



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(1 May 1968 - 28 April 1969)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1969

NOTE

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ACC | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination |
| AIDC | Asian Industrial Development Council |
| ASEAN | Association of South-East Asian Nations |
| CASTASIA | Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia |
| CCC | Customs Co-operation Council |
| 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 |
| ICC | International Chamber of Commerce |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMCO | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| IUOTO | International Union of Official Travel Organizations |
| LAFTA | Latin American Free Trade Association |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OTC | United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation |
| RCD | Regional Co-operation for Development |
| TTB | Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau |
| 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 1 May 1968 to 28 April 1969, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 410th meeting on 28 April 1969. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh 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

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission witnessed some heartening results of the efforts made to achieve regional and international co-operation through the institutional machinery established for the purpose and through the Commission's subsidiary bodies. In the field of regional plan harmonization, one notable result of such activities has been the establishment of a regional organization of coconut and oil palm producing countries called the Asian Coconut Community. In fields such as trade, industry and natural resources, water resources, and transport and communications, there have been distinct manifestations of increased regional co-operation, supported by international assistance, as indicated in the relevant portions of this report. The third session of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, convened at Bangkok from 11 to 13 December 1968 -

during which that body constituted itself the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation - provided further evidence of this tendency and gave fresh impetus to regional co-operative efforts.

3. The Conference elected the following office bearers:

Chairman: H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman (Thailand)
Vice-Chairmen: H.E. Mr. Abdul Samad Hamed (Afghanistan), H.E. Mr. Dinesh Singh (India), H.E. Mr. Soemantri (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein (Malaysia), H.E. Mr. Narciso Ramos (Philippines)

4. Held in pursuance of Commission resolution 87 (XXIII), the Conference had the following objectives: (i) to review progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the First and Second Ministerial Conferences and to consider programmes for further co-operation in selected fields; (ii) to recommend other action programmes for regional economic co-operation; and (iii) to consider and formulate an appropriate strategy for the integrated development of regional co-operation in Asia and the Far East.

5. The Conference was attended by representatives of twenty member countries, namely Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and two associate members, Fiji and Hong Kong.

6. The Conference adopted a resolution on Strategy of Integrated Regional Co-operation and decided that thenceforth it should be known as the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation. It requested the Executive Secretary: (i) to prepare an integrated programme of action along the lines it had broadly indicated; (ii) to convene meetings of the Council of Ministers from time to time; (iii) to establish a task force in the ECAFE secretariat to carry forward the programme in practical and co-ordinated ways and to undertake activities in support of the decisions of the Council; (iv) to collaborate with the countries concerned with a view to establishing national units for regional co-operation affairs at an appropriately high level.

¹ The previous activities of the Commission and of its subsidiary organs have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: report of the first session, 16-25 June 1947, and report of the Committee of the Whole, 10-17 July 1947 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/452; E/491)); report of the first and second sessions, 16-25 June 1947 and 24 November-6 December 1947 (*ibid.*, *Sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/606 and Corr.1)); interim report of the third session, 1-12 June 1948 (*ibid.*, *Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (E/839)); interim report of the fourth session, 29 November-11 December 1948 (*ibid.*, *Eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/1088)); report of the fourth session and Committee of the Whole, 1 July 1948-5 April 1949 (*ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplement No. 13* (E/1329 and Add.1)) and in annual reports to the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third and forty-fifth 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); *ibid.*, *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/4498).

7. 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.

8. The following 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

9. 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 accorded high priority to projects aimed at co-ordination of national, regional and international efforts.

10. In keeping with the emphasis given to population problems and as a sequel to the endorsement of an Asian Population Programme at the Commission's previous session, the activities in this field formerly undertaken by the Social Affairs Division were made the responsibility of a new Population Division set up for the purpose on 1 January 1969.

1. Industry and natural resources

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

Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power (eleventh session), 30 May-6 June 1968

Chairman: Mr. K.Y.D. Gin (Singapore)
First Vice-Chairman: Y.M. Raja Zainal bin Raja Sulaiman (Malaysia)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Manzur Ahmad (Pakistan)

Briefing Seminar on Nuclear Power, 6-8 June 1968

Chairman: Mr. Florencio A. Medina (IAEA)

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (fifth session), 10-19 June 1968

Chairman: Mr. K. Sato (Japan)

Working Party of Senior Geologists (seventh session), 22-27 July 1968

Chairman: Mr. N. Khadem (Iran)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Johannes (Indonesia)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Fernando S. Busuego (Philippines)

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (seventh session), 29 July-3 August 1968

Chairman: Mr. N. Khadem (Iran)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. T.N. Lakshmi Narayanan (India)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohammed Salleh bin Abdul Majid (Malaysia)

Seminar on the Industrialization of Housing for Asia and the Far East, 26 August-14 September 1968

Director: Mr. Einer Engberg (Denmark)
Co-Director: Mr. A.G. Menon (ECAFE)

Asian Industrial Development Council - Advisory Group Meeting (second session), 10-16 September 1968

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

Advisory Council for Industrial Research (second session) and Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research (second meeting), 13-22 January 1969

Chairman: Mr. Pradisth Cheosakul (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. George Ponnampertuma (Ceylon)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jose R. Velasco (Philippines)

Asian Industrial Development Council (fourth session), 12-18 February 1969

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. N.N. Wanchoo (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Tsutomu Wada (Japan)

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-first session), 19-26 February 1969

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. J.H. Lanerolle (Ceylon)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Sean Pengse (Cambodia)

Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power

12. The Sub-Committee, at its eleventh session held at Singapore, reviewed the status of and problems involved in the development of energy resources and electric power, including nuclear power.

Electric power development

13. The Sub-Committee recommended the countries to formulate their power development programmes in advance of anticipated needs and to plan for adequate supply; to draw up concerted programmes of technical training at all levels in order to cope with the current shortages of technical personnel; and to give more attention than hitherto to the problems of transmission and distribution.

Comprehensive energy surveys

14. The Sub-Committee recommended that the countries which had not yet commenced energy surveys should do so promptly. The surveys should be revised continually and kept up to date. The

Sub-Committee hoped that the secretariat's publication "Comprehensive Energy Surveys - an Outline of Procedure" would provide guidance to the countries in undertaking energy surveys.

Nuclear power development

15. It was recognized that the programme of nuclear power development in any country would depend on a variety of factors related to local conditions, such as the costs and availability of indigenous energy resources. One of the main problems was the difficulty of getting together good teams of experienced managers, technologists and technicians. The Sub-Committee felt that a properly planned programme for training these groups of personnel should be put into effect long before the establishment of nuclear power stations.

Nuclear power for desalination of sea water and for development of an agro-chemical industrial complex

16. The Sub-Committee took note of the possibility of developing a large-scale nuclear power source for desalination of sea water that would also serve as a core for agro-chemical industrial complexes and supply power to the surrounding countryside at reasonable rates.

Air pollution by fuel-burning thermal power stations

17. The Sub-Committee noted that there was a need for the regional countries to standardize their methods and techniques of measuring air contamination caused by fuel-burning thermal power stations. For the time being, it felt that the countries should study this problem in the light of their own conditions and ensure that every practical measure was taken to combat air pollution.

18. The Sub-Committee, while discussing the recovery of sulphur from flue gases, noted that, according to the studies made so far, the process was not economical.

19. The use of crude oil as fuel in boilers was also considered. It was agreed that its satisfactory use depended on the technical feasibility of burning crude oil in the combustion chambers of boilers and on the relative price of crude oil and heavy fuel oil.

Cost studies on the construction and operation of conventional thermal power stations

20. Noting that the Commission had stressed the importance of these studies, the Sub-Committee suggested that detailed breakdowns of cost figures supported with appropriate local data should be made. The countries should prepare detailed case studies broadly in line with the questionnaire issued by the secretariat.

Energy consumption in industrial development

21. The Sub-Committee urged that the countries should systematically compile the data on energy consumption in various industries, together with

costs of energy and other components, so as to be able to study the relationship between the price of energy and industrial and economic development.

Briefing Seminar on Nuclear Power

22. The Seminar, convened at Singapore by ECAFE with the co-operation of IAEA, heard the experience of developed countries in their development of nuclear power and discussed the problems involved in introducing nuclear power in developing countries.

Conclusions of the Seminar

23. It was felt that the countries should seriously consider the question of introducing nuclear power in their power development programmes. The public should be sufficiently informed as regards the acceptance of nuclear power and its safety. Close co-operation of the countries' atomic agencies and governmental as well as private electric supply undertakings was also considered important.

24. The application of nuclear power centres for sea water desalination and the development of agro-chemical industries appeared attractive. ECAFE and IAEA should continue their activities in this regard.

25. ECAFE and IAEA should organize a comprehensive seminar on the technology, operating experience and economics of nuclear power development. The possibilities of holding study tours in the region and outside, and of the exchange of scientists and experts, should be explored.

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

26. At its fifth session held at Tokyo, the Committee welcomed the representatives of Indonesia and Malaysia as observers.

New offers of assistance

27. The Committee accepted new offers of assistance from: (a) the Federal Republic of Germany to undertake the interpretation of the aeromagnetic surveys to be carried out in Region III of the Philippines under Project Magnet; (b) the Government of Japan to send experts for periods of two to three months to member countries to assist with projects included in the work programme; (c) the Government of the United Kingdom to make available two seismic experts and a complete set of equipment for seismic refraction surveys, together with sparker surveys, for a period of five to six weeks for use in the off-shore areas of member countries; (d) the United States to send in November 1968 a vessel under contract to undertake seismic reflection profiling on the continental shelf of part of eastern Asia, from the shelf area of the Yellow Sea and East China Sea southward to Taiwan, a total of 6,000 nautical miles.

Co-ordinated programme of surveys

28. The Committee noted that, in the short span of seven months since its previous (fourth) session,

field operations for three survey projects had been completed, that work was in progress on five projects and that operations on two were soon to begin. Eleven new projects had been added to the work programme, of which three were jointly sponsored by UNESCO and ECAFE.

Project Magnet

29. The Committee expressed the hope that the Project Magnet programme of aeromagnetic surveys would be continued in succeeding years on a scale not less than in 1968.

Establishment of a technical bureau

30. The Committee was convinced that the current and future work load necessitated the establishment of a technical bureau whose activities would be devoted entirely to CCOP matters. The Committee requested the ECAFE secretariat to prepare a draft application to UNDP for institutional support, including technical and supporting staff.

Training

31. The Committee considered that practical field experience was an important phase of training; the efforts made in this regard by the Government of Japan were very much appreciated.

Working Party of Senior Geologists

32. At its seventh session held at Tehran, the Working Party reviewed geological survey and related activities, the progress made in the preparation of regional geological and related maps, and surveying and prospecting methods and techniques. It considered what action should be taken in the field of engineering geology and the advisability of establishing a regional geological centre.

Geological survey and related activities

33. The Working Party noted that substantial progress had been made in the systematic geological mapping programmes in the developing countries in the past two years. Furthermore, increasing use had been made of various modern methods in geological mapping and in mineral prospecting. In many of the developing countries, the staff resources and facilities of geological survey organizations had been strengthened to increase their effectiveness for both systematic mapping and mineral prospecting, often with assistance obtained directly from advanced countries or through technical assistance provided by the United Nations and other international agencies.

Preparation of regional geological and related maps

34. In reviewing the progress made with the preparation of regional geological and related maps, the Working Party recommended that its co-ordinator for the ECAFE regional geological map should be appointed Vice-President for Asia of the Commission for the Geological Map of the World (CGMW). It further recommended that, as the Working Party met only once every two years, all

relevant correspondence in the periods between its sessions should be directed to the ECAFE secretariat and that the secretariat should be empowered to act on its behalf in matters requiring decisions.

35. With regard to effective world-wide distribution of the regional geological map, the Working Party agreed that UNESCO's co-operation should be sought.

Surveying and prospecting methods and techniques

36. The Working Party noted that arrangements were being considered for a study tour to the Soviet Union on drilling methods and techniques for prospecting and evaluation of mineral deposits.

37. The Working Party endorsed the proposal that a second seminar on geochemical prospecting should be organized in collaboration with UNESCO in 1970; in organizing the seminar, the Soviet Union's proposal to hold a seminar on geochemical prospecting in the USSR in 1970 should also be taken into account.

38. Regarding the forthcoming Symposium on Tropical Rock Weathering, the Working Party felt that, as UNESCO had provided funds for it in its budget for 1969, the secretariat should co-operate with UNESCO in whatever manner was appropriate to contribute to its success.

39. The Working Party suggested that a seminar might be organized on recent techniques for integrated mineral surveys and prospecting methods that were applicable to the ECAFE region.

Engineering geology

40. The Working Party agreed that the secretariat should co-operate with UNESCO in holding a seminar on engineering geology in 1969.

Regional geologic centre

41. The Working Party endorsed the view that there was no longer a need for the establishment of a regional geologic centre. However, it felt that the secretariat should have at its disposal a group of specialists in particular fields for assignment to those developing countries in which their services were particularly needed.

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

42. At its seventh session held at Tehran, the Sub-Committee reviewed and discussed the following subjects.

Mining development activities

43. The Sub-Committee noted that, since its previous session, mining development in the region in general had maintained a steady expansion in both discovery and production of minerals.

Development of petroleum and natural gas

44. The Sub-Committee expressed its appreciation

of the Australian Government's offer to be host to the Fourth Petroleum Symposium to be held at Canberra from 27 October to 10 November 1969; it approved a provisional agenda for the Symposium.

Mineral raw materials for fertilizers

45. The Sub-Committee broadly endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East. In respect of a regional centre for testing ores, it felt, however, that the existing laboratory facilities in the ECAFE region were quite adequate. It welcomed the offers made by France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States to provide specialists on fertilizer minerals to assist the developing countries of the region.

46. The Sub-Committee considered that the secretariat should maintain a close watch on long-term world demand and supply trends of significant metallic mineral commodities that were likely to be in short supply and keep the countries of the region continuously informed.

Mining legislation and administration

47. In view of the many amendments made and new legislation promulgated in the countries of the region since the issue of the secretariat's publication on the above subject in 1957, the Sub-Committee recommended that a seminar on mining legislation and administration should be organized at an early date.

Training facilities

48. The Sub-Committee, after expressing its appreciation of the training facilities provided by the Governments of Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, expressed the hope that member countries would again take advantage of the excellent opportunities for training thus provided and that the secretariat would continue to render assistance in the placement of trainees in the countries concerned.

Seminar on the Industrialization of Housing for Asia and the Far East

49. The Seminar, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, by ECAFE in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and OTC, examined the present status of the building industry and the structural changes necessary to modernize it with the ultimate aim of reducing costs, increasing productivity and rationalizing and economizing the use of materials. The Seminar was followed by a one-week study tour of factories and housing projects in Denmark and Sweden.

Creation of climate and infrastructure for industrializing house building

50. The Seminar emphasized the urgent need for rationalizing the traditional building methods and gearing them to mass production; it recommended that the countries create the necessary climate and

infrastructure for industrializing the building process.

Promotion of industrialized methods

51. The Seminar recommended that Governments promote industrialized methods of construction by such means as: (a) establishing pilot projects to demonstrate the advantages of prefabrication for use in both urban and rural areas; (b) making industrialized building acceptable to the public through publicity and by setting up model houses; (c) providing a lead in the use of industrialized building by inviting alternative bids based on the cost of using the prefabricated system for all public works and changing the existing contracting procedures to make this possible; (d) establishing central agencies for hiring out machinery to enable small contractors unable to invest in machinery to adopt mechanized methods of construction.

Phasing of industrialization of housing

52. The Seminar recommended that developing countries start with industrialized manufacture of doors and windows, wardrobes, kitchen cabinets, etc. This could be followed by industrialized manufacture of floor and roof slabs, staircases, etc., and finally by industrialized manufacture of wall panels, both load-bearing and non-load-bearing, and facade panels, etc.

Role of the United Nations in promoting industrialization of housing

53. The Seminar recognized that the United Nations could play an important role in promoting industrialized methods of building in the region and recommended that it should, among other measures, assist the countries in the establishment of pilot or demonstration projects.

Asian Industrial Development Council - Advisory Group Meeting

54. At its second session held at Bangkok, the Advisory Group reviewed the progress made in the implementation of its earlier recommendations and considered the follow-up action to be taken in regard to AIDC projects.

Long-term perspective study of industrialization

55. In addition to the contribution of US\$100,000 made by the Netherlands Government from its Trust Fund, the Governments of China, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand had expressed their desire to contribute towards the cost of the study and/or to provide experts for this purpose. The Advisory Group pointed out that the assistance already obtained was still inadequate and urged Governments of member countries to contribute financial and other assistance so that work on the study could commence.

Follow-up and implementation of AIDC projects

56. The Advisory Group noted that, since the inception of AIDC, a number of possible areas of

industrial co-operation among countries of the region had been identified and preliminary studies initiated. Those activities, while encouraging, were hardly commensurate with the urgency of the region's need. The Group pointed out that unless adequate resources were placed at the Council's disposal, it would be impossible for it to do much more than add to the pile of general information about possible areas of co-operation.

Participation of the private sector in industrial development

57. The Group considered that the private sector had an important role to play in the fulfilment of the objectives of AIDC. The efforts being made by domestic and foreign private capital to establish joint ventures in the less developed countries of the region could appropriately be channelled on the basis of the joint regional projects worked out by AIDC. This could be done through the *Asian Industrial Development News*.

Priorities for implementation

58. The Group agreed with the first Asian Conference on Industrialization that the development of twelve key industries was of major importance. These included; iron and steel, engineering, fertilizers and allied chemicals, petro-chemicals, oils and fats, forest-based industries, and the pulp and paper industry.

Advisory Council for Industrial Research and Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research

59. The second session of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research was held at Bangkok concurrently with the second meeting of the Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research, and convened in co-operation with OTC.

60. The Advisory Council heard country reports presented by experts from fifteen countries in the ECAFE region, considered a proposal for an Asian model for industrial research and development and made a selection of research projects for regional co-operation. The Advisory Council also discussed the subject of possible utilization of information concerning existing patents, processes and pilot plants as a means of promoting co-operative industrial research in the region. Measures for promoting international co-operation in the field of industrial research were reported by experts from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR. The Advisory Council noted with appreciation the offers by experts of many countries to make their training facilities available to other countries and requested the ECAFE secretariat to collect detailed information for dissemination to interested member countries.

61. The main suggestions and recommendations made by the Advisory Council for consideration by Governments and organizations were as follows:

1. There should be a definite science policy for each developing country. Countries were urged to set up a separate ministry

of science and technology and also a national science council as a high-level policy-making and advisory group.

2. National research development or utilization organizations should include design and engineering services, facilities for evaluation of processes by experts and cost estimating for projects.
3. The impracticability as yet of formulating an Asian model for research and development embodying input/output relationships in quantified terms was recognized. However, it was considered desirable that a supply model should be attempted as a sequel to CASTASIA. The gaps between science and production and between technology and management needed to be narrowed. It would be desirable to state the perspectives for the Second United Nations Development Decade (1970-1980).

62. The Advisory Council decided on the selection of research projects and studies for regional co-operation, to be implemented by national organizations with the support of the secretariat, and appointed some national organizations and experts as co-ordinators.

63. The Advisory Council reiterated its recommendation that an industrial research information and liaison centre be established in the secretariat as soon as possible with such strengthening of staff as might be necessary. The secretariat should also establish an expert group to study the extraction and processing of rice bran oil and, after consultation with the Asian Coconut Community, it might establish a study group to examine the coconut processing industry.

Asian Industrial Development Council

64. At its fourth session, held at Bangkok, the Council made the following main recommendations.

Iron and steel industry

65. *Southeast Asia* - The six countries concerned, namely China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, considered the pre-investment feasibility studies undertaken in 1968 on the projects proposed by the 1967 AIDC Survey Mission. They agreed to establish a southeast Asia iron and steel institute.

66. *Western ECAFE region* - The Council decided that a full-fledged AIDC iron and steel survey mission should be organized to visit Ceylon, India, Iran and Pakistan, and possibly also Afghanistan and Nepal, to conduct comprehensive pre-investment studies.

67. *Advisory panel* - It endorsed the proposal that an advisory panel of experts be established in the secretariat to advise the member countries (on request) on steel technology and related matters.

Petro-chemical industries

68. It recommended that the eleven member

countries concerned convene a meeting at ECAFE headquarters to discuss the projects proposed by the Fact-finding Team on Petro-chemical Industries and to select projects for detailed feasibility studies.

Forest-based industries

69. The Council recommended that more facts be collected on forest resources, production and potential, and on the status and growth of industry; and that a regional survey of the hardwood resources in insular southeast Asia be organized. Assistance should be sought to convert the rayon pilot plant at Bandung, Indonesia, into a regional research centre, and a detailed feasibility study should be undertaken for the establishment of a sub-regional newsprint mill at Takengon in Indonesia.

Industries manufacturing agricultural machinery

70. The Council recommended that priority be given to projects aimed at increasing the production of low-cost power tillers and tractors and their attachments, harvesting machines and rice mills. A technical study team on power wheat threshers should be organized to visit Pakistan and other countries interested.

Coconut industry

71. On the recommendation of a group of seven member countries (Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand), the Council decided to organize, in consultation with the Asian Coconut Community, an expert study group to examine the prospects for technological development in the coconut industry, with terms of reference as recommended by the Advisory Council for Industrial Research.

Rice bran oil

72. In keeping with the findings of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research, the Council decided to set up an expert study group on the extraction and processing of rice bran oil.

Industrial survey for regional co-operation

73. The Council appealed to all member countries of ECAFE and other potential donors to contribute in order to close the gap of \$200,000 between the contributions offered and the total costs of the proposed long-term perspective study for industrial development and regional co-operation.

Organization of AIDC and its secretariat

74. The Council elected the new members of its Advisory Group for 1969-70 and recommended the appointment of a senior staff member to serve as the executive director of AIDC. It stressed that the funds requested for AIDC should be over and above those required to carry out the activities of the Division of Industry and Natural Resources.

Asian Conference on Industrialization

75. The Council requested the Commission to decide whether the second Asian Conference on

Industrialization should be held in December 1970 or later and what should be its venue.

Asian Industrial Development News

76. The Council decided that the frequency of publication of the *Asian Industrial Development News* should be increased to four issues a year.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

77. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its twenty-first session held at Bangkok, reviewed: industrial growth rates with specific reference to development problems in the developing countries of the region; the problems of developing industry, mineral resources and electric power; the export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries of the region; the conclusions and recommendations of CASTASIA concerning the application of science and technology to development, as well as of the second United Nations Inter-regional Symposium on the Iron and Steel Industry and the Seminar on the Industrialization of Housing. It reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and of the special organs for regional co-operation, AIDC and CCOP.

Development of industries

78. The Committee noted that, in many countries of the region, the problems of industrial development had reached a stage at which it was essential to take a co-operative attitude in the promotion of a number of important industries. It recommended that a second fertilizer conference for the ECAFE region be convened as soon as possible in the light of recent developments in that field.

Mineral resources

79. The Committee again emphasized the importance of gathering and compiling reliable data on mineral deposits in a standardized form so that they could eventually be computerized.

Electric power

80. The Committee noted that the formation of energy policies and programmes on the basis of total energy requirements, rather than of electrical energy alone, was being given increasing attention and that nuclear power in the countries of the region was growing in importance.

Second United Nations Inter-regional Symposium on the Iron and Steel Industry

80. The Committee noted that many conclusions of importance to the developing countries had been reached at the Symposium. Developing countries might consider establishing plants to serve regional groupings which could benefit from the increased opportunities provided by regional markets and thus realize greater economies of scale.

Export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures

82. The Committee noted with appreciation the

achievement of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, UNIDO, UNDP and ECAFE in organizing the Joint Export Promotion Mission for Asia and the Far East. It recommended that the secretariat undertake intensive studies, in greater depth, of specific industrial products for the production of which the different countries enjoyed comparative advantages.

Science and technology

83. The Committee endorsed CASTASIA's views as to the importance of evolving purposeful and realistic national science policies in the developing countries, and it noted CASTASIA's recommendation that a target of one per cent of the GNP be adopted for expenditure on research and development, to be attained not later than 1980.

Small-scale industries

84. The Committee noted that arrangements were being made to promote exports of handicrafts from developing countries at the Second Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Tehran in October 1969. It suggested that the major theme for the eighth issue of the *Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* should be "Collective action for the development of small-scale industries".

Housing, building and planning

85. The Committee, noting that the Seminar on the Industrialization of Housing for Asia and the Far East held in Denmark had provided an opportunity for experts from the developing countries to observe the latest trends in the field and exchange views with Danish experts, expressed its appreciation to the Government of Denmark for holding the Seminar.

Reports of the subsidiary bodies

- (i) Eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power

86. The Committee commended the arrangement under which a technical briefing seminar on nuclear power had been combined with the meeting of a statutory sub-committee and expressed its appreciation to IAEA for its co-operation.

- (ii) Seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development and seventh session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists

87. The Committee endorsed the proposal to hold a second seminar on geochemical prospecting in collaboration with UNESCO. It welcomed the offers of India and Pakistan to provide experts in the field of engineering geology, ground geology and field geology.

Activities of other ECAFE bodies

- (i) Asian Industrial Development Council

88. The Committee noted that, in spite of its financial limitations, AIDC had been able to organize a number of fact-finding teams and survey missions

on the development of certain important industries in the region. It supported the Council's appeal to all member countries to contribute the required funds and expertise for implementing the industrial survey for regional co-operation.

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

89. The Committee noted that the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had requested the Executive Secretary to set up a committee of interested countries among those bordering the Indian Ocean, similar to CCOP, to co-ordinate off-shore prospecting for mineral resources in that part of the region.

2. International trade

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

Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion, 20-28 August 1968

Chairman: M.L. Chuanchuen Kambhu (Thailand)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Hiroshi Yokota (Japan),
Mr. Painda Mohammad Manely (Afghanistan)

Regional Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading, 25 September-21 October 1968

Director: Mr. V.A. Brykin (USSR)
Co-Director: Mr. P.R. Romero (ECAFE)

Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation, 5-11 November 1968

Chairman: Mr. Churn Apibalsree (Thailand)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. V.P. Vittachi (Ceylon),
Mr. Abdul Aziz (Pakistan)

Training Course for the Study of Tariff and Non-Tariff Structures and Techniques for Trade Negotiations, 3-23 December 1968

Committee on Trade (twelfth session), 6-15 January 1969

Chairman: Mr. Vicharn Nivatwongse (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. B.D. Jayal (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: U Thet Tun (Burma)

Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion

91. The Meeting, which was held at Bangkok in co-operation with OTC, was also attended by the representatives of IMF and UNCTAD.

ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

92. The Meeting agreed on the main functions of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre.

Regional trade expansion and payments arrangements

93. The Meeting suggested that, as a practical

step towards regional trade liberalization, the interested member countries should exchange among themselves lists of exportable commodities and information on the tariff and non-tariff barriers pertinent thereto with a view to expanding trade in agreed lists of commodities.

Transit trade of land-locked countries

94. The Meeting urged developed countries to give special consideration to extending technical and financial assistance for the development of transport and transit facilities in both the land-locked and transit countries with a view to overcoming the former's special difficulties. Consideration should also be given to the establishment of an inter-governmental consultative committee to undertake consultations at the regional level.

Regional or sub-regional co-operation in shipping and ocean freight rates and insurance and re-insurance

95. The Meeting agreed that a centre for shipping information and advisory services should be set up in the ECAFE secretariat to assist the member countries in: the creation of national and regional shippers' councils; the establishment of freight study units; the development of national merchant marines; the organization of training for maritime personnel; the formation of chartering exchanges; and the promotion of regional and sub-regional co-operation in shipping. The secretariat should examine the possibility of establishing regional and sub-regional reinsurance pools.

Trade in petroleum and petroleum products

96. The Meeting recognized that there was wide scope for the expansion of intra-regional trade in petroleum and petroleum products and for co-operation in joint manufacturing ventures.

Regional Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading

97. The Regional Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading held at Moscow was organized by ECAFE with the co-operation of the Government of the USSR and OTC. The participants included fourteen senior government officials and one representative from the private sector from eight member countries of the ECAFE region, namely Ceylon, India, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Singapore. Among its conclusions, the Seminar requested the ECAFE secretariat to issue annually a study on developments and changes in the organization and operation of state trading enterprises in the member countries of the region.

Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation

98. In accordance with the recommendation of the ECAFE Working Party on Customs Administration (fourth session) held at Bangkok in July 1964, the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation was organized at Bangkok with the co-operation of OTC. Experts from Australia, Ceylon, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philip-

pines and Thailand participated in their personal capacity. The Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and IATA were represented.

99. The experts discussed the subject of customs valuation comprehensively with a view to working out a definition of value for customs purposes based on the positive concept of transaction value.

100. The Brussels definition of customs value was also discussed by the experts.

101. The experts prepared a draft definition of value for customs purposes for both "goods imported" and "goods for export" for consideration by the Working Party on Customs Administration at its fifth session, scheduled to be held at Bangkok in August 1969.

Training Course for the Study of Tariff and Non-Tariff Structures and Techniques for Trade Negotiations

102. Pursuant to Commission resolution 92 (XXIV) on training courses for the study of tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques for trade negotiations, the above Training Course was organized at Bangkok by ECAFE with the co-operation of OTC, the secretariats of UNCTAD and GATT, the EEC Commission and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

103. The Course was attended by twenty-five participants from sixteen developing ECAFE member and associate member countries, namely: Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Western Samoa.

104. The participants, in evaluating the training course, generally agreed that it had been a very useful and valuable introduction to the detailed and intricate field of trade negotiations. They suggested that the ECAFE secretariat might consider the organization, on a regular basis, of similar training courses in other fields, such as trade promotion.

Committee on Trade

105. The Committee on Trade, at its twelfth session at Bangkok, reviewed developments in trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region and considered such subjects as regional payments and trade liberalization in the ECAFE region, shipping and ocean freight rates, the Second Asian International Trade Fair, the activities of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, customs valuation, trade in petroleum and petroleum products in the region, the activities of UNCTAD and the work of other regional economic commissions.

Review of trade and trade policies

106. The Committee noted with concern the continued decline in export earnings from the major primary commodities of the ECAFE region and the more rapid growth of imports. It felt that the developed and developing ECAFE countries should

co-operate in finding solutions to their commodity problems. It urged them to hasten implementation of the resolution on Strategy for Integrated Regional Co-operation adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation. The developing member countries felt that EEC's price support policies and its disposal of surplus agricultural products at low prices had affected the normal commercial sales in third countries by traditional suppliers.

107. The Committee, recognizing EEC's importance as a market for many tropical products of countries of the ECAFE region, appealed to the Community to take into account the interest of third countries while discussing the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. It took note of the developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Africa, Europe and Latin America.

Regional payments and trade liberalization

108. With regard to a proposal made by the Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion, held at Bangkok in August 1968, that interested member countries of the ECAFE region exchange among themselves lists of exportable commodities, the Committee requested the secretariat to circulate the lists promptly. It noted the informal consultation held between an ECAFE expert group and representatives of twelve member countries on the technical aspects of payments and clearing arrangements.

109. In accordance with the recommendation of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion held in August 1967, a study on existing international banking and credit facilities available to the ECAFE region had been undertaken by IMF and another study on trade and commodity structures and trade barriers of member countries of the region had been carried out by the secretariat. The Committee recommended that those studies be thoroughly examined by a group of expert consultants in the context of trade liberalization.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

110. A number of advisory services had already been rendered by the secretariat to the member countries of the region and, in view of the mounting tasks ahead, the Committee requested that additional staff be provided for the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services. It learnt that the secretariat proposed to conduct the first regional training course in shipping economics and administration policy at Bangkok in January 1970 under the auspices of the ECAFE Centre and UNCTAD and with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority.

ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

111. The Committee commended the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre for servicing the ECAFE Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading in the USSR from 25 September to 21 October 1968 and for organizing, shortly after its establishment, the Training Course for the Study of Tariff and Non-Tariff Structures and Techniques for Trade Negotiations at Bangkok

from 3 to 23 December 1968. Moreover, a second course on internal tax structures and pricing policies in developed countries was to be held in September 1969. The Committee thanked the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for its offer to finance a four-week seminar and study tour on export promotion in July/August 1969.

Asian International Trade Fair

112. The Committee noted with satisfaction the considerable progress made by the Government of Iran in preparing for the Second Asian International Trade Fair.

Report of the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation

113. A draft definition of value for customs purposes had been prepared by the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation which had met in November 1968. The Committee felt that, in view of the highly complex and technical nature of the subject and its possible far-reaching implications for trade development, the Working Party on Customs Administration should give careful consideration to all aspects of the draft definition at its fifth session in August 1969.

Trade in petroleum and petroleum products

114. In view of the wide scope for increased intra-regional trade in petroleum and petroleum products, the Committee recognized that the subject of future energy supplies of the region, particularly petroleum fuels, deserved close attention and pointed out that adequate and commercially priced supplies were vital to the region's trade and industrial development. It desired that the activities in the field of trade in petroleum and petroleum products be continued in close collaboration with the work of the Petroleum Symposium and the related work of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Activities of UNCTAD and of other regional economic commissions

115. The Committee recognized the importance of evolving effective international measures to formulate an international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It expressed concern over the unsatisfactory results of the recent meeting of the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences and hoped that concrete progress would be made at the latter's forthcoming meeting on a general scheme of preferences in favour of developing countries. The Committee noted the activities of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, particularly those relating to buffer stock techniques. It was suggested that UNCTAD might also explore possible approaches to international joint action in such fields as market surveys, marketing, finance and research for improving productivity and developing new uses for commodities of particular interest to developing ECAFE countries such as rubber, coconut, palm oil, tea, pepper and shellac. The Committee took note of some of the matters being considered by UNCTAD with regard to tariff reclassification, development finance, special drawing rights, shipping, trade

expansion and economic integration among developing countries and the special problems of landlocked countries. It noted the work of the other regional economic commissions in the field of trade during the period under review.

3. Transport and communications

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

Ad hoc Advisory Board to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (first meeting), 20-24 September 1968

Chairman: Mr. S. Kobe (Japan)

Regional Port Seminar, 7-16 October 1968

Director: Mr. Loh Heng Kee (Singapore)

First Co-Director: Mr. G. Kibriva (Pakistan)

Second Co-Director: Mr. A.W.A. Abeyagoonasekera (Ceylon)

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fourth session), 16-18 October 1968

Chairman: M.L. Xujati Kambhu (Thailand)

Vice-Chairman: Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir (Malaysia)

Telecommunication Sub-Committee (first session), 22-29 January 1969

Chairman: Mr. Sribhumi Sukhanetr (Thailand)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. S.H. Simatupang (Indonesia)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M.W. Rizwi (Pakistan)

ECAFE/ITU Regional Seminar on Telecommunication Planning, 29 January-1 February 1969

Transport and Communications Committee (seventeenth session), 3-11 February 1969

Chairman: Mr. Sirilak Chandransu (Thailand)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. S.H. Simatupang (Indonesia)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jacob Tagorda (Philippines)

Ad hoc Advisory Board to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee

117. At its first meeting, held at Bangkok, the *Ad hoc* Advisory Board to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee reviewed the action taken by the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau (TTB) to implement the programme of work for the first project-year 1968 and studied the programme of work proposed for 1969. The Board also examined the budget of the Bureau for 1969.

118. The Board studied the work done on: simplification of existing frontier and other formalities in the Asian Highway countries; preparation of basic data for travellers over the Asian Highway routes; highway classification and design standards for the Asian Highway; setting up a documentation centre

at Bangkok; and the Asian Highway five-year plan. It made recommendations for future work, as well as a number of suggestions and recommendations for the consideration of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee.

Regional Port Seminar

119. The Seminar, convened at Singapore with the co-operation of OTC, recommended the setting up of an ECAFE port information and advisory centre to serve as a clearing house and work in co-operation with the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services. The Seminar also recommended inter-port exchanges of technical personnel, and the ratification of ILO and other relevant conventions on port safety. It was felt that similar regional port seminars should be convened on a regular basis.

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee

120. At the fourth session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, held at Bangkok, twelve countries were represented at the ministerial or a high governmental level. The Committee reviewed the current status of the Asian Highway and its five-year plan, approved the action taken by its TTB in implementing the programme of work for the first project-year 1968 and approved the programme of work and budget proposed for 1969.

121. The Committee agreed that the specially established Asian Highway Motor Rally Committee should directly organize a rally from Vientiane to Singapore by way of Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur in April 1969.

122. The Committee approved the membership of its Advisory Board and noted the assistance available from WFP and an offer of assistance in publicizing the Asian Highway project. The Committee supported applications for WFP assistance by Nepal and Laos and Pakistan's application for pre-investment surveys of six major bridges in its eastern wing on priority routes A-1 and A-2.

123. The Committee recommended that Brunei be invited to join the Asian Highway project.

Telecommunication Sub-Committee

124. The first session of the Sub-Committee was convened at Bangkok.

Review of current developments

125. In view of the very low percentage (less than 0.2 per cent) of the GDP invested in the telecommunication sector by many countries of the region, it was recommended that the developing countries increase their investments in that field. In order to facilitate the long-term planning of telecommunication development, the Sub-Committee recommended the setting up of planning cells in the national telecommunication administrations.

Regional telecommunication network development

126. The Sub-Committee noted that nine countries

of the region had agreed to participate in the ECAFE/ITU pre-investment survey project for the regional telecommunication network, the implementation of which would link all the countries of the region from Tehran to Djakarta through a wide-band network.

Training facilities

127. The Sub-Committee noted that the regional training facilities currently available in the developing countries, such as the Electronic Research Training Centre in China (Taiwan) and the Satellite Research Training Centre in India, would not be able to meet the rising regional requirements unless they were appropriately expanded; it accepted the offers of those countries to establish high-level centres not only for their own needs but also for the region. The Government of Pakistan's offer to permit regional use of its training facilities was noted with appreciation. It was recommended that suitable projects be prepared for implementation under UNDP and through the agency of ITU.

ECAFE/ITU Regional Seminar on Telecommunication Planning

128. A seminar on telecommunication organization and planning and on technical assistance activities in that field was held at Bangkok. Jointly organized by ITU and ECAFE, it was held immediately after the Telecommunication Sub-Committee's session and was attended by participants in the Sub-Committee as well as by observers from some United Nations agencies.

129. Lectures were given by the ITU experts stationed at Bangkok and by representatives from ITU headquarters as well as by telecommunication experts from Australia and Japan.

130. The participants from the countries expressed a strong desire for the ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with ITU, to plan seminars, study groups and study tours periodically.

Transport and Communications Committee

131. At its seventeenth session held at Bangkok, the Committee reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of transport and communications.

Regional co-operation

132. The Committee felt that there was an increasing need for closer co-operation among countries, for better co-ordination of plans and for harmonization of policies in order to achieve the rapid implementation of regionally oriented programmes. The Committee noted the action taken by the Asian Development Bank for the implementation of a comprehensive regional transport survey covering all modes of transport within a sub-region consisting of Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam which had been sponsored by the Conference of South-East Asian Officials on Transport and Communications. With regard to the holding of a conference of Asian ministers of transport and communications, the Committee

felt that such a high-level meeting should be convened only as and when necessary in consultation with the Governments concerned and only after careful preparatory work had been completed.

Railways

(a) The Trans-Asian Railway

133. The Committee noted that the missing links in the total length of 14,534 km and 14,113 km of the two alternate routes from Singapore to Istanbul of the Trans-Asian Railway Network amounted to 11 and 13.9 per cent respectively. It recommended that existing facilities be fully utilized, which would involve two transshipment points over the entire route. Basic studies should be undertaken on standardization of equipment and mobile installations including axle loads, brakes, buffers, couplings, maximum moving dimensions and other relevant problems.

134. The Committee noted with satisfaction that a survey of sections of the State Railway of Thailand and the Malayan Railway had been carried out with the assistance of the Government of Japan, that a survey on the Iranian State Railway was currently under way and that a survey was planned for Indonesia, Pakistan and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

135. With regard to railway research, the Committee noted the increasing co-operation being extended by the railway research institutes of India and Japan and by the International Union of Railways. Several investigations and field studies referred to them by countries of the region through the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee had been undertaken. The Committee agreed that a representative of the All-Union Railway Scientific and Research Institute of the USSR be invited to join the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee.

(b) Unitized loads, computerization and cybernetics and techno-economic studies on motive power and track construction

136. The Committee noted the progress made in the technical studies on unitized loads, computerization and cybernetics and techno-economic aspects of motive power and track construction, and requested the secretariat to submit the results of those studies to the next session of the Railway Sub-Committee in November 1969.

Water transport

(a) Water transport, ports, coastal shipping and inter-island communications

137. The Committee noted that the ECAFE Port Survey Team had completed surveys of twenty-two ports in eight countries of the region undertaken in order to study their administration, management, finance, operations, maritime matters, telecommunication, labour and other aspects; moreover, several important recommendations and suggestions for further action had been made which the Committee felt would serve as useful guidelines for the further development of ports in the region.

138. The Committee welcomed the recommendation of the Regional Port Seminar that a port information and advisory centre be established within the secretariat, and it endorsed the proposed training arrangements for inter-port exchanges of personnel.

139. With regard to the studies on coastal shipping and inter-island communications, the Committee endorsed the proposals for country studies and route studies and for developing packaging techniques. It took note of the recommendations concerning international river linkages and the development of regional navigational studies made by the Inter-regional Symposium on Inland Water Transport at Leningrad.

(b) Regional pools of dredging equipment

140. With regard to the possibilities of establishing regional or sub-regional pools of dredging equipment, it was noted that detailed feasibility studies were being undertaken by a firm of consultants.

The Asian Highway

141. The Committee reviewed the report of the fourth session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee and, in this connexion, noted also the progress made in the establishment of a documentation centre by the Government of Thailand through which current technological and scientific information concerning modern highway construction and maintenance would be disseminated to the countries connected with the Asian Highway.

Highways and highway transport

142. The Committee, recognizing the importance of feeder road transportation in rural areas, which was still provided by animal-drawn vehicles in many countries of the region, noted the need to modify and improve such vehicles; it requested the secretariat to examine the possibilities of improving the design of their draught equipment. It expressed the view that the development of a cheap mechanized multi-purpose vehicle, designed specially for use in the rural areas of the ECAFE region, would have a considerable impact on the economics of rural transportation; it felt that the matter required further study as a long-term solution to rural transportation problems and requested the secretariat to establish liaison with manufacturers of such vehicles.

143. With the growing complexity and acuteness of metropolitan transportation and traffic problems in the urban areas of the region, the Committee stressed the need for Governments to give special attention to the co-ordination of town planning and transportation planning in preparing master plans for cities; it recommended that the seminar on urban transportation, to be organized in co-operation with OTC, be convened as early as possible.

144. In view of the need to promote action programmes for improving highway safety in the countries of the region, the Committee requested the secretariat to revise the draft road safety manual for schools in the light of the two Conventions on Road Signs and Signals and on Road Traffic drawn

up by the 1968 United Nations Conference on Road Traffic.

Tourism

145. The Committee emphasized the need for high-grade training facilities for personnel engaged in various branches of tourism, including the hotel industry, and noted that such facilities existed in some countries of the region, including India, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore. It recommended that the secretariat undertake on-the-spot evaluations of the existing facilities in the region with a view to making recommendations on the suitability of one or more of them for expansion to meet regional requirements.

Facilitation of international traffic

146. In endorsing the report of the Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic, the Committee requested the secretariat study group to collect and analyse information on measures relative to immigration, exchange control, customs and documentation for facilitating international traffic by all modes of transport. It urged countries of the region to consider early accession to and ratification of international conventions and agreements that would result in facilitating international traffic.

Telecommunication

147. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee and expressed agreement with its view that a higher percentage of the gross domestic product should be invested in that sector.

148. It noted the growing support for carrying out pre-investment surveys of the regional telecommunication network and recommended their early implementation.

4. Economic development and planning

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

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: Governing Council (eleventh session), 22-23 August 1968; (twelfth session), 27-28 February 1969

Chairman: U Nyun, Executive Secretary, ECAFE

Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment, 1-10 August 1968

Chairman: Mr. S.K. Govil (India)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Manuchehr Tehrani (Iran)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Pimol Chittman (Thailand)

Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (sixth session), 7-28 October 1968

Chairman: Professor Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)

First Vice-Chairman: Professor A. Ghosh (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Professor Md. Anisur Rahman (Pakistan)

Sub-regional Consultations on Regional Plan Harmonization: Coconut, Coconut Products and Oil Palms, 8-16 October 1968

Chairman: Mr. P.A. Silva (Ceylon)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Godofredo P. Reyes (Philippines)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Sisman (Indonesia)

Inter-governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community, 26-28 November 1968

Chairman: Mr. Juan F. Trivino (Philippines)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A.S. Navaratnarajah (Ceylon)
Mr. Harmiel Sonda (Indonesia)

Workshop on the Technique of Annual Planning, 27 January-8 February 1969

Chairman: Mr. M. Shaghil (India)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (Indonesia)

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

150. At its eleventh session held at Bangkok, the Governing Council of the Asian Institute approved the work programme and budget for 1969 and considered the financing of the Institute in the context of its future activities. At its twelfth session, the Council, after considering the future of the Institute, recommended placing it on a permanent basis and retaining Bangkok as its location.

Training programme

151. The Institute is now on the threshold of its sixth year, when the second phase of its activities will commence. The fifth general course was conducted from February to the end of July 1968. Forty fellowships were awarded to selected government officials from sixteen countries; this represented a wider coverage of the region than ever before. As part of that course, a field study trip was arranged in July; the trainees were split into two groups, one of which visited China (Taiwan) and Japan while the other visited Hong Kong and Japan.

152. The Institute's special courses, which started on 1 October and ended on 31 December 1968, were attended by fifty-eight officials from nineteen countries of the region. The courses related to five key areas of development planning: (a) development finance; (b) project analysis; (c) econometric methods in planning; (d) human resources development and social planning; and (e) agricultural development planning.

153. At the request of the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, the Institute held a two-week orientation course in April 1968 for a group of senior health officials from six countries of the region.

Research programme

154. The research programme of the Institute is being developed gradually. The scope of research that is currently being emphasized relates to the collection of data on economic and social change, to country studies with special emphasis on investigations as to why growth rates differ from country to country, and to areas which will eventually provide a basis for generalizations relevant to regional and sub-regional economic co-operation.

Financing problems

155. At the Commission's twenty-third session, during which resolution 84 (XXIII) regarding the continuance of the Asian Institute for a further five-year period was adopted, sixteen countries pledged their Government's support. Thereafter, a meeting of the liaison officers of the member and associate member countries was convened at Bangkok in September 1967 for formal signing of the Register of Pledges. Subsequently, some of the countries not represented at that meeting confirmed their pledges in writing. As of 1 March 1969, a sum of US\$1,031,848 had been pledged.

Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment

156. The Seminar, which was held at Bangkok in co-operation with OTC and the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, was attended by experts acting in their personal capacities from seventeen member countries of the region, by an observer from a non-ECAFE member country and by representatives of IMF and IBRD. The Seminar discussed techniques, methods, policy measures and an institutional framework for mobilizing savings to finance public sector investment. It also considered in detail the techniques of comprehensive financial planning.

157. The Seminar, in reviewing the recent trends of public sector investment and its financing pattern in the developing ECAFE countries, noted that the share of public sector savings in total savings and in financing public sector investment had declined.

Public sector savings

158. In order to finance a rising volume of public investment, consistent with considerations of stability, the Seminar urged that the declining trend in government savings should be arrested.

Domestic borrowing

159. To this end, the Seminar suggested widening the coverage of employees' provident and pension funds for government and non-government employees. Attempts should also be made to mobilize much larger amounts through the various optional savings schemes.

Foreign savings

160. The Seminar felt that there was a case for rescheduling the existing debts of a number of developing countries and that further efforts should be made to soften the terms of aid and progressively reduce the extent of tied aid.

Financial planning

161. The Seminar recommended the formulation of a financial plan with a theoretically sound frame even if the statistical data were rather approximate.

Group of Experts on Programming Techniques

162. The sixth session of the Group of Experts was organized at Bangkok by ECAFE in co-operation with OTC.

Feasible growth rate and trade gap projections

163. The Group of Experts considered that, under the specified assumptions, an average annual rate of growth ranging between 6 and 7 per cent would be feasible for the developing countries of the region during the next Development Decade. The corresponding foreign exchange gaps in 1975 were estimated at US\$4,000-7,000 million, not taking into account investment income transfer and debt servicing. The size of this estimated gap was regarded as an indication of the magnitude and nature of policy adjustments required if the growth objectives of developing countries were to be realized.

Debt servicing

164. The Group of Experts indicated that an important consideration in the choice of policy adjustments would be the cost of external debt. A continuation of substantial net capital inflows and the associated continuous compounding of past debt obligations might make a country's future debt servicing obligations alarmingly high unless external loans were made available on terms considerably softer than at present.

Export promotion and import substitution

165. In view of the dominance of the trade gap, the Group of Experts emphasized that an adequate supply of foreign exchange through either trade or aid and the saving of foreign exchange through efficient import substitution would remain crucial conditions governing the accelerated growth of the developing ECAFE countries. The Group recommended, therefore, that the trade barriers hindering the exports of developing economies be dismantled and that policies to promote exports be vigorously pursued by the developing countries themselves.

Foreign assistance

166. Equally important, in the opinion of the Group of Experts, was the receipt of assurances that the necessary foreign assistance would be avail-

able at specific dates and for the entire plan period. The Group concluded that, for both low and high growth projections, a doubling or tripling of the present net annual resource transfers to the developing ECAFE countries would be required, in addition to increased finance for debt servicing. Such an increase would be feasible if the aid target of 1 per cent of gross national product of the developed countries, adopted at the second session of UNCTAD, was implemented.

Sub-regional Consultations on Regional Plan Harmonization: Coconut, Coconut Products and Oil Palms

167. The Sub-regional Consultations on Regional Plan Harmonization affecting Coconut, Coconut Products and Oil Palms, held at Bangkok, were organized by ECAFE in co-operation with OTC. The primary objective was to review the present situation and future outlook in the coconut and oil palm industries, and to explore the proposal to establish a regional coconut organization.

168. The Consultations were attended by twenty-two representatives from the seven major coconut and oil palm producing and processing countries of the region (namely Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and two representatives from FAO and the Asian Development Bank.

169. The meeting agreed that there was an urgent need for co-operation among the coconut producing countries of Asia; it requested the Executive Secretary to organize another meeting at the inter-governmental level to finalize the draft of the general principles for the establishment of an Asian Coconut Community which would be submitted to the Governments for ratification.

Inter-governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community

170. The Inter-governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community were convened at Bangkok by ECAFE in response to the request of the participants in the Sub-regional Consultations on Regional Plan Harmonization: Coconut, Coconut Products and Oil Palms to negotiate an acceptable agreement covering the whole range of policies, functions, structure, finance, administration and legal aspects of the proposed Asian Coconut Community. The Agreement, consisting of a preamble and sixteen articles, is open for signature by the plenipotentiaries of the seven Contracting Parties at ECAFE in Bangkok until 30 June 1969 and is subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Instruments of ratification or acceptance should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 December 1969. The Agreement will enter into force between those Contracting Parties which have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance when not less than three of them have deposited such instruments.

171. The meeting resolved to recommend to the Governments of the developing countries concerned

in the region that they consider joining the Asian Coconut Community and giving it all the support it might need. It requested the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to continue his assistance in the establishment of the Community and to urge all appropriate bodies of the United Nations family of organizations to give it their full support and assistance.

Workshop on the Technique of Annual Planning

172. The Workshop on the Technique of Annual Planning, held at Bangkok, discussed the evolution and the current state of annual planning in the region and formulated recommendations for improving the efficiency of annual planning in the countries of the region.

173. The Workshop recommended that countries of the ECAFE region adopt as soon as practicable a comprehensive approach to annual planning. Budgetary classifications should be made in such a way that they can readily be translated into national accounting categories. Steps should be taken to make the planning year and the fiscal year coincide. Wherever possible, the annual plan should be derived from the goals of the medium-term plan. Some form of high-level machinery for co-ordination should be established wherever it did not already exist in order to facilitate the development of annual planning.

174. The Workshop requested the secretariat: (i) to convene a working group on short-term forecasting techniques to review and advise upon the more technical aspects of annual planning; (ii) to convene a working group of country representatives to examine the report of the Workshop and to facilitate the adoption of comprehensive annual planning; (iii) to provide, on request, technical assistance to the countries of the region in the field of annual planning, in co-operation with UNDP and other organizations.

5. Statistical development

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

Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, 22 July-10 August 1968

Director: Mr. Helge Larsen (Denmark)
Co-Director: Mr. T.V. Viswanathan (ECAFE)

Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics on Children and Youth, 4-6 November 1968

Chairman: Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)

Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Public Sector Accounts, 25 November-2 December 1968

Chairman: Mr. A.K. Mukherji (India)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ghulam Rasul (Pakistan)

Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys, 4-10 February 1969

Chairman: Mr. A.K. Chakravarti (India)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Niyom Purakam (Thailand)

Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

176. The Seminar was organized at Copenhagen jointly by ECAFE, the United Nations Statistical Office and the Government of Denmark in co-operation with OTC. It reviewed the present state of civil registration in countries within and outside the region and discussed the functions of civil registration services, their economic and social implications and the topics for vital statistics information. Methods, devices and procedures for establishing and extending civil registration and improving the vital statistics derived from civil registration records were studied. To meet the needs of countries which had not yet built up a sound registration service, other methods of obtaining vital statistics were explored. The Seminar recommended basic principles for a model civil registration and vital statistics system and proposed a tabulation programme for vital statistics data.

Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics on Children and Youth

177. The Expert Group reviewed the Report of the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth (June 1967) and the recommendations of the eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians on the subject. It suggested a few minor modifications and additions to the basic statistical series recommended by the Working Group (as endorsed by the Conference of Asian Statisticians) and recommended that a set of guide-lines be prepared for the implementation of the programme. It also urged that groups of users and producers of statistics relating to children and youth should meet periodically at the national level to review their problems and progress.

Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Public Sector Accounts

178. The Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, jointly convened at Bangkok by the ECAFE secretariat and the United Nations Statistical Office in co-operation with OTC, discussed the structure of public sector accounts, the relevant concepts and classifications, use of the accounts and methods of compilation within the framework of the system of national accounts. The Group noted that, owing to the increasing demand on the public sector accounts in formulating economic plans, the present United Nations scheme of economic and functional classification of government transactions was being superseded by a fully developed system of public sector statistics, which was based on the United Nations revised system of national accounts. It urged the countries of the region to make concerted efforts to develop basic statistical data so as to be able to compile the proposed public sector accounts.

Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys

179. The Workshop, jointly organized by ECAFE

and UNICEF at Bangkok, was attended by participants from eleven countries of the region, most of which had current sample survey systems in operation. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO also participated.

180. The Workshop discussed the general approach for the collection of statistics on children and youth through sample surveys and the methodology and potentialities of a variety of sample surveys usually undertaken in countries of the region. It indicated in detail the extent to which statistics on children and youth could be collected through sample surveys and the methodological adjustments needed to produce the statistics desired. It recommended in particular collection of some of the basic data through the population and housing censuses and integration of major requirements on a continuing basis in periodic or repetitive surveys.

181. The Workshop suggested that, at the national level, a working group comprising all the agencies concerned be set up to chalk out plans for the organization of sample surveys for the collection of data relating to children and youth, to review the progress made and to co-ordinate the results.

6. Water resources development

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

Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning, 29 August-9 September 1968

Chairman: Mr. Chamlong Attanatho (Thailand)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. K.G.R. Iyer (India),
Mr. Ow Yang Hong Chiew (Malaysia)

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (eighth session), 18-25 November 1968

Chairman: Mr. Jeongjan Kambhu (Thailand)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Norberto Romualdez, Jr. (Philippines), Mr. P.M. Mane (India)

Typhoon Committee (inaugural session), 17-20 December 1968

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

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

| <i>Session</i> | <i>Chairman</i> |
|---|--|
| Thirty-fifth session (special) 17-30 April 1968, Canberra | Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand) |
| Thirty-sixth session (special) 5 July 1968, Bangkok | Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand) |
| Thirty-seventh session (special) 11-13 September 1968, Bangkok | Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand) |
| Thirty-eighth session (plenary) 22-27 January 1969, Saigon | Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh (Republic of Viet-Nam) |

Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning

183. The meeting, which was held at Bangkok, concentrated on the economic and social aspects of water resources planning with emphasis on procedures and standards applicable to the developing countries of the ECAFE region.

184. Major recommendations made by the Working Group were: (a) that consideration be given by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning to organizing, in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat, a training course on water resources planning; (b) that the ECAFE secretariat organize a roving seminar to impart training to water resources planners in their respective countries which could be directed to the specific problems encountered in those countries; (c) that a meeting or seminar of water resources and agricultural planners be arranged by FAO in co-operation with ECAFE to consider the factors involved in achieving satisfactory development at the farm level and efficient farm operation; (d) that the ECAFE secretariat organize a joint meeting of water resources engineers and social scientists to discuss in detail the social and non-economic factors inherent in development.

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development

185. At its eighth session, held at Bangkok, the Conference reviewed the progress of water resources development in the region during the period 1966-1968. The Conference considered the methods and policies currently employed in financing water resources projects and in the repayment of project costs; the efficient management, operation and maintenance of water resources projects; and the integration of water resources plans with national economic development plans. The Conference also considered the report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning, and reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources.

Water resources development 1966-1968

186. Noting with interest the progress made in the region in the period 1966-1968, the Conference observed that the main obstacles to development continued to be the lack of basic data, lack of finance and lack of qualified technical personnel. Those obstacles were likely to become more formidable as time went on; accordingly, the Conference felt that they should receive the attention of those planning for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Financing of water resources projects

187. The Conference expressed the view that financial and economic criteria had to be balanced in the selection of projects for development, and that, in the final analysis, environmental factors, the needs of the people and their ability to pay for water resources projects had to be taken into account. If financial considerations alone were the criteria for development, irrigation and flood control

projects would have a low priority; yet socio-economic considerations demanded that they be accorded a high priority.

Management, operation and maintenance of projects

188. The Conference concluded that efficient management, operation and maintenance of projects were of the utmost importance in ensuring quick and adequate returns. The transition from execution to operation and maintenance was a critical phase which could be facilitated by transferring key construction personnel to operational duties.

Integration of water resources and national economic development plans

189. After examining many aspects of the problem, the Conference came to the conclusion that the integration of water resources development plans with national economic development plans was not an easy task. Nevertheless, if only because of the heavy dependence of developing countries on agriculture, it was one that had to be attempted.

Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning

190. The Conference endorsed the report of the Working Group and in particular the conclusions reached following an examination of a number of matters involving the procedures and standards employed in the economic and financial analysis of water resources projects, the social and economic aspects of planning and development and the co-ordination of activities of agencies responsible for or associated with water resources development.

Future work programme

191. The Conference approved the work programme for 1969/70. The Government of France offered to provide a specialist for the proposed training course dealing with the practical problems of water resources planning; the Government of the Netherlands renewed its assurance of assistance in other ways.

Typhoon Committee

192. At its inaugural session, organized at Bangkok by ECAFE and WMO, the Typhoon Committee reviewed the current meteorological, hydrological and telecommunication facilities for typhoon damage control, concentration on changes which had taken place since the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission had completed its survey in 1967, and finalized an action programme to secure the establishment of the additional facilities required. The Committee also discussed the financial and technical support required for providing new facilities and for the activities that the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons was to carry out during the coming year. The Committee urged the participating Governments to give their fullest support to the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons in the implementation of the Committee's programme of work.

193. In laying out the broad strategy to imple-

ment the action programme generally endorsed by the Committee, it was agreed that it would be necessary to prepare comprehensive and detailed plans and to indicate which portions would be financed from national resources before embarking on a search for external sources of assistance.

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

194. During the period under review, the Committee held its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions and witnessed a considerable increase in its resources. Substantial progress was made on all component projects, including the signature of a multilateral agreement on the arrangements for the Prek Thnot project.

Resources as of 31 December 1968

195. In 1968, the resources contributed or pledged by twenty-four countries, fifteen United Nations agencies, four foundations and several private companies to the Mekong Committee, or to projects sponsored by it, increased by 8 per cent to a total equivalent to US\$160.2 million, of which 34 per cent was for pre-investment work and 66 per cent for construction. The riparian Governments themselves contributed or pledged 32 per cent, and co-operating programmes 68 per cent, of the total amount.

196. In 1968, Hong Kong became the twenty-fourth country to co-operate with the Committee, when it pledged a contribution of \$10,000 for the Committee's work. Switzerland became the twenty-fifth country, in January 1969, with a pledge to carry out a groundwater survey of the Nam Mae Kok basin in northern Thailand, and to prepare construction designs and bidding specifications for the Battambang tributary project in Cambodia.

Data collection and basin planning

197. *The Hydrologic Yearbook for 1967*, including data from the 196 stream gauging stations and 562 meteorological stations maintained by the Committee, was prepared for publication. Spare parts for the hydrometeorological network were made available to the Committee by France, the United Kingdom and the United States. A United States Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories/Tennessee Valley Authority team completed the *Atlas of the Physical, Economic and Social Resources of the Lower Mekong Basin*, which was presented to the Mekong Committee in January 1969. The second issue of the annual *Mekong Statistical Bulletin* was published.

198. The Committee continued preparation of an amplified water resources development plan for the Basin; the plan report is scheduled for publication at the end of 1969. The computer programmes developed for basin planning purposes by the North Pacific Division, United States Corps of Engineers, and UNESCO/SOGREAH continued to be used extensively. The Committee's computer work was carried out by a team of riparian engineers assisted by consultants provided by the United States. In addition

-- he continued close collaboration of the ECAFE Water Resources Development Division, the Committee also enjoyed expert assistance furnished by the Netherlands and the United States in the preparation of the plan report.

Mainstream projects

199. A United States Bureau of Reclamation team continued the second phase of the Pa Mong mainstream project investigations under the 1965 agreement between the Committee and the United States. An interim report was submitted to the Committee in January 1969, and a Stage I feasibility report, covering the dam, power plant, transmission lines and initial stage irrigation development is to be completed in January 1970. The investigations indicated that almost complete control of the Mekong river could be obtained by the combination of a mainstream Pa Mong dam, tributary dams on the Nam Lik in Laos and the Nam Mong in Thailand, and secondary storage and diversion in north-east Thailand. Ultimately, installed generating capacity could reach 12 million kW, depending upon system load-factor, and irrigation could be extended to 2 million hectares. A Japanese Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency (OTCA) team completed the draft report of its feasibility investigation of the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia. The final report is scheduled for completion in mid-1969. The investigations indicate that, after the construction of the Pa Mong and Nam Ngum projects, the installed capacity at Sambor could be of the order of 2 million kW.

Tributary projects

200. At the end of the period under review, two tributary projects were in operation on the Nam Pong and Nam Pung in Thailand. Construction was in progress on three projects, and was scheduled to begin in 1969 on a further two.

201. A multilateral agreement on the arrangements for the Prek Thnot tributary project in Cambodia was signed on 13 November 1968 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, by Australia, Cambodia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom. France subsequently indicated its willingness to contribute to the project. The agreement provided for the administration of the project by the Société Nationale des Grands Barrages of Cambodia, bilateral agreements between Cambodia and the co-operating countries, and the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a co-ordinator of foreign assistance. Under a separate agreement, UNDP, with FAO as executing agency, undertook to prepare the construction designs and bidding specifications for the first phase of the irrigation component. Construction of the main civil works of this \$27 million project is scheduled to begin in November 1969.

202. In December 1968, Their Majesties the Kings of Laos and Thailand, at a ceremony on the Mekong river, inaugurated the international power transmission line between Udon in Thailand and Vientiane in Laos. The transmission line is part of the Nam Ngum project in Laos, for the construction of which

Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand and the United States established a Development Fund administered by the World Bank. Construction of the main civil works and of the Vientiane-Nam Ngum transmission line was initiated in 1968. Also in Laos, the Lower Se Done project was virtually completed during the period under review, with French assistance. The Prime Minister of Thailand laid the foundation stone for the Lam Dom Noi dam in February 1969. Also in Thailand, the feasibility report on the Nam San project was completed with Austrian assistance, and bids for the construction of the Nam Phrom project are to be invited in 1969. In Cambodia, investigations of the Stung Chinit project and of the irrigation development possibilities in the area south-west of the Great Lake were continued by the Japanese OTCA; Switzerland agreed to prepare the construction designs and bidding specifications for the Battambang project.

Navigation and transportation

203. The Committee continued its basic work of surveying, charting and marking the Mekong river navigation channel. An aerial photographic survey of difficult stretches between Luang Prabang and Vientiane was made with New Zealand assistance. Under the United States programme of assistance to the Committee, a team made a feasibility study in Laos and Thailand, on the Luang Prabang-Pakse reach, of ports, cargo-handling and boat-building facilities. The report recommended a short-term development programme, estimated to cost \$3.5 million. A United Kingdom/Colombo Plan team performed a second series of experimental rock-blasting operations in the Mekong river channel at Keng Kabao, upstream from Savannakhet. At the fourth Regional Seminar on Navigation Improvement held at Bangkok in July 1968, the Committee's short- and long-term navigation improvement programmes were reviewed and up-dated.

204. Pilot training continued in Cambodia, with instructors provided by the Netherlands Government and the UNDP institutional support project to the Committee. A plan of operation was drawn up, on the basis of a United Kingdom/Colombo Plan expert's report, for the establishment of a shipbuilding training centre at Nong Khai in Thailand.

205. A comprehensive study of the My Thuan bridge project in the Republic of Viet-Nam was made by a team provided by the United States. In September, the Mekong Committee agreed that each of the four riparian countries would contribute to the cost of constructing the bridge, and on this basis called for the assistance of other countries in implementing this priority project. A Japanese OTCA team completed the second phase of the feasibility study of a bridge across the Mekong river between Thailand and Laos in the Vientiane/Nong Khai area, and reported favourably.

Flood warning and control

206. UNDP, in response to a Mekong Committee application for assistance, convened an expert group to study the possibilities for the development of flood forecasting systems in the lower Mekong basin.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

207. Work continued with Israel and UNDP/FAO assistance on the Committee's experimental and demonstration farms on the Vientiane Plain in Laos, at Kalasin in Thailand, and at Prek Thnot and Battambang in Cambodia. The project manager for the Eak Mat farm in Viet-Nam was appointed under China's aid to the Committee. The Committee decided to seek assistance for the establishment of 5,000-10,000 hectare pioneer irrigation development projects in the Vientiane Plain in Laos, Nong Wai (Nam Pong) in Thailand, and Prek Thnot in Cambodia. For the Vientiane Plain, an Asian Development Bank technical assistance mission began the preparation of an agricultural development scheme, while an Israeli team started the preparation of plans for the development of an initial 5,000 hectare irrigation perimeter. The Joint Development Group of Viet-Nam completed a comprehensive plan for the development of the Mekong delta in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

208. In collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute and the Ford Foundation, the Committee held a Rice Production Seminar at Los Banos, Philippines, in October. Studies of agricultural extension, fertilizer demonstration, cooperatives, credit, and land tenure were continued. Pre-impoundment and post-impoundment fishery surveys were made with a view to defining a freshwater fishery development programme for the Mekong Committee's project reservoirs.

Power markets, industry and mineral resources

209. Power market studies for the four riparian countries were continued during the year. The final report of a UNIDO industrial development survey mission was conveyed to the Committee in September. Arrangements were made for the study of high-tension power transmission in the lower Mekong basin. The UNDP/Mekong Committee mineral investigations continued in Laos.

Social development and public health

210. An expert working group prepared for the Committee a policy statement on resettlement and new land settlement techniques and standards. Arrangements were made, with the assistance of the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, for a documentary film on resettlement in Thailand. Statistical training courses at Vientiane were concluded during the year. Discussions were held with UNESCO on the possibility of functional literacy training programmes, and with ITU on telecommunication training. Other training continued in the form of seminars, in-service training within the basin, and fellowships for study outside the basin. A WHO adviser on public health administration was appointed to assist the Committee in implementing the recommendations of the 1967 WHO survey mission.

Management

211. UNDP made a further allocation for institutional support to the Committee, for the period July 1968-December 1970. 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 1969 and the budget to support it. Pursuant to the recommendations of the 1967 UNDP review mission, the Advisory Board was enlarged to a total of nine members, and an Associate Executive Agent appointed; the Advisory Board held its tenth and eleventh meetings. The proportion of riparian country personnel in the Mekong Committee's secretariat was maintained at more than half the number of core professional staff. During the year, a UNDP consultant mission examined questions relating to riparian salaries and the establishment of area offices of the secretariat; the mission's recommendations were submitted to the Committee in January 1969.

Supply programmes

212. Of the total resources contributed for the Mekong Development Project, amounting to US\$ 160.2 million as of 31 December 1968, some \$3.4 million equivalent was in the form of supplies, including food, cement, petroleum products, equipment and spare parts. Food supplies were contributed by WFP for a project phased out in 1966. Cement has been contributed or pledged by the Governments of China, Israel, Pakistan and Thailand. The Government of Iran continued to provide the Committee with petroleum products. Equipment and spare parts have been pledged or contributed by France, Hong Kong, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

7. Population problems

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

Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods, 10-21 June 1968

Chairman: Mrs. Nafis Sadik (Pakistan)

First Vice-Chairman: Dr. Manasavi Unhanand (Thailand)

Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. Dee Woo Han (Republic of Korea)

Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods

214. The meeting was convened by ECAFE in co-operation with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) at Bangkok. Fourteen experts from nine member countries of the Commission, and staff members of the United Nations Headquarters, FAO and WHO participated. Fifteen experts working on problems of evaluation of family planning programmes from the following organizations also attended: Ford Foundation, Population Council, University of Michigan, Brown University, Columbia University, University of North Carolina, London School of Hygiene, Swedish International Development Authority and United States Agency for International Development.

215. The Working Group discussed important issues

relating to the acceptance, use, and use-effectiveness of family planning methods and various methods for measuring (i) acceptance and use of family planning methods; (ii) the effectiveness with which family planning methods are used; and (iii) the effects of family planning programmes on future fertility and birth rates. It made recommendations on the evaluation of national family planning programmes and on regional co-operation and regional activities, including the institution of programmes for training (non-medical) key personnel in the evaluation of the family planning programmes.

8. Public administration

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

Workshop on National Personnel Systems, 20-27 November 1968

Chairman: Mr. Prom Panitchpakdi (Thailand)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. V. Kumar (India), Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan (Pakistan)

Preparatory Meeting on Assistance for Administrative Reforms, 5-7 March 1969

Chairman: General Netr Khemayodhin (Thailand)
Co-Chairman: Mr. Rafael Salas (Philippines)

Workshop on National Personnel Systems

217. The Workshop, held at Bangkok and organized by ECAFE in co-operation with the German Foundation for Developing Countries, OTC and the United Nations Public Administration Division, New York, discussed recruitment policies and practices and the need for personnel planning and career development; examined the suitability of the current patterns of personnel classification; and assessed the adequacy of the personnel agencies and the need for professionalism in the civil service.

Recommendations

218. The Workshop requested the ECAFE secretariat: (a) to establish, as early as possible, a regional centre of public administration to collect, disseminate and exchange information on public administration systems, conduct *ad hoc* training programmes, undertake research and organize study groups and workshops; (b) to set up two task forces to study the systems of personnel classification and examine problems of performance rating and recruitment by promotion; (c) to organize a study group to discuss career development including the problem of developing indigenous training material; (d) to organize a study group to assess the level of objectivity, reliability and validity in the existing personnel testing and selection techniques; and (e) to provide advisory services to assist countries in undertaking administrative manpower surveys and to help them in preparing inventories of the actual strength of personnel in various categories and skills.

Preparatory Meeting on Assistance for Administrative Reforms

219. The Preparatory Meeting was organized at Bangkok by ECAFE with the assistance of the Ford Foundation. Its objectives were: (i) to assess the problems experienced by Governments in initiating and executing major administrative reforms; (ii) to discuss the nature, scale and scope of technical assistance provided in support of administrative reforms; (iii) to prepare a suitable framework of discussion for consideration by the seminar to be organized by the secretariat on that subject in June 1969.

220. The Preparatory Meeting was attended by a small group of very high-level administrative practitioners from the region.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

221. 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

222. A publication entitled *Electric Power in Asia and the Far East*, 1966 was issued. Work continued on the Energy Atlas for Asia and the Far East.

223. The major theme of the sixth issue of the *Small Industry Bulletin* was "Training and development of personnel for small industries with special reference to managers, technicians and operatives". The issue was published in January 1968. The major theme of the seventh issue of the *Bulletin* will be "Export promotion of small industries products", as suggested by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Science and technology

224. The secretariat submitted material in respect of ECAFE for Stage I of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which was incorporated in the draft World Plan considered by the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council's Advisory Committee on Science and Technology. Material is also being prepared for Stage IIA of the World Plan on the four sectors assigned to the secretariat, namely: natural resources, industry, transport and telecommunication, and housing, building and planning.

Training

225. The Metal Industries Development Centre in China (Taiwan) was assisted in securing nominations from Governments of member countries for its training course on metal industries.

226. In collaboration with OTC, a programme for giving technical training to personnel from countries of the region in various specialized phases of the petroleum industry has been continued by the National Iranian Oil Company.

International Trade Division

ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration

227. The Centre continued to issue the *ECAFE News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration* on a half-yearly basis. The Centre contributed the following two papers to the Seminar on International Commercial Arbitration held at New Delhi on 18-19 March 1968: (1) "International commercial arbitration - a comprehensive progress report"; (2) "ECAFE activities in the field of commercial arbitration".

Customs administration: customs valuation

228. A regional adviser on customs valuation was engaged to render advisory services to Governments of ECAFE member countries, on request. His services were made available to the Government of Thailand to give advice on the subject of customs administration in general, and on customs valuation in particular.

Trade in petroleum and petroleum products

229. On request, the services of the regional adviser on trade in petroleum and petroleum products were made available to the Government of the Philippines. Advice was given particularly on future energy needs, optimization of future petroleum supplies and collection and analysis of petroleum statistics.

230. A paper on the future energy needs of the region, particularly petroleum based fuels, was prepared by the secretariat.

Transport and Communications Division

Asian Highway

231. Two meetings of the Asian Highway Motor Rally Committee were held at Bangkok on 17 September and 14-15 October 1968 respectively. The motor rally from Vientiane to Singapore by way of Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur was timed to end in Singapore during the twenty-fifth session of the Commission. It was intended to demonstrate the possibility of the highway's being used by vehicles of all types.

232. The Asian Highway TTB, in co-operation with the countries concerned and the Colombo Plan Bureau, arranged a course of highway engineering for junior highway engineers at New Delhi in 1968.

Research and Planning Division

Review of current economic developments and policies

233. Part One of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1968* includes two studies, the first of which is concerned with the relation between changing economic structure and economic policy, while the second examines the design and use of policy instruments.

234. The first study presents the background for, and some of the details of, the policy problems of export dependent economies in developing Asia. It examines four countries which derive from exports a larger part of their national product than the Asian average. It appears that the most sensitive area in the development of such an economy is the behaviour of the internal terms of trade: the prices and profitability of, and the rewards in, export industries relative to the rest of the economy. Planning in these economies is still in its initial stages. Much of the burden of allocating resources in accordance with the long-run needs and of economic management falls on the traditional instruments of economic policy. With the noticeable change in the structure of the export dependent economies, the behaviour of the economy changes. Fluctuations in export receipts, in particular, assume a different meaning as production becomes more dependent on imports. Given a general desire to raise the rate of growth of the economies above the rate of growth of their exports, the share of the public sector may have to grow and this raises questions of resource mobilization. Great caution will have to be exercised in transferring resources from exports to the development of the rest of the economy. With a higher degree of sectoral inter-dependency, policy must increasingly be guided by a rational long-term strategy.

235. The second study deals with the economic implications of controls and their liberalization. The study examines the impact of control and decontrol on a variety of economic objectives in India and Pakistan. It suggests that comprehensive planning in mixed economies requires a certain minimum of economic controls - basically controls over investments in all industries and import controls. Neither of these controls, at their minimum level, needs to be detailed and it seems, in particular, rather inefficient to seek to allocate resources between firms within any one industry by means of investment controls. The minimum level of control may be the most efficient one in a particular state of administrative development. In the actual instances examined, it appears that controls have frequently been blamed for results which are very likely to be unaffected by decontrol; and that decontrol has been credited too readily with successes that may really be the result of changes in the foreign exchange situation.

236. Part Two of the *Survey* reviews economic trends and developments in 1968 and focuses on major recent and prospective problems of economic policy, such as external assistance and international liquidity, economic questions arising from the new progress of agriculture, and the techniques of annual planning as a means of implementing long- and medium-term development plans effectively. In view of the uncertain prospects of international aid, the developing countries in the ECAFE region will have to adjust their economic policies to a greater reliance on, and a more efficient use of, domestic resources.

237. Three issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* were published during the period under review. The June 1968 issue (Vol. XIX, No. 1) contained the report of, and papers submitted

to, the ECAFE Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion, and papers on the economic situation in Asia, the Asian Highway and recent social trends and developments in Asia. The September 1968 issue (Vol. XIX, No. 2) contained papers relating to the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment. The December 1968 issue (Vol. XIX, No. 3) contained a paper entitled "Planned growth, economic management and annual planning", and four papers relating to current projects of the ECAFE secretariat.

Economic development and planning

238. The secretariat continued its analysis of development problems and studies of development planning, with focus on the techniques of annual planning as instruments of long- and medium-term planning. It also continued to provide advisory services on planning problems to the countries at their request.

Sub-regional integration studies

239. An Advisory Expert Group on ASEAN Economic Studies was convened by the Executive Secretary at Bangkok from 16 to 18 December 1968 to advise the secretariat in preparing the scope of the proposed ASEAN economic study to be undertaken by ECAFE at the request of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held at Djakarta in August 1968. Stressing the need for a comprehensive view to determine the ASEAN region's full potential for more rapid economic growth through co-operative effort, the Group recommended three basic categories of studies:

1. Studies aimed at developing regional co-operation on the basis of existing plans and projects in the pipelines;
2. Studies aimed at drawing up an indicative plan for the ASEAN region with a longer-term perspective which would help to identify feasible regional projects for accelerating its economic growth;
3. Studies on effects of the creation of a free trade area among the ASEAN countries and examination of the compensatory measures which might be taken.

Long-term economic projections

240. Parallel with feasible growth and trade gap projections, the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming embarked upon sectoral output and employment projections for selected developing countries in the ECAFE region.

Strategy and target setting for the Second Development Decade

241. Extensive comments were offered on the paper on preliminary estimates for some key elements of a framework for international development strategy, prepared by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters. The secretariat made its contribution to the preparation of a preliminary framework of

international development strategy for the 1970s in the form of replies to the questions posed to the regional economic commissions.

Statistics Division

Statistics development

242. The Division continued to assist countries in the improvement of collection and compilation of statistics in the fields of industry, distributive trade and national accounts and in statistical organization and training of statisticians. The 1968 Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries was drawn up and circulated to countries of the region for implementation. Methods of collecting and compiling internal trade statistics were studied. Work on the sectorwise development of national accounts was continued. The fifth report on "Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region" was brought out. The "Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region" issued in 1966 was revised and up-dated.

Statistical compilation and analysis

243. 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, finance, prices, 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. The preparation of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East* was undertaken and completed. A supplement to the *Yearbook* showing statistical series on children and youth was also completed.

Data processing

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

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

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

247. Analysis, programming, processing and publication were undertaken for *Foreign Trade Statistics of Laos 1967*, as a service to the Government of Laos, which bore the cost.

Water Resources Development Division

248. The activities of the Division were continued under the four main work projects: (1) Planning and development of water resources; (2) Water resources development of international rivers; (3) Flood control methods; and (4) Hydrologic studies.

Planning of water resources development

249. Advisory functions performed consisted of services rendered by the regional adviser on water resources planning, the water resources consulting groups and the regular staff of the Division. The regional adviser went on four separate advisory missions during the period under review. Arrangements were made with a number of prospective donor countries for provision of experts to give possible assistance to some projects requested by countries in the region. Advisory services were rendered to Thailand in connexion with the investigation, planning and implementation of a number of projects in the north-east of that country. Assistance to UNDP with the feasibility survey of the Mu River Project in Burma was continued.

250. Steps were taken for the preparation of the country survey of Mongolia. The preparation of the Manual on Costing of Water Resources Development Projects was brought to the final stage towards the end of 1968. Three numbers of the Water Resources Series were published: (i) *Use and Interpretation of Hydrologic Data* (Water Resources Series No. 34); (ii) *Multi-purpose River Basin Development of Australia, New Zealand and Western Samoa* (Water Resources Series No. 35); and (iii) *Water Legislation in Asia and the Far East, Part 2 (A) and (B)* (Water Resources Series No. 36). Quarterly issues of the *Water Resources Journal* were continued.

Water resources development of international rivers

251. Close co-operation was continued with the Mekong secretariat in many phases of its work, with efforts being directed mainly towards the preparation of the amplified Mekong basin plan. The formulation of the plan involved three steps, namely: (a) identification of the potentialities of the mainstream, tributary and delta development projects, and their interrelationships and combinations; (b) investigation of the economic and social needs of the basin's population, and (c) the matching of the potentialities with the needs. Many of the related studies were brought near completion during the period under review, and it was expected that the final draft of the plan would be completed towards mid-1969.

Flood control methods

252. The Advisory Group on Hydraulic Structures, organized late in 1967, completed its tour of thirteen countries in September 1968. More than 700 officials from different departments in the thirteen countries attended the roving seminar.

253. An ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons was established within and as part of the ECAFE Division of Water Resources Development in October 1968 to assist the Typhoon Committee in implementing its programme of work, pending the establishment of the regional typhoon centre at an appropriate time in the future.

Hydrologic studies

254. Technical development and performance reports of prototypes of ocean data stations were studied for possible utilization in a regional meteorological network to obtain and monitor various meteorological data from the isolated breeding areas of typhoons in the Pacific Ocean.

255. The collection of data on annual peak floods of certain rivers in the region was started with a view to revising and improving the envelope curves for maximum floods in monsoon areas of the ECAFE region.

256. Consultations were held and a tentative agreement was reached with WMO on the procedure for preparing a rainfall frequency atlas and compendium of rainfall volumes of major flood-producing storms in the ECAFE region.

Social Development Division

Social planning and research

257. On the basis of a detailed questionnaire circulated to Governments in the region, a fourth "Review of the Social Situation in the ECAFE Region" was prepared; this document provides a detailed analysis of machinery for social development planning, and expenditures for social development programmes in ECAFE countries.

Regional and community development

258. The study on the "Kominkans of Japan" was mimeographed and distributed to community development administrators, planners, trainers, etc., in the region, including United Nations field experts. A study sponsored by the secretariat on "Community Development in China (Taiwan)" was undertaken free of charge by the Rural Health Division, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Taipei; this was also circulated. Another study on "Urban community Development in Hong Kong" has also been sponsored and is currently under way.

Social welfare

259. The "Directory of Schools of Social Work and other Social Work Training Institutions in the ECAFE Region", which was completed at the beginning of 1968, was mimeographed and widely distributed. Recipients were requested to submit corrections, if any, with a view to bringing the information up to date in a subsequent addendum to the directory.

260. The National Economic Council (NEC) in co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare of the Government of the Philippines has agreed to undertake, on behalf of ECAFE, a country case study on social welfare planning as part of the national development plan. The Philippines study is the first of a series of such studies aiming to show the processes, methods and techniques of social welfare planning and its integration and correlation with other sectors of social planning as well as with the national plan.

Population Division

261. Working closely with United Nations Headquarters, the secretariat implemented the expanded Asian Population Programme in the ECAFE region as endorsed at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission.

262. Exchange and dissemination of information on population studies and programmes has been expanded. Asian Population Studies Series Nos. 2 and 3, entitled respectively *Family Planning, Internal Migration and Urbanization in ECAFE Countries; A Bibliography of Available Materials and Communications in Family Planning*, were published and distributed to the interested institutions and individuals.

263. The first Inter-Agency Meeting on Population Programmes was convened by the secretariat in June 1968 at Bangkok. It was attended by representatives of ECAFE, the United Nations Population Division, UNESCO, the ILO, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNDP and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The meeting reviewed policies on the co-ordination of population programmes and the activities and proposed programmes of work in 1968-1970 for various organizations in the population field. It recommended measures for increased co-ordination and collaboration in projects.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

Review of food and agricultural situation

264. As in the past, the Division continued its study on current developments in the field of food and agricultural commodities and supplied draft sections required for the preparation of the 1968 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*. 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 development and planning

265. A revised version of the study "Requirements of Agricultural Inputs in the Sub-Region of South Asia and Means for Increasing their Agricultural Production with Special Reference to Chemical Fertilizers" covering Ceylon, India and Pakistan was prepared.

266. Considerable headway has been made with the preparation of the study entitled "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and their Regional Implications". New development plans were put into operation in some places in 1968 and, in a number of countries, new plans are to be brought into operation in 1969. Generally, these new plans lay increased emphasis on stepping up the growth rates for agriculture, by means of extending the cultivated areas as well as improving yields, and on providing for equal proportions of investment in agriculture and industry.

Public administration

267. The secretariat circulated a set of questionnaires on the existing facilities for training civil service personnel in the region, to which satisfactory responses were received from several countries. The information secured is being collated and

arranged for dissemination. Surveys of the training needs of civil service personnel were conducted in Indonesia and India. Discussions on trends and developments in personnel administration were held with senior officials in China (Taiwan), Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Technical assistance and related activities

Technical assistance decentralization and programming

268. The secretariat is fully responsible for the programming of regional technical assistance activities that are implemented in co-operation with OTC and UNIDO. Its resources and experience have been increasingly utilized in the planning and evaluation of country programmes.

269. Suggestions based on past experience have been submitted to the Commissioner for the Capacity Study, with special reference to the capacity of the ECAFE secretariat to carry out a larger programme of technical assistance.

270. Following a decision by UNDP to organize, starting in 1968, the existing group training programmes in techniques and procedures of technical assistance on a regional rather than on an international basis, the first such seminar in the region was held under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and UNITAR at Bangkok from 10 to 28 March 1969. The Seminar was attended by twenty-six participants from eighteen countries and territories of the region who were directly concerned with the co-ordination and operation of technical assistance activities in their respective countries. It was conducted in the form of panel discussions led by senior officials of ECAFE, UNITAR and UNDP. The discussions dealt specifically with general UNDP policies, programming of technical assistance and pre-investment, implementation of UNDP projects, financial problems, programme evaluation and reports, administrative problems, recruitment and placement problems, relations between Headquarters and the field, problems of co-ordination and general problems.

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

271. A close working relationship has been maintained throughout the year with OTC and the UNIDO Technical Co-operation Division. Consultations have covered the programming of regional and country projects, approval for implementation of regional activities, and comments on the reports by country experts and UNDP Special Fund requests.

272. Regional activities financed from technical co-operation programmes continue to form the core of the secretariat's tasks in carrying out the work programme of the Commission. The value of the regional regular and UNDP technical assistance programmes decentralized to the secretariat at the end of the calendar year 1968 exceeded \$1 million and the earmarked target was over-fulfilled. This represents a further improvement over the previous year's performance.

273. During 1968, support continued to be given to the Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur, India, and the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Japan. A senior lecturer was stationed at the Regional Railway Training Centre at Walton, West Pakistan. Twenty-two fellows completed training programmes organized by the National Iranian Oil Company.

274. Sixteen seminars and study tours were organized during the year. The Advisory Group on Hydraulic Structures, which visited Ceylon, Nepal, Iran and Thailand in 1967, continued its programme in 1968. Training courses of approximately one month's duration were held in Afghanistan, Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In those thirteen countries, altogether 740 engineers and technicians took part.

Advisory activities

275. During 1968, twenty-five regional advisers served at ECAFE during all or part of the year. They carried out sixty-eight advisory missions to sixteen countries by request.

276. The regional adviser on economic development advised the Governments of Afghanistan and Nepal on implementing and assessing the progress made with their third five-year plans, and he assisted the Government of Indonesia to complete its study on annual planning. The regional adviser on project formulation and evaluation advised the Government of Malaysia on the manufacturing of machine tools and the Government of the Republic of China on the machine tool industry in Taiwan. The regional adviser on economic statistics assisted the Government of Ceylon in the processing of the annual survey and distribution census and in reviewing the index of industrial production. He also advised the Governments of Nepal and Singapore on the expansion and improvement of their respective economic statistical programmes. The regional adviser on sampling advised the Government of Thailand on sampling techniques and assisted in the training courses conducted by the Iranian Statistical Centre. He also advised the Department of Statistics of Malaysia on its undertaking of a major sampling survey. The adviser on data processing rendered advisory services to the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Malaysia.

277. The regional adviser on population policies advised the Governments of India, the Republic of Korea and Singapore on population activities and family planning programmes. The regional adviser on social development assisted in the reorganization and consolidation of social welfare services in Nepal from the viewpoint of development planning. He also participated in the high-level United Nations mission which visited Afghanistan and Ceylon to review technical assistance for social development in Asia.

278. The regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates advised the Governments of Malaysia and Thailand on the establishment of shippers'

councils, freight rates studies and economic statistics for shipping. He assisted the National Maritime Administration of Tonga in undertaking an economic survey of its merchant marine and future policy in the field of shipping. Together with the regional adviser on trade in petroleum, he advised the Government of the Philippines on the ocean transport of its crude oil requirements.

279. The regional adviser on water resources development advised on problems relating to management and use of water resources and planning and development projects in Afghanistan; reviewed the report on the first stage of planning for the development of the water resources of the Kaoping Chi basin in China (Taiwan); and assisted in the proposed five-year water resources development plan of Indonesia. He also assisted the Government of Singapore in its preliminary investigation of possibilities for greater conservation and use of the island's water resources. The regional advisers on off-shore prospecting (geophysics and geology) continued to service and advise members of CCOP in the large-scale aeromagnetic and seismic refraction surveys in China (Taiwan), the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The advisers also rendered advisory services to Burma, Cambodia and Ceylon.

280. The regional railway adviser advised the Government of the Philippines on the rehabilitation work on its railways. The regional adviser on physical planning assisted the Technical Committee of the High Council Planning for Tehran City in reviewing the master plan prepared by a consulting firm which covers all aspects of urbanization in that city.

281. In the field of industrial development, the regional adviser on oils and fats industry advised the Governments of Ceylon, the Republic of Korea, Laos and Nepal on studying the feasibility of establishing modern edible oil processing plants and developing the oils and fats industry. The regional adviser on standardization assisted the Governments of Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines and Singapore in their programmes for the expansion of industrial standardization. The regional adviser on industrial research continued to promote effective co-operation among the various industrial research institutes in the region and to stimulate exchange of research programmes, projects and facilities. He visited Ceylon, Iran and Singapore in the course of the year. The regional engineering adviser on industrial projects assisted the Government of Iran in preparing a feasibility study of the establishment of shiprepair and shipbuilding facilities.

282. The services of the regional advisers have also been used in missions carried out by expert teams provided by Governments of member countries on a non-reimbursable basis. For example, the regional railway adviser conducted the feasibility studies in Malaysia and Thailand together with the experts provided in connexion with the trans-Asian railway network project. The regional engineering adviser on industrial projects visited Afghanistan, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore

together with non-reimbursable experts on iron and steel missions sponsored by AIDC to undertake feasibility studies in the countries concerned.

283. The ECAFE Port Survey Team continued to provide advisory services to countries in the region. During the period under review, the Team surveyed two ports in each of three countries, namely Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

284. Secretariat experts have also performed advisory services for Governments on request. For example, the secretariat advised the Governments of India and Pakistan on electricity tariffs. The telecommunication expert attached to the ECAFE/ITU Unit rendered assistance to the Government of the Philippines in setting up a national planning board for the integrated development of telecommunication. Technical advisory services were rendered in connexion with the proposal to build two bridges across the river of Nam Ngum and Nam Ca Dinh in Laos. Assistance was given to the Government of Afghanistan in the preliminary survey of the middle portion of the Herat-Kabul direct route in that country.

285. Advisory services were rendered to the Burmese Government in connexion with the development of backbone routes for the regional telecommunication network; and, to Thailand regarding the regulation of broadcasting services and utilization of frequencies.

Co-operation with the UNDP Special Fund

286. The secretariat continued to provide comments on all applications from Governments of member countries for assistance from the UNDP Special Fund to country projects.

287. With regard to regional Special Fund projects, the secretariat has performed a more complex and important function. Proposals for regional Special Fund projects are usually the outcome of secretariat studies, technical assistance seminars and specific meetings convened by the secretariat in order to study all implications of a proposed project.

288. The possibility of the secretariat's providing a forum for interested Governments to signify, through their respective permanent representatives, their endorsement of joint requests has been informally explored with UNDP.

289. The secretariat has begun to provide administrative support to the project manager of an important regional Special Fund project, the Asian Highway TTB. This has resulted in close co-ordination with related regional technical assistance activities either financed entirely by the United Nations or jointly with the help of bilateral sources.

290. 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 render substantive guidance for the execution of the feasibility survey for the Mu River Project in

Burma, scheduled for completion by the contracting firm in 1969.

Co-operation with other programmes

291. The Commission at its twenty-fourth session commended the secretariat on its efforts to co-ordinate its work with other programmes and recommended that an effort be made to utilize funds from bilateral sources to support multilateral projects. Assistance from such bilateral sources has been accepted for projects included in the Commission's programme of work for which no funds were available. Such co-operation has taken the form of funds-in-trust and of non-reimbursable experts.

292. The United States Government has made available the services of an adviser on data processing. The Ford Foundation has financed a preliminary meeting of high-level experts to discuss the agenda for the ECAFE Workshop on Assistance for Administrative Reforms. The Federal Republic of Germany has offered the services of an engineer to the Asian Highway TTB for two years under funds-in-trust. The German Foundation for Developing Countries contributed towards the costs of the Regional Workshop on National Personnel Systems held in November 1968. Italy has made available the services of an expert for the survey on agricultural machinery. The Government of India, under the Colombo Plan, provided all internal costs and the Asian Highway TTB covered travel costs for nine fellows attending the Training Course for Highway Engineers at the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.

293. It is hoped that such collaboration will continue and expand following the wishes expressed by the Commission. Within the secretariat a suitable framework already exists. There is an approved programme of work, from which projects can be selected for support, subject to the concurrence of the Executive Secretary. The Technical Assistance Unit, which administers all regional projects decentralized to ECAFE, provides the same services for projects under funds-in-trust or non-reimbursable experts.

Other aspects of work

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

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

295. At the request of UNIDO, an annual consolidated report for 1968 and an annual review for 1969 of ECAFE's future programme of activities relating to industrial development were prepared. The secretariat continued close co-operation and consultation with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Housing, Building and Planning Section of ECE. It provided the Centre with a number of documents in connexion with the Inter-regional Seminar on Physical Planning Techniques for the Construction of New Towns and

the Inter-regional Workshop on Organizational and Technical Measures for the Development of Building Materials, both held in Moscow from 2 to 23 September and from 25 September to 19 October 1968 respectively. The secretariat participated in the Workshop.

296. The secretariat continued to exchange information with ECA, ECE and ECLA on subjects relating to trade and development. It contributed a note to ECE on the activities of ECAFE in the field of trade for 1967/68. It assisted the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law in obtaining from member countries in the ECAFE region texts of existing general conditions of sale and standard contracts in international trade used by their national chambers of commerce and trade associations.

297. The secretariat participated in the United Nations Inter-regional Symposium on Inland Water Transport held at Leningrad from 9 to 29 September 1968. A paper entitled "Co-operative (organizational and administrative) measures of riparian states for transportation on international rivers and/or inland waterways - Situation in Asia and the Far East" was presented to the Seminar. It also participated in the Inter-regional Seminar on Tourism held at Berne from 21 October to 2 November 1968, at which papers on problems of tourism in the ECAFE region and community development in relation to tourism were submitted.

298. The Fiscal and Financial Branch at Headquarters participated in, and submitted a paper to, the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment. The secretariat participated in the third and fourth sessions of the Committee for Development Planning which were held at Addis Ababa in April-May 1968 and at New York in March 1969 respectively. The Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters participated in the Sixth Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, Bangkok, October 1968 and in the Workshop on Techniques of Annual Planning, Bangkok, January/February 1969. Active co-operation was maintained between the secretariat and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters on matters of mutual concern, particularly with regard to the joint planning and servicing of the forthcoming sessions of the Committee for Development Planning and the Inter-regional Seminar on Planning, the secretariat's study on annual planning, the study of the strategies and targets of the Second Development Decade and the project of sub-regional and commodity plan harmonization. The Inter-governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community received effective assistance from the Legal Division, Office of Legal Affairs, Headquarters, in drafting the Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community.

299. The Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics and the Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Public Sector Accounts were organized jointly by the secretariat and the United Nations Statistical Office. The secretariat continued to exchange documents and other information on

statistics and statistical development with ECA, ECE and ECLA.

300. The Water Resources Section of the Resources and Transport Division, United Nations Headquarters, contributed a paper entitled "Economic Criteria for Water Resources Development Projects and Evaluation" to the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning organized by the secretariat at Bangkok in September 1968. Notes on a number of agenda items pertaining to the activities of the secretariat were prepared and submitted to the fifteenth session of the Inter-Agency Meeting of the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development which met at Paris in June 1968.

301. At the request of Headquarters, a document outlining the historical background and subsequent progress of community development in the ECAFE region was prepared. This paper is meant for review by a global group of experts on community development while drafting the United Nations document: "Policy Issues Concerning Future Evolution of Community Development".

302. A statement on the major trends of social welfare development in the ECAFE region and ECAFE's policies and programme orientation in that field was prepared for use at the First International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held in New York from 3 to 12 September 1968.

303. The United Nations Population Division was represented in the Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods and also at the first regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Population Programmes. To the Expert Working Group it contributed a paper entitled "Problems Arising in Defining Acceptance, Use and Effectiveness in the Evaluation of Family Planning Programme". The secretariat, at the request of United Nations Headquarters, has started a project for evaluating the demographic statistics of the ECAFE region, which is part of a world-wide project and will be completed in 1970.

304. The secretariat contributed a paper entitled "Training Programmes and Methods for Developing Senior Administrators in the ECAFE Region" to and participated in the Inter-regional Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators, held at Geneva from 19 to 29 August 1968, which was organized by the Public Administration Division, United Nations Headquarters.

Scientific and technical co-operation

305. The secretariat serviced the fourth session of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held at Bangkok during August 1968. The Group had discussions with officers of the ECAFE secretariat, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Mekong Committee secretariat, and the Asian Highway TTB, as well as with the representatives of IAEA, the ILO, ITU, UNDP, FAO, WHO and the Applied Scientific Corporation of Thailand. The main topics

discussed at the meeting were institutions in the ECAFE region for the application of science and technology to development, and the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The secretariat prepared for the Group a paper entitled "Institutions in the ECAFE region for the application of science and technology to development".

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

306. 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

307. Co-operation with the agencies is increasing and several of them maintain regional offices or officers at Bangkok; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, ICAO and IAEA have regional offices; ITU has two officials and WMO one official attached to ECAFE; and WHO has an office for Thailand.

Joint meetings

308. ECAFE and IAEA jointly organized a Briefing Seminar on Nuclear Power at Singapore. The Training Course for the Study of Tariff and Non-Tariff Structures and Techniques for Trade Negotiations was organized by ECAFE in co-operation with OTC, UNCTAD, GATT, EEC and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. The meetings of the Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics of Children and Youth and of the Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys were co-sponsored by ECAFE and UNICEF. The Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts was jointly convened by ECAFE, the United Nations Statistical Office and OTC. ECAFE, WMO and OTC jointly convened the *Ad hoc* Meeting on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee and the inaugural session of the Typhoon Committee, both held at Bangkok. ECAFE and OTC jointly organized the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning at Bangkok.

Contribution of documentation

309. IAEA contributed papers for the Briefing Seminar on Nuclear Power organized jointly by ECAFE and IAEA. FAO prepared a paper entitled "Summary of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" and IAEA prepared a paper on its activities in the region [I&NR/ASTD(IV)/2] for the fourth session of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The secretariat prepared for the Group a paper entitled "Institutions in the ECAFE region for the application of science and technology to development" [I&NR/ASTD(IV)/1].

310. FAO, IMCO, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA) and UNCTAD contributed technical papers to the ECAFE Regional Port Seminar. The UNCTAD secretariat contributed a paper entitled "Activities of UNCTAD in trade and development" (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.137) for the twelfth session of the Committee on Trade. A paper entitled "Ascertainment of causes of death" was contributed by WHO to the Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

311. FAO contributed a paper entitled "Irrigation development costs at farm level" (WRD/WGWRP/8/Rev.1 and Corr.1) for the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning. A note on the production outlook of cereals in Thailand for the period 1968-72 was prepared by the secretariat for the use of FAO headquarters.

312. The secretariat contributed the report of the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/SD/DNP/L.2) as a background document for the First International Conference on Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare at New York.

Participation in meetings

313. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies: CASTASIA; the seventh plenary meeting of the World Power Conference; the UNESCO Experts' Meeting on Broadcasting; the ninth FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East; the FAO Meeting on Productive Employment in Construction in Asia and the FAO Study on Rice; the Regional Meeting of UNICEF Representatives in the East Asia and the Pakistan Region; the Regional Committee Meeting of WHO; the FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management.

314. Representatives of the following specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies presented statements regarding their respective fields at the following meetings: IAEA, at the Briefing Seminar on Nuclear Power; UNDP and UNIDO, at the fourth session of AIDC; the ILO, FAO and UNESCO, at the fourth session of AIDC and the twenty-first session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; IMF and UNCTAD, at the Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion; UNCTAD, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO, at the twelfth session of the Committee on Trade; the ILO, ICAO and ITU, at the first session of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee; IMF and IBRD, at the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development; Financing Public Sector Investment; FAO, at the Sub-regional Consultations on Regional Plan Harmonization: Coconut, Coconut Products and Oil Palms; the ILO, at the Sixth Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques; WHO, at the Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics; the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO, at the Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys; FAO, at the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning; IBRD, WMO and WHO, at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development; ICAO, at the inaugural session of the Typhoon Committee; the

United Nations Population Division, UNESCO, the ILO, UNICEF, FAO and WHO, at the first Inter-Agency Meeting on Population Programmes; WHO and FAO, at the meeting of the Expert Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods.

Joint projects

315. The Joint ECAFE/WMO Typhoon Committee was established in December 1968. An ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons was established within and as part of the ECAFE Division of Water Resources Development in October 1968 to assist the Typhoon Committee in implementing its programme of work pending the establishment of the regional typhoon centre.

316. Of the eleven new projects which were added to the work programme of CCOP in 1968, three were jointly sponsored by UNESCO and ECAFE.

Inter-secretariat consultations and assistance

317. Representatives of the ECAFE secretariat, FAO and UNIDO jointly visited the facilities for coconut research in the Philippines in May 1968 in connexion with the proposal to establish a regional coconut research institute in that country. Close co-operation was maintained between the secretariats of ECAFE and UNCTAD; the UNCTAD secretariat contributed a lecturer to the regional Training Course for the Study of Tariff and Non-Tariff Structures and Techniques for Trade Negotiations. The ILO continued to provide the secretariat with a labour management expert to serve as a member of its Port Survey Team. Consultations were held and a tentative agreement was reached with WMO on the procedure for preparing a rainfall frequency atlas and a compendium of rainfall volumes of major flood-producing storms in the ECAFE region. A staff member of the secretariat participated in a UNDP/FAO Water Resources Task Force to the Philippines which evaluated and made recommendations regarding the planning of the development of water resources of the country.

Other inter-governmental organizations

318. The ECAFE secretariat continued to maintain contacts with EEC and with the secretariats of GATT, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, EFTA and LAFTA through exchanges of information on subjects of mutual interest. CCC sent an observer to the meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation and supplied documents for circulation there, and IATA was also represented. GATT also sent its suggestions regarding the draft definition of value for customs purposes. The GATT secretariat and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre provided two lecturers, and EEC one lecturer, to assist in conducting the Training Course for the Study of Tariff and Non-Tariff Structures and Techniques for Trade Negotiations. Observers from the Asian Development Bank and EEC attended the twelfth session

of the Committee on Trade. The Asian Development Bank was represented at the fourth session of AIDC and the Sub-regional Consultations on Asian Plan Harmonization: Coconut, Coconut Products and Oil Palms. The secretariat participated in the Seminar on Planning and Productivity organized by OECD. The secretariat co-operated closely with the Asian Development Bank with regard to the sub-regional comprehensive transportations survey in south-east Asia. The Bank, the International Association of Hydrologic Research (IAHR), the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) and the Asian Institute of Technology participated in the expert session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development. The secretariat was represented at the Conference on Population Programmes in East Asia at Taipei, China, and at the sixth Far East Workshop on Agricultural Credit and Co-operatives and the Conference of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign at Bangkok.

Non-governmental organizations

319. Close co-operation was maintained with an increasing number of international non-governmental organizations, some of which have 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.

320. The secretariat continued to receive extensive co-operation from the International Road Federation in preparing studies for the Asian Highway project. Close contacts were also maintained with the International Road Transport Union (IRTU), the International Union of Public Transport (UITP), IUOTO and the International Union of Railways (UIC). Observers from the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) attended the twelfth session of the Committee on Trade. The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) participated in the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development; and EROPA, in the Workshop on National Personnel Systems.

321. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings: the Southeast Asia Regional Seminar held by the World YWCA at Bangkok in November and December 1968, the Fourth Pan-Pacific Rehabilitation Conference at Hong Kong in September 1968 and the Seminar "Beyond Nationalism" sponsored by the Press Foundation of Asia at Bangkok.

322. An increasing number of non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and/or in the Commission's twenty-fifth session.

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

Part II

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening and closure of the session

324. The twenty-fifth session of the Commission was held in Singapore from 15 April to 28 April 1969. His Excellency Inche Yusof bin Ishak, President of the Republic of Singapore, inaugurated the session. Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, read a message from the Secretary-General, and U Nyun, Executive Secretary, delivered an address at the inaugural meeting.

325. The Commission thanked His Excellency Inche Yusof bin Ishak, President of the Republic of Singapore, for his inaugural address and the Government of Singapore for providing excellent facilities for the session. A vote of thanks was proposed by the representative of Indonesia and seconded by the representatives of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Thailand, Laos, Australia, the Soviet Union and the United States.

326. At the close of the session, on 28 April 1969, 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

327. His Excellency Inche Yusof bin Ishak, President of the Republic of Singapore, in welcoming the participants, recalled the first time that Singapore had played host to a plenary session of ECAFE in 1949. Most of Asia then, including Singapore, had still been under colonial control. Conflict, not co-operation, had been the prevailing mood - conflict between nationalism and colonialism, as well as between new and old powers contending in the area.

328. The members of ECAFE were now becoming increasingly aware that international economic co-operation was a practical and necessary basis for world peace and world prosperity. It was apparent that economic nationalism was not the short route to development and modernization; side by side with nationalism there was now emerging the concept of co-operation - bilateral, regional and international.

329. However, countries had to recognize and, more important still, to accept the adjustments to thought as well as practice which economic co-operation demanded. If the efforts of ECAFE and other international and regional organizations had not produced dramatic results, the fault lay not with those organizations but with their members.

330. In order to achieve results it was necessary to have the vision and courage to accept whole-

heartedly that only through international co-operation could the major problems of a shrunken world be resolved.

331. The following message from the Secretary-General was read by Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

"I deeply regret that I am unable to be present personally at the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, especially when it is being held in Singapore, which is celebrating the 150th anniversary of its foundation. I should like to take this opportunity to convey, through my Chef de Cabinet and former Executive Secretary of ECAFE, Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, my sincere congratulations and best wishes to the Government and people of Singapore on this happy occasion. A century and a half of existence may seem not too long in a continent which has a number of countries whose history can be reckoned in thousands of years. But Singapore, in its relatively short life, has demonstrated that a country without abundant natural resources, but with a resourceful people living together in a pluralistic society, could achieve an admirable viability. This, indeed, is a lesson not only for all of Asia but for the rest of the world.

"Of the four United Nations regional economic commissions, ECAFE covers an area with the broadest geographical scope and the largest number of people; it serves a region with economic and social structures whose variety is unmatched elsewhere. That ECAFE has been able to initiate meaningful regional programmes in the economic and social fields within this background is something which deserves warm commendation. It is heartening to note that increasing use is made of the Commission by its members in matters concerning economic and social development on national as well as regional levels. Since the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, the ECAFE Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, now known as the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation, has not only adopted a strategy for integrated regional co-operation, but its membership has also agreed to establish national units to deal with questions relating to regional co-operation. Apart from progress in several well-established programmes such as the Lower Mekong Basin Development and the Asian Highway, the ECAFE secretariat has been able to assist the countries concerned in the establishment of an Asian Coconut Community, a venture which we hope will lead to other programmes of harmonized action among all the members of the Commission in their economic and social development efforts.

"The progress so far achieved indicates a conviction on the part of the Asian countries of the imperative need to work more closely together if they are to accelerate their economic and social development and, what is more, it testifies to a new boldness of vision by which national action would be dovetailed with sub-regional, regional and international action. These encouraging trends of ECAFE's activities should stand the Commission in good stead when the Second United Nations Development Decade is launched, as the regional economic commissions are expected to play a vital role in the preparations for and the implementation of the Second Development Decade. Having learnt useful lessons during the first United Nations Development Decade, we should during the forthcoming one explore every avenue which would lead to a more balanced international economic structure. The activities of your Commission, as indeed of the other regional economic commissions, have shown that the developing countries by intensifying their national efforts have established the necessary infrastructure for economic and social growth in the future, as well as increased their absorptive capacity for effectively utilizing aid from bilateral and multilateral sources. It is therefore necessary that the international community, especially the developed countries, should offer greater facilities through trade and aid to give a new thrust to the development efforts of the developing countries.

"The ECAFE region has been haunted by the spectre of the gnawing hiatus between its rising population and its inadequate food supplies. Although this gloomy picture has by no means been dissipated completely, it is gratifying to note that an increasing number of Asian countries have adopted programmes related to population control and to the introduction of new strains of rice and wheat to brighten the prospects for the future. In this connexion, we should welcome the assistance given to these important areas by such multilateral agencies as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank. In the Second United Nations Development Decade, it would be indispensable for United Nations organizations and agencies as well as institutions established on the initiative of the regional economic commissions, like the regional development banks, to co-operate closely with the commissions.

"The present time is in many ways crucial to the future of the region, and the Commission and its secretariat, under the able leadership of its Executive Secretary U Nyun, have now reached a stage when they could make significant contributions to the region's economic and social growth. I am confident that the Commission, at this session, will endeavour to give more effective support to the determined search of the ECAFE countries for peace and prosperity in your region as well as throughout the world.

"I send you my best wishes for a successful session."

332. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its generous hospitality

and the excellent arrangements made. Noting that the session coincided with the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Singapore and with its tenth anniversary as a state that was self-governing in international affairs, he conveyed his congratulations to the Government and people of Singapore. He thanked His Excellency the President of the Republic for the honour he had done to the Commission by inaugurating the session.

333. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organisation, he extended his congratulations and the offer of continued support and co-operation from ECAFE.

334. He noted some important developments in the economic field in Asia, especially the notable performance in food and agricultural production in 1968 as a result of which traditional importers of cereals had been able to reduce their imports. The growth rate had also been more encouraging and the projections for the ECAFE region up to 1980 indicated a feasible average annual rate of growth in GDP of from 6 to 7 per cent. The comparable rate for the first Development Decade had been 4.6 per cent.

335. The projections also envisaged a trade gap of from 4 to 7 billion dollars by 1975, which could be overcome only by the attainment of the aid target of 1 per cent of the GNP of developed countries or by the elimination of tariff barriers and other discriminatory practices.

336. He reported several of the results achieved in regional and sub-regional co-operation; among them the establishment of the Asian Coconut Community, which had formed a milestone in the progress of Asian co-operative efforts, and the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held in December 1968, which had reconstituted itself as the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation and adopted a strategy for integrated regional co-operation. The Conference had made an outstanding contribution to the current co-operative endeavours.

337. The Governments and peoples of the region were mobilizing their resources for development, but the magnitude of the task ahead indicated the need for full international support. To that end, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured imports from developing countries were urgently required. At the same time, accelerated co-operation and integration by developing countries would create the conditions for greater productivity, modernization and better positions in international negotiations.

338. Turning to the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* for 1968, he said that it had given particular attention to the economic problems of export-dependent economies and to the wider implications of economic controls and liberalization.

339. Several notable achievements had taken place in various regional projects. In connexion with the Mekong project, the Kings of Laos and Thailand had inaugurated the first international transmission of electric power in the lower Mekong basin.

Contracts had been awarded for the Nam Ngum project in Laos which would later return power to Thailand. In Cambodia, financial arrangements had been completed for the Prek Thnot multi-purpose project.

340. The Asian Institute had just entered its Phase II operations after training 916 officials in the first five-year phase.

341. Under the Asian Highway project, the first motor rally (from Vientiane to Singapore) had been arranged and successfully concluded in Singapore on 19 April 1969.

342. The Asian Development Bank had completed its second year of operation. Its assistance would clearly be essential in implementing regional co-operation projects.

343. Referring to the Second Asian Trade Fair, he said that it would offer a good opportunity for sales promotion in the form of a practical commercial conference to be held in conjunction with it.

344. He then touched upon developments in industry and natural resources, transport and communications, population, international trade and social development.

345. The problems faced by Asian countries were so great that the need for mutual assistance was inescapable. Pointing out that ECAFE formulated its programmes with that need constantly in mind, he concluded with a plea to all countries to join hands and narrow the gap between rich and poor nations, in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

346. A message from Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of UNDP, welcoming the beneficial impact of ECAFE's endeavours not only on the region but, by extension, on the whole world, was read by the representative of UNDP before the discussion on the economic situation.

Attendance

347. 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, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Western Samoa, Brunei, Fiji and Hong Kong.

348. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia attended the session in a consultative capacity. Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany attended under Economic and Social Council resolution 617 (XXII). 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.

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

350. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Organization of Employers, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Friends World Committee for Consultation, the World Confederation of Labour, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Young Women's Christian Association, the International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments, and the International Council of Women. An official of the European Economic Community Commission attended as a guest of the ECAFE secretariat.

Credentials

351. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 404th meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the Vice-Chairmen had had examined the credentials of delegations and found them to be in order. The specific opinion of the USSR Delegation in this matter was noted in ECAFE/SR. 404, page 2.

Election of officers and organization of work

352. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission, at the first meeting of the session, elected His Excellency Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Singapore, as Chairman.

353. His Excellency Mr. S. Rajaratnam thanked the participants for electing him as Chairman of the Commission.

354. In view of the heavy agenda it was proposed that the part of rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Commission that provided for the election of two vice-chairmen be held in abeyance and a group of five vice-chairmen were elected as follows: H.E. Mr. M. H. Messa (Afghanistan), H.E. Mr. Adam Malik (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Shiro Kiuchi (Japan), the Honourable Tan Sri Dr. Lim

Swee Aun (Malaysia) and the Honourable Leonides S. Virata (Philippines).

355. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the following items: item 13, "Development of statistics in the ECAFE region"; item 14, "Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region"; item 15, "Population"; item 16, "Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region"; item 17, "Technical assistance, UNDP, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region". Mr. Messa (Afghanistan) was elected Chairman of the Committee and H.E. Mr. M. Yeganeh (Iran) and Mr. I.A. Khan (Pakistan) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

356. The Commission also appointed a Drafting Committee which elected Mr. Yeganeh (Iran) as its Chairman and Mr. F.H. Choudhury (Pakistan) as its Vice-Chairman.

357. During the session, one closed meeting of Heads of Delegations was held in order to discuss certain matters and to decide on the working arrangements for the current and future sessions of the Commission.

358. The draft report prepared by the Drafting Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 410th meeting on 28 April 1969.

B. AGENDA

359. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 390th meeting on 15 April 1969.

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the chairman and two vice-chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/846 Rev.1; E/CN.11/L.224).
4. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.234 Part I; E/CN.11/L.234 Part II; E/CN.11/L.238).
5. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Regional harmonization of national development plans (E/CN.11/L.223);
 - (b) Progress report on the implementation of recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation (E/CN.11/848; E/CN.11/L.237);
 - (c) Problems of development planning: Techniques of annual planning (E/CN.11/L.236);
 - (d) Second Development Decade: Feasible growth and trade gap projections in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.220);

- (e) Financing public sector investment (E/CN.11/L.217).
6. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:
 - (a) Report of the Governing Council of the Institute (E/CN.11/861);
 - (b) Election of Members of the Governing Council (E/CN.11/L.235);
 - (c) Financing of the Institute in the second phase, 1969-1973 (E/CN.11/862);
 - (d) Permanent building and hostel facilities for the Institute (E/CN.11/863).
7. Asian Development Bank: Activities and progress.
8. Development of trade in the ECAFE region: Report of the Committee on Trade (twelfth session) (E/CN.11/850 and Add.1).
9. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-first session) (E/CN.11/858);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Industrial Development Council (fourth session) (E/CN.11/857 and Add.1; E/CN.11/865);
 - (c) Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (fifth session) (E/CN.11/L.216).
10. Development of transport and communications in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (seventeenth session) (E/CN.11/854 and Add.1);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fourth session) (E/CN.11/841).
11. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources (E/CN.11/855);
 - (b) Report of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (eighth session) (E/CN.11/843).
12. Development of the lower Mekong basin: Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/845);
13. Development of statistics in the ECAFE region:

(a) Report by the secretariat (E/CN.11/856; E/CN.11/866);

(b) Reports of meetings:

(i) Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (E/CN.11/L.218);

(ii) Fourth Working Group on National Accounts: Public Sector Statistics (E/CN.11/L.221);

(iii) Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics on Children and Youth (E/CN.11/L.219);

(iv) Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys (E/CN.11/L.230).

14. Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region:

(a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of social development (E/CN.11/847);

(b) Review of the social situation in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.228);

(c) Reports of meetings:

(i) Report of the Study Tour-cum-Training Course on the Role of Community Development in National Development with particular reference to Land Reform and Land Settlement (E/CN.11/L.226);

(ii) Report of the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Development Needs and Problems in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.225).

15. Population:

(a) Activities of the ECAFE secretariat in the field of population (E/CN.11/860);

(b) Report of the Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-effectiveness of Family Planning Methods (E/CN.11/L.232).

16. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region: Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/851);

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.11/852);

(ii) An interim report on the survey of Asian institutions offering courses to foreign trainees (E/CN.11/859 and Add.1);

(iii) Background information on the role of UNDP and bilateral programmes in supporting regional and sub-regional projects (E/CN.11/L.229);

(iv) Background information paper on technical assistance and UNDP (Special Fund) activities in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/853).

(b) Public administration: Report of the Workshop on National Personnel Systems (E/CN.11/L.222);

(c) United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (seventh report) (E/CN.11/864);

(d) Reports by specialized agencies on their activities of interest to the Commission (E/CN.11/864).

18. Programme of work and priorities:

(a) The Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1969/70 (E/CN.11/L.227/Parts I, II and III; E/CN.11/L.233);

(b) Economic and Social Council resolution 1376 (XLV) on a proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America;

(c) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/165). (See also ECAFE/164.)

19. Date and place of the next session.

20. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/166).

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Economic Situation in Asia and the Far East

The economic situation, economic policy and aspects of development

360. The Commission noted the secretariat's analysis of the broad economic features of 1968 as presented in the introduction to and part II of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1968*

(E/CN.11/L.238 and E/CN.11/L.234/B) and the comments of the countries covered by the *Survey*.

361. The Commission generally welcomed the discussion of the recent experience and policies of individual countries in the *Survey*. There were, in certain cases, reservations and objections with regard to certain aspects of the analyses as well as to the meaning and interpretation of certain passages. It was agreed that the comments of the interested countries would be made available to the secretariat through their representatives and would be considered and reflected in the final version of the *Survey*. The Commission noted that the secretariat's intention in its country reports was to raise points - which might occasionally be controversial - for discussion among policy-makers in different countries, by way of an analysis of different sectoral measures in the framework of a country's total policy and the regional perspective. Where points of controversy were raised, the secretariat should attempt to justify as fully as possible its statements and also examine alternative approaches.

362. The rates of growth of national product appeared to have risen in 1968 over the levels of the earlier years of the current decade. Most of the countries of the region had found their national product growing at 5 per cent or more in real terms. If account were taken of the low commodity export prices, the rates of growth of some of the export-dependent countries would be found to be noticeably less than 5 per cent, albeit higher in 1968 than in 1967. The higher growth rates had been achieved without marked rises in prices.

363. The growth of national product had been based in many countries on improved agricultural output, especially of foodgrains. The Commission greatly welcomed the signs of sustained agricultural growth which promised, on the reliable basis of new techniques and policies and tenure reforms, to redress a crucial imbalance in the economic development of many Asian countries. It stressed the need for the adaptation of economic policy to harness agricultural success to general and continuous economic development. Price and subsidy policies needed to be adjusted with reference to the best over-all use of resources and to the balance between crops. The need for improved methods of agricultural taxation was becoming ever more pressing. It was also stressed by some delegations that the strengthening of the public sector and of planning, the implementation of democratic reform in agriculture and the wider use of the modern achievements of science and technology were important factors in economic growth and in mobilizing all the resources of countries in the region to implement existing and future development plans and to liquidate the consequences of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

364. It was recommended that the secretariat undertake case studies of successful instances of planned development and of the organization and implementation of particular projects as a means of transferring experience of economic development

with due regard to differences in circumstances. The Commission noted the need to integrate short-term policy with the general objectives and strategies of development.

365. The secretariat's study of the effect of economic control and liberalization in Part IB of the *Survey* (E/CN.11/L.234/A) was regarded as a useful attempt to discuss basic problems of economic policy and its instruments even though there could be differing opinions and various conclusions. While no simple transfers of experience were possible, the discussion of such case studies might improve understanding of the effect of certain widely used tools of policy.

366. It was recognized that peace in Viet-Nam and political stabilization were among the essential factors necessary for the development of economic co-operation among the Asian countries, for their economic and social progress and for the successful working of the Commission itself. With regard to the effects of the cessation of war in Viet-Nam, the Commission noted that the countries concerned had begun to plan ahead with appropriate policy devices. It was mentioned that ECAFE could share its own mechanism and programmes in the reconstruction and development that would follow.

Trade and commodity policy

367. The Commission noted with satisfaction the increased growth rate of exports from the developing member countries, which had reached about 11 per cent in 1968, and the evidence of the competitive strength of their industries revealed by the particularly satisfactory growth of manufactured exports. It urged with renewed emphasis the removal of the barriers that some developed countries in certain instances maintained against the exports of developing Asian countries, some of which had been raised even higher than before, particularly in view of the concern expressed as to future aid prospects. The renewed concentration on industrial investment which the agricultural progress made in several countries should now permit might be frustrated if protectionist policies were to stunt new export industries and retard the growth of earnings from established exports.

368. The Commission was glad to learn that several of its developed members supported, and intended to give or augment unilateral preferences to imports from the developing member countries.

369. Regional countries with a strong dependence on agricultural and mineral exports had suffered in 1968 from low commodity prices; the value of their exports, which had been stagnant in 1967, had risen in 1968 but at a rate below the regional average. Those countries whose policy problems had been studied in part IA of the *Survey* (E/CN.11/L.234/A) were continuing to experience great fluctuations in their export receipts, and the dependence of their national product on exports left them with difficult choices between income stabilization and the maintenance of development expenditures. The improvement in the foodgrain production of countries which had in the past been major im-

porters of grains, their self-sufficiency policies and the competing agricultural export plans of Asian countries were likely to intensify export competition in Asia's staple exports. To limit that competition and to reduce the variability in the prices of certain commodities, agreements to regulate commodity markets through regional and international co-operation should be urgently attempted with, however, due regard to the interest of the third parties. Support was expressed by some delegations for an Asian rice bank scheme keeping in view the interest of traditional rice exporters. The creation of a healthier system of distribution and an international price stabilization scheme were also urged for rubber. It was hoped that there would be agreements on jute, shellac, pepper and tea. The Commission welcomed the agreement for an Asian Coconut Community, the recent conclusion of the international sugar agreement and the widening activities of the Pacific Islands Producers Association.

Aid, private foreign capital and international liquidity

370. The considerable over-all reduction of aid commitments in 1968, together with the anticipation of slackened growth in international trade in 1969 and, wherever relevant, of a cessation of foreign exchange incomes connected with the war in Viet-Nam, would impinge on the external resource position of developing Asia. Development policies in several countries of the region required fundamental revisions to assure growth with less dependence on foreign resources and with greater co-operation among themselves. It was represented that such readjustments would not be possible in all member countries and that some of them could continue their development only with the help of more aid.

371. It was noted that in spite of further growth and prosperity in industrialized countries, the prospect for a substantial increase in resource transfers to developing countries was growing dimmer. The firm hope was expressed that at least the one per cent of GNP target set by UNCTAD and the General Assembly would soon be implemented by all the countries concerned. The Commission was glad to learn that several of its members had decided to give development assistance priority status in the allocation of public resources.

372. The Commission endorsed the arguments of the *Survey* for a speedy and liberal settlement of international monetary tensions which limited the aid prospects of developing countries both as regards quantity and quality and contributed to the rise in interest rates.

373. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the danger of growing debt service burdens and the need to reverse the trend observed in recent years towards harder terms of aid and more rigid tying. Tied aid and hard aid terms, especially for developing countries whose choices were limited, raised the danger that the developmental purpose of aid would be lost sight of by the donor countries. They also compelled developing countries to accumu-

late larger reserves than would otherwise be necessary.

374. It was suggested that ECAFE convene a panel of officials from developing countries, businessmen from developed countries and representatives of financial institutions, to discuss problems involved in the attraction and treatment of private foreign capital for investment in the region. It was also suggested that the problems of private foreign investment be studied in the *Survey*.

375. It was noted, however, that participation of private foreign capital should not be allowed to be detrimental to the national interests of developing countries of Asia or to violate their national sovereignty including their sovereign rights over their natural resources; neither should it be in any way permitted to endanger their economic independence.

Regional co-operation

376. Support was expressed for the principles enunciated and the action recommended by the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, and for the concept of an integrated strategy for regional development. In that connexion, the secretariat was requested to implement the programme.

377. The Commission noted that major schemes of regional socio-economic co-operation were evolving in the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) comprising Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, the Indonesia-Pakistan Economic and Cultural Co-operation and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Delegations from the latter countries welcomed with appreciation the secretariat's willingness to co-operate in the field of survey work and stated that the proposed ASEAN integration study deserved serious consideration. In that context, one proposal suggested an assessment of ECAFE's role in stimulating and assisting various sub-regional activities, particularly in relation to the operational activities of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation.

378. In the light of the growing number of sub-regional groups and the changed world situation since the founding of ECAFE, one proposal called for a re-examination and reassessment of the role that ECAFE should fulfil in the years to come to make it more responsive to such sub-regional efforts. A specific suggestion was the creation of an *ad hoc* committee to review ECAFE's objectives, functions and organization in order to attain that goal.

379. It was suggested that the principal aim of regional co-operation organizations should be to serve the interest of all their members, particularly the weakest members; and that it should be made clear that regional economic co-operation would normally only affect certain of the things done within a country. The secretariat was urged to assist in the promotion of intra-regional trade. It was urged that the subject of promotion of intra-

regional trade should be the special theme of the next *Survey*.

380. On the occasion of his coming retirement from ECAFE in 1969, a special tribute was paid to Dr. H. Kitamura, Director, Research and Planning Division, for his contributions to the work of the Commission during the last twelve years.

Economic development and planning

381. In reviewing economic development and planning in the ECAFE region, the Commission considered the following subjects: (a) regional harmonization of national development plans; (b) a progress report on the implementation of recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation; (c) problems of development planning; techniques of annual planning; (d) Second Development Decade: feasible growth and trade gap projections in the ECAFE region; (e) financing public sector investment. The secretariat had placed before the Commission the following background documents to help in its deliberations: Report of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community (E/CN.11/L.223); Report of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation (E/CN.11/848); Progress report on the implementation of recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation (E/CN.11/L.237); Progress report on the techniques of annual planning (E/CN.11/L.236); Feasible growth and trade gap projection in the ECAFE region; report of the Sixth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.220); Report of the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment (E/CN.11/L.217).

Planning and plan implementation

382. The Commission felt that the success of economic development did not depend on the formulation of plans alone, and that planning and plan implementation required continuous attention to the development of better policies and tools. The Commission strongly recommended that inquiries be made in depth into the process of implementing plans and projects with a view to unravelling the causes underlying the failures to achieve the targets.

Annual planning

383. The Commission believed that the Workshop on the Technique of Annual Planning held early in 1969 would provide a valuable guide for developing a workable system of plan implementation in the region. The instrument of annual development planning provided the necessary flexibility for adjusting the targets and priorities of a longer-term plan in response to the demands of a changing situation. The Commission considered that annual budgeting and annual planning should not only be synchronized but be made to conform to each other's basic objectives and have the same priorities and strategy.

384. In line with the recommendations by the Work-

shop, the Commission requested the secretariat to hold a workshop on short-term forecasting techniques to review and advise upon the more technical aspects of annual planning. It endorsed the suggestion that a working group of country representatives drawn respectively from the central planning agencies, ministries of finance or budget agencies, the central banks and other agencies involved, be convened in order to examine to what extent it would be practical for the countries of the region to adopt and improve comprehensive annual planning. The Commission also endorsed the Workshop's suggestion that technical assistance be provided to the countries in the field of annual planning if requested. It was pointed out that better co-ordination between the planning and the budgeting organizations and a better rapport between the private and public sectors were essential for effective and meaningful annual plan formulation and implementation.

Financing public sector investment

385. The Commission noted with appreciation and generally endorsed the findings and recommendations of the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment (E/CN.11/L.217). In view of the declining trend in the share of the public sector in national savings, the Commission urged that every effort be made to increase public sector savings, as these were potentially the most important source of financing public investment. The efficiency of administrative and fiscal management should be raised; tax efforts should be intensified on the basis of modernization of tax structure; and surpluses from autonomous public enterprises, including state trading organizations, should be increased.

386. The Commission stressed that, in addition to foreign exchange earnings through exports, the availability of an adequate external capital flow on reasonable terms and a regular basis was crucial for financing public sector investment. While the consortium or consultative group formula served better than bilateral arrangements to gear aid to the needs of development, the experience of some developing countries had been disappointing on account of increased tying of aid which had resulted in reducing the real value of a given amount of financial assistance.

387. Continuous improvements in credit-worthiness and the investment climate were required in order to attract foreign capital. In view of the mounting debt servicing burdens that hampered many developing Asian countries, loans on soft terms, including loans repayable in local currencies, deserved serious consideration. It was also felt that the emergence of short-term balance of payments difficulties should not lead the donor countries to adopt short-sighted policies in the matter of financial assistance. It was agreed that there should be a continuous dialogue and exchange of views between the donors and the recipient countries to ensure better understanding of one another's point of view.

388. The importance of financial planning was stressed. It was noticed, however, that financial planning required advanced techniques to project

the future flow of financial resources; hence the scope and method of financial planning should be adapted to local conditions in each country.

Strategy for integrated development

389. The Commission noted with interest the proceedings of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Bangkok in December 1968. It endorsed the Conference's resolution calling for a strategy for the integrated development of regional co-operation in Asia. That strategy was considered to open up new vistas for a comprehensive approach to co-operation among the developing countries in the region. The strategy, which envisaged a commodity flow study, an industrial survey for regional co-operation and a sub-regional integration study, as well as certain infrastructural development programmes, was timely and significant since interest in and eagerness for co-operation were rapidly gaining momentum in developing Asia and it was therefore essential that feasible schemes of regional co-operation and plan harmonization of much wider scope and greater consequence than hitherto be taken up for practical implementation.

Plan harmonization

390. The Commission reiterated the emphasis that it had always placed on the positive role of plan harmonization in organizing regional economic co-operation. The solutions to many problems impeding the economic growth of developing Asian countries required the absence of political conflict, effective co-operation among the countries concerned, and co-ordination of national investment and production programming with a view to exploiting the advantages offered by larger markets and avoiding wasteful duplication of effort. Policy co-ordination among regional countries regarding exogenous variables would be likely to contribute to reducing economic constraints on development. The Commission was of the view that such harmonization could best be carried out on a commodity-by-commodity, project-by-project or sub-regional basis and sometimes on a sectoral basis. Harmonization and non-duplication of development efforts would be facilitated by studies of the quantity and quality of production, information on markets and natural advantages, etc. The secretariat was requested to compile a digest of national development plans which would reveal the implications for production programmes for the home, regional and international markets and the advantages and disadvantages of policy harmonization.

391. The Commission further emphasized that, while the validity and usefulness of studies and consultations should by no means be belittled, the future expansion of activities had to serve the objective of securing constructive and practical co-operation among the member countries to promote the economic development of the region as a whole.

Asian Coconut Community

392. The clear community of interest among the coconut producing countries of Asia and the patent

gains to be derived from joint action by those countries on problems of production and marketing had been compelling reasons for the swift establishment of the Asian Coconut Community, which had afforded the Commission great satisfaction; indeed, it had been the first concrete achievement of the commodity-by-commodity approach in plan harmonization. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation of the secretariat's study on coconut and coconut products and of the Executive Secretary's assistance in facilitating concerted regional action on the part of the countries concerned.

393. The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution fully endorsing the formation of the Asian Coconut Community. It expressed the hope that the Community would succeed in stabilizing the production and prices of coconut through co-operation among its member countries. Exchanges of ideas and mutual assistance and co-operation in research and studies should contribute greatly to the economic advancement of those countries of the region which depended to a significant degree on the coconut palm for a sizable portion of their exports and foreign exchange earnings. It was hoped that, with the establishment of the Community, concrete steps would be taken towards regional harmonization of development plans with respect not only to coconuts but also to other crops and products; furthermore, that could sometimes be done on a sectoral basis as was already conceivable, for instance, in the case of tourism. It was pointed out, however, that once the Community came into full operation, its work programme should not be guided by sectional interest alone. Rather it should be of a nature that would bring benefits to the region as a whole and stimulate greater co-operation in other fields.

394. Some delegations expressed their deep concern at the proposed levy of inland tax on coconut products now being discussed by EEC. They stated that it would cause great damage to the coconut industry in the producing countries. Coconut being a major means of livelihood for small farmers, the social dislocation that such a tax would cause was also a matter for grave concern.

395. The instrument of ratification by India of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Coconut Community was presented to the Commission by the Indian delegation. In presenting the instrument, the delegation expressed the hope that the establishment of the Asian Coconut Community would be the beginning of a movement calling for similar steps with respect to other commodities in which Asia was a substantial supplier to the world market. That hope was shared by the Commission.

396. The Commission endorsed the proposed plan-harmonization studies on rice and rubber. It noted that the recent break-through in rice production was causing a change in the trade structure and that the possibility of a world surplus in rice seemed imminent. The rice surplus in some of the developed countries was causing difficulties to the traditional rice-exporting countries of the region. Some delegations observed that the crucial problem rested more basically on structural readjustment, parti-

cularly of the developed countries, so as to avoid competition to the detriment of developing countries.

397. The Commission noted the FAO's efforts at the international level in the area of rice. While commending such efforts, it suggested that the programmes would be strengthened by regional co-operation and concerted action. It therefore fully endorsed the proposal that a study on rice be carried out by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with FAO. It recommended, however, that an intensive study of the trend in demand and supply and changes in the flow of trade be undertaken before any proposal for regional action was put forward.

398. With regard to rubber, the Commission noted the efforts being made at both the international and regional levels by FAO, UNCTAD and the International Rubber Study Group, as well as the proposal to form an association of natural rubber producing countries. Any concerted action in regard to rubber was made extremely complex by the fact that it required the co-operation of natural rubber producers and synthetic rubber producers as well as of consumers. The need for international control of stock-pile operations added to the difficulty. The ECAFE study should take note of all those difficulties and be directed to supporting the work of the proposed association of natural rubber producing countries, providing it with assistance similar to that accorded by the study on coconut to the Asian Coconut Community.

399. The Commission suggested that attention should also be directed to other commodities that were of interest to the countries of the region, such as jute, kenaf, tea, corn, cotton, pepper and shellac.

ASEAN economic study

400. With regard to the secretariat's proposal to prepare a study exploring the potentialities and possibilities of accelerating economic development through sub-regional co-operation among the ASEAN countries (i.e., Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), the delegates from the ASEAN countries expressed the view that closer consultations should be established at an early date between the secretariat and the member countries of ASEAN so as to determine the scope, form and organization of the study.

Commodity flow study

401. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a task force for the commodity flow study, as part of the strategy for the integrated development of regional co-operation, had already been set up in the ECAFE secretariat by redeployment of the existing staff. It was happy to learn that many countries had already established national units within their administrations to work in liaison with the secretariat's task force on that project. The proposed study of existing and potential intra-regional trade flows and the investigations into the facilities for an intra-regional payments union were of great interest to the Commission as a basis on which a trade liberalization programme could be worked out.

The targets and strategies for the Second Development Decade

402. With the first Development Decade drawing to an end, it was necessary to examine the economic performance of the developing ECAFE countries and to map out the development strategy for the coming decade. While the achievements of the first Development Decade had not been completely satisfactory, they were substantial enough to equip the developing ECAFE countries better for the tasks for the Second Development Decade which was to be designated a Decade of Implementation. The Commission was aware of the strategic role it could play in the whole work programme for the Second Development Decade in which the national and regional aspirations for a better standard of living for Asian people would necessarily be reflected. It would provide the regional components of the global targets and contribute effectively to the implementation of the strategy for the Decade at the regional level. Both developing and developed countries were requested to make the clear commitments required for the implementation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

403. The Commission commended the report of the Sixth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.220) and the work of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming as useful contributions to the global target-setting studies. It noted that an annual average rate of growth of between six and seven per cent could, on the basis of assumptions made in that report, be accepted as a feasible target for the region as a whole, on the condition that net external resource transfers to the developing ECAFE countries grew at a rate which was quite consistent with the accepted target size of one per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries concerned and that appropriate internal policies were pursued. It was considered that each country should set its own targets and development plans and that no global strategy could succeed if national planning and regional and international co-operation were inadequate. Furthermore, the trade gap projections might be considered as delineating the upper limit of the requirement of external resource inflows: they gave an indication of the magnitude and nature of the policy adjustments required if the growth objectives of developing countries were to be realized. Such adjustments might relate to regional co-operation, increasing the efficiency of capital, accelerating expansion in both exports and domestic production of import substitutes and additional efforts to increase domestic savings. The greater the adjustment effected through export-import policies or domestic saving policies, the smaller the requirement for an additional inflow of foreign resources. It was noted that, on account of difficulties relating to data and methods, the projections were not complete or comprehensive. A continuation of substantial net capital inflows on hard terms and the associated continuous compounding of past debt servicing obligations were likely to make a country's future debt servicing obligations alarmingly high, and the developed countries were requested to provide an inflow of capital to developing countries on terms considerably softer than in the last few years.

404. Considering that the success of the strategy of the Second Development Decade would depend on how it was implemented and that the Commission with its extensive experience could play a constructive role in its implementation, it was suggested that the Executive Secretary help in working out a detailed scheme for periodic performance evaluation within the framework of a future world-wide United Nations system, for submission to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

405. The Commission adopted a resolution on the Second Development Decade (*vide* part III).

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

406. The Commission reviewed with appreciation the progress of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning as set forth in the report of the Institute's Governing Council (E/CN.11/861). Noting that the Institute had successfully completed its first five years of fulfilling its task of training government officials in the ECAFE region, the Commission complimented its Governing Council and its Director and his staff on the work accomplished. It recognized the useful contribution which the Institute had made to development by providing Governments in the ECAFE region with manpower trained in the techniques of development planning and advisory services. It noted, however, that the Institute's research work had not progressed far.

407. The work programme of the Institute during the year 1968-69 had registered considerable progress. The Institute's general course on economic development had been refined and improved in several of its details and five separate but concurrent special courses of three months' duration had been initiated with an enrollment of fifty-eight government officials from nineteen countries - the largest group to date of officials and of countries involved at any one time in the training. In addition, three short-term courses, one on planning techniques in Indonesia, one on plan implementation and project analysis in Ceylon, and one on project analysis in China (Taiwan), had been conducted.

408. It was noted that the Institute had diversified its training programmes to include such subjects as health planning and highway transport programming. A seminar on public health planning and its role in economic development had been organized during April 1968 in collaboration with WHO; and a course on highway transport programming had been organized jointly with the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau during March 1969. The Commission suggested that the Institute consider the possibility of extending the scope of special courses to include such subjects as planning for exports and regional economic co-operation and integration among developing countries. It stressed the need to make the courses more practical and problem-oriented, and the desirability of arranging field trips to development projects.

409. Apart from the usual general course and five special courses conducted at Bangkok, it was planned to hold a country course for the Republic of Korea on development finance and project analysis, a country health planning course for senior public health officials in Thailand (in collaboration with WHO), a regional public health planning course for officials of member countries in the ECAFE region (also in collaboration with WHO), an industrial development administration course and at least two, or possibly three, other country courses.

410. During the first five years of the Institute's existence, it had awarded 346 fellowships for training at Bangkok and 448 officials had been trained in the twelve short-term country courses. The total number of seven hundred and ninety-four trainees had far exceeded the five-year target of two hundred and twenty set out in the Plan of Operation.

411. As against 135 officials trained by the Institute during its first year, it was now able to train approximately between 200 and 220 officials annually. Those figures represented a sizable increase in the number and variety of courses offered and reflected the large demand for such training in different parts of the region.

412. The Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission had requested the Institute to make its training facilities available to officials from countries in the area of South Pacific Commission and the Governing Council has agreed to allocate a limited number of seats each year to those countries, provided the direct financial costs of travel and fellowships were borne by the South Pacific Commission.

413. On completion of its phase I programme in 1968, the Institute had established a formal consultative committee of representatives of the various United Nations agencies to facilitate a periodical discussion of its work programme and the format of its courses; its first meeting had been held in December 1968 and such meetings would be held annually.

414. The Commission appreciated the offer of a grant by the Government of the Netherlands for fellowships and consultants for conducting an industrial development administration course during 1970 and urged that the grant be continued for some years thereafter.

415. The research wing of the Institute was still handicapped by the continuing lack of a director of research. However, all possible efforts were being made to find a suitable candidate. The research programme was none the less beginning to yield some results, albeit modest. It comprised a host of studies designed to describe the development profiles, of countries, and projects of regional and sub-regional interest such as commodity flows and a payments union. The Commission emphasized the vital need for strengthening and diversifying the research programme.

416. As regards arrangements for financing the Institute in its second five-year phase, the Com-

mission noted that, during 1969, the expenditure was to be met largely from the money provided for the first five-year phase, plus the first-year contributions out of the funds which member and associate member countries had pledged for the second phase, and from a contingency grant for the balance from UNDP. In regard to the remainder of the second phase (1970-73), UNDP proposed to make a contribution, subject to the approval of its Governing Council in June 1969, to which would be added the contributions already pledged by member countries. UNDP had emphasized the need for consideration being given henceforth to the long-term financing of the Institute.

417. The Commission accepted the view of the Governing Council that short-term extensions of the Institute's life constituted a handicap to its efficient operation and to the planning of its future policy and work programmes. Accordingly, it agreed in principle with the Governing Council's recommendation that the Asian Institute be established on a permanent basis and requested the Governing Council and the Director to ascertain from the appropriate financial and other institutions within and outside the region the extent of the support those institutions were likely to provide in cash and kind after 1973, and to report their findings to the Commission in 1971.

418. The Commission welcomed the generous offer of land made by the Government of Thailand for constructing the permanent headquarters of the Institute at Bangkok. In view of the high cost of land, the Thai delegation felt that its contribution was unusually high and that contributions for the construction of the buildings should be forthcoming from the countries of the region that benefited from the Institute as well as from more advanced countries that gave substantial support for such projects. It was suggested that the Governing Council and its Director should explore the availability of alternative sites in the region after due consultation with interested Governments. It was also felt that, if the Institute were to remain at Bangkok, the host Government should provide the necessary accommodation.

419. The Commission, however, requested the Governing Council and the Director to prepare detailed proposals and cost estimates for the Institute's building and hostel requirements, circulate them to member countries by the end of 1969 and submit them to the Commission at its 1970 session.

Election to the Governing Council of the Asian Institute

420. The Commission elected the following seven persons of recognized technical ability to the next Governing Council of the Asian Institute for a term of three years beginning in April 1969.

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|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prof. H.W. Arndt | Australia |
| 2. Mr. K.B. Lall | India |
| 3. Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro | Indonesia |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 4. Dr. G.R. Nikpay | Iran |
| 5. Mr. Katsushiro Narita | Japan |
| 6. Mr. Qamar-ul Islam | Pakistan |
| 7. Dr. Cesar Virata | Philippines |

421. As provided for in Commission resolution 43 (XIX), there would be, in addition to the elected members, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE as Chairman ex-officio, a member representing the host Government of Thailand, and the Director of the Institute as an ex-officio member and Secretary of the Governing Council.

The Asian Development Bank

422. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the comprehensive statements made by the representatives of the Asian Development Bank on the Bank's recent operational and administrative activities as well as its plans for the proximate future. It noted with satisfaction the progress so far attained by ADB, especially in its lending and technical assistance activities and the particular attention given by the Bank to the smaller and less developed member countries by rendering technical assistance in the formulation and preparation of loan applications.

423. The Commission noted that the Bank had already taken a number of practical steps to promote its purpose of fostering economic growth and co-operation in the region. Several delegations expressed the hope that the Bank would continue to give increasing attention to regional and sub-regional co-operation efforts.

424. Noting that the Bank had been making use of the wealth of information and expertise made available by the ECAFE secretariat, the Commission expressed appreciation of its willingness to contribute financially, up to a specified amount and subject to certain conditions, to the Asian industrial survey conceived by AIDC.

425. Hope was expressed that, in view of the pressing needs of developing ECAFE countries to accelerate development in various social and economic fields, co-operation between the Bank and the ECAFE secretariat, particularly in conducting feasibility and other regional and sub-regional studies, would be maintained where appropriate. In that connexion, a suggestion was made that the Bank's assistance be sought in the work of the Task Force established by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE pursuant to the resolution on a strategy for integrated regional co-operation adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation.

426. A number of delegations drew attention to proposals or suggestions made by their countries' representatives at the Bank's second annual meeting, including those pertaining to the provision of financial stimuli to increase production and the possibility of refinancing export credits to suppliers of goods, particularly manufactures and semi-

manufactures, in developing member countries. It was also suggested that the Bank might be in a position to assist in the regional and sub-regional studies relating to schemes of clearing or payments arrangements geared to schemes of trade expansion; and that the Bank should adopt a more flexible approach to financing not only the foreign exchange component but also the local cost component of projects, where appropriate.

427. Other delegations, while supporting continued co-operation between the Bank and ECAFE and recognizing that the Bank could play a unique role in a concerted development effort, reiterated the view expressed in the report of the Commission's twenty-fourth session that, since the Bank was an autonomous institution, it was important that it should continue to make its own independent decisions.

428. The Commission noted the Bank's consistent efforts to expand its financial resources for making both concessional and non-concessional loans. The Bank had prepared itself to enter into the capital markets and float bond issues at the appropriate time. Mindful of the region's urgent need for low interest loans for the purpose, *inter alia*, of financing, infrastructural and basic development activities, the Bank had recently decided to set aside US\$14.5 million of its paid-in capital for concessional lending. The Commission was gratified to note that the Bank had received contributions and commitments towards its special funds from Canada, Denmark, Japan and the Netherlands amounting to US\$48.1 million. Yet although additional contributions were expected, the funds available for concessional lending still fell short of the region's requirements. The Commission therefore supported the Bank's appeal to all developed countries to contribute generously to its special funds. Meanwhile a suggestion was made that the Bank establish a special fund solely devoted to the task of softening the terms of its ordinary lending, to which could perhaps be added, in due course, part of the Bank's profits.

429. The Commission heard appeals by representatives of several developing member countries that the contributing developed countries should soften or eliminate the conditions attached to special fund contributions so that the benefits therefrom could be as widespread and equitable as possible. It was urged that all such contributions should accord with the main principle that they should be available for loans to, and procurement from, all the developing member countries of the region.

Trade

430. The Commission reviewed the work of the Committee on Trade as contained in the report of its twelfth session (E/CN.11/850).

Recent trade developments

431. The Commission shared the Committee's concern over the depressed prices of most major export commodities of the region. It noted that, in 1967, the developing ECAFE countries had not

merely experienced a worsening of their terms of trade because of a continued decline in primary commodity prices, but an unprecedented trade deficit. In 1968, however, there had been an improvement in the growth rate of exports of the developing ECAFE countries as a whole; their exports in the first nine months of 1968 had risen by 11 per cent over the corresponding period in 1967, as compared with an increase of 7 per cent in the comparable period of 1967 over 1966. The combined exports from countries that depended heavily on sales of primary products to industrial markets had increased in 1968 by only 7.4 per cent, significantly less than the regional average, while most of those countries whose exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products figured prominently in their total exports had achieved rates of growth higher than the regional average. There had been a decline in the rate of import growth for the developing ECAFE region as a whole from 4.6 per cent in the first nine months of 1968 over the corresponding period in 1967, as compared with 9.6 per cent for the comparable period a year earlier. The trade deficit for the developing ECAFE region in the first nine months of 1968 had been slightly smaller than in the comparable period of 1967.

432. The Thai delegation emphasized that such a deplorable imbalance in trade was for developing countries a very crucial matter, for it could have adverse effects on their economic growth and structure; it therefore merited more serious consideration than the often exaggerated effects of such a transient factor as foreign military spending in countries such as Thailand. That external element, far from being the singular explanation for the country's recent economic performance, would, on being withdrawn, cause no dislocation to its economy, based as it was on sound and successful long-term planning.

433. The Commission recognized the pressing need for the developing countries to diversify their economies so as to be less dependent on a limited range of exports of primary commodities. The diversification process would inevitably bring about a gradual change in the patterns of international trade and the internal economic structures of both developing and developed countries. Any resistance to accommodating such a change would retard the economic development of the developing countries. In that connexion, several developing countries reported that they had encountered difficulties in expanding their production and exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products as some developed countries still preferred to import raw materials and imposed high tariff and other barriers on processed and finished products which were of export interest to developing countries. Fears were expressed by developing countries as to the danger to the liberalization of world trade that would result from the extension of the principle underlying the GATT Cotton Textiles Agreement to other products.

434. The Commission recalled with appreciation the initiative taken by the Australian Government in 1966 in introducing a system of non-reciprocal tariff preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries.

To cover a wider range of products, the system had been expanded for the third time as from January 1969. Hope was expressed that other developed countries would soon follow that example.

435. The Commission was gratified to note that many other developed countries were actively considering the introduction of a general scheme of non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of developing countries. The Commission urged the developed member countries of ECAFE to give full support and co-operation to the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences so as to expedite the early introduction of the scheme. Some member countries reported recent developments in trade and commercial contacts between certain developing countries of the region and the countries with centrally planned economies, which could lead to further trade diversification and to expansion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures as well as of primary products from the ECAFE region.

436. Several delegations expressed serious concern over the instability and low level of prices for major primary commodities produced in the region, particularly rubber, oil palm products, tea, jute, kenaf and other fibres. Despite the efforts exerted at the national and international levels for over a decade, very limited results had been achieved. The Commission felt that satisfactory solutions called for concerted action at all levels - national, regional and global - and for closer and more effective co-operation by the developed and developing countries as well as by financial institutions.

437. The Commission noted that the rubber-producing countries of the region were exploring the possibility of improving the marketing of rubber through a joint marketing system. The creation of a healthier system of distribution and an international price stabilization scheme for rubber was urged. The Commission considered the establishment of the Asian Coconut Community as a forerunner of similar co-operative endeavours for other products, such as rice, rubber, jute, pepper, shellac and cotton. A suggestion was made that, in view of the possible marked increase in rice production in the next few years, international action should be contemplated to ensure stability in rice trade.

Regional payments and trade liberalization in the ECAFE region

438. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress of work on regional payments and trade liberalization in the ECAFE region, as embodied in part III of the report of the twelfth session of the Committee on Trade, supplemented by the secretariat in its introductory statement. While not oblivious of the factors leading to the imposition of some restrictions on imports in certain areas, it generally concurred with the view of the Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion, held at Bangkok in August 1968, that regional trade liberalization arrangements had become vital to the acceleration of economic growth of member countries and that an immediate start was essential. It welcomed the formation by the Executive Secretary

of a Task Force in the ECAFE secretariat to accelerate the work on regional payments and trade liberalization. That was in line with the resolution adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation.

439. The Commission looked forward with keen interest to the completion of the studies on structures and flows of commodity trade now being undertaken by the Task Force. It noted that the secretariat had obtained from member countries of the region lists of products of export interest to them. The lists had been consolidated and circulated to all member countries in the region with a request for information on trade barriers imposed by importing countries on those products. As envisaged by the Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion, that step would be followed by bilateral and multilateral negotiations among interested countries for the purpose of liberalizing trade and might lead to the formulation of a scheme of regional preferences among developing member countries. In that connexion, the Commission noted the statement made by the representative of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that such action was entirely consistent with the present policy and work of GATT. It was also thought that further preparatory work should take into account the six-point programme of trade liberalization proposed during the discussion and hope was expressed that the envisaged negotiations regarding trade liberalization would be started towards the end of the year.

440. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the co-operation of the International Monetary Fund in undertaking the study on existing international banking and credit facilities in the region. The study, which had been transmitted to all member countries, deserved serious and careful examination by the Governments. It was to be thoroughly examined by ECAFE expert consultants in the context of trade liberalization and over-all trade expansion, bearing in mind the changing patterns of production and trade of the ECAFE developing countries and of the rest of the world. The expert consultants would be invited to formulate one or two possible schemes of regional payments linked with programmes of trade liberalization. The Commission directed that their report should be despatched to the Governments of all member countries at least ten weeks prior to the meeting of government and central bank officials of interested member countries of the region in 1970.

441. Fully conscious of the vastness and complexity of the studies being undertaken by the Task Force and the need to go into the subject matter in sufficient depth for realistic recommendations to be formulated, the Commission urged the member countries to extend every possible co-operation and assistance to the Task Force. The establishment or identification of national units would facilitate such co-operation and the Governments which had not created or identified such a unit were urged to do so at an early date. It was suggested by some delegations that, due to the importance and nature of the project and its relation to regional monetary co-operation, the Asian Development Bank should be invited to play an active role in its development.

442. In view of the diversity of interest and economies among member countries of the region, it was recommended that adequate attention be paid to the advantages of schemes of trade liberalization and payments as well as market integration and production co-ordination on a sub-regional and multi-national basis. It was agreed that, in both regional and sub-regional schemes, the interests of third countries should be taken into account.

ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

443. The Commission commended the Executive Secretary for taking prompt action in establishing the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre in May 1968, soon after the adoption by the Commission, at its twenty-fourth session in April 1968, of the relevant resolution 91 (XXIV). It congratulated the Centre on the work it had achieved in the field of trade promotion training within the short time since its inception. It noted that an ECAFE Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading had been successfully organized in the Soviet Union from 25 September to 21 October 1968, with the co-operation of OTC, UNCTAD and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

444. The Commission noted with appreciation the speedy implementation of resolution 92 (XXIV) on training courses for the study of tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques in trade negotiations, adopted at its twenty-fourth session. The first in a series of training courses had been organized at Bangkok in December 1968 jointly by the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre and OTC, with the co-operation of UNCTAD, GATT and EEC. The Commission endorsed the view of the Committee on Trade that the first course had provided a valuable introduction to the intricate field of trade negotiations and that the second course, to be held in September 1969 for the study of internal taxes and price structures and import policies in developed countries, should pay due attention to specific trade problems faced by the ECAFE developing countries relating to their exports to developed countries. A suggestion was made by some delegations that the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre provide training in the field of bonded warehousing and banking as a part of its programme.

445. The Commission noted the suggestion made by the Committee on Trade, at its twelfth session, that the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) be requested to conduct, in co-operation with the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, at least one of its general courses on trade promotion at Bangkok each year. The Commission was gratified to note that ITC had promptly responded to that request and had formulated a programme, to be jointly undertaken in 1970 in co-operation with the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre and with financial assistance from UNDP, for an eighteen-week course on market survey and development techniques for the developing member countries of the region.

446. The Commission recognized the important role that the ECAFE Centre could play in promoting trade and economic co-operation among member countries in the region and the pressing need to expand the Centre's resources. It expressed its appreciation of

the assistance and co-operation given by certain Governments and international organizations, notably the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, EEC, UNCTAD and GATT. It noted with satisfaction that close relations had been established between the ECAFE Centre and ITC, with a view to complementing each other's efforts and avoiding duplication. It appreciated the contributions that ITC had made and its willingness to continue its assistance in the future.

447. The Commission noted a statement made by the observer from the Federal Republic of Germany that the German Foundation for Developing Countries proposed to organize a seminar on export promotion. The secretariat was informed that the seminar would be held from 4 to 29 November 1969 and that individual invitations to Governments of developing member countries in the ECAFE region would be issued by the Foundation in due course.

Asian International Trade Fair

448. The Commission was gratified to note the good progress made by the Government of Iran in organizing the Second Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Tehran in October. More than forty governments and some 4,000 commercial enterprises had agreed to participate. Apart from the ninth series of the ECAFE Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks to be held from 1 to 10 October, technical conferences relating to the petro-chemical industry, marketing techniques and transfer of technology would be held concurrently. Moreover, the Industrial Services and Institutions Division of UNIDO would operate an industrial promotion service at the Fair in order to encourage new industrial investments in the developing countries taking part in it. The ECAFE secretariat planned to put up a modest display highlighting the activities of the Commission and a trade information booth to be manned by staff of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre.

449. Recalling its resolution 79 (XXIII) on the Asian International Trade Fair, the Commission urged all members of ECAFE and of the United Nations to give the Fair their full support. As it was a project sponsored by ECAFE as an effective instrument for promoting regional co-operation, trade and investment in developing ECAFE countries, Governments which had not yet decided to participate were urged to give the matter favourable consideration.

450. As a minimum of two years was required for advanced preparation for organizing or participating in an international trade fair, member countries in the region were invited to give serious consideration to the possibility of being host to the Third Asian International Trade Fair in 1971/72 and to communicate their willingness to the ECAFE secretariat at an early date.

Shipping and Ocean freight rates

451. The Commission commended the constructive work of the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services. As it could provide useful

assistance especially to the developing countries of the region, a request was made that it be strengthened adequately. In view of the acute shortage of trained personnel in the field of ocean shipping, the Commission considered the proposed organization of the first training course in shipping economics and administrative policy at Bangkok in January 1970 to be most timely. It appreciated the co-operation and assistance offered by the Swedish Government and the Swedish Shipowners' Association, which had agreed to finance and provide experts for the training course, and it expressed the hope that other developed maritime nations would consider giving similar assistance to the Centre. The offers of assistance made by some member countries were welcomed.

452. The Commission appreciated the secretariat's work relating to the development of systematic collection of economic shipping statistics, which were vital to the formulation of sound shipping policies and to the development of efficient national merchant marines. It noted that an expert on shipping statistics engaged in March 1969 had prepared an interim report on the subject which, in accordance with the directive of the Committee on Trade, would be considered by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at Bangkok in June 1969. Some delegations requested that the secretariat undertake an analytical study on the freight rates charged by conference and non-conference lines, in co-operation possibly with UNCTAD.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

453. The Commission expressed its appreciation of UNCTAD's participation in the deliberations at its twenty-fifth session and of the presence of its Secretary-General. It noted with interest his comprehensive statement on the various aspects of UNCTAD's activities.

454. The Commission noted that UNCTAD considered the regional economic commissions to be its operational arm for initiating action at the regional level and realizing the objectives of the numerous UNCTAD resolutions. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD assured the Commission that the relation between UNCTAD and ECAFE had been satisfactory and promising, and should be further strengthened. He felt that, through the joint efforts of ECAFE and UNCTAD, considerable contributions could be made to the efforts of developing member countries to attain the goals to be set for the Second Development Decade.

Other matters

455. The Commission noted the suggestion made by the Committee on Trade that the agenda for the Symposium of the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, to be held at Canberra in October 1969, be expanded to include marketing and distribution aspects of petroleum and petroleum products. The Committee would decide at its next session, by which time the conclusions of the Symposium would be known, on

the proposal made by the Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion that a conference on the future energy supplies of the region, particularly petroleum and petroleum products, be convened. The Commission concurred with the Committee's suggestion.

456. A suggestion was made that interested member countries of the region should co-operate in the creation of reinsurance pools, with a view to, *inter alia*, reducing the drain of foreign exchange from the region. The Commission noted that three reinsurance pools, namely fire, marine and accident, had been successfully established by the members of RCD. It was felt that there was scope in the region for the creation of reinsurance pools for life insurance and other specialized classes of business.

457. The Commission heard statements by the representatives of two land-locked countries in the region that efficient transit facilities were essential to their trade and economic development. They also emphasized the need for greater understanding of their problems and for full implementation by all parties concerned of the agreements reached at international forums.

458. The Commission noted that ECAFE's work in the field of international trade had considerably increased in recent years, particularly in view of the establishment of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, the growing demand for assistance and advisory services in the field of shipping and ocean freight rates, and the magnitude of the work relating to regional trade liberalization and payments arrangements. In addition, as a result of the outcome of the second session of UNCTAD and of the co-operative arrangements between ECAFE and that body, considerable additional tasks had had to be assumed by the secretariat. The Commission therefore endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Trade that the International Trade Division be suitably strengthened and strongly urged the Executive Secretary to take steps to secure the required additional assistance. The member countries were urged to lend full support to the Executive Secretary in the pursuit of that objective.

459. The Commission noted the suggestion made at the twelfth session of the Committee on Trade concerning the Committee's working procedure (paragraph 74 of the Committee's report). It was agreed that the matter should be considered further at the Committee's thirteenth session, bearing in mind the statements made by some delegations which supported the suggestion in principle.

460. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Trade (twelfth session) and approved the programme of work for 1969-1970.

461. The Commission noted with regret that the Chief of International Trade Division, Mr. P.R. Romero, would soon retire from the United Nations. It whole-heartedly shared the deep appreciation expressed by the Committee on Trade at its twelfth session of the exemplary devotion and efficiency with which Mr. Romero had for eighteen years

guided the activities of ECAFE in the field of international trade.

Development of industry and natural resources

462. 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 the Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP). In the implementation of the recommendations of those bodies, the secretariat had worked closely with UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO and the Asian Development Bank; and a number of member countries of the United Nations, both within and outside the ECAFE region, had contributed expert services, made available their training facilities and, in the case of CCOP, undertaken aeromagnetic and ship-borne surveys. Attention was drawn to the possibility of overlapping and duplication occurring in the work of those and other ECAFE bodies and to the need for simplification and clarification of the relationships among them. The Executive Secretary undertook to examine the situation and report on the matter in due course. The Commission endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained in the reports of those bodies.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

463. The Commission noted that the findings of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources on the problems of industrial development in general and exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures had been quite meaningful. Attention had also been paid to other fields such as the application of science and technology to development, energy resources and electric power, mineral resources development, and housing, building and planning, all of which were of topical interest in the context of the forthcoming Second Development Decade and of the integrated strategy for regional co-operation that was being forged to meet its challenge.

464. Consideration by the Committee of the industrial growth rates in developing ECAFE countries had brought out, not only the now well accepted principle of the interrelationship of different sectors, particularly agriculture and industry, but also the disquieting feature that the developing countries as a group were showing great disparity in growth rates, resulting in their polarization into two different groups, one being those with relatively faster rates of growth and the other those where growth was relatively lagging. The disparity between them was widening and the Commission felt that special attention ought to be paid to lagging countries.

465. The Commission agreed with the Committee's findings that the recent improvements in the agricultural sector of some countries of the region resulting from the application of fertilizers, introduction of new seed varieties and irrigation facilities, had made significant contributions towards the improvement in industrial performance. As recent advances in agricultural production had made pre-

vious estimates of fertilizer supply and demand obsolete, the Commission endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the secretariat should, in collaboration with FAO and UNIDO, convene as soon as possible a second fertilizer conference for the ECAFE region, similar to the Conference held in 1963.

466. The Commission noted with appreciation Pakistan's offer to be host to a technical study team that would adapt the design of wheat power threshers currently manufactured in Pakistan for possible use in the other countries of the region.

467. Regarding the problems of manufactures and semi-manufactures, the next step would be to assist the countries by undertaking intensive studies, in greater depth, of specific industrial products, including those of industries with high labour content and low capital inputs, in the production of which the different countries of the region enjoyed comparative advantages; and to develop those exports which held out the greatest promise. A panel of experts might be set up for that purpose. The items studied might include paper and pulp products, industries based on natural gas, beneficiation of chrome ores, light engineering industries and salt and related industries. In conducting those studies, the secretariat should secure the co-operation of all interested organizations, particularly UNCTAD and UNIDO, as only a multi-pronged attack in which all aspects of production, marketing and consumption were given adequate attention was likely to succeed.

468. The Commission noted that the study of industrial growth rates had revealed the existence of what appeared to be an interesting interrelationship between rates of growth and literacy and drew the attention of developing countries to that important matter. It underlined the importance of giving adequate attention to vocational training. Management training was also of paramount importance to countries which intended to set up and operate the large and complex enterprises necessary for meeting international competition. Accordingly, the Commission felt that the secretariat should explore the possibility of establishing a regional institute for management at a high level and report on the progress made at the next session. To avoid duplication, the study might be undertaken in association with the appropriate international and regional organizations, and the offer of the Government of Iran to consider being host to such an institute should be kept in view. Moreover, India had offered to make available the facilities existing at its National Productivity Council and other institutes of management for the training of managers from countries that wished to take advantage of them.

469. The Commission considered that the high artistic level of the output of handmade traditional products, the enormous range of handicrafts produced by cottage industries in the ECAFE region, the vast employment opportunities that the handicraft industry provided to artisans and the fact that certain countries had already agreed to admit such handmade products without restrictions, all pointed to the great potential of handicraft industry in the region. It was also an important concomitant of the tourist industry, for the development of which

the countries of the region were making strenuous efforts. The Commission therefore welcomed the Executive Secretary's initiative in engaging a consultant on handicrafts to visit and advise several countries of the region on the categories of handicrafts with export potential that could advantageously be sent to the International Bazaar for Handicrafts to be held during the forthcoming Second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran.

470. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of Singapore to build an Asian handicraft centre in Singapore which would (i) display and sell handicrafts produced in the various countries in the region, and (ii) provide a permanent exhibition where the art of creating the various traditional handicrafts would be demonstrated by craftsmen drawn from throughout the region. Feeling that the proposal, though small in scope, held out practical possibilities and would be modest in the use of resources, the Commission unanimously adopted resolution 97 (XXV), which appears in part III of this report.

471. The Commission considered that the transfer of technology to the developing countries was a matter of urgency and should not be delayed on the negative grounds that such technology would not be properly absorbed or utilized by developing countries; for, in order to catch up with industrialized countries, they would have to utilize the best available technology. The Commission therefore endorsed the recommendations of CASTASIA in regard to the establishment of permanent machinery to promote regional co-operation in the application of science and technology and of technology transfer and information centres, as well as the observation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the existing patterns of collaboration in the transfer of technology would need to take into account fuller utilization of indigenous technological capacities. It was necessary to examine how best the technological experience currently available in the region and in the more advanced countries, and the techniques that had proved well-suited to the particular requirements of the developmental process in Asia could be utilized for the benefit of the whole region.

472. Turning to the field of mineral resources development, the Commission expressed satisfaction at the preparations for convening the Seminar on Mining Legislation at Manila and the fourth Symposium on Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East at Canberra, both in the latter part of 1969. It noted the renewed invitation of the Soviet Union to be host to a study tour in that country to study modern drilling methods and techniques used in the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources, including groundwater resources; the study tour could be undertaken in 1970 with the co-operation of OTC.

473. The Commission endorsed the suggestion of the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development that the time had come to provide countries, on request, with direct advisory services in connexion with comprehensive national energy surveys. It noted with appreciation the Government of India's offer to provide host

facilities and expert services for a four-week course to train nationals from countries in the region in load despatch techniques and in the application of electronic computers to the solution of power system engineering problems. It regarded as progressive and imaginative the suggestion of the Sub-Committee that the possibility be studied of utilizing a nuclear reactor to generate power for an international grid that might supply electricity to Sumatra, Singapore, West Malaysia and south Thailand. The secretariat's preliminary follow-up study had revealed that there was, perhaps, a *prima facie* justification for the development of an international power network in that area. The Commission suggested that the secretariat pursue the matter further, in close consultation with the countries concerned.

Asian Industrial Development Council

474. The Commission noted that, in addition to making preparations for the long-term perspective study for industrial development and regional co-operation, the Council had organized fact-finding teams, survey missions, and feasibility studies covering several important industrial sectors, including iron and steel, paper and pulp, petrochemicals, forest-based industries and industries for manufacturing agricultural machinery. The Commission was aware that a number of member countries had extended support to those projects by providing experts free of cost to the secretariat. It was confident that such support would continue in the implementation of various recommendations made by the Council at its fourth session. The Commission placed on record its appreciation to the outgoing members of the Advisory Group of AIDC whose services had been provided by countries concerned.

475. The Commission realized that the Council had now reached a crucial stage when thought must be given to decision-taking and to implementation of the various findings of the survey missions and feasibility studies as well as of other recommendations of the Council. In other words, the Council, and in particular its individual members, would have to come to grips with economic realities and consider the establishment of industries either individually or in co-operation with others. Attracting investment was a pressing matter and, in that connexion, most of the delegations felt that efforts should be made to draw the private sector into the picture. In their view, the private sector, both domestic as well as foreign, would be in a position to help setting up industries on the basis of the findings of the Council. The Commission noted with satisfaction that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Iron and Steel Survey Mission, Thailand and Singapore had entered into discussion in regard to the possibility of a joint venture in that industry. It was also important to ensure that interested parties were given adequate time to consider the reports of the Council's missions and study groups before they were discussed at Council meetings; hence the question of making the periodicity of the meetings of the Council more flexible was felt to deserve consideration. With reference to the attendance at the Council's sessions, a suggestion was made that the non-

regional members of the Commission be invited to attend as observers.

476. Some delegations expressed the view that the time was opportune to review the strategy employed to date by AIDC in forging regional industrial co-operation with a view to examining alternative approaches and strategies which might promise a more accelerated rate of implementation of regional joint projects.

*Industrial survey for regional co-operation
(long-term perspective study for industrial
development and regional co-operation)*

477. The Commission was pleased to note that the Asian Development Bank would be prepared to contribute up to US\$200,000 to help meet the cost of the Asian industrial survey originally conceived by AIDC and subsequently approved at the Commission's previous session. It noted that the Bank attached importance to the constitution of an appropriate advisory or consultative committee to help guide the proposed survey, to ECAFE's raising sufficient other funds to meet the entire cost, and to the drafting of proper terms of reference for the survey. The Commission was informed that the Bank's Board of Directors had made its intended contribution conditional on the terms of reference of the survey being to the Bank's satisfaction.

478. In addition to the intended financial support from the Bank and the contributions already announced at the Commission's full session, the Government of the Republic of Korea pledged a contribution of US\$5,000 towards the cost of the survey and several delegations reiterated their offers of the services of experts. Taking all those contributions into consideration, there was still a gap of approximately US\$200,000 to be bridged before the estimated total cost of US\$650,000 could be met. The Commission therefore joined AIDC and the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in appealing to all friendly parties to come forward with contributions to permit that important project to be initiated and completed as soon as possible. In the meantime, it requested the secretariat to proceed without delay in preparing to launch the survey with the resources already at its disposal and utilizing the experts offered by a number of countries.

South-east Asia iron and steel institute

479. The Commission noted that the proposal to establish a south-east Asia iron and steel institute had met with the general approval of the member countries concerned, which had also accepted the offers of Australia and Japan to provide one expert each to assist the secretariat in preparing the framework and objectives of the institute as detailed in the report of the Council (E/CN.11/857). Furthermore, several member countries outside the region had indicated their support of the project and the Commission therefore urged that the institute be established as soon as possible. It noted AIDC's desire for the governing body of the institute to be inaugurated in 1970. After the institute had been established, AIDC would be in

a better position to decide whether a similar institute should be organized in the western part of the ECAFE region or whether the south-east Asia Institute could be expanded into a regional one to include all interested countries in the ECAFE region.

Second Asian Conference on Industrialization

480. The Commission was aware that, under its resolution 68 (XXII), the Asian Conference on Industrialization was a permanent organ of the Commission and should meet at three-yearly intervals to review and advise upon the progress made with all the problems involved in industrialization in the region, including activities undertaken by AIDC. The first Asian Conference on Industrialization had been held in December 1965. The convening of the second conference was therefore overdue and the Commission was in general agreement that it should be held in 1970.

481. The Conference required intensive preparation. The selection of the agenda items was also important. The Conference should make an overall evaluation of the success achieved in industrialization by member countries in the region in the context of the first United Nations Development Decade and the setting up of AIDC. That exercise was desirable, as the Decade would come to a close in 1970. Timely discussion of the experience gained in the national industrialization efforts would throw light upon the requirements for the coming decade. The Conference could also review AIDC's achievements during the five-year period since its inception and suggest how to improve its activities.

482. The Commission felt that the Conference should also give attention to the removal of the serious impediments to the accelerated industrial development of developing countries in the region.

483. The majority of delegations, aware that private investment had an important role to play in furthering their countries' industrial development programme, emphasized that the Conference should include an item on measures for promoting investment in the industrial development of member countries of the region. They also felt that emphasis should be given to the development of managerial know-how, transfer of technology and the training of skilled workers and technicians. The Commission endorsed the suggestion that industrial promotion talks or services be conducted concurrently with the Conference to provide opportunities to government officials and industrial leaders from developing countries of the region to meet their counterparts from the developed countries, hold face-to-face discussions and act on specific industrial projects and problems.

484. The Commission accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to be host to the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization. It also appreciated India's offer to be host to the Third Conference; India had been prepared to be host to the Second Conference, but had decided to withdraw in deference to the wishes of Japan.

485. The Commission was informed that the Government of Japan would prefer to hold the Second Conference at Tokyo in March 1970. In view of the intensive preparations needed, the Commission felt that it might be preferable to hold it later in the year and requested the Executive Secretary to consult the Government of Japan accordingly.

Executive director for AIDC

486. The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Council that a very senior post be created in the secretariat for a person to be designated executive director so as to facilitate an energetic and purposeful follow-up of AIDC projects. He should be someone of outstanding competence and experience in the field of industrial development and he should be provided with adequate travel funds to allow him to keep in close touch with Governments and the private sectors in appropriate countries.

Relationship with UNIDO

487. The Commission heard with interest the statement of the representative of UNIDO that his organization was carefully considering making a contribution to the long-term perspective study for industrial development, and his reiteration of UNIDO's intention to co-operate with AIDC in all matters. In that connexion, the Commission recalled the decision at the International Symposium on Industrial Development held at Athens at the end of 1967 to post field advisers in the region and expressed disappointment that it had so far been implemented only to a limited extent. It expressed the hope that the Organization would find it possible to deploy more of its staff to the region and ensure that the region would receive an adequate share of its resources for industrial development.

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

488. The Commission noted that CCOP, which directed its attention to Western Pacific area, had continued to make good progress. Currently its membership comprised six countries; moreover, Cambodia and Malaysia were now expected to join as full participating members, and the Government of Indonesia was actively considering entry. The success of CCOP had undoubtedly been due to the efforts made by the member countries themselves, with the support and contributions received from a number of developed countries, both within and outside the region. The services rendered by the secretariat to the Committee had been valuable and the Commission was glad to have been assured by the Executive Secretary as well as by the developed countries that their support would continue. The Commission noted from the report of the fifth session of CCOP that it had decided to seek funds for institutional support from UNDP. In view of CCOP's expanding activities, the encouraging results so far achieved and the clear indication that its activities had led to investment, the Commission expressed the hope that UNDP would consider the Committee's application favourably. In that connexion, it noted that United Nations General Assembly

resolution 2414 (XXIII) invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNDP, to consider the possibility of extending technical assistance services to the Governments of Member States which might request them in relation to the development of the mineral resources of their continental shelf areas.

489. The Commission recalled that, at its previous session, a suggestion had been made that a co-ordinating body similar to CCOP be organized for member countries bordering the Indian Ocean. It noted the resolution of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation about the setting up of such a body and authorized the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps and to call as soon as possible a preparatory meeting of the countries concerned to consider its establishment in detail. It also noted with appreciation the many offers of assistance announced by the developed countries.

490. In recent years, a number of resolutions had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council on and relating to the resources of the sea. Furthermore, the General Assembly had decided to formulate a co-ordinated long-term programme of oceanographic research and exploration and to accept the concept of an International Decade of Ocean Exploration for the 1970s. The Commission endorsed the suggestion of CCOP that it should participate actively in such a programme. It invited CCOP and the Committee for the Indian Ocean, when established, to consider their role in any international arrangement to be made in the light of the United Nations General Assembly's resolutions. It also expressed the hope that United Nations and other international bodies would bear in mind the activities of ECAFE and its offshore co-ordinating committees in considering the action to be undertaken in implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of the work so far as the survey and exploration of mineral resources of the sea in the ECAFE region were concerned.

491. The Commission adopted resolution 96 (XXV) on mineral resources of the sea in the ECAFE region, which appears in part III of this report.

Transport and communications

492. The Commission commended the work of the Transport and Communications Committee and the secretariat and emphasized that work for regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications should be further intensified in accordance with the strategy for integrated economic development approved by the Third Ministerial Conference, so as to facilitate the growth of intra-regional trade. Greater priority should be given to projects and programmes that held out prospects for regional and sub-regional co-operation. The Commission expressed the hope that, in the pursuit of co-operative endeavours, the systems approach which took into account the competitive or complementary nature of the different modes of transport would not be lost sight of.

493. Those conceptual changes were especially typified by the joint efforts by eight south-east Asian countries, namely Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, to develop a programme of improvement of transport and communications by requesting the Asian Development Bank to undertake on their behalf a sub-regional comprehensive transportation survey. The Commission noted with satisfaction the co-operation between the Bank and the secretariat in the implementation of that survey, feeling that such surveys would, among other things, identify the pattern of intra- and inter-regional traffic flows and thus facilitate assessment of the transportation potential and provide a basis for the integrated development of inter-modal transportation in the most efficient and economical manner. It expressed its appreciation of the financial and technical assistance received from the Governments of the United States and Japan and hoped that, arising from the survey, the Bank and the secretariat would use their good offices to secure further assistance for the expeditious realization of the regional plan for transport and communications development in south-east Asia. In noting those and other sub-regional efforts and co-operative activities, the Commission felt that the various sub-regional initiatives would lead to the better integration of the regional and intra-regional transportation systems.

494. The Commission, noting the growing impact of science and technology on transport and communications and the advent of revolutionary developments such as nuclear propulsion and space technology, endorsed the significant reorientation which had been undertaken so as to reflect them in the work programme of the secretariat. It was noted that massive capital investments were flowing into the transport and communications sector in the developing countries of the region.

495. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the trans-Asian railway project had been making satisfactory progress and that, in the studies thereon, not only the technical but also the economic and commercial aspects were being kept in view. Maximum resource utilization was essential in view of the high capitalization involved in implementing the various international linkages. It was noted that techno-economic surveys of the railways in the context of the project had already been completed by the ECAFE/Japanese Survey team in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Iran and that they were to be followed by surveys in Pakistan and possibly in Indonesia later in the year. The offer of India, as the operator of one of the world's largest systems, to share its technical experience and know-how in forwarding the project was noted with appreciation. The Commission endorsed Indonesia's request for an ECAFE team to undertake reconnaissance surveys on the feasibility of constructing the missing link between north and south Sumatra of the Trans-Sumatra Railway.

496. Approximately 11 per cent of the total Asian railway network had still to be completed in order to provide through connexions; and the missing links, particularly the breaks of gauge, posed certain technical difficulties. The secretariat was requested to

keep in view the role of containerization in inter-modal transportation in its studies on unitized loads as a factor in overcoming that particular problem at transshipment points. Every effort should be made to take the fullest advantage of the existing linkages for promoting international traffic.

497. In noting that the Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre had continued to provide high-grade training facilities to railway officials not only of the ECAFE region but also of Middle Eastern and African railways, it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Training Centre be up-graded to become a United Nations inter-regional project.

498. The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance rendered on technical problems to the railways of the region by India, Japan and the International Union of Railways (UIC), as well as the USSR's offer of similar assistance. The studies on railway containerization, computerization, track construction and maintenance, and on locomotive power were noted with interest.

499. The first Regional Port Seminar had provided a valuable forum for the exchange of views and experience among senior port officials of the region. The Commission endorsed the convening of such seminars as a part of the *regular* programme of work, and establishment of ad hoc port consultancy services and a regional port information and advisory centre. It placed on record its appreciation of the co-operation extended by the Government of Singapore and the Port of Singapore Authority, which had been joint hosts to the Seminar against the background of the world's fourth largest port. In endorsing the suggested inter-port exchanges of personnel for training, it noted that the Institute of Port Management at Calcutta was now in a position to accept trainees from the region.

500. The Port Survey Team, before its disbandment at the end of 1968, had completed surveys of twenty-two ports in eight countries, identified a number of important problems and suggested practical solutions which were being followed up by the countries concerned. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments which had offered to provide technical expertise for the port consultancy services. With the support of the Netherlands Government, arrangements had already been made to assist in drawing up a master plan for Singapore Port. The growing importance of making it possible for the Malacca Straits to cater to modern draft demands for ships was noted. The Commission attached great importance to the studies under way on coastal shipping and inter-island communication in view of their impact on intra- and inter-regional trade. It noted with satisfaction that the secretariat had carried out preliminary studies in China (Taiwan), the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia and had amplified and diversified the work programme in that field. It also noted with satisfaction that the Government of Pakistan would be willing to host a demonstration pilot project for modernizing and mechanizing country craft. It commended to Governments in the region the recommendations of the United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar held at Leningrad;

the applicability of those recommendations might be studied, particularly with regard to co-operative measures in inland water transport. Regarding the upgrading of national hydraulic laboratories to regional level, it noted India's renewed offer to make the facilities at its hydraulic laboratory at Poona available to other countries of the region. It also noted the statement by the representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam that his country had made great efforts to improve the Bassac River for maritime navigation so as to provide a second sea access parallel to the Mekong River for upstream countries.

501. The secretariat had made progress on a broad front in its various studies on highways and highway transport. Manuals on ancillary services, ribbon development, traffic surveys and traffic projections were being completed and case studies on urban transportation problems at Colombo, Manila and Singapore had already been carried out. Moreover, the Conventions on Road Signs and Signals and Road Traffic drawn up by the United Nations Conference in 1968 had been circulated to elicit the views of Governments on the acceptability of the recommended practices.

502. The development of a new multi-purpose low-cost vehicle to replace animal drawn vehicles was noted with interest. If it became available at a sufficiently low cost and was operationally inexpensive, it might well revolutionize rural economies and their social structure. The Commission therefore urged the secretariat to pursue its studies in co-operation with the countries of the region, especially the countries with manufacturing capacities, and to establish a demonstration pilot project to assess the economic and technical possibilities. It noted the offer of the representative of Pakistan to be host to the demonstration project.

503. With regard to pools of expensive and specialized highway construction equipment and dredging equipment, the Commission, while realizing the need for such equipment to be readily available for accelerating highway construction and overcoming the backlog of dredging at ports and coastal areas, recognized that there were a number of operational, technical and financial difficulties that needed careful study.

504. The Commission noted the increasing co-operation between the secretariat and IUOTO in promoting tourism, which was now becoming a major foreign exchange earner in many countries of the region. While the ECAFE region continued to share generally in the increasing volume of tourism, there had been a decline in some countries, despite vigorous promotional efforts. Moreover, a few countries had imposed certain travel restrictions which might adversely affect tourism, despite the liberalization of travel formalities in the region as a whole. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Transport and Communications Committee for the establishment of regional centres for training hotel personnel and requested the secretariat to complete its evaluation survey of existing facilities so that recommendations regarding the location of one or more centres could be made, and the scale of aid for up-grading

existing facilities to the regional level determined. The renewed offers of the Governments of India, Indonesia and Thailand to expand their training centres for regional use and a similar offer by the representative of Pakistan were noted. The ILO-sponsored training centre in Singapore could also be considered for expansion for regional use.

505. Noting that, despite its request for reactivation of the Advisory Group on Tourist Potential and Facilities, it had not been possible for OTC to include that project in its current regional programme, the Commission urged the secretariat to take up that important matter again.

506. The Study Group on Facilitation of International Traffic established at the previous session had already made good progress in its studies and would shortly be completing a compendium on frontier formalities relating to immigration, exchange control, customs, health, and other travel formalities, as well as simplification of cargo manifest documents. It was hoped the Governments of the region would consider accepting and ratifying existing conventions and agreements on the various aspects of facilitation.

507. The Commission noted the special problems facing land-locked countries of the region and the difficulties hindering the free movement of transit traffic. However, fruitful co-operation was developing among the countries concerned and the offer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to provide access to the sea to Laotian traffic through the port of Danang had been a favourable development. The Commission felt that the problems of transit traffic of land-locked countries should receive special attention in the secretariat's work.

508. The Commission, in expressing its appreciation of the growing co-operation between ECAFE and ITU, commended the prompt action taken by the secretariat to implement the recommendation made at its twenty-fourth session that a pre-investment survey for intra- and inter-regional telecommunication linkages be undertaken. It noted with satisfaction that all the thirteen countries directly concerned now supported it. The telecommunication networks had already been completed in eastern Asia and the Pacific areas by such projects as SEACOM, COMPAC and TPC. The implementation of a regional network would link Tehran with Djakarta and the rest of the region through the terrestrial wide-band network. Furthermore, it would greatly facilitate economic, social and cultural exchanges within the region. The Commission therefore urged the UNDP Governing Council to consider the joint application for assistance urgently so as to enable ITU to initiate the survey during the year.

509. The Commission commended ITU and UNDP for having established, in co-operation with the secretariat, national centres in many countries of the region to provide basic training to telecommunication technicians and engineers. It felt that training facilities in Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Singapore, Iran and Ceylon could also be provided early on request by the Governments concerned and that the project for a training centre already sub-

mitted by the Republic of Viet-Nam should be expedited. It endorsed the up-grading of suitable national centres for imparting advanced training to 300 senior engineers and 150 instructors of the region annually. It noted the offer of host facilities for the establishment of such centres from the Governments of the Republic of China, India and Pakistan. China and India were already providing training facilities and fellowships to regional countries in electronics and satellite communications respectively.

510. The Commission noted the specific targets for the Second Development Decade proposed by the Committee on the basis of a utilization factor of eight telephones per \$100,000 of GDP. However, it was felt that each country should fix its own development targets and increase the allocated percentage of its GDP over a period of time by raising the current investment trends. It appreciated the offer of ITU to assist the countries through the ECAFE/ITU joint unit as well as by providing experts with UNDP assistance in establishing planning and development cells in individual countries, where necessary, to permit a scientific approach to the development of telecommunication as laid down in the standards of CCITT (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultation Committee) and CCIR (International Radio Consultation Committee).

511. Considering the global nature of telecommunication services, it was felt that there was no scope for intermediate technology in the developing countries; hence research should be co-ordinated with the assistance of the ITU/ECAFE unit and programmes organized with the co-operation of ITU for training management personnel and senior engineers through seminars, study tours, etc.

512. The offer of aid from Japan to establish a telecommunication link from Nongkhai to Vientiane, the assistance from the United States in pre-investment surveys of the domestic networks of Laos and Malaysia, and offers of assistance from other developed countries to the region to share their technology were welcomed.

513. The Committee expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, France, Japan, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for their assurances of continued co-operation, technical assistance and contributions, and to the United Nations specialized agencies for their assistance in the development of research and training programmes. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the increasing co-operation between the secretariat and IMCO in the field of maritime training and administration, facilitation, safety aspects and maritime legislation.

The Asian Highway

514. The Commission commended the progress made by the countries concerned in implementing the Asian Highway project. Twelve countries had signed the plan of operation and it was hoped

that the remaining Asian Highway countries would also join the project. An advisory board consisting of internationally known highway specialists and economists had been established to render technical advice to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee and to the Transport Technical Bureau.

515. The Commission felt that consideration should be given to the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee that the Asian Highway experts' meetings be held prior to the Co-ordinating Committee sessions and that an additional expert from one of the Asian Highway countries be included in the Advisory Board.

516. It noted that efforts were being made to ensure that, by the end of the United Nations Development Decade, there would be a through-route from east to west connecting all the Asian Highway countries. With that end in view, a five-year development programme had been approved by the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at its previous session.

517. The Commission appealed to co-operating countries and aid-giving agencies to extend the required assistance for the early completion of the priority works on the Asian Highway. It strongly supported the following high priority projects recommended by the Co-ordinating Committee: sanction by UNDP for a highway survey of some 1,000 km of feeder roads in Nepal; the reorganization of equipment and workshops in Afghanistan and a survey of six major bridges in Pakistan; assistance in supplying heavy road construction equipment for up-grading the Imphal-Silchar road in India, the Quetta-Mirjaveh section in Pakistan and the Kerman-Mirjaveh section in Iran; technical assistance with the final location survey for a low-cost road between Bamyan and Obe in Afghanistan; construction of a bridge on route A-12 over the Mekong river and of the My-Thuan bridge on route A-3; pre-investment surveys of Ben Luc, Tan-An, and Can Tho on route A-3; financial assistance for the construction of the A-2 diversion in Singapore; and other projects included in the five-year plan.

518. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Asian Highway countries had made commendable progress in the extensive improvement of highways and feeder roads, but felt that prompt action should be taken to fill up the gaps and build large bridges, in particular bridges in Pakistan and the My-Thuan bridge in the fertile delta in Viet-Nam, where extensive development studies had already been carried out.

519. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work performed by TTB and its thanks for assistance provided by co-operating countries.

520. It noted that the work of constructing the major section of Asian Highway route A-2 in Nepal had been taken up with the assistance of India, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR. It appealed to the Asian Development Bank to provide assistance for the final location survey of the remaining portion and to co-operating countries to help in the construction.

521. The Commission recorded its thanks to several countries and to the Colombo Plan for their assistance to TTb in jointly organizing several useful courses and seminars including technical programmes.

522. Noting the beneficial results of the first training course the Commission requested TTb to repeat regularly, in conjunction with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the training programme on highway transport planning for engineers. It felt that, to enable the participants to benefit more thoroughly, the course should be lengthened by at least a fortnight.

523. The Commission noted the provision to the countries concerned of testing, control and research equipment and the programme for technical assistance to help reorganize some research institutes.

524. It recognized that the present Asian Highway route A-25 in Sumatra was a priority route and would, after rehabilitation and improvement, be renumbered A-2, joining the rest of the A-2 route in Java and connected by a ferry service between Penang (Malaysia) and Belawan (Sumatra) with the A-2 route in Malaysia.

525. It pointed to the pressing need to complete the road to Lumbini in Nepal to facilitate pilgrim traffic to the Lord Buddha's birthplace and urged the authorities concerned to accelerate their construction programmes accordingly.

526. The Commission, noting that the Republic of Viet-Nam was offering port and harbour facilities to Laos, recommended that road connexions from Laos be made to those facilities.

527. Several sections of the Asian Highway had been completed and the Commission appealed for assistance in the development of international traffic through the provision of ancillary services and facilities and through the easing of frontier formalities. It endorsed the programme for techno-economic pilot surveys of the development and prospects of the Asian Highway and its feeder roads in Afghanistan and Iran to permit short- and long-term forecasting of the growth of national and international road traffic; and expressed the hope that experts would be made available for the surveys on a non-reimbursable basis by co-operating countries.

528. Since Brunei had again indicated its intention to join the Asian Highway project, the Commission urged that the necessary formalities be finalized promptly.

529. The Commission congratulated the organizers on the very successful completion of the first Asian Highway motor rally from Vientiane to Singapore, which had given prominence to the availability of that section to trade and tourist traffic.

530. The Commission thanked those who had donated trophies and provided financial and technical assistance and expressed the hope that a longer rally over the Asian Highway route from west to east and passing through Afghanistan would be organized in 1970, during its next session. It was

also hoped that regular bus and truck services would shortly begin operating between Vientiane and Singapore and the Commission thanked the Government of Japan for assistance in carrying out a survey for such services.

Water resources development in the ECAFE region

531. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development as presented in its report (E/CN.11/855) and considered the report of the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/843). It also noted with interest the report of the first session of the Typhoon Committee (E/CN.11/L.231).

532. Recognizing the pressing needs of the countries of the region for the development of their water resources, the Commission recalled that it had previously directed the work of the secretariat in that field along three main broad policy guide-lines. Those guide-lines called for the secretariat: to undertake studies contributing to sound policy decisions; to adopt a pragmatic and action-oriented approach to the solution of water resources development problems; and to apply, whenever possible, the regional approach to development. The Commission commended the secretariat for the competent and efficient manner in which it had implemented the projects emanating from those guide-lines and endorsed the integrated and inter-disciplinary approach to water resources development as a substantial element in contributing to the economic growth and social advancement of the region. It was considered that, within the framework of that integrated and inter-disciplinary approach, the secretariat should, with the co-operation of other agencies, play a central role in the development of water resources in the region. In that way, duplication of activities with other agencies also involved in certain aspects of water development would be avoided.

533. In reviewing the activities of the secretariat, the Commission expressed satisfaction that the secretariat had organized the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning as an inter-disciplinary body, thus assuring integrated treatment of the problems encountered in water resources planning. It considered the assistance provided by the regional adviser and by the ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group to be of great value. Noting the support voiced by some delegations for the secretariat's plea to the advanced countries for expanding the advisory service of the Water Resources Consulting Group, the Commission urged OTC and the advanced countries to provide their full support to the secretariat for that purpose.

534. Since Asia was predominantly agricultural, the Commission felt that much greater attention should be given to water control in the vast fertile delta area for flood protection, drainage improvement, salinity control, irrigation and potable water supply to improve the living standard of the farmers. The Commission also noted with interest that the Government of Japan would provide host facilities for the Second Symposium on the Development of

Deltaic Areas to be held in October/November at Tokyo and welcomed the provision of experts by Japan and the Netherlands for the Symposium.

535. Recognizing that the development of international river basins was an area in which the regional approach to development could be effectively applied with great impact, the Commission noted with satisfaction that the secretariat had continued to act as the planning arm of the Mekong Committee in the preparation of the amplified basin plan that was scheduled for completion in 1969.

536. The Commission noted with interest the work of the roving seminar conducted by the Advisory Group on Hydraulic Structures, which had imparted training to more than 700 officials from different departments in the thirteen countries visited in a period of one year. Considering the advantage of that type of seminar over the conventional form of seminar in terms of the extent of coverage and economy, the Commission requested the secretariat to continue organizing such seminars to impart new technology in the field of water resources development.

537. The Commission commended the secretariat of ECAFE and WMO for their excellent co-operation in the establishment of the inter-governmental Typhoon Committee and for providing the staff for the ECAFE/WMO Unit on Typhoons to assist the Committee in the implementation of its work programme. It noted with satisfaction the support and co-operation extended to the Typhoon Committee by some developed countries, and expressed the hope that other countries would follow suit. It was suggested that the agenda of the second session of the Committee include a discussion on the site of the Regional Typhoon Centre. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of the Philippines to provide host facilities for the session.

538. Aware of the ever-increasing demand for water for various purposes in the region, which made it essential to utilize the available fresh water resources both surface and underground to the fullest possible extent, the Commission felt that, as in the past, the secretariat should concentrate on hydrological problems of common interest to the region such as floods and droughts. It considered the groundwater resources development training course organized by the Government of Japan for ECAFE countries to be of great service to the region.

539. The Commission noted with interest the report of the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, which had highlighted the common major problems encountered by the countries of the region. It considered the three topics discussed by the Conference to have been timely and appropriate in the light of the problems faced by the region. It endorsed the three topics recommended for discussion at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in 1970, namely: the perspective scope of water resources development to meet the anticipated food requirements of the region for the next two decades; achievement of goals after construction mainly through efficient management of water resources project and efficient use of water, and long-term requirements in water resources de-

velopment in relation to the world-wide strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade. It suggested that ECAFE collaborate with FAO in the preparation of the first topic.

540. In reviewing the programme of work and priorities, the Commission considered it appropriate that the secretariat continue to concentrate on four main projects, namely: the planning and development of water resources; the development of international rivers; flood control methods; and hydrology. The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities for 1969/1970 in the field of water resources development as adopted by the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

Development of the lower Mekong basin

541. The Commission reviewed the annual report of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/845) and heard statements by the Chairman and Members of the Mekong Committee, by the Executive Secretary and by the Committee's Executive Agent.

542. The Commission congratulated the Committee, the countries and United Nations and other agencies co-operating with it for their work during the preceding year, including the substantial progress made towards the construction of the Prek Thnot and Nam Ngum projects, and, as part of the latter, the inauguration by Their Majesties the Kings of Laos and Thailand of the international transmission span linking the power networks of Laos and Thailand, as well as the progress made with the feasibility reports on the Pa Mong, Sambor and Vientiane-Nong Khai bridge projects.

543. The Commission was pleased to note that, following the detailed discussions and negotiations at its previous session, an administrative agreement on the financing of the first phase of the Prek Thnot project had been signed by Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Cambodia; and that UNDP had undertaken to prepare the construction designs and bidding specifications for the first phase of the irrigation project. The Commission hoped that the construction of the project would begin, as planned, in November 1969.

544. The Commission noted that the Mekong Committee attached the highest priority to the implementation of the international My Thuan bridge project in Viet-Nam, for which the Republic of Viet-Nam had pledged up to half the cost, and that Cambodia, Laos and Thailand had formally resolved to assist financially in the construction of the bridge. Statements made by several delegations underlined the importance of the project, both for the economy of Viet-Nam, and for the international users of the river; and the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Chairman of the Mekong Committee expressed the strong hope that many countries would join the Committee in pledging assistance for the early construction of the bridge.

545. The Commission noted the statement of the representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam that his country also attached great importance to the implementation of its Mekong Delta project.

546. Recognizing that the Committee's plans for the development of mainstream and other international projects would require careful consideration of their legal, administrative and operational aspects, the Commission commended the Committee's intention to consider those topics at two seminars in 1969.

547. The Commission congratulated the Committee on the appointment of three new members to its Advisory Board and of an Associate Executive Agent to its secretariat. It expressed the hope that the Mekong Committee would continue to strengthen its secretariat and its activities in the fields of economic, agricultural and social planning. It viewed with satisfaction the progress made by the Committee in the preparation of its amplification of the original 1957 basin plan contained in *Development of Water Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin* (Flood Control Series No. 12), its proposals to establish pioneer irrigation development schemes in tributary project areas, and its intention to review the work of its irrigated experimental and demonstration farms.

548. The Commission expressed great pleasure that the United Arab Republic had joined the international community co-operating in the work of the Committee, as the twenty-sixth country from outside the basin to do so; that UNICEF had become the sixteenth United Nations agency to co-operate with the Committee; and that the International Council of Women had offered assistance for the Committee's work.

549. During the thirty-ninth session (special) of the Mekong Committee, held at Singapore concurrently with the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, the Committee had signed plans of operation as follows: with the UNDP, for the second phase of its institutional support project to the Committee; with the Ford Foundation, for the provision of consultant and other services for the development of the Committee's riparian staff; with Belgium, for the provision of expert hydrographic services; and with the FAO, for assistance in the preparation of the Committee's amplified basin plan.

550. During the current session, countries, United Nations agencies and other organizations co-operating with the Committee voiced their continued support. New offers were made by Belgium (hydrographic services), China (fertilizer), France (loan for Prek Thnot, technical assistance), India (technical services, equipment and materials), Indonesia (contingency funds), Iran (petroleum), Israel (contingency funds, agricultural input centres and training courses), Japan (jeeps), the Philippines (mapping), the United Arab Republic (study tour), the United States (port and cargo-handling facilities), FAO (expert planning services), ITU (telecommunications training), UNICEF (expert social development services), UNIDO (expert industrial services), UNESCO (work-oriented functional literacy project),

the Ford Foundation (riparian staff development), and the International Council of Women (assistance in social development). In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany expressed interest in the extension of the Phnom Penh electricity distribution system; and the Republic of Korea, in some project with which it might help the Committee. The Commission welcomed those offers and expressions of interest with enthusiasm, and noted that the Committee had accepted them.

Development of statistics in the ECAFE region

551. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat, reported in document E/CN.11/856, the proposal for a regional computer centre (E/CN.11/866), and the conclusions of the Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (E/CN.11/L.218), the Fourth Working Group on National Accounts: Public Sector Statistics (E/CN.11/L.221), the Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics on Children and Youth (E/CN.11/L.219) and the Workshop on the Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys (E/CN.11/L.230).

552. It noted with appreciation the progress achieved by the secretariat in its efforts to improve the quality and timeliness of statistics produced by the countries of the region. Moreover, during the year under review, countries of the region had given considerable thought to the development of statistics and had improved their statistical work and systems. It urged the member countries to provide adequate resources for statistics development and the secretariat to continue its work relating to the formulation of programmes of statistics development during the Second Development Decade.

553. The Commission commended the work relating to the preparation of the *Statistics Yearbook for Asia and the Far East* and hoped that it would meet the needs of the countries in regard to statistical information in the different fields of statistics and contribute to the development of statistics in the region. Likewise, it considered that the periodic publications on sample surveys in countries of the region and the *Guide to Basic Statistics* were useful and suggested that they be continued.

554. The Commission was gratified to know that UNDP had approved the application for financial assistance for establishing the Asian Statistical Institute at Tokyo. It hoped that the Institute would be established promptly and that its courses would soon begin. Stressing the Institute's importance to the region, it urged the countries to support and strengthen it.

555. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of India, the Netherlands and the USSR to provide assistance in the form of experts and fellowships for the proper functioning of the Asian Statistical Institute.

556. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Commission at its twenty-fourth session that the secretariat carry out further studies before a decision

was taken on the establishment of a regional computing centre, the secretariat had continued to study the status of data processing in the countries of the region so as to assess the need for a regional centre. The Commission noted that there continued to exist an imbalance between information requirements and the capacity to furnish information, and the disparity in the distribution of computing resources to which the Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre had drawn attention in December 1967.

557. In those countries of the region as yet without computer data processing equipment, the planning for the enumeration phase for the forthcoming censuses of population, housing and agriculture had proceeded generally in the hope that outside facilities, such as a regional centre, would be offered to them for processing the data. The Commission noted that, in such countries, the enumeration would be carried out as planned. Without computer processing, the difficulties encountered in processing the 1960 census data would, however, recur, i.e. a time interval of five to eight years for preparing the final tabulations, during which the value of much of the information for economic and social planning would be greatly diminished; and tabulations so abbreviated that many of them would be of very limited value for planning economic and social development.

558. In the light of the background and history of the 1960 censuses, and in view of the serious omissions or deficiencies in the plans for processing the data of the population, housing and agricultural censuses to which most countries of the region were committed during the period 1970-1972, the Commission was concerned about the critical shortage of data processing equipment. Noting that the countries which lacked data processing facilities and could not afford such costly equipment eagerly desired a centre to which they could send their data for processing at a nominal cost, the Commission adopted resolution 98 (XXV) on the proposal for the establishment of a regional computing centre. In that resolution, it requested the Executive Secretary to appoint a committee of experts to determine the financial implications and organizational and other factors involved in establishing a regional computing centre, should the Conference of Asian Statisticians endorse the proposals of the Expert Group of December 1967. Pakistan reserved its position on the resolution.

559. At its twenty-fourth session, the Commission had suggested that the secretariat study the possibilities of using the Computer Centre in the Department of Statistics at New Delhi, for regional purposes or of assisting countries to have their census data processed there. However, it had subsequently been informed, as explained in document E/CN.11/866, of certain organizational and technical difficulties which hindered acceptance of the offer with regard to the processing of census data from member countries. It noted, however, that the facilities of the Computer Centre at New Delhi could be used for comprehensive computer application training courses supported by practical training on a variety of computers.

560. The Commission commended the work of the secretariat, which, in collaboration with UNICEF, was trying to develop a methodology for the collection of statistics on children and youth, and suggested that their scope should be widened so that they would be useful for purposes of planning and programming. It expressed the hope that the joint effort would prove beneficial. In that connexion, it warmly supported the plans of the secretariat to organize a seminar on social statistics.

561. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the countries were continuing to make progress in the preparation and maintenance of their national accounts. It emphasized the importance of the revised System of National Accounts as a guide-line for the development of systems of national accounts and urged countries to make concerted efforts to develop basic statistical data.

562. The Commission noted the concern expressed by the Working Group on National Accounts that its earlier recommendation regarding the appointment of a whole-time regional adviser on national accounts, which had been endorsed by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its eighth session, had not been implemented by the secretariat. In view of the adoption of the revised System of National Accounts by the United Nations Statistical Commission and the guidance that would be needed by the countries of the region in changing over to the new system, the Commission urged that early steps be taken to implement the recommendation for the appointment of a regional adviser on national accounts.

563. The Commission endorsed the work programme for 1969/70 and the long-term plan for 1969-1974 in the field of statistics listed in document E/CN.11/L.227 (parts I, II and III).

564. The Commission was informed that the Statistics Division was understaffed and therefore could not undertake new items of work, with the result that several important projects suggested by the Conference of Asian Statisticians and its subsidiary bodies had not been taken up. Accordingly, it urged that the possibility of strengthening the Statistics Division be considered to enable it to discharge its responsibilities effectively. In that connexion, UNICEF's provision of supporting staff for carrying out work relating to statistics on children and youth was much appreciated.

565. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the United Nations and its specialized agencies were continuing to provide technical assistance to the countries of the region, through the regional statistical advisory services. The demand for such services was expected to continue during the first half of the Second Development Decade and the Commission, therefore, urged that they be continued and, if necessary, strengthened.

Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region

566. The Commission reviewed the documents presented by the secretariat, namely: Activities of ECAFE in the field of social development 1968-

1969 (E/CN.11/847); Organizational and financial aspects of social development and planning in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.228); Report of the Study Tour-cum-Training Course on the Role of Community Development in National Development with Particular Reference to Land Reform and Land Settlement (E/CN.11/L.226); Report of the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Regional (E/CN.11/L.225). It also considered: the programme of work and priorities 1969/70 of the Division as presented in document E/CN.11/L.227 (part I); a summary of the work programme (1969/70) and the financial implications (part II); and long-term planning 1969-1974 (part III).

567. The Commission reaffirmed its belief in the necessity of integrating social development planning in the over-all national planning process and took note of an increasing awareness among Governments in the region that social progress could no longer be regarded as an appendage of economic growth; rather it was a factor that to a large extent conditioned economic growth. It noted that rapid economic or industrial development, divorced from parallel social progress tended to create new and often unexpected social needs and problems. Moreover, without social development taking place, many economic development policies would fail, leaving behind them feelings of hopelessness and frustration. Such social deterioration could be forestalled or minimized by timely research in the social field and by an integrated socio-economic development process.

568. The secretariat's study on the organizational and financial aspects of social development and planning in the ECAFE region had provided a very useful lead in that direction by analysing the existing governmental mechanisms for integrated planning and the allocations for financing social services. The Commission concurred with the conclusions drawn and recommended that Governments make a careful review of the study with a view to improving their national planning mechanisms and procedures, enhancing the quality and the effectiveness of their social programmes, developing more effective fiscal and social policies aimed at appropriate institutional changes, and integrating those policies with their economic development policies and programmes.

569. The Commission commended the magnitude and quality of the work carried out by the secretariat despite staff limitations and expressed appreciation of the assistance which the regional advisers had rendered to member countries in connexion with social development planning and the training for social work and community development. It noted the value of the recommendations contained in the report of the Study Tour-cum-Training Course on the Role of Community Development in National Development with Particular Reference to Land Reform and Land Settlement and the report of the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Region. However, it suggested that the secretariat give careful consideration to the possible use of existing institutions and facilities

before creating any new institutions for training or for exchanging information, so as to avoid duplication.

570. The Commission recognized that the secretariat's current work and its work programme were in alignment with international trends in social development as reflected by the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, the views of the special rapporteurs appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development, the United Nations draft Declaration on Social Development and General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) on the world social situation in so far as they applied to the ECAFE region.

571. There was a consensus that popular participation in planning and implementation of national development programmes was essential to the achievement of meaningful development and growth; human resource development including special programmes for women, children and particularly the youth, were no less essential. Participation could be achieved through individual, group and community development approaches, community organization and the creation of local leadership and local institutions. In the context of the vast number of isolated villages or hamlets in the region, such approaches were very effective in initiating planned change. Attention was drawn to the acute need to train higher level governmental and professional personnel in social development research and planning, social work, social welfare and social services, and in regional and community development. Action-oriented multi-disciplinary research and training institutions were very important at the national level as they would enable Governments to experiment systematically with new methodologies and approaches in conformity with the objectives, needs and priorities of individual countries. Governments should be encouraged and assisted to establish such institutions. Meanwhile, the prompt establishment on similar lines of a higher level regional research and training institution was a matter worthy of consideration.

572. During the year under review, there appeared to have been a satisfactory development of activity in the social field; there had been progress in the countries of the region and the Governments were keenly aware of the problems involved. It was noticed that social welfare trends were generally moving away from remedial measures for the handicapped sections of the population in favour of preventive, promotional and developmental measures. Several suggestions were made by the Commission for consideration by the secretariat in its future work programmes, including the carrying out of a more detailed study of the distribution of national income as a prerequisite to social and economic planning, a detailed regional study on child and youth welfare, a scheme for planning, implementation, evaluation and establishment of minimum standards of social work education, etc. The Commission supported the desire of the United Nations specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations to co-operate and co-ordinate their resources with those of the rest of the United

Nations family wherever possible, in furtherance of social development in the region.

573. The secretariat's proposal for the constitution of a working party on social development in the ECAFE region was unanimously approved by the Commission, which felt that it should recommend over-all integrated policy guide-lines and offer work proposals in the social field for approval by the Commission, as generally outlined by the secretariat in document E/CN.11/847 with particular reference to its annex I, and as specified by the United Nations in the draft Declaration on Social Development when it is finally adopted by the General Assembly.

574. The Commission unanimously approved the proposed programme of work of the secretariat in the field of social development and, conforming to its foregoing recommendations, adopted resolution 99 (XXV) on social development.

Population aspects of development in the ECAFE region

575. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat as set forth in document E/CN.11/860 and the report of the Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods (summarized in document E/CN.11/L.232).

276. It noted with satisfaction the steps being taken to implement the expanded regional programme of ECAFE in the field of population, the basic elements of which had been endorsed at the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions. It was pleased to learn of the action of the Executive Secretary in establishing a Population Division in the secretariat at the start of 1969 in order to implement the programme, with emphasis on high priority areas in terms of the needs of the countries of the region. The Commission also recognized the importance of action taken to date on the part of ECAFE as reflected in working groups and meetings, regional advisory services and informational activities.

577. In view of the heavy pressure of population upon limited resources currently being experienced by many countries of the region, it was pointed out that the population programme could be helpful both in assisting general population studies and surveys and also in providing guide-lines for action programmes. The attention being given to problems of administration, communications and evaluation of family planning programmes was termed most beneficial to the Governments. The emphasis placed on action-oriented projects and on practical matters relating to national population problems was considered appropriate to the region.

578. High priority was also given to the need for collaboration between ECAFE and United Nations Headquarters, other agencies in the United Nations system and appropriate governmental and non-governmental organizations in carrying out projects and assisting Governments. Co-ordination of effort was necessary to avoid duplication, particularly

in terms of operational programmes and of the research already being carried on within the region. At the same time the Commission was gratified by the statements by representatives of the interested specialized agencies which identified areas of common concern and suggested projects that would call for joint participation of the secretariat and the agencies. It welcomed the steps being taken to ensure the co-operation of the Population and Statistics Division, since that type of multi-disciplinary action would expedite research and studies in the field of population.

579. In its consideration of the training facilities available within the region, the Commission wished to see further strengthening of the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur (Bombay), India, which has been training regional fellows since 1957. It was appreciative of the need for the further expansion of facilities and received an offer again from the Government of Pakistan inviting ECAFE to set up a regional population centre in conjunction with the Government's proposed national population centre in Dacca. Attention was directed to the broader scope of the regional training now becoming available, as reflected in the training courses offered in Taiwan at the Chinese Centre for International Training in Family Planning and in Singapore through the collaboration of the Government and the Regional Office of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. With those and other developments in mind, the Commission endorsed the carrying out of a comprehensive study of the training needs of Governments in all aspects of population, and of the adequacy of the facilities available to meet them.

580. The Commission expressed its approval of the report of the Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods. Recognizing the conceptual and methodological problems faced by Governments in setting up assessment systems for family planning programmes, it noted that the expert knowledge made available to Governments was a basic necessity for intelligent planning and implementation of programmes. The recommendations of the Group deserved serious consideration by Governments in the region, while the recommendations specific to the ECAFE region warranted action and were in line with the expanded regional population programme.

581. The Commission commended the Governments whose contribution to the Secretary-General's Fund for Population Activities had made possible the additional staff and related resources to carry out the expanded regional population programme. The hope was expressed that other Governments would join in providing financial support, and some Governments indicated that they would give serious consideration to priority projects in the ECAFE programme or national programmes that might need financial and expert assistance. The Government of France generously offered to assist the ECAFE secretariat in the preparatory work for the Second Asian Population Conference, tentatively planned for 1973.

Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region

582. The Commission noted with appreciation that agriculture in the ECAFE region had achieved remarkable progress over the past two years, in particular in foodgrains. Apart from the generally favourable weather conditions, that welcome development had been largely due to the increased application of science and technology to the transformation of traditional methods into a modern system of agriculture, especially by developing high yielding varieties of foodgrain and through the concurrent increase in the use of inputs such as chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and machinery, as well as control of water.

583. The Commission recognized, however, that realizing the potentialities of the new technological development on a fuller scale and ensuring the sound development of agriculture in general involved a host of well-known problems, i.e. the need for continuous research to develop high yielding varieties adapted to the specific local conditions, timely supply of various inputs to farmers in sufficient quantities and at prices within their means, improvement in marketing and storage, credit and extension services, land tenure, farmers' organizations, price stabilization and support policies. In particular, many delegations emphasized the importance of effective implementation of land reform programmes, of providing economic incentives to farmers and of improving research and extension services, in order that farmers could fully utilize the new opportunities open to them for increased production and income.

584. The increased food supply resulting from the new strategy based on technological advances would intensify the need for agricultural diversification in order to earn foreign exchange and to improve domestic food consumption patterns and standards. Further, agricultural diversification would have to be integrated with the diversification of the national economy as a whole, keeping in mind the close interrelationships between the agricultural and industrial sectors.

585. In that connexion, it was pointed out that a shortage of essential inputs such as fertilizers might hold up agricultural expansion, an eventuality that should be taken into account in international aid programmes. The Commission also stressed the importance of industries producing agricultural inputs, particularly chemical fertilizer, and hoped that national plans for fertilizer production would be co-ordinated on a regional or sub-regional basis.

586. The Commission considered that the Asian agricultural survey undertaken by the Asian Development Bank in 1968 and the follow-up regional seminar on agriculture conducted by the Bank in April 1969 were of special importance in connexion with agricultural policy formulation in the countries of the ECAFE region. The Commission was assured that they were being kept in view by the secretariat in its work in related areas.

587. The Commission, keeping in mind the interests of rice exporting countries, noted the proposal put

forward by the Philippine delegation calling for immediate action to facilitate an international agreement on possible measures for stabilization of international trade in rice. Those measures included building up regional buffer stocks, introducing a price stabilization scheme on an informal basis that would be backed by mutually agreed-upon procedures among rice exporting and importing countries, inclusion of rice in existing world food-aid programmes, harmonization of national rice production plans and regional payments arrangements. The Commission was informed that FAO's Study Group on Rice, which had met at Manila in March 1969, had had a similar proposal before it and that the Director-General of FAO had been requested to follow it up by convening, if necessary, a sub-group of the Study Group, and or by calling an early session of the Study Group itself, in order to look into the technical details and feasibility of the suggested measures. Some delegations reserved their positions on the Philippine proposal.

588. In reviewing the activities during 1968 and the proposed programme of work for 1969/70 of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, the Commission stressed the following areas for study: demand and supply of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers, taking into account the implications of the high yielding varieties; possibilities of agricultural diversification on national and regional levels; financing for agricultural development, including problems of international aid; and international implications of national self-sufficiency in foodgrains. The Commission noted that the main work of the Joint Division in 1968 and that proposed for 1969/70 were directed broadly to those areas of emphasis. Their main features were as follows:

(a) The study on fertilizer requirements in the sub-region of south Asia undertaken in 1968 was to be revised so as to take account of the impact of the high yielding grain varieties and also of the regional study for Asia and the Far East included in the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development of FAO.

(b) The report on the agricultural development plans of the countries of the region was now ready. A further study on possible approaches to regional co-operation with special reference to rice was in progress. Those studies would serve as a basis for discussion at the meeting of the Expert Group on Agricultural Development Plans to be convened in October 1969. It was hoped that the results of the regional study for Asia and the Far East of FAO's Indicative World Plan as well as those of other studies being carried out by ECAFE and organizations in the same field would be taken into consideration at the Expert Group's meeting.

(c) A case study on financing agricultural development in Japan was already in progress, and a case study on crop diversification in Thailand was expected to begin during 1969.

589. The Commission noted the proposal to hold the Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Regional Seminar on Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East at Manila in the middle of 1969.

590. Noting with appreciation those and other activities undertaken by the Joint Division during 1968 as reported in E/CN.11/851, the Commission endorsed the programme of work for 1969/70 as proposed in that document as well as in E/CN.11/L.227/parts I, II and III.

Technical assistance, UNDP
(Special Fund) and other activities
in the ECAFE region

591. The Commission noted with appreciation the documents submitted by the secretariat and expressed the wish to receive every year information on bilateral assistance to regional projects in an annex to the summary paper on technical assistance decentralized to ECAFE. It also heard a statement by Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations.

592. The Commission acknowledged with gratitude the assistance provided by the United Nations, its specialized agencies, UNDP and other sources to countries in the region and expressed the hope that funds would be forthcoming to implement various projects developed with the assistance of technical co-operation experts. The need to augment ECAFE's resources as a result of its increased geographical coverage was also noted.

593. The various technical assistance activities reported in document E/CN.11/852 were noted with satisfaction. There was need to give continued emphasis to training activities and to encourage, through appropriate measures, the use of regional advisers whose services had proved useful. The intention of the United Nations to decentralize to the Commission more operational responsibilities, particularly for multi-national and economic integration projects, was noted.

594. The Commission recommended more flexible and practical programmes of technical assistance in support of regional projects and full use of the facilities and programmes offered by several countries in the region. It commended the use of experts for short periods to deal with specific problems and requested that equipment for training and research institutions be made available in greater measure. It also called for more frequent consultations with recipient countries to improve the impact of technical assistance, in view of the dynamic nature of the development process.

595. The Commission had before it a background information paper on the role of UNDP and bilateral programmes in supporting regional and sub-regional projects (E/CN.11/L.229). Recognizing that, in relation to such projects, ECAFE could play a leading part in the co-ordination of technical assistance provided from within the United Nations family and, it was hoped, of that supplied by bilateral organizations, it urged the secretariat to take a more active role in co-ordinating its programmes with various bilateral programmes.

596. In that connexion, one delegation wished to record its reservations on the contents of paragraph 7 of document E/CN.11/L.229.

597. There was unanimous emphasis on the need to encourage training within the region and endorsement of the various practical steps suggested in document E/CN.11/859. Now that the need had been so clearly identified, appropriate ways of meeting it should be studied. Proposals were made to use lower pro-forma figures in programming fellowships within the region and to give greater encouragement to third country training schemes. The earmarking of a global allocation to ECAFE for multi-national training projects was also recommended.

598. The Commission noted that, despite its repeated recommendations in support of the proposal for the establishment of a regional petroleum centre in Iran, no action had yet been taken on the matter. It requested the Executive Secretary to pursue that important proposal and to report on the progress made at the next session of the Commission.

Public administration

599. The greater role given by the United Nations to the Commission in public administration with the establishment of the Public Administration Unit was noted with satisfaction, as administrative reforms were recognized as prerequisites to better plan implementation and development in every country. The documents submitted for consideration - the report of the Workshop on National Personnel Systems (E/CN.11/L.222) and, informally, the report of the Preparatory Meeting on Assistance for Administrative Reforms (PA/PMAR/WP.3) - contained useful recommendations. The proposed programme of work was endorsed and certain offers to collaborate fully in assistance to the programme, if so requested, were noted.

600. The proposal to establish a regional centre on development administration was endorsed by the Commission, and the secretariat was invited to convene a special panel to prepare a plan of action. The centre would deal with high-level administrative research and training and would also stress the regional dimension in administration required by many multi-national projects in which Asian countries were engaged, both within and outside the United Nations framework. The Indian delegation indicated that the Government of India might be in a position to offer host facilities for the proposed centre after a little more information about its intended functions had become available.

601. The Commission adopted resolution 100 (XXV) on the outposting of Headquarters staff to the regional economic commissions, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII) on the United Nations programme in public administration (*vide* part III).

UN/FAO World Food Programme

602. The Commission had before it the seventh report of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/864). It voiced appreciation of the valuable programmes of WFP both for emergency assistance and in support of development

and institutional programmes. It indicated that there was still room to increase the number of human resources development projects in the region. In connexion with its discussions on the prospects for increased grain production, particularly of rice, the Commission noted that rice could be expected to become more and more important as a commodity in the World Food Programme.

The specialized agencies and UNDP, UNIDO and UNICEF, etc.

603. The Commission heard with appreciation statements from the representatives of the ILO, UNESCO, ITU, UNIDO, UNICEF and UNDP on their activities in the region and on their co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat. It also heard the representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

604. At a special session, the Commission heard statements on the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organisation. Following a statement by the representative of the ILO, the work of that body was commended by the representatives of Singapore, Burma, India, Laos, Ceylon, the Philippines, China, Iran, the Netherlands, France, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Several representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations joined in the tribute.

605. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 101 (XXV) on the fiftieth anniversary of the ILO (*vide* part III).

Programme of work and priorities, 1969/70

606. The Commission considered the programme of work and priorities for 1969/70, as submitted to it by the Executive Secretary in document E/CN.11/L.227 (parts I, II and III). The latter two parts showed the summary of the work programme (1969/70) and financial implications, and long-term planning, 1969-1974. In addition, the Commission had before it Economic and Social Council resolution 1376 (XLV) on a proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and document ECAFE/165, entitled "Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission".

607. As agreed at the twenty-fourth session, the entire programme of work (parts I, II and III) had been reviewed at two meetings of the permanent representatives of Governments at ECAFE headquarters to enable them to brief their Governments adequately. The suggestions which had emerged had been incorporated in the final presentation. It was recommended that that practice be continued.

608. The Commission expressed deep appreciation of the manner of presentation of the draft programme of work and priorities, which had greatly facilitated consideration of the item.

609. The Commission noted the continuing increase in the work load in response to the various directives given to the secretariat by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as by the Commission itself; it expressed the hope that the ECAFE over-all budget would be suitably expanded. Within that framework, it requested that further efforts be made to indicate the priorities of various projects in keeping with Economic and Social Council resolution 1367 (XLV). It noted, however, that the secretariat had already initiated a response to that requirement with the establishment of Groups I, II and III in document E/CN.11/L.227/part I. With regard to the resources required for carrying out the programme of work, it was noted that some resources had already been allocated in the 1969 budget, while others were expected to become available with the 1970 budget. It was hoped that support to the latter would be provided by the member countries concerned in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The third resources component comprised the extra-budgetary funds that had been set out in the document in keeping with known expectations as to their future availability.

610. It was suggested that the summary presentations made in document E/CN.11/L.227/part II might henceforth highlight the principal elements of the various projects and that documents should be furnished to the participants at an early date to allow adequate time for their consideration.

611. Closer internal co-ordination between substantive divisional programmes had already been initiated and, it was hoped, would be carried forward further.

612. It was requested that the implications of the recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Bangkok in December 1968 be made clearer in subsequent presentations of the programme of work. It was also requested that details of the manpower used in the previous year and of that required in the current year be shown in part II, on a divisional basis; also that estimates of cost be prepared for any new project proposals, in line with rule 23 of the rules of procedure of the Commission.

613. Points raised regarding the relationship of ECAFE and ASEAN on projects of common interest were noted. The view was expressed by one delegation that inclusion of a study on ASEAN was premature. In that connexion, the Commission noted that the secretariat would be of service to regional or sub-regional groupings of member countries, provided they were outward-looking and progressive, to the fullest extent consistent with ECAFE's terms of reference as a United Nations body.

614. It was observed that the programme of work and priorities should continue to be considered by the plenary session and that it might be necessary to devote more time to that item.

615. The question of summary records for the Commission, referred to in operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII), was considered by the Commission. It was decided that

summary records for the plenary sessions were of great help and should be maintained for as long as circumstances warranted.

616. With regard to the proposal for shortening the duration of the annual Commission session, efforts had already been made to streamline the existing procedures with a view to shortening the proceedings. Such efforts would continue at the next session.

617. With regard to the proposed building extension programme, as outlined in document E/CN.11/L.242 and other documents, there was general support in principle for the proposals to improve the space situation at ECAFE's headquarters at Bangkok.

618. In view of the expanding role and work of ECAFE, it was suggested that it would be appropriate for the permanent representatives of member countries to be, if possible, persons of ambassadorial rank, assisted by alternates or associate officers.

619. Taking note of the foregoing statements and

recommendations, along with the related documents referred to earlier, the Commission adopted the programme of work and priorities for 1969/70. It agreed that the 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

620. The Commission welcomed the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan to hold its twenty-sixth session in that country in 1970. 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 Afghanistan.

621. The Commission also noted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold its twenty-seventh session in that country in 1971. It decided to recommend that that invitation also be accepted.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

94 (XXV). THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) on an international development strategy,

Noting the conclusions reached by the Sixth Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques,

Considering that a sustained annual average rate of growth of 6 to 7 per cent for the developing countries of the ECAFE region may be feasible during the Second Development Decade if developing countries increase their own domestic efforts to develop and if, *inter alia*, developed countries achieve a flow of aid at the rate of one per cent of their gross national product as from the commencement of the Decade,

Aware that proposals for the strategy for the Second Development Decade are now under consideration by the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Development Planning, and other organs of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the experience of the first Development Decade has yielded lessons in development planning and implementation at both national and international levels that will be valuable for the Second Development Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the impressive increase, during the first Development Decade, of the capability of the Asian countries to plan, organize and manage their own economic development both individually and within a regional, sub-regional or multi-national co-operative framework, and the progress made by them during this period,

Aware that the promotion of regional, sub-regional and multi-national economic co-operation among ECAFE countries within a comprehensive regional framework is important for the success of their development efforts, both individually and collectively,

Noting the success of the Commission in initiating and implementing a number of regional, sub-regional and multi-national projects of deep and pervasive importance to the region,

Considering that within the world-wide machinery of the United Nations for the implementation of the Second Development Decade, the regional economic commissions have a crucial and decisive role to play in implementing the global strategy at appropriate levels,

1. *Draws attention* to the role of the Commission in the field of regional economic co-operation as

comprehensively developed at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation;

2. *Affirms* the need of the Commission for full support by the United Nations in general, and by the Commission's own members in particular, of its efforts to promote within a comprehensive framework regional, sub-regional and multi-national co-operation, functionally and otherwise, amongst interested countries in all areas of economic and social activity;

3. *Affirms further* the need of the Commission for adequate resources and authority to formulate and execute plans and projects that would promote and accelerate the process of development at appropriate levels and in diverse sectors within the framework of comprehensive regional co-operation;

4. *Emphasizes* that the formulation of an international strategy for development in the Second Development Decade must fully reflect the national and regional aspirations for a better standard of living of the peoples of Asia;

5. *Calls* on the developing countries of ECAFE to increase further their productive capacities, to strengthen their internal economic development machinery and to foster co-operation among themselves on a regional, sub-regional or multi-national basis within a comprehensive framework;

6. *Urges* the developed countries to help to ensure the success of the Second Development Decade by providing for aid at a level consistent with their abilities and the developmental needs of developing countries, and by promoting measures helpful to the growth of the export incomes of the developing countries in accordance with the resolutions adopted by UNCTAD;

7. *Urges* the developed and developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate programmes, policies and measures that will help in the accomplishment of the expectations and growth targets of the Second Development Decade;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to present at the annual sessions of the Commission concrete recommendations on proposals for implementation, at appropriate levels within the ECAFE region, of the strategy for the Second Development Decade and to undertake periodical evaluation of the progress made.

409th meeting,
26 April 1969.

95 (XXV). THE ASIAN COCONUT COMMUNITY

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the importance of the coconut in-

dustry in the economy of Asia and the seriousness of the problems it faces at the present juncture,

Expressing its satisfaction at the formation of the Asian Coconut Community by the developing countries of Asia for the purpose of undertaking concerted action for the industry's fullest development,

Recognizing in the Asian Coconut Community a pioneering and exemplary endeavour to develop self-help and concerted action among the countries in the region,

Noting the resolution unanimously adopted at the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community as set out in document E/CN.11/L.223,

1. *Endorses* fully the formation of the Asian Coconut Community;

2. *Requests* the member countries of the Commission and the United Nations family of organizations to give the Community their fullest support and assistance.

*409th meeting,
26 April 1969.*

96 (XXV). MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SEA IN
THE ECAFE REGION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Aware of the importance of the sea in offering prospects for the future supply of mineral fuels and metals,

Noting the increasing attention being given to the subject by member countries of the United Nations, as reflected in a number of resolutions adopted recently by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on resources of the sea², on international co-operation in problems related to the oceans³, on permanent sovereignty over natural resources⁴, and on "Examination of the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the seabed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind"⁵,

² Economic and Social Council resolutions 1112 (XL) of 7 March 1966 and 1380 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 and General Assembly resolution 2172 (XXI) of 6 December 1966.

³ General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1381 (XLV) and 1382 (XLV) of 2 August 1968.

⁴ General Assembly resolutions 523 (VI) of 12 January 1952, 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966 and 2386 (XXIII) of 20 November 1968.

⁵ General Assembly resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968.

Recognizing the need for extensive research and exploration in order to develop the wealth of the sea for the benefit of mankind as a whole taking into account the special needs and interests of developing countries,

Firmly believing that it is important to promote international co-operation in this regard,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to formulate a co-ordinated long-term programme of oceanographic research and to accept the concept of an International Decade of Ocean Exploration for the 1970's,

Recalling that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII), the Secretary-General has been invited to consider, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the possibility of extending technical assistance services to the Governments of member States which may request them for the development of the mineral resources of their continental shelf areas.

Noting that, as far as the Western Pacific area of the ECAFE region is concerned, the ECAFE Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) has already undertaken and has plans to conduct several projects proposed for consideration under the programme envisaged for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration,

Welcoming the proposal of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to establish a similar co-ordinating body for countries bordering the Indian Ocean,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue to support and to mobilize assistance required for the activities of CCOP (for the Western Pacific region) and to extend similar support to the co-ordinating committee for member countries bordering the Indian Ocean, when established;

(b) To foster close co-operation among neighbouring member countries of the region regarding both their individual and common interests through the activities of these committees;

2. *Invites* the Committee for the Western Pacific and, in due course, that for the Indian Ocean:

(a) To participate actively, in their respective areas, in relevant aspects of the co-ordinated long-term programme of oceanographic research and exploration, including the proposed International Decade of Ocean Exploration;

(b) To consider their role in any international arrangements in this field to be made in the light of the General Assembly's resolutions;

3. *Invites* the developed countries, both within and outside the region, and international organizations, particularly UNDP and the Inter-Governmental

Oceanographic Commission (IOC), to further their co-operation with ECAFE and provide assistance to its activities in this field,

*409th meeting,
26 April 1969.*

97 (XXV). THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASIAN
HANDICRAFT CENTRE

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

Considering the high artistic level and enormous range of handmade traditional products that are produced in the cottage industries in the ECAFE region, as well as the vast opportunities of employment that the handicraft industry provides to the artisans of the countries of the region,

Welcoming the efforts of the ECAFE secretariat in engaging a consultant on handicrafts to visit and advise several countries of the region on the categories of handicrafts having export potential to send to the International Bazaar for Handicraft to be held during the Second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran, Iran,

Recalling its endorsement at its twenty-fourth session of the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the secretariat examine the possibility of holding an Asian craft industries exposition as soon as possible,

Further noting the offer of the Government of the Republic of Singapore to build an Asian Handicraft Centre in Singapore which would

- (i) display and sell handicrafts produced in the various countries in the region, and
- (ii) provide a permanent exhibition where the art of the various traditional handicrafts may be demonstrated by craftsmen drawn from throughout the region,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take steps for the early establishment of an Asian Handicraft Centre in Singapore, and to seek adequate assistance from international organizations and other bodies concerned to ensure its effective functioning;

2. *Invites* Governments of member States of ECAFE to extend full co-operation to the work of the Centre;

3. *Further requests* UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other appropriate bodies to extend full co-operation and assistance to the Asian Handicraft Centre.

*409th meeting,
26 April 1969.*

98 (XXV). THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A REGIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE

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

Noting the view of the United Nations General Assembly as expressed in its resolution 2458 (XXIII) that electronic computers are of special importance in accelerating the progress of vital economic and social programmes,

Aware of the serious lag in the application of computer technology in countries of the ECAFE region, especially in censuses of population, housing, agriculture and industry,

Recognizing that accurate, fast and detailed computation of such censuses on a continuing basis is vital to the formulation of effective social and economic programmes,

Being convinced that, in addition to the advantage of deriving fuller information from these censuses, benefits in many other fields of development would be opened up to countries through having a computing centre in the region,

Recalling the recommendation of the Commission at its twenty-fourth session that the secretariat carry out further studies in regard to the establishment of a regional computing centre for processing census data in the region,

Noting that the studies made by the secretariat had revealed the urgency of establishing such a centre in view of the fact that the ability of regional countries to process various census and other statistical data would otherwise be seriously impaired,

Noting further that the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its forthcoming session in June 1969 will consider the report of the Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre, which met in December 1967,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, should the Conference on Asian Statisticians endorse the recommendations of the Expert Group of December 1967, to appoint a committee of experts to determine the financial implications and organizational and other factors involved in establishing a regional computing centre and to prepare a plan of action for submission to the next session of the Commission for consideration and decision; and

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to establish informal contacts with the member countries, the United Nations Development Programme and the agencies to discuss the plan of action, pending the decision by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

*410th meeting,
28 April 1969.*

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing that development is an integrated and balanced process in which economic and social factors interact, and that social progress is no longer regarded as an appendage of economic growth but rather as a factor that to a large extent conditions economic growth,

Recalling its resolution 42 (XVIII) on activities in the social field,

Recalling further the report of the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development which, *inter alia*, strongly recommended re-orientation and strengthening of social development programmes,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) on the world social situation, and the progress achieved in work on the draft Declaration on Social Development submitted to the General Assembly,

Conscious of the implications of the aforementioned report and resolutions in the context of Asian countries,

1. *Recommends* to the Executive Secretary that the activities of the Social Development Division of the ECAFE secretariat be expanded (in co-operation as appropriate with other interested international organizations) by appropriate action programmes at regional and country levels, including programmes for the advancement of women and children and for the participation of youth in national development;

2. *Recommends further* the constitution of a working party on social development in the ECAFE region to meet once in two years in order to recommend over-all integrated policy guidelines and work proposals in the social field for approval by the Commission;

3. *Requests* the proposed working party to outline its terms of reference for approval by the Commission, taking into account the draft Declaration on Social Development;

4. *Recommends* that Governments of member countries strengthen, where necessary and feasible, the integrative aspects of social planning in the context of their national development plans, particularly those requiring the active participation of the people in their planning and implementation;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to enhance the resources available to ECAFE and to the member countries of the region for social development activity, whether at the national or regional level, by making special appeals to appropriate international financing organizations, and, wherever possible, by collaborating with the United Nations specialized agencies, UNICEF and appropriate non-

governmental organizations active in the field of social development.

*410th meeting,
28 April 1969.*

100 (XXV). THE OUTPOSTING OF HEADQUARTERS STAFF TO THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII) on the United Nations programme in public administration,

Recalling its own resolution 73 (XXII),

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of the Public Administration Unit in the ECAFE secretariat,

Aware that administrative capability remains a critical factor in national programmes of economic and social development,

Reaffirming the view expressed in the Economic and Social Council resolution that the United Nations system of organizations can make a valuable contribution to the promotion of more effective public administration,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the Economic and Social Council's request to the Secretary-General to consider, as appropriate and feasible, the outposting of qualified Headquarters staff to the regional economic commissions and to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To work out practical arrangements for the outposting of staff from Headquarters to the Commission;

(b) To continue to assist countries of the region, through national and regional projects, in the improvement of their administrative capability.

*410th meeting,
28 April 1969.*

101 (XXV). THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting that the International Labour Organisation is celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary during 1969,

Recalling that the Organisation has done valuable work for the promotion of social justice as a means of establishing world peace and that, in the pursuance of its aims and objectives, it is contributing

to the development efforts of the United Nations family of organizations,

Recognizing that the activities of the ILO are closely related to the objectives of the Commission,

Welcoming the contribution made by the ILO to the development of human resources in the region,

Noting the close collaboration existing between the Commission and the ILO in various fields of common interest,

Invites the Executive Secretary to continue to co-operate with the ILO in its activities in the region, and in particular in the development of the Asian Manpower Plan within the framework of the World Employment Programme which the ILO has launched to commemorate its Fiftieth Anniversary.

*397th meeting,
18 April 1969.*

102 (XXV). AMENDMENT TO RULES
OF PROCEDURE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1376 (XLV) on proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting its recommendation that the Commission's rules of procedure be amended in the following manner:

(a) Insert a new chapter XI, entitled "Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;;

(b) Renumber existing chapter XI to become Chapter XII. Renumber the following chapters accordingly;

(c) Insert a new rule 51, as follows:

"Rule 51

"1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

"2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

"3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned".

(d) Renumber the following rules accordingly;

Decides herewith to adopt the above-mentioned amendment to its rules of procedures.

*409th meeting,
26 April 1969.*

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

622. At its 410th 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 1 May 1968 to 28 April 1969, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report,

Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of that report."

*410th meeting,
28 April 1969.*

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1969/70

623. At its 409th meeting on 26 April 1969, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities as set out below.

Introduction

624. The programme of work and priorities for 1969/70 has been prepared with the approval of the Commission's subsidiary bodies which have met since its last session, and in the light of the recommendations of other relevant bodies of the United Nations.

Basic directives

625. As in the past, the Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, in preparing the programme of work and priorities for 1969 and 1970, 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 (ACABQ), 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 resolution 990 (XXXVI), 1046 (XXXVII), 1090G (XXXIX), 1093 (XXXIX), 1171 (XLI), 1173 (XLI), 1174 (XLI), 1177 (XLI), 1267 (XLIII), 1366 (XLV), 1367 (XLV) and 1378 (XLV) of the Economic and Social Council and to General Assembly resolutions 2116 (XX), 2150 (XXI), 2188 (XXI), 2247 (XXI) and 2478 (XXIII).

Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

626. The proposed work programme for 1969/70 has been predominantly influenced by two elements, namely the increasing emphasis on practical action embodied in the two resolutions entitled "Commemoration of ECAFE's Twentieth Anniversary"/Resolution 77 (XXIII) and "Tokyo Declaration"/Resolution 78 (XXIII) adopted by the Commission in 1967; and the increased 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.

627. The Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, which was convened in December 1968 at Bangkok to accelerate implementation of the Commission's policy objectives in the area of regional co-operation as a whole, adopted a resolution entitled "Strategy for Integrated Regional Co-operation". This consists of intensification of sectoral programmes extending over a number of disciplines and further development of integrated co-operation with the assistance, as necessary, of

an expert group or groups. As far as the work programme is concerned, these will be implemented through various projects for which the divisions of the secretariat are severally responsible, under co-ordinated arrangements to be made by a Task Force that has been set up for the purpose as required by the Council of Ministers.

628. The developments at regional level, in such fields as planning, industry, trade, social development and statistics, have continued to underline the needs for further decentralization and co-ordination measures and for strengthening the secretariat in order to ensure the attainment of the regional and global objectives. As mentioned last year, ACABQ 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 this 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 still remains valid.

629. Within the United Nations itself, a recent example of staff outposting has arisen in connexion with the United Nations programme of public administration; a request was made to the Secretary-General under the Economic and Social Council's resolution 1199 (XLII) to provide qualified Headquarters staff to strengthen the public administration units in the regional commissions. Accordingly, steps have been initiated for such outposting to begin in a modest and limited way. At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission considered the matter and adopted resolution 100 (XXV) on the outposting of Headquarters staff to the regional economic commissions.

630. There have long been useful illustrations of decentralization and co-ordination of United Nations activities at regional level, and these have now gathered a healthy momentum. In addition to the activities conducted through the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division and by the joint ECAFE/ITU Unit for implementing the regional telecommunication network programme, arrangements similar to the latter have now been made with WMO for implementing a typhoon damage control programme. ECAFE has also carried a considerable share of activities relating to UNCTAD and has enjoyed close co-operation with United Nations bodies in carrying out UNCTAD activities of regional interest.

631. Within the Commission secretariat significant specific steps forward have been taken in terms of co-ordination. Arrangements were advanced for co-ordinating the study on long-term perspectives for industrial development and the sub-regional integration study, conducted by the Industry and Natural Resources Division and the Research and Planning Division respectively. Two other activities involving

inter-disciplinary relationships related to the development of the coconut industry and the pulp and paper industry. In regard to these two as well, arrangements were finalized. The work of the newly established Asian Coconut Community, originally formulated through the Research and Planning Division will be supported in a fully complementary manner by the industrial research activity proposed under AIDC. The pulp and paper project, constituting part of AIDC's forest-based industry programmes, will similarly be complemented by support in the realm of economic planning and related aspects by the Research and Planning Division. Other examples of internal co-ordination exist in projects pertaining to shipping services and shipping development and those for promoting facilitation arrangements of various types. The Task Force set up as directed by the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to implement a strategy for the development of integrated regional co-operation represents a high point in internal co-ordination.

632. At its twenty-fourth session the Commission, in reviewing its work programme and the financial implications, took note of the "achievement of the secretariat in accepting and carrying through [the/ increased /work/ load" resulting from an expanding number of requests from member countries for assistance in its field work, "despite the near-stagnation in staff resources during recent years..... 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".⁶

633. 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 1969/70 work programme

634. Apart from the basic directives of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly referred to earlier, the directives given by the twenty-fourth session of the Commission were also kept in mind in preparing the work programme for 1969/70.

635. The Commission's main committees (the Committees on Trade, Transport and Communications, and Industry and Natural Resources), as well as its major conferences and other subsidiary bodies which met during the year, had an opportunity to review closely the substantive parts of the 1969/70 work programme, which, therefore, carries their approval. Representatives to these Committees and of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development were duly informed of the Commission's

requirements concerning the preparation of the work programme. They were also asked specifically to convey to their respective Governments the results of their participation in the consideration of the programme of work and in its adoption. Some modifications were made in the work programme in certain fields of activity as a result of close scrutiny by the Committee members; moreover, to a varying extent, the financial resources programmed for the work projects were examined. The presentation in this year's work programme has certain additional features - among them (i) a somewhat shorter description of the work; (ii) a summary of the work programme items with their financial implications; (iii) a long-term plan presentation of important work items within each project. Regarding the work programme proper a Group III has been now distinguished, in addition to Groups I and II. This third group sets out the projects, or components of projects, to be undertaken subject to availability of resources. For long-term planning purposes, an attempt has been made to spell out in physical terms the nature of the projects and programmes and how they are to be undertaken over the next five years.

636. While every effort will be made to complete projects partially or fully as planned, it should be noted that the secretariat's staff resources are still subject to some extent to the moratorium placed by the General Assembly at its twentieth session on the increase of staff - a position which eased only slightly with the 1969 calendar year.

637. Owing to a substantial increase in the work load of the secretariat, which included new activities arising from the establishment within the secretariat of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, the Population Division and the joint ECAFE/WMO unit on typhoons within the Division of Water Resources Development, the formulation of an effective work programme capable of being fully implemented proved difficult. Certain projected activities from the 1968/69 work programme have been dropped or postponed for lack of resources; the work of other agencies engaged in similar projects will be utilized to implement several of these projects; many other projects, or work items within projects, of this programme have been completed; and several new projects or new work items have emerged from the decisions of the various meetings held during 1968/69.

638. It may be noted that, as part of the efforts to streamline the programme, the total number of projects for 1969/70 has in fact been reduced slightly from 90 to 86. This reduction has been made possible by the merging of two main projects within the Division of Transport and Communications and one in the Division of Industry and Natural Resources, as well as by the temporary suspension of a project by the Research and Planning Division, due to non-availability of manpower. Considering the consistent trend up to 1967/68 towards an increase in the number of projects and the addition of functional areas of activity within the secretariat as mentioned above, this is indeed notable. The work load, however, has not necessarily remained the same. On the contrary, in the spheres of planning, trade, statistics, population, public adminis-

⁶ E/4498 (E/CN.11/824), para. 508.

tration, etc., and now with the setting up of the Task Force composed of existing secretariat staff to implement the recommendations of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation, the work load of all divisions in 1969/70, both in terms of intensity and coverage, may be expected to increase greatly.

639. This year, as requested by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session, its work programme for 1969/70 and the financial implications were reviewed by the permanent representatives of Governments at ECAFE headquarters prior to the annual session of the Commission in order to enable Governments to be adequately briefed in advance. This facilitated the discussions at the session of the programme of work and its financial implications.

Programme changes

640. The following is a broad indication of changes in the major programmes of work for 1969/70 over the previous corresponding period:

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Project IA2: 1.1-2.4 | Financing of economic development | - Postponed temporarily due to non-availability of resources |
| ID1: 4.2-3.4 | Water transport and port statistics | Incorporated in project ID1: 4.1-3.1 |
| ID1: 4.2-3.5 | Improved design and operation of craft | |
| ID4: 3.2-8.4 | Seminar on engineering geological and geophysical methods and techniques | Already completed |

641. In several instances, the details of the work items within a given programme also vary quite considerably; this is particularly true in regard to Group II, which deals with short-term or *ad hoc* projects of high priority. Many of the projected activities, such as meetings scheduled for 1968/1969, have already been implemented and are being replaced by new areas of work and activities arising from the decisions reached by the Commission's various main committees as well as other subsidiary and related bodies.

Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

642. The United Nations policy of decentralization has been mainly reflected so far through the Technical Assistance Unit in the Office of the Executive Secretary, which has been delegated authority to administer the regional advisory services programme and to implement regional seminars and training programmes. The Unit takes part in the programming of UNDP and United Nations Regular Programmes and co-ordinates the secretariat's participation in the programming at the country level. It maintains close relations with the resident representatives of UNDP through frequent consultations and exchanges of views; and it works closely with the specialized agencies on joint projects.

643. The secretariat has the major responsibility

in promoting and implementing regional projects.⁷ Its knowledge of economic and other matters in relation to technical assistance needs is being increasingly utilized in respect of country projects. In particular, its services are being called upon for the preparation, preliminary review and, to the extent possible, execution of relevant UNDP projects in the region.

644. The technical assistance projects -- advisory services, seminars and working groups -- are primarily concerned with the implementation of action-oriented projects in the Commission's work programme. In the 1969/70 programme, the number of regional advisers has been increased from twenty-six in the previous year to twenty-seven, of which five are new posts and twenty-two are continued from 1968/69. Of the latter, three will terminate during the year.

645. If resources permit it is hoped to organize a seminar on implementation of technical assistance and related aspects and to hold follow-up seminars in a few selected countries.

Pattern of conferences

646. In the document entitled "Pattern of Conferences: Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1969" (A/7400, dated 14 December 1968), ACABQ requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission, together with the functional and other regional economic commissions and their own subsidiary bodies, which currently hold annual sessions, to consider meeting once in every two years. While this matter is still to be considered by the Council, the General Assembly in its resolution 2478 (XXIII) has also requested all subsidiary bodies to consider it and report to their parent bodies.

647. In considering this matter it may be noted that the Commission has constantly kept in view the aim of reducing the number and length of meetings of its subsidiary bodies and *ad hoc* working parties, etc., in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as those of the Economic and Social Council and the directives of the Secretary-General on the subject. In fact, the question of meetings and conferences had never been so systematically dealt with as during the last session, at which the Commission had before it a special document (E/CN.11/L.200) prepared by the secretariat in response to the Economic and Social Council's resolution 1264 (XLIII) on implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In the course of that discussion, it had been noted that "the number of statutory meetings had been reduced considerably during the past three years". The recommendations made by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session are recorded in the relevant section of this report.

⁷ A list of projects decentralized to ECAFE in 1969 is given in section III of this part of the report.

648. Continuing efforts were directed towards the formulation of a reasonable target for the meetings programme for 1969/70. In the period referred to, the total number of regular meetings scheduled stands at thirty-two as compared with thirty-seven scheduled the year before. In addition there are certain meetings termed "non-meeting session", which means that they will involve either the participation of persons in an expert capacity in technical discussions and the like, or of government officials attending special training courses and study tours, etc. These amount to eighteen for 1969/70. On the whole, the programme of meetings and conferences for the ensuing year has been very closely scrutinized to take into account the availability of existing and anticipated resources. Due attention has been given to projects reflecting the main priority of activities in the Commission's work programme, as presented below.

649. Considering that, in spite of the present growth of activities, the Commission has maintained a stable trend of scheduled meetings, this effort at containing the calendar of conferences does represent a success.

650. The Calendar of Meetings of the statutory and subsidiary bodies of the Commission (including the sessions of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau, etc.) is given in section IV of this part of the report.

Control and limitation of documentation

651. The Executive Secretary will continue his efforts to enforce the requirements of the various resolutions and directives regarding documents of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. In this connexion, in 1969 further measures for more effective internal control over documents and for forward planning have been undertaken. It should be remembered, however, that the volume of documentation is closely linked to the activities of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, which in turn are responsible for the size and frequency of meetings. As mentioned in the Commission's last annual report to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.11/824), every effort has already been made to suitably revise the terms of reference of the subsidiary bodies in response to the new needs and the number of statutory meetings has also been considerably reduced during the past three years.

Implementation of the work programme

652. 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.

Summary and financial implications of the work programme

653. As decided at the Commission's last session, detailed estimates of man-months planned for each programme and project are given with the summary presentation of the work programme items in section II of this part of the report. This replaces the separate document giving the financial implications which has been presented hitherto. It should be noted that this summary presentation is designed to reflect the substantive responsibilities for the programmes and projects as they relate to the secretariat's divisions; hence it has not been drawn up on the basis of the broad groups of subjects given by the Economic and Social Council and adopted for the presentation of the full work programme and its long-range plan. Cross-references can, however, readily be made as project numbers are provided.

654. Regarding the financial implications carried in the summary, it may be mentioned that, while the Commission year and the budget year of the United Nations do not coincide, the minimum additional requirements as set down reflect in part the provisions already made under the 1969 budget,⁸ and in part the requests that will be considered under the 1970 budget. Another component which is of some significance in certain areas of the work programme consists of the extra-budgetary allocations, particularly through funds-in-trust procedures. Appropriate indications are given in the summary of the work programme of the extra-budgetary assistance expected for some projects.

655. In considering the financial implications, it should be borne in mind, however, that all projects will continue to be undertaken on the basis of the existing man-months themselves. This is also in keeping with the directive of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission quoted earlier that the scope of the secretariat's work should not be reduced because of staff or other resources limitations. Undoubtedly, the additional man-months indicated would enable certain additional elements of work to be undertaken more intensively. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that the extra-budgetary components of additional man-months requirements may largely be considered as forthcoming on the basis of present expectations.

Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

656. Attention is drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1376 (XLV) in which the Council recommended, *inter alia*, that ECAFE amend its rules of procedure to include a new chapter XI, entitled "Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency", to renumber the existing chapter XI as chapter XII and to insert a new rule 51, as follows:

⁸ This includes a total of 201 man-months, comprising professional posts (144), consultants (45), and regional advisers (12).

"1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

"2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

"3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned."

657. The Commission considered the question of amendments to its rules of procedure at its twenty-fifth session, and adopted resolution 102 (XXV) in which it accepted the Council's recommendation (see part III of this report).

Review of work of the Commission by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit

658. In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1280 (XLIII), three members of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit visited the secretariat in March 1969 to study at first hand the work and activities of the secretariat, its organizational structure and relations with specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. Since their report is still due, this subject will be brought up in more specific detail at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission.

I. ANNOTATED LIST OF PROJECTS FOR 1969 AND 1970

Explanatory notes

659. The programme of work for 1969 and 1970 is presented under the functional classification of activities requested by the Economic and Social Council.⁹ This is reflected in the sectional and sub-sectional titles of the annotated list and in the first three symbols of the code numbers of the projects. As before, the Commission's own classification is retained, through the second set of four code symbols in the project listings and the work content of the **projects** themselves is

described in terms of four groupings: (a) Assistance to Governments,¹⁰ (b) Studies, (c) Collection and dissemination of information and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups. As mentioned last year, two new headings are provided in each project description, namely: 'Project aim' and 'Related programmes'. Each of the Commission's subsidiary bodies has been presented with appropriate divisional work programmes for approval and these programmes appear in the following list, rearranged to conform to the functional classifications referred to above.

660. The projects themselves are listed in three groups:

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

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 of 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 between groups I and II *per se*.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

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 I), 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, where feasible, of the probable duration of these projects.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

This group does not necessarily imply low priority projects, because in some cases new important projects and activities that have emerged cannot be undertaken with existing available man-months, despite possible redeployments of internal staff resources.

661. The code numbers and notations used below carry the following meanings:

The first three notations - IA1, IA2, IB4, 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 project falls (namely group I or group II); the section responsible for the project within the secretariat

⁹ See document E/3929, 26 June 1964, *Work Programme in the Economic Social and Human Rights Fields*, Report by the Secretary-General, submitted to the Thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, Summer 1964.

¹⁰ Assistance to Governments in this context should be understood to mean direct advisory and related assistance, for all activities under each project imply such assistance in one form or another.

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.

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

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

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To provide Governments of member countries with assistance in the formulation and execution of economic policy, both individually and collectively, and for this purpose to present to the Commission during its regular session an analysis of economic trends and developments in the ECAFE countries as background material for its discussion on the economic situation in Asia. This also provides a basis for 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*. Greater emphasis will be placed on studies of short-term economic policy instruments.

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

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:

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East; and *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*.

IA1: 1.1-1.2 *Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To submit for the consideration of the Commission during its regular session an analysis of certain leading aspects of the

economic development of the ECAFE countries with a view to providing 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; domestic policy issues for export expansion, 1967; and (a) the problems of the developing export-dependent economies in the ECAFE region and (b) the general implications of liberalization of controls, 1968. Subject suggested for 1969: Intra-regional trade liberalization.

Related programmes:

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

IA1: 3.2-1.1 *Long-term perspectives for industrial development - industrial survey for regional co-operation*

Authority:

Asian Industrial Development Council, third session, 1968.

Project aim:

(a) To assess the potential for industrialization of the area to be studied, taking into account the size of markets, availability of raw materials, production costs, economies of scale and other relevant factors; (b) to make concrete proposals for the formulation of industrial programmes and projects based on a co-ordination of investment, production and trade policies between some or all countries of the area to be covered. The survey would also assist national Governments and investment institutes in identifying investment opportunities in industrial development.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To undertake, with assistance from UNIDO, UNDP, the Asian Development Bank and member Governments,¹¹ a long-term

11 Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation (Statement of contributions promised) or paid as of 31 December 1968)

The study is estimated to cost \$650,000 and to date contributions have been received from:

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| The Netherlands | \$100,000 | |
| The Philippines | 21,000 | |
| China | 5,000 | |
| Singapore | 2,000 | |
| Thailand | 5,000 | \$133,000 |
| India Rs 300,000 (non-convertible) | | 40,000 |
| Experts offered by Japan, Singapore, Pakistan and Philippines (roughly quantified) | | 77,000 |
| Total | | \$250,000 |

perspective study of industrialization for regional co-operation. The proposed survey would indicate the character and magnitude of structural changes, with reference to manufacturing, necessary to achieve the over-all objectives of the countries studied. For this purpose, a macro-economic framework will be established, followed by detailed country and industry studies. Recommendations will cover policy options in industrialization, trade and institutional arrangements and also identify the most strategic points in the industrial sectors which appear to have optional advantages for priority development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The results of the survey would be made available to the countries concerned and ADB, UNIDO, etc. and also submitted to AIDC.

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

To convene, as and when needed, meetings of the consultative committee to co-ordinate and guide this study.

Related programmes:

Projects and other analyses undertaken for the Second Development Decade; similar surveys in Africa.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA1: 6.1-0.1 *Social survey and review of social development trends*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

As an aid to the improvement of development planning, to provide a continuous survey of trends in levels of living in countries of the ECAFE region, and to identify social and non-economic problems and factors requiring special attention in the interest of rapid economic development.

Work content:

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) A Review of the Social Situation in the ECAFE Region is published annually; this consists of periodic comprehensive surveys of social conditions in the region alternating with studies of specific social problems of general significance for over-all development;

(ii) Contributions to United Nations surveys, including particularly the biennial *Reports on the World Social Situation*.

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

ECAFE Advisory Committee on Social Development.¹²

Related programmes:

IA2: 6.1-0.3 Social development and planning.

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

Authority:

Asian Population Conference, 1963; General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1048 (XXVII), 1084 (XXIX) and 1279 (XLIII); Commission resolutions 54 (XX) and 74 (XXIII); Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To help Governments in the ECAFE region to follow as closely as possible the inter-relationship between economic and population changes, particularly with reference to their need for investment in facilities and training personnel in demography within the framework of their national development programmes.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

By participating and assisting in national seminars and other technical meetings on various aspects of population problems.

(b) Studies:

(i) On the demographic situation of the region as a whole;

(ii) On the evaluation and analysis of results of population censuses and of other demographic data of countries in the region;

(iii) On the demographic aspects of socio-economic development;

(iv) On labour force growth and problems of employment, underemployment and unemployment in countries of the region (in collaboration with the ILO);

(v) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

Related programmes:

(1) IA1: 6.1-0.4 Selected aspects of population policies and programmes;

(2) IA5: 9.1-0.1 Statistical compilation and analysis.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

¹² Subject to sanction by the Commission.

(i) In defining the interaction of population trends, policies and plans and socio-economic development;

(ii) In demographic training, organizing demographic programmes, determining priorities and promoting improved work quality;

(iii) In collecting data, preparing studies and conducting research for resolving population question.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information;

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

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

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

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

Working group on projections of populations of sub-national areas (June 1969).

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

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-fifth session, 1969.

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 I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 1.1-2.1 *Economic development and planning*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 and in project formulation and evaluation;

(ii) By acting as executing agency for 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:

At its third session in 1967, 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.

The studies (i)-(iv) above will be taken up in 1969/70.

(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 will meet in 1970 and will discuss the techniques of annual planning and the strategies and targets for the Second Development Decade;

(ii) Seminars on economic development

problems to be held in alternate years. The Seminar scheduled in 1970 will discuss recent developments in planning, project formulation and evaluation techniques;

(iii) The inter-regional Seminar on Planning to be organized in co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, New York. The fifth session deals with problems of strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade and will be held at Bangkok in September 1969;

(iv) The Committee for Development Planning which is meeting at Bangkok in 1969 will discuss the major plan implementation problems of the region.

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.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

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

(ii) Planning for the private sector;

(iii) Water resources planning;

(iv) Manpower and educational planning;

(v) The role of export subsidies in trade expansion;

(vi) The role of international aid in economic development.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 1.1-2.2 *Projections and programming for economic development*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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;

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

(iii) Employment projections.

(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:

Expert Groups on Programming Techniques. The seventh Group of Experts which will be convened in 1969 is expected to deal with sectoral output and employment projections for the developing ECAFE countries with a view to assessing (i) the long-term changes in the economic structure in selected ECAFE countries and the region as a whole; and (ii) the employment implications of the projected rates of economic growth.

Related programmes:

IA2: 1.1-2.1 Economic development and planning;

IA2: 1.1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans;

IA2: 1.2-2.5 Strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade.

Programmes of work listed at (a)(ii) above.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Intra-regional trade matrix analyses;

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

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 1.1-2.3 *Regional harmonization of development plans*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 of Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation, 1967, 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:

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

In addition, the following study is proposed on:

Problems of economic co-operation and integration among the ASEAN countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The studies prepared under (b) 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:

(i) There will be a series of Working Groups of Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization, which will be held as study sessions rather than formal meetings. The working group on rice will meet in 1969 and on rubber in 1970.

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, e.g. FAO, and with UNCTAD, UNIDO, 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;

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

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

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

(ii) Plan harmonization as a means of increasing the rate of capacity utilization;

(iii) 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 landlocked 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. The study on rice is expected to be completed in 1969 and on rubber in 1970. The ASEAN study will be initiated in 1969.

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

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

IA2: 1.2-2.5 *Strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade*

Authority:

General Assembly resolution 2218 (XXI), 1966; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To develop, in close co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters, the strategy and targets for 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, and the projections of feasible growth paths for selected countries under alternative assumptions; to aim at:

- (i) Projections of changes in the economic structure for selected countries;
- (ii) Projections of employment;
- (iii) Identification of bottlenecks and elaboration of development strategies;
- (iv) Examination of the implications of a set of global and regional control figures;
- (v) 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;

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:

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. 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: 1.1-2.1 Economic development and planning;
- IA2: 1.1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 3.1-1.2 *Industrial development and planning*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

- (i) To promote and assist planning and programming in both public and private sectors of manufacturing industry in the developing countries of the region with special reference to regional co-operation;
- (ii) To provide assistance in project planning and project evaluation as well as in training and research and other services for implementation of industrial projects.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To study the problems and techniques of industrial planning, including problems

relating to specific industries of major importance to the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To furnish information to the countries of the region regarding industrial development and planning by means of 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 review on a continuing basis, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, recent developments in the production of protein from both conventional and unconventional sources.

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

(s,t) To convene a second conference on fertilizers in collaboration with FAO and UNIDO in view of the recent revolutionary changes in the technological aspect of food production and consequent need for new types of fertilizers.

Related programmes:

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. Transport and Communications Division, ECAFE.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(s) (i) To co-ordinate with other UN organizations such as UNIDO, UNDP and UNCTAD and to render assistance to countries on planning and development of industries through panels, boards and advisory bodies, etc. specially established for the purpose and to provide technical assistance in selection, evaluation and programming of projects and in the running of such enterprises;

(t) (ii) To provide advisory services to countries on specific industries - oils and fats, petro-chemicals, etc. through regional advisers.

(b) Studies:

(s) (i) To collaborate with UNESCO in its study of the requirements for the development of the book industry in the ECAFE region;

(ii) Study of the oils and fats commodities of the ECAFE region in depth including coconut combined with world market survey of the chemical derivatives of coconut oil proposed by AIDC.

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

(s,t) (i) To organize conferences, seminars and expert groups of public sector industrial programmers and planners and managers;

(ii) To organize seminars on:

(1) Agricultural chemicals (pesticides) (1969);

(2) Vegetable oils and oil products industries (1970);

(3) Coconut technology and research (1972).

(iii) To convene a workshop for the design and manufacture of low-cost power source or vehicle for rural areas (1971).

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 3.1-1.3 *Application of science and technology to development*

Authority:

Economic and Social Council, forty-third and forty-fourth session, 1967, 1968; General Assembly, twenty-second session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote the wider application of science and technology to industrial and natural resources development.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Popularization of science and technology to create a favourable climate for their application to development. Assistance to Governments, on request, in co-operation with UNESCO in:

(s) (i) Strengthening and establishing science and industry museums;

(ii) Holding science and industry fairs; and

(iii) Establishing links between scientific and technological institutions in developing and developed countries.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the possibilities of implementing in the region the directives of

the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly arising from the reports of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development such as "Feeding the world population: recommendations for international action to avert the impending protein crisis" and "Natural resources of developing countries: investigation, development and rational utilization";

(ii) Formulation of the ECAFE region plan component of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development as requested by the Advisory Committee and directed by the General Assembly.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To keep in continuous review developments in the field of application of science and technology to industrial and natural resources development for the information of the countries of the region.

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

(i) 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;

(ii) To assist in servicing the Seminar on the Application of Aerial Methods and Space Satellite Technology to Resources Surveys, in co-operation with the Resources and Transport Division of the United Nations Secretariat;

(iii) To co-operate with UNESCO in convening a meeting on instruments research and maintenance.

Related programmes:

United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; UNESCO programme on science and technology.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To study the possibility of implementing the recommendations of CASTASIA in which ECAFE assistance and collaboration were requested, such as:

(i) the promotion of design and manufacture of laboratory equipment in developing countries in the region;

(ii) the promotion of regional co-operation in the field of exploitation of the resources of the sea, e.g. joint ventures for fishing and fish processing industries, in collaboration with interested agencies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information;

(i) To act as focal point and clearing house for technical information in this field;

(ii) To keep under review activities in the development of marine science and technology and in the exploration and development of the resources of the sea.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 3.1-1.4 Industrial research
(s,i)

Authority:

Asian Industrial Development Council, third session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To achieve 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:

(i) To initiate a fellowship programme for inter-change of visits of research personnel among the various industrial research institutes in the region;

(ii) To organize training for laboratory technicians from countries lacking these facilities;

(iii) To assist research institutes to achieve harmonization of research programmes.

(b) Studies:

To maintain up to date and enlarge the scope of the Directory of Institutes of Industrial Research in Countries of the ECAFE Region prepared periodically so as to include more details regarding research programmes and publications of industrial research results.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To ascertain the possibility of establishing an information and liaison centre which will function as an exchange centre for industrial research information, experience, research personnel and expertise.

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

To convene, periodically, meetings of the Asian Industrial Research Council.

Related programmes:

Programmes of UNIDO in this field and technical assistance programmes in various countries.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) To prepare an inventory of training centres or institutes in the region which impart training in glass blowing, design know-how, electronics, etc.;

(ii) To prepare a directory of industrial research scientists and technologists in the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To publish newsletters on industrial research at periodic intervals.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 5.1-0.1 Planning and development of water resources

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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, training 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;

(ii) Participation in the execution of UNDP projects: Feasibility survey of the Mu river project in Burma; duration: three years (1966-1969).

(iii) Organization of the 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.¹³

(b) Studies:

(i) Country survey of water resources development in Mongolia (1968-1969), and bringing up-to-date other country surveys already published;

¹³ Depending on the number of requests received.

(ii) Biennial review of water resources development in the region for inclusion in the proceedings of the biennial Regional Conference on Water Resources Development;

(iii) Preparation of a manual on costing of water resources projects (1968-1969);

(iv) Long-term requirements in water resources development in relation to the world-wide strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;¹⁴

(v) Preparation of a check list in identifying and evaluating benefits of water resources development projects (1970).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of major studies and proceedings of meetings in printed form in the *Water Resources Series*:

1969: (1) Proceedings of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning;

(2) Proceedings of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (eighth session);

(3) Manual on Costing of Water Resources Projects.

1970: (1) Proceedings of the Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas;

(2) Lectures of the Advisory Group of Experts on Design of Hydraulic Structures.

(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 ninth session of the biennial Regional Conference on Water Resources Development to be held in November 1970, including background papers;

(s) (ii) Organization, in co-operation with FAO, of a Roving Seminar on Water Resources Development at the Farm Level (1970);

(iii) Preparatory work for the organization of a Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning (1969-1970).¹⁴

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.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Preparation of a manual for drafting of a water code.

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

Preparatory work for the organization, in co-operation with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, of a Training Course on Water Resources Planning (1969-1970).¹⁵

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 6.1-0.3 *Social development and planning*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist in improving planning for the social aspects of development, and integration of the social and economic aspects of development planning, in countries of the ECAFE region.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Provision of advisory services on planning for the social aspects of development, with special regard for problems of policy formulation, intersectoral co-ordination, and plan implementation; provision of assistance in national seminars and technical meetings concerned with social aspects of development planning, and in training of personnel for over-all social development planning.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Compilation of an annotated bibliography of source and reference materials on social aspects of development planning: to be completed in 1969.

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

¹⁴ An engineering economist requested for 1970 to augment present staff.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

ECAFE Advisory Committee on Social Development,¹⁶

Related programmes:

IA1: 6.1-0.1 Social survey and review of social development trends.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Social aspects of development planning and implementation in selected countries of the ECAFE region; one study to be completed in 1969;

(ii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 6.1-0.4 *Selected aspects of population policies and programmes*

Authority:

General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI); Asian Population Conference, 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1048 (XXVII), 1084 (XXXIX) and 1279 (XLIII); Commission resolutions 54 (XX) and 74 (XXII); Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 reorientation as early as possible of their family planning programmes to methods and approaches better suited to local conditions.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

By participating and assisting in national seminars and other technical meetings on population policy and various aspects of family planning programmes.

Related programmes:

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

IA5: 9.1-0.3 Statistical methods and standards;

IA5: 9.1-0.4 Census and sample surveys.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In the formulation and advising on the implementation of population policies;

(ii) In evaluating current family planning programmes and preparing pertinent methodological studies;

(iii) In designing, executing and analysing fertility sample surveys;

(vi) In planning and executing motivational surveys.

(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 and on 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;

(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 in family planning;

(iii) Compilation of names of agencies, institutions and individuals in countries of the region engaged in activities related to population 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) Seminar on evaluation of family planning programmes, August/September 1969;

(ii) Working group on personnel and training aspects of family planning programmes, December 1969.

¹⁶ Subject to sanction by the Commission.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA2: 7.1-0.2 *Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects*¹⁷

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To facilitate improvements in agricultural programming and implementation.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advisory services, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector, including assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance where appropriate;

(ii) Assistance to countries in improving agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research.

Related programmes:

IA2: 1.1-2.1 Economic development planning;

IB6: 6.2-0.7 Mobilization of human resources for implementing national programmes including land reform and land settlement.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(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; 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 1969 to 1971);

(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, crop diversification, etc. Case study on rural employment in Thailand to be completed in 1969.

(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 in 1969;

(ii) Possibility to be explored of convening (possibly in 1970) 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.

3. Institutional and administrative development

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA3: 8.1-0.1 *Public administration and national development*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

The project is designed to enhance the level of administrative performance in general and to attune the administrative systems and processes to the needs of development in particular. Emphasis is placed not only on training and development of administrators but also on provision of technical assistance to the Governments in areas where measures to improve administration are considered essential. In addition to strengthening administrations in normal fields of activity, it is the aim of this project to identify and remedy administrative deficiencies in important programmatic fields.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Provision of advisory services to Governments on request. The services of regional advisers are available to assist Governments on matters relating to public administration, particularly to meet the needs of development planning. Assistance can also be given in short reconnaissance surveys before any specific request for technical assistance in public administration is prepared, in advising Governments on current public administration projects, in providing country experts *ad interim* before the arrival of proper country experts, on administrative feasibility surveys, etc.

(b) Studies:

To undertake studies and prepare documentation for meetings listed in (d).

¹⁷ Work on this project is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

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

To organize:

- (i) Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators (1969);
- (ii) Seminar on assistance for administrative reforms (1969).

Related programmes:

Country seminars in the Republic of Korea and Indonesia on Development of Senior Administrators in co-operation with the United Nations Public Administration Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York.

- Group III.** Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

An inventory of training facilities is being prepared and the information collected and studied will be disseminated to the countries. Efforts to obtain information on different administrative systems are being made and relevant material will be made available to the countries.

- Group I.** Continuing projects and activities of high priority

- IA3: 8.1-0.2** *Technical assistance programming and implementation*

Authority:

Commission resolution 73 (XXII), 1966; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 the countries.

Related programmes:

Project on criteria and methods of evaluation being planned by UNITAR (Report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly, A/7263, Annex IV).

- Group III.** Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

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 I.** Continuing projects and activities of high priority

- IA5: 9.1-0.1** *Statistical compilation and analysis*

Authority:

Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East*. These involve close liaison with the statistical offices of the member countries and close collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(ii) Compilation of statistics for the annual *Economic Survey* and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat;

Related programmes:

- Group III.** Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability resources

Work content:

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information

Preparation and presentation of statistical data in the form of charts and graphs and maintenance of the charts up to date.

- Group I.** Continuing projects and activities of high priority

- IA5: 9.1-0.2** *Statistics development and basic statistics*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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) Studies on the problems of industrial classification;

(ii) Preparation of a programme of current housing and building statistics for the ECAFE countries [recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session];

(iii) 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 and expert working groups:

(i) Conference of Asian Statisticians

The ninth session of the Conference will be held in June 1969, to review the development of statistics in the countries of the region and to consider food consumption surveys, international classification of education, statistics of manpower, wages and related statistics, etc. The tenth session will be held in 1970;

(ii) Working group on household sector statistics

A working group of experts will be organized on household sector statistics in 1969 [recommendation of the eighth (1967) session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians];

(iii) Seminar on statistics for planning

A seminar on statistics for planning to be held in Moscow is planned for 1969 [Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session].

Related programmes:

Collaboration with the ILO, in the preparation of a manual on the practical problems in the gathering of price statistics and computation of price indexes.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the regional aspects of methods of labour force, employment and unemployment statistics;

(ii) 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].

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

Seminar on social statistics

Subject to availability of funds, a seminar on social statistics will be organized in 1969 to evaluate the requirements and availability of social statistics data in order to relate them more closely to social development programmes [recommendation of the eighth (1967) session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians].

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA5: 9.1-0.3 Statistical methods and standards

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Study of statistical methods and standards for promoting international comparability.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Undertake 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) Prepare 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/.

(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 recommendation for suitable adaptation to 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.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNICEF in the preparation of a manual on the concepts, definitions and statistical procedures in relation to the statistical programme on children and youth.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies

Prepare a manual on the concepts, definitions and statistical procedures in the relation to the statistical programme on children and youth /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information

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/.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA5: 9.1-0.4 *Censuses and sample surveys*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Promotion of participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses, and improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys.

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) Promotion of participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses;

(iii) Improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys in the countries of the region.

(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 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 and 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 statistic /recommendation of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (1966)/.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information on the tabulation programmes of countries for surveys.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA5: 9.1-0.5 *Statistical manpower and training*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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) 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;

(ii) 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/.

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

(i) Rendering assistance to the sub-regional training centre established for the French speaking countries; Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam;

(ii) Maintaining close liaison with the Asian Statistical Institute that is expected to be established in 1969;

(iii) Assisting national training centres in organizing training activities for the 1970 censuses of population and housing.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Preparation of documents classifying statistical jobs and job descriptions of statistical personnel /recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA5: 9.1-0.6 *Electronic data processing*

Authority:

Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Strengthening of electronic data processing techniques in the region by advisory services and operational assistance, and servicing of 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.

(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 statistics of the region in *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East*, Series A and B;

(iv) Establish common computer programmes, either by writing them independently or by facilitating the exchange of such programmes as developed by one country and needed by another.

Related programmes:

Close liaison with Governments, the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, in connexion with both the operational and organizational aspects of electronic data processing.

6. Trade expansion

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA6: 2.1-0.1 *Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist Governments in the formulation of their national policies relating to the development of trade.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Review of developments in the trade, tariff and payments policies of ECAFE countries; (ii) Review of other major aspects of commercial policy: state trading, trade with the centrally planned economies, trade in major commodities of the region, and long-term agreements and bulk contracts; (iii) Review of developments relating to EEC, EFTA and other regional groupings in Africa, Latin America and elsewhere; analysis of trade of the ECAFE region with these economic and trading groups, including trade in major commodities and possible consequences of those regional groupings for the trade of countries in the ECAFE region.

(b) Studies:

Studies on state trading, trade with centrally planned economies, long-term trade agreements and bulk contracts.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) above submitted annually to the Committee on Trade.

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

The Committee on Trade's twelfth session was held in January 1969; thirteenth session to be held in February 1970.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, GATT, other regional economic commissions, EFTA, EEC and other international bodies.

IA6: 2.1-0.2 *Regional economic co-operation*

Authority:

Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 intra-regional trade and promoting trade and economic co-operation with the rest of the world.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Manila in 1965, further studies and investigations are being conducted on tariff and non-tariff barriers, payments arrangements and trade liberalization schemes for countries of the region;

(ii) Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion, held in 1967, examined various alternative schemes of regional payments arrangements and recommended, *inter alia*, that, with the co-operation of IMF a study be made on the existing international banking and credit facilities available to the region and that a detailed study also be undertaken on trade of the region and commodity structure and trade barriers of developing member countries;

(i) (iii) As recommended by the Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion, held in August 1968, the secretariat is exploring the possibilities of establishing regional preferences for trade in specific commodities with a view to expanding trade by arranging exchanges among interested regional member countries of lists of exportable items and of information of tariff and non-tariff barriers pertinent thereto, to be followed by negotiations among the countries concerned;

(iv) Follow-up action of the recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference held in December 1968.

(b) Studies:

Studies on (i) Existing international banking credit facilities available to the region; (ii) Trade and commodity structures and trade barriers of developing countries of the region; and (iii) Aspects of regional clearing and payments arrangements.

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To arrange for the exchange among interested regional member countries of lists of export products and of information on tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed thereon.

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

(i) Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks: ninth series to be held in Tehran in October 1969 in conjunction with the Second Asian International Trade Fair;

(ii) A meeting of government and central bank officials on regional payments arrangements and trade liberalization in 1970, to be preceded by a meeting of expert consultants.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, GATT, FAO, IMF and other bodies concerned.

- Group III.** Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

To organize bilateral and multilateral negotiations among countries concerned aimed at expanding intra-regional trade in connexion with (c).

- Group I.** Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA6: 2.1-0.3 *Methods of expanding international trade*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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; and (ii) To evolve and introduce international measures, in co-operation with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations regional economic commissions, for the improvement of the trade position of member countries.

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance provided to land-locked member countries of the region to present their case effectively at the first and second sessions of UNCTAD held in 1964 and 1968. Co-operation to be maintained with UNCTAD in finding solutions to the special problems

of land-locked countries. Secretariat work concerning transit trade problems to be continued;

(ii) Secretariat assistance relating to UNCTAD activities provided on a continuing basis to countries of the region;

(iii) Advisory services on trade in petroleum and petroleum products rendered to countries of the region in 1968; work to be continued, resources permitting;

(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.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and the other United Nations regional economic commissions.

- Group III.** Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

- (b) Studies:

(i) Secretariat's work to be continued on the study of foreign trade aspects of the economic development programmes of ECAFE countries and study of trade in selected commodities and capital goods.

(ii) Study of trade in petroleum and petroleum products;

(iii) Study of problems of transit trade of land-locked countries, with the assistance of experts of developed land-locked countries;

(iv) Study of problems of insurance and re-insurance in the ECAFE region.

- Group I.** Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA6: 2.1-0.4 *Commodity problems*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To find solutions to problems of international trade in commodities of particular interest to countries in the ECAFE region by evolving measures for stabilizing their markets and prices at a remunerative level.

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Study of problems of selected commodities of particular interest to countries of the ECAFE region with particular attention to their demand prospects, development of substitutes and new uses, and stabilization of prices;

(ii) Stabilization of markets and prices of primary commodities of the region.

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

(i) Work to be continued in collaboration with the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (under CCP). Report of the first session of the Group submitted to the eighth session of the Committee on Trade in January 1965;

(ii) Study of production, marketing and distribution problems of commodities of interest to member countries of the region to be continued.

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, twelfth session, 1969;
Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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

(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.

Work to be continued on the following:

(i) Follow-up action regarding additions, revisions, acceptance and implementation of the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures by countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) Measures for co-operation among customs administrations regarding prevention of smuggling and 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.

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

Fifth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration to be held in August 1969.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNCTAD, GATT, CCC, IATA, ICC, IUOTO and other bodies concerned.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies;

(i) Study of the laws and regulations regarding customs valuation with a view to promoting uniform concepts and efficient procedures;

(ii) Study of selected customs documents as well as customs terminology used in the countries of the region, with a view to promoting simplification, modernization and uniformity;

(iii) Study of the regulations, procedures and practices in the conduct of international trade; selected aspects to be taken up from time to time.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA6: 2.1-0.6 *Commercial arbitration facilities: ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969;
Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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; technical assistance to countries in the creation and improvement of arbitral institutions and facilities; formulation of laws, rules and regulations on arbitral procedures; and advisory services to member countries on request;

(ii) ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration to carry out the functions described in (i) above and (b) and (c) below (**Group III**).

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

Organization of seminars and symposia on arbitration to be convened from time to time.

Related programmes:

Close co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(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, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and with commercial arbitration experts and correspondents designated by member countries. Study on arbitral legislation in countries of the ECAFE region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Collection and dissemination of information on existing 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;

(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.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA6: 2.1-0.7 *Shipping and ocean freight rates: Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*

Authority:

Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote international trade through improvement of ocean shipping services and ancillary facilities.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Promotion of the creation and operation of freight study units, shippers' councils 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;

(ii) Promotion of regional and sub-regional co-operation through pooling of shipping facilities, organizing joint chartering companies, and other measures aimed at rationalization of shipping services and ocean freight rates;

(iii) Advisory services on development of shipping facilities and national merchant marines.

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

A training course on shipping economics and administrative policy to be held in 1970.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies

(i) Study of ocean shipping services 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) Review of measures taken by the countries of the region to increase national shipping; in consultation with the shipping lines, to obtain equitable freight rates and adequate shipping services;

(iii) Survey of 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 or a sub-regional basis; promotion of the establishment of regional or sub-regional training facilities, making use of existing institutions.

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

Second session of Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates scheduled for 1970.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IA6: 2.1-0.8 *ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, twelfth session, 1969;
Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist Governments in improving their trade promotion personnel, techniques and machinery.

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Organization of training courses, seminars and refresher courses for government-sponsored officials on such subjects as trade promotion techniques, trade policies, negotiation techniques, tariff policies, trade barriers, etc.

(ii) Advisory services to member countries in organizing and strengthening their national trade promotion services, particularly in respect of improving commercial intelligence, export promotion efforts, development of export markets, market surveys, training of personnel, activities of diplomatic and commercial representatives abroad, and organization of trade missions;

(iii) Assistance to member Governments in promoting international trade fairs; advisory services relating to organization and preparations for participation in such fairs and exhibitions. The Second Asian International Trade Fair organized by the Government of Iran at Tehran in October 1969. The Third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in 1971/72, venue to be determined.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, GATT and EEC particularly with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Supply of information on market potentials, tariff and non-tariff barriers and government policies relating to foreign trade;

(ii) Collection, collation and dissemination of relevant data pertaining to commercial policies, customs tariffs and directory of major trade exporters and importers;

(iii) Compilation and dissemination, on a continuing basis, of information and lists of products produced or manufactured by member countries of the region supplied by national bodies.

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

A training course for the study of internal taxes and price structures and import policies of developed countries, to be held in 1969. A regional seminar and study tour on export promotion to be held in late 1969 or in 1970. Further training courses and other programmes of trade promotion to be organized from time to time.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

2. Industrial development

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IB2: 3.1-1.5 *Training of manpower for industrial and resources development*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist countries of the region by providing training facilities for industrial manpower.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To arrange and co-ordinate on-the-job and in-service training programmes such as for petroleum resources (NIOC), metals (MIDC), off-shore prospecting (Japan), small industries (SIET), etc; to help countries, on request, to draw up programmes for training in industry and natural resources fields, e.g. standardization engineers, power plant management and maintenance, load despatching, use of computers for electrical systems management, geochemical projects, etc.

(b) Studies:

To keep the training needs of the countries in continuous review and canvass for opportunities for training in developed countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To disseminate information regarding availability of training facilities and developments in the field of productivity to Governments and co-ordinate their utilization.

Related programmes:

Relevant programmes of UNIDO and the ILO.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To organize, with assistance from developed countries and in collaboration with interested agencies, at the request of the interested Governments, peripatetic symposia for dissemination of latest techniques of management, systems analysis, operations research, etc., for top managerial personnel in industry.

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

To convene, from time to time, conferences on training needs for industrial development and methodology of implementing training programmes.

(e) Training courses:

To assist in the organization of a second training course on industrial development administration by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning with the assistance of the Netherlands Government.

4. Social welfare

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IB4: 6.1-0.5 *Social welfare policy development and administration*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist in developing and strengthening organized social welfare programmes for solving the social problems of changing conditions and in strengthening the role and contribution of social welfare in nation-building programmes including the effective mobilization and development of human resources.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Through advisory services, providing assistance to Governments in planning, organization and administration of social welfare services, social work training and formulation and implementation of UNICEF-assisted projects, for the benefit of families, children and youth;

(ii) Through promotion of and participation in national, sub-regional and regional meetings on social welfare and allied subjects.

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

A seminar or expert working group on techniques and methods of training senior social welfare personnel to be held in 1969, subject to OTC approval for financing.

Related programmes:

(i) Providing assistance as required to the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, at Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan;

(ii) Participating in the evaluation of existing UNICEF-assisted social services project.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Social welfare trends and the role of voluntary agencies in social welfare programmes in the ECAFE region (completion of two studies undertaken earlier);

(ii) Planning for social welfare as part of national development plans (case studies of Pakistan and India); and

(iii) Contribution to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Continuation of the publication of the "Social Work Teaching Material Newsletter" and translations/adaptations of suitable case studies from other languages or regions.

6. Rural and community development, including co-operatives

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IB6: 6.1-0.6 *Regional and community development policies, programmes, training and exchange of information*¹⁸

Authority:

General Assembly resolutions 1676 (XVI) and 1710 (XVI); Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585C (XX), 663D (XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXII), 1139 (XLI), 1141 (XLI), 1143 (XLI); Commission resolutions 34 (XVII), 42 (XVIII); Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Organizing, training and developing human and community resources, including the promotion of self-help activities, grass-root

¹⁸ The Regional and Community Development Officer is also concurrently the Acting Chief of the Social Development Division, both being full-time jobs. Implementing of this project, in part or in full, will therefore depend on recruitment or availability of adequate man-months during 1969 and 1970.

leadership and socio-economic developmental institutions; channelling these into joint participation with the governmental efforts for national development. Up-grading of training for community development and facilitating exchange of information on newly developing trends and approaches between countries.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Through field visits for evaluating and streamlining national programmes.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Country monographs on selected programmes including particularly the community centres of Hong Kong.

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

Assisting with and attending national seminars on community development.

Related programmes:

(i) Regional inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development;

(ii) Participating in the work of other United Nations agencies and voluntary organizations, regional conferences on community development and allied subjects;

(iii) IB6: 6.1-0.7.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Role of local governments, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development;

(ii) Selected aspects of community development.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

IB6: 6.2-0.7 *Mobilization of human resources for implementing national development programmes including land reform and land settlement*¹⁹

Authority:

As for project IB6: 6.1-0.6; and General Assembly resolution 1828 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 887 (XXXIV).

¹⁹ The Regional and Community Development Officer is also concurrently the Acting Chief of the Social Development Division, both being full-time jobs. Implementing of this project, in part or in full, will therefore depend on recruitment or availability of adequate man-months during 1969 and 1970.

Project aim:

Proven community development techniques, approaches and institutions emanating from traditional-type national community development programmes or from scientific experimentation are being modified and applied by most countries to diverse national activity (e.g. local government, land reform and settlement, urban redevelopments, agricultural and river-basin development and generally to instituting improved patterns of rural development administration). If known to other countries, such techniques could be applied by them also in furtherance of national development. This project aims to disseminate such information and facilitate its use by Governments.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Through field visits.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Selected country monographs.

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

Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on the Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East.

Related programmes:

(i) Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development;

(ii) Participation in conferences on community development and allied subjects held by UN agencies and voluntary organizations;

(iii) IB6: 6.1-0.6.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Social aspects of land reform implementation;

(ii) Hill tribe development in Asia.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Development of food and agriculture

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC1: 7.1-0.3 *Agricultural financing and credit*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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) To explore the possibility 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*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To facilitate improvement in agricultural price and support policies.

(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 I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-1.6 *Industrial standardization, patents, marketing and quality control*
(s,t)

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist member countries in (1) the establishment of new standards bodies, strengthening of the existing ones, and or-

ganization of standardization programmes, (2) the training of standardization personnel and (3) promotion of co-operation among the countries of the region as well as between these countries and ISO and IEC; to assist countries in developing industrial marketing and quality control services; to promote organization of patent laws.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist member countries as above;

(ii) To establish training courses in standardization, patents administration, marketing and quality control in co-operation with existing institutes, e.g. of India, Iran and Japan, in collaboration with ILO and UNIDO;

(iii) To encourage and assist in the establishment of national standards bodies; to facilitate their joining IEC and ISO and to obtain easy terms of membership;

(iv) To help countries to draft appropriate laws for patents, protection of industrial intellectual property, quality control, etc.

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

To convene periodically and service the meetings of the Asian Standards Advisory Committee (ASAC) and its consultative group.

Related programmes:

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To prepare brochures and information leaflets on the general status of standardization in the region and on informative labelling, marketing and packaging.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-1.7 *Planning and development of export industries*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

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.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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 the field of industrial exports;

(iii) To assist countries of the region, on request, in developing export oriented manufacturing projects at the national sub-regional and regional levels.

Related programmes:

Programmes for development of export of manufactures and semi-manufactures undertaken by UNCTAD and UNIDO.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Study in depth of products which appear to hold out the greatest promise in specific countries of the region to develop exports;

(s) (ii) Studies in close collaboration with the ECAFE International Trade Division and with UNCTAD on tariffs affecting the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing ECAFE countries;

(iii) To organize, in collaboration with the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre, exploratory missions and surveys on request from member Governments of the region to identify areas where export of manufactures and semi-manufactures could be promoted.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-1.8 *Industrial investment promotion*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Promotion of domestic as well as foreign capital in national and regional industrial enterprises and facilitation of international financial flows towards industrial ventures within the region.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake studies pertaining to international private agencies dealing with financing, research, etc.;

(ii) To undertake studies on economic and technical aspects of foreign investment in industry in the region.

Export promotion studies on industrial products and project studies by UNIDO and UNCTAD and other related international organizations; meeting of private investors; AIDC work programme.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To undertake studies on national as well as on regional industries on a project basis. To undertake studies relating to investment laws, flow of funds, incentives, etc. To provide technical data on latest technological developments, patents and manufacturing processes within the region and to compile directories of technical institutions and research institutions from time to time in order to assist the countries in the utilization of facilities available in the industries field.

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

(s) (i) To explore the possibility of holding regular meetings on industrial financing. Conferences to be organized jointly with the Asian Development Bank;

(ii) To organize meetings of private investors to facilitate discussion so as to establish direct contact between private investors of the region as well as outside the region for purposes of closer collaboration in industrial investment.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-1.9 *Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development*
(s,t)

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To implement decisions of AIDC by organizing fact finding missions, survey missions, action groups, feasibility studies, etc.; to generate and utilize bilateral and multilateral aid for these purposes.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To provide assistance to Governments, as decided by AIDC, at all stages in establishing new manufacturing facilities or extending existing ones; identification, exploration and exploitation of natural and human resources endowments; attracting and promoting industrial investments.

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

(i) Asian Industrial Development Council.

To convene at regular intervals the Asian Industrial Development Council and its Advisory Group;

(ii) Action groups, fact finding missions, survey missions, feasibility studies, etc.

To convene, as directed by AIDC, and in co-operation with the concerned countries United Nations agencies such as UNIDO, FAO, etc. action groups, missions, etc. on specific industrial proposals. During last three years, such missions and groups had been convened on iron and steel; pulp, paper and rayon; petro-chemicals; agricultural machinery; and forest based industries. Sectors for which such groups are likely to be convened in future are fertilizers and other agricultural input industries; coconut industries; newsprint; rice processing and storage, including rice bran oil; natural rubber industries; hardfibre industries; man-made fibres, etc.

Related programmes:

UNIDO programmes under SIS and IPS; seminars, conferences, etc. convened under programmes of the Asian Coconut Community.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To study, on request, through action groups, fact-finding and survey missions, feasibility missions, etc. technical and commercial feasibility of specific industrial plants.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To organize and maintain an industrial information service, technical documentation centre and library; to answer queries on specific industrial processes and possibilities; to bring to the attention of the countries latest developments in techniques in major industrial sectors.

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

(i) Asian Conference on Industrialization.

To convene at intervals of three years, with the joint preparation of ECAFE and UNIDO, the Asian Conference on Industrialization, to review and advise on the problems and progress of industrialization in the region. The second Conference is scheduled for 1970 in Tokyo;

(ii) Industrial investment promotion.

To convene, at intervals as appropriate, in collaboration with UNIDO, industrial promotion talks (services).

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-1.10 Development of industrial management techniques and productivity (s,t)

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist countries to build up cadres of industrial managers and to increase industrial productivity.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Assistance to Governments, on request, to establish programmes and institutions for training on industrial management, to devise policies aimed at recruiting and maintaining managerial cadres, with due regard to career development and maintenance of technological competence. Investigation, on request, productivity status of industries and recommending corrective measures.

(b) Studies:

To keep in continuous review developments in the management science and operation research. To study problems of management of industrial research institutions, small-scale industries, etc. To study industrial productivity measurement (inter-firm comparisons).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To be a focal point for supply of information on management and productivity. To disseminate information on latest advance through the Asian Industrial Development News.

Related programmes:

Programmes of the national productivity organizations in the regional countries; APO, UNIDO and the Division of Public Administration, United Nations Headquarters.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

To convene meeting on such topics as (1) management and personnel problems in public sector undertakings (1971), (2) management of industrial research institutions (1971), (3) improvement of managerial efficiency in industrial enterprises (1972), (4) application of operational research to industries in developing countries, etc. (1972).

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-2.1 *Problems of development of small industries*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 industrial 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;

(s,t) (iii) To organize visits by groups of officials in charge of small industries development to special institutes, industrial estates and other establishments in countries of the region; co-operation of ILO and OTC to be sought, as appropriate.

(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 industries, with particular reference to complementary development of small-scale and large-scale industries;
- (3) establishment of satellite and ancillary industries;

(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:

(i) To hold an Asian craft industries exposition in 1970 in conjunction with the proposed second Asian Conference on Industrialization;

(ii) To collaborate with UNIDO in the seminar on petro-chemicals during the Second Asian International Trade Fair.

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 Divisions of Research and Planning and Social Development.

Active co-operation with UNIDO, the ILO and APO is needed to carry out the programme.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

(s,t) (i) To convene, in consultation with FAO and the ILO, seminars on:

- (1) Complementary development of small scale and large-scale industries;
- (2) Preparation of a practical programme for training small industry managers already on the job and for developing the managerial skill of those interested in establishing small industrial enterprises;

(ii) To convene a symposium to study rural industrial areas development in 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:

- (1) an Asian small industry research institute for study of indigenous raw materials; and

- (2) an Asian centre on appropriate technologies and machinery for small industries.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-2.2 *Regional co-operation in the field of (s,t) small-scale industries*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist in the planning and development of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, and engineering industries along the most suitable lines and in the promotion of inter-regional and intra-regional co-operation.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, and (b) Studies:

(i) To undertake a continuing study of the plans and problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries;

(ii) To undertake periodic surveys of the various engineering industries, including foundries and the machine tool industries;

(iii) Survey on a continuing basis of the non-ferrous metal producing and fabricating industries in the ECAFE region.

Related programmes:

UNIDO project on survey of standards.

AIDC work programme relating to engineering industries and standardization.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To survey existing standards for steel and selected engineering products including machine tools, barges and coastal vessels and assist in the development of national and regional standard specifications in conformity with global standards.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC2: 3.1-3.2 *Technical and economic aspects of selected techniques in the iron, steel and other metal and engineering industries of interest to ECAFE countries*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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:

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.

Related programmes:

UNIDO work project on selected studies on metallurgy.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To publish periodically the *Metals and Engineering Bulletin*.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

IC2: 3.1-3.3 *Study of consumption trends and future demands for metals and their products*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To forecast future demands of metals and metal products to enable the countries to determine the size and programmes of future development plans.

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 projects 09. 2.1 (b) and 05. 1.1.

3. Energy Development

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC3: 3.1-4.1 *Electric power development and planning*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote electric power development in the countries of the region.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Power planning and development

To provide, on request, advisory assistance to Governments on all aspects of electric power development, including the promotion of regional co-operation, such as:

(i) International exchange of electric power;

(s,t) (ii) Exploration of the possibilities of establishing a regional power station, based on conventional or nuclear resources and combined with the production of desalinated water;

(iii) The design, construction and operation of extra-high voltage AC - 500 kV and DC - 750 kV transmission lines;

(iv) The control and operation of interconnected and integrated power systems with specific reference to load despatch techniques;

(v) The application of computer technology in power system engineering.

(b) Studies:

Studies of technological developments in generation, transmission and distribution of electric power.

To identify trends and development which would be of advantage to the regional developing countries, in order that the economic and technological implications of develop-

ments may be brought to the attention of developing countries. *Inter alia*, these may include studies such as the following:

(i) Problems of introducing nuclear power in the countries of the region and its integration into the existing power systems;

(ii) Review of the financial and taxation policy (electricity duty) of the regional and non-regional countries;

(iii) Modern developments and improvements in distribution systems;

(iv) Insulation co-ordination of power systems and the use of glass insulators, wooden cross-arms;

(v) Cost analysis of the working of thermal power stations, taking into account all items of expense such as capital charges, operating expenses, etc;

(vi) Review of the prevailing boiler codes in the regional and non-regional countries with a view to assisting the countries to modernize them in line with current developments in technology.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Annual review - To continue publishing the review and statistics of power development in the region. These reviews should include information on the programmes of the regional countries in the field of electric power;

(ii) Regional energy atlas - Preparation by 1969/70;

(iii) Supply of information to the countries, on request - To collect and furnish, on request, to the developing countries of the region information on technical and economic aspects of energy production, transmission, distribution and utilization.

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

(i) Nuclear task force - To organize, with assistance from UNDP (OTC) and with collaboration of IAEA, a task force to conduct surveys on all aspects and applications of nuclear power and to study the possibilities of developing agriculture and industries built around a nuclear energy centre;

(s,t)

(ii) Seminars and study tours - To organize: (a) a seminar on thermal power station practices (1970); (b) a seminar on nuclear power development and its application including a study tour to the United Kingdom and the United States (1971); (c) a seminar on rural electrification in one of the Asian republics of the USSR in 1970-71;

(t)

(iii) Roving seminars - To organize roving seminars on subjects of interest to the countries. The following items might form the subjects of such seminars: (a) Improvement of productivity in the electric power industry (1970); (b) Specific operational and maintenance problems in any aspects of power systems (1971); (c) Organization and management including accounting practices (1970).

(t)

Related programmes:

ECAFE projects: "Development of power resources in West Africa"; "Promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy" and "Standardization in the field of electric power"; IAEA project: "Study group on problems and prospects of nuclear power and thermal power developments; and ECE review on the electric power situation in Europe; and Working Party on Rural Electrification".

Group III. Project or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(s) (i) The accelerated development of rural electrification;

(t) (ii) Operation and maintenance of large complex modern thermal power plants;

(iii) Power system management.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC3: 3.1-4.2 *Energy resources development*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote the orderly development of energy resources in the countries of the region.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Energy resources development - To provide advisory assistance to Governments on specific local problems, on request;

(t) (ii) Comprehensive energy surveys through regional adviser - To make available to the countries of the region, on request, the services of a regional adviser to help initiate and guide the national personnel in carrying out energy surveys and building up essential energy statistics.

(b) Studies:

Long-term energy balance and power requirements of the region and/or related sub-regions - The aim will be to enable the countries to assess the potentials of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, in planning for developing energy resources in relation to economic development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Information on important developments in this field to be processed and published. This will include energy statistics.

Related programmes:

ECE projects: Regional energy studies; Energy situation in Europe; Hydroelectric resources in Europe and their utilization.

IC2: 3.1-4.3 *Development of electrical manufacturing industries*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power, eleventh session, 1968.

Project aim:

To promote the development of electrical manufacturing industries in the countries of the region utilizing to the maximum the indigenous raw material resources.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Use of indigenous raw materials - Possibilities in this field in relation to the electrical manufacturing industries will be investigated;

(ii) Development of national standards - The aim will be to develop standards for electrical equipment and materials based on indigenous raw materials resources and local conditions with due regard to the importance of ensuring effective co-ordination with international standards.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports and reviews - These will be compiled periodically covering the development of electrical manufacturing industries, both power and electronics.

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

Seminar on the development of electronics manufacturing industries - The seminar will exchange information on the latest development and on practical education, training and research measures which will promote such industries in the region.

(s,t)

Related programmes:

Work programme of AIDC relating to engineering industries and standardizations.

IC3: 3.1-5.1 *Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist countries of the region in the development of petroleum and natural gas resources.

Work content:

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

- (t) Organization of the fourth Petroleum Symposium at Canberra, Australia (October-November, 1969).

Related programmes:

ID4: 3.2-8.4 Off-shore prospecting for minerals; 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".

- Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist and advise countries of the region at their request on the development of petroleum and natural gas resources.²⁰

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Compilation and publication of data on stratigraphic correlation between the sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region.

4. Water resources development

- Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC4: 5.1-0.2 *Water resources development of international rivers*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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. Participation as executing agency of UNDP projects in the lower Mekong basin with respect to substantive matters. Amplification and revision of the over-all Lower Mekong Basin Plan (1966-1969);

- (s,t) (ii) Assistance to riparian Governments, on request, in the investigation and development of international rivers in the ECAFE region. (in conjunction with project IA2: 5.1-0.1 (a) (iii) ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group).

²⁰ This sub-project was undertaken but not effectively for want of additional man-months.

- (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:

Office of the Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee.

Project (a) (ii), above, is closely related to project IA2: 5.1-0.1 (a) (iii), "Organization of the ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group for rendering services to Governments, on request, in undertaking preliminary investigations for water resources development projects".

IC4: 5.1-0.3 *Flood control methods*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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:

- (s,t) (i) Assistance to the inter-governmental Typhoon Committee to promote and co-ordinate efforts to minimize typhoon damage; and, through the ECAFE/WHO joint unit, to assist in the implementation of work to be decided by the Typhoon Committee;

(ii) Preparatory work for the second session of the Typhoon Committee. In accordance with its rules of procedure, the Typhoon Committee will hold at least one session annually which will be serviced by ECAFE in co-operation with WMO (1969);

(iii) 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. (Pending the establishment of the Regional Typhoon Centre).²¹

- (b) Studies:

Comprehensive investigation of typhoon and damage control, including statistical analysis of damage, forecast and warning systems, typhoon and cyclone protection

²¹ The Typhoon Committee adopted its own programme of work at its inaugural session in December 1968. While the flood forecasting and warning, and complementary measures are listed here, the meteorological component is under the supervision of WMO.

One expert being provided by United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for 1968/1969, the addition of one regular staff member to the secretariat after 1969 is deemed necessary.

measures, both planned and taken in advance, and emergency measures. (Pending the establishment of the Regional Typhoon Centre).²²

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

(s,t) (i) Preparatory work for the Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas which 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), 1968-1969;

(s,t) (ii) Preparatory work for the second meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Cyclones. The meeting will review action taken by countries concerning: (a) compilation of data for analysis of effects of cyclones on economy and water resources, (b) improvement of existing cyclone warning services and protection measures; (c) establishment of storm surge forecasting and warning services and protection measures; and (d) other follow-up action required for mitigating cyclone damage. (1969/70);

(iii) Preparatory work for the organization of a Roving Seminar on the Management of Water Projects (1970/71);

(iv) Preparatory work for the organization of a Roving Seminar on the Design of Rock and Earth-fill Dams (1970/71).

Related programmes:

UNESCO IHD Project on hydrological forecasting (with reference to flood forecasting).

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC4: 5.1-0.4 *Hydrologic studies*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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) (i) Assistance to Governments in the processing and analysis of hydrologic data through the proposed ECAFE Regional Computer Centre;

(ii) Assistance to Governments in all phases of work concerned with the UNESCO

International Hydrological Decade Programme. This programme is being closely reviewed and useful collaboration with UNESCO could be established.

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuation of studies and analysis of maximum floods in the ECAFE region including the preparation of generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation (PMP) for estimation of maximum floods in a river basin;

(ii) 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.

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

(s,t) (i) Preparatory work for the Fifth ECAFE/WMO/OTC Inter-Regional Hydrologic Seminar on Droughts to be convened in 1970, including preparation of the proceedings of the Seminar for publication (1969 and 1970);

(s,t) (ii) Preparatory work for the Third ECAFE/UNESCO/OTC Regional Seminar on Development of Ground-Water Resources including preparation of the proceedings of the Seminar for publication (1970/1971).

Related programmes:

(1) UNESCO IHD Panel of Experts on Design of Water Resources Projects with Inadequate Data.

(2) UNESCO IHD Working Group on Floods and Their Computation.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(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.

5. Mineral resources development

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC5: 3.1-6.1 *Regional mining development review*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

²² *Ibid.*

Preparation for publication of the annual reviews of mining developments in the region.

Related programmes:

ECA project: "Mining Industry in West Africa".

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources:

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i)²³ To review current mining activities in the region, including discoveries of new mineral resources, development of new mines, installation and expansion of mineral processing plants and economic aspects of mineral production, as regards both quantity and value; also salient features such as better production methods developed in other regions. The review will also include studies on mineral trade and should pay attention to the co-ordination of mining development with development in other sectors;

(ii) Preparation and maintenance of mineral resources inventories on data cards and in computer memories.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC5: 3.1-6.2 *Methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Promotion of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals in the region.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake studies of detrital heavy minerals, mineral extraction materials and mercury ore;

(ii) To study the possibility of developing industries based on mineral resources in the region, including laterite and detrital heavy minerals in placer and beach sands.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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.

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".

IC5: 3.1-6.3 *Study of those metallic minerals likely to be in short supply and rare minerals for which demand is expected to increase, with particular reference to the possibilities of finding these deposits in the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, seventh session, 1968.

Project aim:

Promotion of exploration for and development of minerals that are likely to be in short supply in the ECAFE region.

Related programmes:

UNIDO studies; Lead and Zinc Expert Group meeting on "Recent technological development in lead and zinc production and their significance to developing countries".

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Based on available information, to draw continuous attention of the member countries to the world demand and supply situation of those significant metallic minerals likely to be in short supply, and those rare minerals the demand for which is expected to increase in order to help them in planning future exploration programmes and to consider the utilization of substitute minerals, if required;

(ii) Seek co-operation of national and international organizations concerned and to collect relevant information from them to distribute to appropriate national authorities of member countries;

(iii) Present a progress report to the next session of the Sub-Committee, which would include a bibliography of relevant publications and a list of organizations from which information on the subject may be obtained.

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

To convene meetings of groups of experts on specific mineral commodities, as required.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

IC5: 3.2-6.4 *Mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry with particular reference to the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

²³ This sub-project was undertaken but not effectively for want of additional man-months.

Project aim:

Promotion of exploration for and development of mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

- (i) To establish a regional panel of experts consisting of a group of specialists in different fields, to be attached to the ECAFE secretariat to assist member countries for guidance on the survey and evaluation of deposits of mineral raw materials for fertilizers on request;

(ii) To assist member countries for test analyses of ore samples on request;

(iii) Promotion of on-the-job training of technical personnel from the ECAFE region in industrialized countries within and outside the region.

Related programmes:

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

- (i) To organize a study tour of major deposits of fertilizer minerals in industrialized countries within and outside the region (1971-72).

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

IC5: 3.2-6.5 *Mining legislation and administration*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To compile, develop and disseminate information on mining legislation and administration.

Work content:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To bring up-to-date and publish information on the current status of mining legislation in the ECAFE region.

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

To organize a seminar on 1969 on mining legislation and administration.

Related programmes:

ECA project: "Symposium on mining policy and legislation".

6. Housing, building and physical planning

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC6: 3.1-7.1 *Housing and related community facilities : urban and town development; town and country planning*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote housing, urban and rural developments and related community facilities.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Advisory and consultative services on request by member Governments, on problems in the field of housing, building and planning.

(b) Studies:

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) A study tour on the financing of housing and urban development (1970) in Denmark;

- (ii) Conference on housing policies, programmes and administration (1971).

Related programmes:

A study on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region to be undertaken in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, India /Project IC6: 3.1-7.2 (b)/. International Housing Year (project of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, fourth session). Similar projects have been financed from the Danish special contribution for other developing areas of the world (work programme approved by the 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, the ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, Centre for Housing, Building and Planning).

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

- (f) An *ad hoc* group of experts meeting on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region (1969).

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC6: 3.1-7.2 *Regional Housing Centres*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 at New Delhi, India, and at Bandung, Indonesia in their various projects and activities so as to strengthen the regional character of the two Centres and also to enable countries in the region to derive maximum benefit from them.

(b) Studies:

Housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region, in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, India.

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

(i) Workshop for liaison officers of the Regional Housing Centres to improve the working relationship between the liaison officers of the countries in the region and the Regional Housing Centres and promote the two-way flow of information:

(ii) Training courses for housing officials on:

- (1) Productivity in the building industry (1970);
- (2) Housing management and welfare (1970);
- (3) Sociological and economic aspects of housing (1969);
- (4) Housing and building statistics (1969).

(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:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 change 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 standards for building materials and codes of practice for the construction industry;

(iv) To establish a system of technical correspondents for the building industry in the countries of the ECAFE region for the promotion of the industrialization of building.

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

(f) (i) To organize an *ad hoc* group of experts meeting on the planning for and programming of the construction industry (1969-70);

(f) (ii) To convene a regional meeting of directors of building materials and development research institutions and recommend ways of avoiding duplication of efforts by several countries in their search for solutions to similar problems and to work out details for the exchange of information on a continuous and systematic basis (1970-71);

(f) (iii) To convene a roving seminar on standardization and modular co-ordination (1969);

(f) (iv) To convene a meeting of an *ad hoc* group of experts to survey the existing fire testing and research facilities in the region and suggest ways and means of utilizing them for the benefit of the region (1971-72);

(v) To conduct an intensive survey on the species of available bamboo in the region and to convene a seminar on bamboo as a building material (1970-71).

Related programmes:

IC2: 3.1-1.4 and AIDC work programme relating to industrialization.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) 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;

(ii) A study on the consumption norms for building materials for various types of construction and construction as a percentage of outlay on various sectors of development;

(iii) Preparation of a catalogue of building research projects in progress in the region and an inventory of pilot plants in this field.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

IC6: 3.1-7.4 *Urban and regional development*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

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 and provide fellowships in comprehensive regional planning in collaboration with the Japan-United Nations Centre for Research and Training at Nagoya, Japan, and OTC.

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake a survey of existing physical planning organizations in the countries of the region;

(ii) To undertake a survey of existing planning laws in the countries of the ECAFE region;

(iii) To undertake a study of urban land use policies and land control measures in the ECAFE region.

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

(t) An *ad hoc* group of experts to undertake a survey of the facilities for education, training and research in urban and regional planning (1969).

Related programmes:

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 Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX).

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

An *ad hoc* group of experts on guidelines on industrial location and on urban and regional planning (1969); 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.

(t)

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Development of transport

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-1.1 *General transport, planning and co-ordination of transport and communications development*
(s)

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

(i) Review of programmes and policies in the field of transport and communications, and promotion of regional co-operation;

(ii) Periodic review of governmental co-ordination policies.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake specific studies on promoting regional and sub-regional co-operation for accelerated development of transport and communication facilities.

(ii) To initiate action, if necessary, in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies for general studies, on commodity flows as affecting transport and on problems of transportation of specific commodities such as agricultural products, etc.

(iii) Periodic reviews of governmental policies on co-ordination of transport.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) General transport problems, railways, highways and highway transport; water transport; ports, coastal shipping; inter-island communications; pipelines, tourism; facilitation of international traffic and telecommunications;

(ii) Training and research facilities in the transport and communications field both within and outside the region;

(iii) Library and transport documentary film services;

(iv) Compilation, printing and publication of the *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*.

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

Annual meetings of the Transport and Communications Committee.

Related programmes:

Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming IA2: 3.1-1.3 - Application of science and technology to development (Industries and Natural Resources Division).

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources:

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To render advisory services (technical and economic) on specific transport problems to countries of the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Current scientific and technological developments in the field of transport and communications development.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-1.2 *Promotion of tourism*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Promoting tourism and regular review of current trends and developments for facilitating regional action.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the possibility of establishing regional training centres for personnel engaged in the tourist industry and allied services; training in the hotel industry;

(ii) Possibilities of exchange of personnel between more developed countries of the region and others for the purpose of training;

(iii) Possibilities of expanding national and regional training centres for undertaking advanced studies in the touristic field including documentation, services.

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

Convening seminars at regular intervals to consider various problems affecting tourism.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with United Nations Headquarters, IUOTO, UNCTAD, and the regional economic commissions for developing joint action programmes.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To render technical advisory services to countries upon request, on specific tourism development problems; and the reactivation of the Advisory Group on Tourist Potential and Facilities.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-1.3 *Facilitation of international traffic*
(s,t)

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments;

(i) To assist Governments, upon request, in establishing national facilitation committees;

(ii) To assist with institutional arrangements for ratification/acceding and/or implementation of existing international conventions and agreements relative to facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport; standardization of documentation, international insurance.

(b) Studies:

(i) To draft recommendations for consideration by appropriate bodies on the design of simplified and standardized forms, preferably in the form of aligned series;

(ii) 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) Collection and dissemination of information:²⁴

To collect, evaluate and disseminate information on all aspects of international traffic, such as health, customs, immigration, exchange control, documentation and related matters.

²⁴ Also related activities under ID1: 4.1-1.1.

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

Convening, when necessary, *ad hoc* working parties of experts to study specific facilitation problems.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with IMCO, ICAO, WHO, Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), IATA, OTA, IUOTO, UNESCO and UNCTAD.

Co-operation with the International Trade Division, Asian Highway TTB and the Mekong Committee.

Projects: ID1: 4.1-2.1
ID1: 4.1-4.2
ID1: 4.1-3.1
ID1: 4.1-3.2

The related work programmes of other regional economic commissions.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To render technical advisory services on specific facilitation measures to countries, upon request.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-2.1 *International highways and highway transport*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Promoting development of international road goods and passenger transport within the ECAFE region and co-operation with the Asian Highway TTB.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In co-operation with TTB, to render assistance to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee in matters pertaining to that project;

(ii) Rendering technical assistance to the executing agency of the Asian Highway project;

(iii) Assistance to Governments, on request, in the development of international road transport in the region;

(iv) Promoting the ratification of or adherence to the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals.

(b) Studies:

To study the possibilities of achieving regional uniformity in the rules and regula-

tions of road traffic, road signs and signals and technical requirements for vehicles, with a view to preparing regional agreements supplementing the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To collect data and statistics on international roads and road transport:

(ii) To co-operate with TTB in the supply of data on roads and road transport statistics and of studies of the region affecting Asian Highway countries for implementation by TTB.

Related programmes:

To co-operate with TTB in all its technical activities concerning transport and communications which include matters for which ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies are responsible. Facilitation of International Traffic - Project ID1: 4.1-1.3. Trans-Asian Railway Network - Project ID1: 4.1-4.2.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To undertake studies of international road transport and traffic and to evolve short- and long-term measures required for the development and promotion of intra- and inter-regional and international road goods and passenger transport in an integrated, efficient and economic inter-modal transportation system.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-2.2 *Highways and highway transport*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote highways and highway transport in the region and to improve the techniques of road engineering.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To advise, upon request, on matters relating to all aspects of highway engineering and highway transport.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies on road transport co-operatives and measures for their promotion in the ECAFE region;

(ii) Preliminary study of the feasibility of establishing a regional pool of specialized

and expensive road building equipment and machinery;

(iii) Broadening the coverage of basic statistics on road and road transport in order to provide the data required by the national highway authorities and transport planners of the region;

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of basic highway and highway transport statistics and information on new highway engineering techniques.

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

Convening of a seminar on techniques and economical methods of highway construction and maintenance.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union, International Union of Public Transport and Permanent International Association of Road Congresses; and relevant programmes of other regional economic commissions.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies on the relationship between varying traffic densities and the optimum thickness of pavement;

(ii) Studies on the possibility of achieving better utilization of road facilities for more efficient operation of road transport, including promotion of low-cost multi-purpose motor vehicles for rural areas and equipment of animal-drawn carts.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-3.1 *Improvement and development of water transport*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Improvement and development of water transport, mechanization of country craft, improved design of tugs and barges and promotion of regional co-operation in this sector.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance, upon request, to countries in the field of water transport taking into account the possibility of a regionally co-ordinated approach;

(ii) Mekong river basin - assisting and advising, upon request, the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to navigation;

(iii) Assistance in setting up a demonstration pilot project for modernization and mechanization of country craft, preferably of indigenous construction and material, and evaluating the technical and economic results thereof;

(iv) Assist, upon request, the developing countries on the problems of applied and operational research in the field of inland waterways and inland water transport;

(v) Assist in surveys and pre-investment studies for inland water transport and related projects in a comprehensive transportation system of a country or a number of countries;

(vi) To assist in promoting the setting up of institutional support for such regional or sub-regional co-operation and for facilitating the exchange of information and missions between organizations active in the field.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies relating to navigable waterways to encourage their efficient utilization, and of ancillary installations and services to ensure their maintenance and development for free flow of national and international traffic;

(ii) Region-wide studies to assess navigational potential and to develop the facilities of inland waterway systems with special reference to regional and sub-regional action, in cases where rivers either connect or separate countries;

(iii) Studies of design, modernization and mechanization of country craft, and the possibility of local manufacture;

(iv) Studies of improved design of tugs and barges and methods of towage for inland waterways and along coasts including standardization of new designs of craft and equipment;

(v) To review various statistical series proposed or used for water transport or port operations with a view to recommending further action for improving methods of compilation, analysis and interpretation and for broadening their scope.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information on methods of river and canal improvements for navigation and on design of craft and technological development.

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

To convene regional seminars, working groups, etc. for studying specific subjects of regional or sub-regional significance.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation, hydraulic studies and other projects. Co-operation with IMCO.

ID1: 4.1-3.2 *Port development and operations*
(s,t)

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To improve port efficiency in order to achieve reduction in turn-round time of ships in deep sea, coastal and inland ports and to promote regional and sub-regional co-operation.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To advise, upon request, in matters concerning port development and operations including follow-up action on recommendations of survey missions, seminars, expert working groups, etc.;

(ii) Promotion of training in port operations and management in co-ordination with other agencies including the ILO and IMCO, and proposal for up-grading national training institutions;

(iii) Arrange inter-port exchanges of personnel for purposes of training;

(iv) Improvement in the shipping and handling of forest products in conjunction with FAO.

(b) Studies:

Studies of selected ports of the region with a view to improving their over-all efficiency. Co-operation with interested organizations and agencies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Establishment of regional port information and advisory services for collection, evaluation and dissemination of information regarding port development, operations and management.

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

Convening of regional seminars on port development and operations in co-operation with interested organizations, and other meetings including expert working groups.

Related programmes:

Studies of FAO, IAPH, ICHCA, IMCO, UNCTAD, ECAFE Shipping Information and Advisory Centre and International Trade Division, ECAFE.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Studies and evaluation of the latest trends in handling of cargo in ports, including techno-economic operational and administrative aspects of their application in the region. Possibilities of standardization of ports and cargo handling equipment and of introducing unitized methods of cargo handling in inter-modal traffic and studies of techno-economic and related aspects.²⁵

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID1: 4.1-3.3 *Development and improvement of coastal shipping and inter-island communications*
(s,t)

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Improvement and development of coastal and inter-island shipping, including techno-economic aspects and its relation with 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:

(i) Country studies: To determine the present status of coastal and inter-island shipping and identify current problems - administrative, technical and financial - needing urgent attention in the developing maritime countries of the region;

(ii) Route study: To study the technical, economic and legal aspects of coastal shipping services with a view to evolving a scheme for integrating the coastal shipping services of adjacent developing countries to subserve their common interest in intra-regional trade;

(iii) Packaging study: To study and examine the methods of packaging of goods for coastal transport used in the developing countries, with a view to evolving a scheme for phased introduction of integrated unit load system.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of coastal shipping intelligence.

²⁵ In view of the specialized knowledge needed for a proper evaluation of the latest techniques in cargo handling, cannot be fully implemented.

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

Convening of an *ad hoc* working group of experts on coastal shipping and inter-island communications, as and when necessary, to advise the secretariat on the problems of coastal shipping and inter-island communications.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with Committee on Trade regarding ocean shipping and ocean freight rates. Project IA6: 2.1-0.7 and ID1: 4.1-4.2.

ID1: 4.1-4.1 *Regional railway training and research*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To co-ordinate railway research on problems studied within and outside the region and to assist in training programmes.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To 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 the allocation of priorities to the research institutions;

(iii) To liaise with the training and research institutions of India, Japan, Pakistan and the USSR, the UIC, the Association of American Railroads (AAR) and the Australian-New Zealand Railways (ANZR) on the dissemination of results to railway administrations;

(iv) Collection and disseminating of information of training and training facilities both within and outside the region.

(b) Studies:

Continuing review and evaluation of results of research and investigations on a world-wide basis for dissemination of information of interest to railways.

Related programmes:

Programmes of the training and research centres in India, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, UIC, AAR and ANZR.

**ID1: 4.1-4.2 *Trains-Asian railway network*
(s,t)**

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To co-ordinate feasibility studies and projects for regional and international rail linkage.

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 neighbouring countries;

(ii) To assist in co-ordinating and carrying out offers by countries to survey the economic and technical feasibility of standardization with the long-term object of linking up existing railway networks of the region.

(b) Studies:

Studies of technical, administrative and economic problems relating to the improvement of sub-standard sections, construction of the missing links and the development of the over-all network.

Related programmes:

Co-operation and assistance in the studies of technical and economic problems of international transport by ECA, ECE, UIC and the Organization for the Collaboration of Railways (OSZHD).

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

ID1: 4.2-2.3 *Highway traffic surveys and traffic projections*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To promote highway traffic engineering in all its aspects so as to achieve safe, efficient and economic movement of persons and goods.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To render advisory services in the field of traffic engineering and highway safety for the purpose of developing sound highway safety programmes and modern traffic engineering methods on a national basis.

(ii) To ensure the optimum and safe utilization of highway capacity through appropriate traffic control devices and other technical aids.

(b) Studies:

To prepare standard instructional manuals on:

(i) Traffic surveys describing methods and techniques used in traffic surveys and investigations and methods of processing the data and analysing the results;

(ii) Traffic projections describing methods of surveys and investigations used in projecting the volume and characteristics of traffic for planning future traffic facilities.

ID1: 4.2-2.4 *Study of urban traffic and transportation problems*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1969; Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To indicate ways and means of meeting the travel demand resulting from the massive shift from rural areas to towns and cities and the natural growth of population.

Work content:

(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, mass transportation problems and interrelation between town planning, traffic engineering and transport planning.

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

Convening of a seminar on urban transportation.

Related programmes:

ECAFE project IC6: 3.1-7.4 - Urban and regional development, co-operation with the International Union of Public Transport, International Road Transport Union and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Social Development Division (United Nations).

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Advisory services on urban transportation for in-service guidance.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

ID1: 4.2-3.4 *Hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, (s,t) waterways, estuaries and coasts*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Hydraulic investigations of waterways, estuaries and ports, leading to national and regional programmes for improvement of dredging facilities.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Assisting Governments in the establishment and expansion of hydraulic laboratory

facilities for national, sub-regional and regional use.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study methods for hydraulic investigations of waterways, estuaries and ports, including techniques of using radio-isotopes and activation analysis;

(ii) To study the feasibility of establishing 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.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the national hydraulic laboratories at Poona, India, and Tokyo, Japan.

ID1: 4.2-4.3 *Study of computers and introduction of cybernetics for railway operation and management*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Assistance to railways of the region in introducing computerization in railway management and 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 the operating efficiency of railway management, data processing, accounting, workshop management, evaluation of information and movement of trains, etc.

Related programmes:

Work programme of the International Cybernetics Institute (Brussels); work arising from the Symposium on Cybernetics.

ID1: 4.2-4.4 *Transportation by unitized loads*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To assist railway administrations in developing unitized methods of cargo handling.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Assisting Governments upon request with regard to programmes for developing unitized

methods of cargo handling such as containers, palletization, piggy back, roll-on and roll-off and other modern techniques.

(b) Studies:

Collection, analysis and evaluation of data relating to the development of transportation by unitized methods and study of methods of implementing the adoption of unitized systems of cargo handling.

Related programmes:

Work of the International Container Bureau.

ID1: 4.2-4.5 *Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power and of track construction and maintenance*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Assistance to railways on problems of motive power, track construction and maintenance.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance to Governments, upon request, with regard to studies on the techno-economic aspects of motive power for making investment decisions, choice of equipment and other aspects;

(ii) Assistance to railway administrations upon request regarding introduction of modern methods of track construction and maintenance, including mechanization and welding techniques.

(b) Studies:

(i) Techno-economic studies on the use of diesel and electric traction; fixed installations;

(ii) Studies of locomotive operation and maintenance practices for improving techniques, including collection of technical data on current development;

(iii) Studies of modern methods and techniques of track construction and maintenance.

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

(i) Convening of working parties of track engineers and locomotive engineers. Co-operation of OTC to be sought.

Related programmes:

Co-operation in the technical studies of UIC, AAR and ANZR.

2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunications.

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID2: 4.1-5.1 *Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and co-operation in implementing regional networks*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

(i) To carry out studies of the economic aspects of improvement, planning and development of national, regional and inter-regional telecommunication services, including methods of financing development;

(ii) To assist in the implementation of regional and sub-regional telecommunication networks within the framework of the Asian Plan to provide high quality, stable and broad-band services within the region and to achieve early inter-regional linkages utilizing current technological developments such as satellite communication systems;

(iii) To conduct, in co-operation with interested organizations and agencies, pre-feasibility surveys to evaluate the requirements for providing the missing links and for upgrading existing facilities to uniform accepted international standards laid down by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the Consultative Committee on International Radio (CCIR).

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To provide technical advisory services with regard to planning and development of national, sub-regional and regional telecommunication services, including financing aspects, and to assist in conducting pre-feasibility and feasibility studies with a view to providing missing links or up-grading sub-standard sections.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the economic aspects of improvements, planning and development of national telecommunication services (regional and inter-regional), including utilization of satellite communications;

(ii) Studies of methods of financing and rates of flow of investments to accelerate the development of telecommunication systems (national and regional);

(iii) Studies of radio and television broadcasting techniques for promoting national coverage and improvement of mass media;

(iv) To establish a team of experts to conduct regional and sub-regional pre-investment or pre-feasibility surveys for projects in co-operation with international

agencies and to make technical recommendations regarding provisional assemblies, upgrading of facilities and methods of financing and programming.

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

(i) Convening of the second session of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee;

(ii) Convening of regional or sub-regional *ad hoc* working parties to implement plans laid down by the CCITT/CCIR Plan Committees and to make recommendations for the early completion of regional and sub-regional networks.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with ITU.

4. Surveying and mapping

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

ID4: 3.1-8.1 *Regional geologic and specialized maps and related activities*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

Preparation of regional geologic and other related specialized maps for planning of mineral resources development programmes, 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 the expert working bodies of ECAFE, according to the following schedule:

(a) Regional geologic map: The first edition was published in 1959. A revised map is to be completed in 1969 and published in the same year or in 1970;

(b) Regional oil and natural gas map: The first edition was published in 1962. A revised map is to be completed in 1969 for printing in 1970;

(c) Mineral distribution map: The first edition was published in 1963. A revised map is to be completed in 1970 for publication in 1971;

(d) Regional tectonic map: Expected date of completion of draft, 1969; ready for printing in 1970;

(e) Regional metallogenic map: The draft to be completed in 1971, ready for printing in 1972;

(f) Regional gravity map: Compilation to begin in 1969 for completion by 1971, ready to be printed in 1972;

(g) Regional hydrogeologic map: Possible data for beginning of compilation, 1972. To be issued, if possible, in 1974 or 1975;

(ii) To consider the possibilities of preparing a regional geologic map at a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger;

(iii) To assist countries, on request, to conduct, joint geologic and related surveys of border areas with the co-operation of OTC or UNDP, or both;

(iv) To assist the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of the periodic Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

Related programmes:

ECE projects: "Common centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping"; "Comprehensive research centre in aerial surveys".

ID4: 3.1-8.2 *Off-shore prospecting for mineral resources: Committee for co-ordination of joint programmes*

Authority:

Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968. Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969;

Project aim:

To promote and assist prospecting for minerals on the marine shelves of the region.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist in arranging for the training of personnel for off-shore prospecting for mineral resources.

Related programmes:

United Nations Headquarters projects: "Off-shore Hydrocarbons"; "Mineral resources development - problems and policies".

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) ²⁶ To assist and advise countries of the region at their request in formulating off-shore geophysical and other survey projects in marine shelf areas;

²⁶ This sub-project was undertaken but not effectively for want of additional man-months.

(ii)²⁷ To establish and service, upon request, committees (one for the western Pacific and one for the Indian Ocean areas) for co-ordination of joint prospecting programmes for off-shore mineral resources, and to implement their recommendations.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

ID4: 3.2-8.3 *Specific geologic and prospecting problems relevant to the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-fifth session, 1969.

Project aim:

To investigate geologic problems particularly relevant to ECAFE countries in the search for and development of mineral, energy and ground water resources.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To review the status of development in the field of engineering geology in member countries of the region, to assist them in arranging training and research facilities and to help them in obtaining laboratory equipment where required.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information on geothermal resources.

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

(i) To convene in 1969, in conjunction with the Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, an expert working group to consider the standardization of stratigraphic nomenclature and correlation of sedimentary rocks of late palaeozoic, mesozoic and cenozoic age in the region;

(ii) To organize, in 1970, a study tour to the Soviet Union, to study modern drilling methods and techniques employed in that country in exploration and evaluation of mineral deposits. The study tour may be preceded by a seminar on drilling methods and equipment for exploration and evaluation of mineral resources;

(s) (iii) To organize, in 1970, in co-operation with UNESCO, a second seminar on geochemical prospecting methods and techniques applicable in both dry and humid zones of the ECAFE region. Consideration to be given to possible offers of host facilities from India and the Soviet Union;

(t) (iv) To convene a seminar on hydro-geologic methods and techniques in 1970;

(v) To organize a seminar on new methods and techniques in integrated surveys and prospecting, and their applicability in member countries of the region (1971).

Related programmes:

ECA project on promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy.

Group III. Projects or components of projects to be undertaken subject to availability of resources

Work content:

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

(i) To convene an expert group meeting on methods of investigation and exploration for sources of geothermal energy (1971-72);

(s) (ii) To assist UNESCO with the organization of a seminar on engineering geology to be held in 1970 in relation to a seminar on tropical weathering in 1970, and also a seminar on engineering geology at a later date.

Group II. Short-term projects of high priority

ID4: 3.2-8.4 *Planning and formulation of geologic survey programmes*

Authority:

Working Party of Senior Geologists, seventh session, 1968.

Project aim:

Formulation of long-range programmes, for implementation by the secretariat, to assist member countries in their national geological survey and prospecting activities.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments and
(b) Studies:

(i) To obtain from member countries of the region their proposed national programmes in the field of geological survey and prospecting in the next five to ten years; to study their requirements; to suggest improvements; and to render assistance if required;

(ii) To study the possibilities of strengthening and expanding national geological survey organizations for regional use in specific aspects of research and training.

Related programmes:

Secretary-General's proposal for a five-year survey programme of natural resources and World Plan for Action as recommended by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

²⁷ This sub-project was undertaken but not effectively for want of additional man-months.

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III. LIST OF 1969 CATEGORY I REGIONAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation

| | |
|--------------|--|
| IA1: 1.1-1.2 | Regional adviser on public finance |
| IC3: 3.1-5.1 | Regional adviser on trade in petroleum |
| IA2: 1.1-2.1 | Regional adviser on economic development |
| IA2: 1.1-2.1 | Regional adviser on project formulation and evaluation |
| ID4: 3.1-8.2 | Regional adviser on mineral prospecting in off-shore areas (geophysics, geology) |
| IA2: 5.1-0.1 | Regional adviser on water resources |
| IA5: 9.1-0.2 | Regional adviser on economic statistics |

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| IA5: 9.1-0.4 | Regional adviser on sampling and training | ID1: 4.1-1.3 | Consultant on facilitation of international traffic |
| IA5: 9.1-0.6 | Regional adviser on data processing | IB6: 6.2-0.7 | Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on the Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East |
| IA5: 9.1-0.2 | Regional adviser on demographic and social statistics | IA5: 9.1-0.2 | Seminar on Statistics for Planning (USSR) |
| IA6: 2.1-0.7 | Regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates | IA5: 9.1-0.2 | Working Group on Household Sector Accounts |
| ID1: 4.1-3.2 | Regional adviser on port development | IA2: 7.1-0.2 | ECAFE/FAO Working Group on National Agricultural Development Plans |
| ID1: 4.1-4.2 | Regional adviser on railway network | IC4: 5.1-0.4 | Regional and Sub-regional Hydraulic Laboratories |
| IA6: 2.1-0.5 | Regional adviser on customs | IC6: 3.1-7.4 | Research and Training Programme in Regional Development Fellowships (Chubu, Japan) |
| IB4: 6.1-0.5 | AFE Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Director) | IA6: 2.1-0.8 | Trade Promotion Training Course fellowships |
| IA1: 6.1-0.2 | Regional adviser on general demography | IA2: 3.1-1.3 | Seminar on Aerial and Satellite Photography Survey Methods |
| IA2: 6.1-0.4 | Regional adviser on population policies | IA2: 6.1-0.4 | Training Course on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes |
| IA2: 6.1-0.3 | Regional adviser on social development | IA3: 8.1-0.1 | Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators |
| IB6: 6.1-0.6 | Regional adviser on social work and community development | | |
| IA3: 8.1-0.1 | Regional adviser on public administration (two) | | |
| IA3: 8.1-0.1 | Seminar on Assistance for Administrative Reforms | | |
| IC6: 3.1-7.4 | Research and Training Programme in Regional Development, Chubu, Japan (Lecturer) | | |

United Nations: UNDP/TA

| | |
|--------------|---|
| IA2: 1.1-2.2 | Expert Group on Programming Techniques (preparatory work) |
| IA2: 1.1-2.3 | Working Group on Regional Plan Harmonization |
| IC4: 5.1-0.3 | Joint ECAFE/WMO Typhoon and Cyclone Damage Control (Hydrologist) |
| IC4: 5.1-0.3 | Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas |
| IC3: 3.1-5.1 | Fourth Symposium on Development of Petroleum Resources in Asia and the Far East |

UNIDO Regular Programme

| | |
|--------------|---|
| IC2: 3.1-1.6 | Regional adviser on industrial standardization |
| IC2: 3.1-3.2 | Regional adviser on engineering projects |
| IA2: 3.1-1.2 | Regional adviser on oils and fats industries |
| IA1: 3.2-1.1 | Regional adviser on industrial economics |
| IA2: 3.1-1.2 | Regional adviser on fertilizer industries (two posts) |

UNIDO: UNDP/TA

| | |
|--------------|---|
| IA2: 3.1-1.2 | Regional Seminar on Agricultural Chemicals (additional projects to be approved by the Industrial Development Board) |
|--------------|---|

IV. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

May 1969 - April 1970

A = Statutory Bodies: Conferences, Committees, Sub-Committees, Working Parties, etc.

B = *Ad hoc* meetings, regional seminars and symposia or Technical Assistance Projects.

C = Special Regional Projects: Mekong Committee,* Asian Institute, Asian Industrial Development Council, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, etc.

D = A list of non-meeting sessions, which constitute category D, is annexed to this document.

t = Technical Assistance Project.

| Serial No. | Category and title | | | Date | Venue |
|------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| | A | B | C | | |
| 1 | | | Asian Standards Advisory Committee (second session) | Mon 5 - Mon 12 May 69 | Bangkok |
| 2 | | | Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (sixth session) | Tue 13 - Tue 27 May 69 | Bangkok |
| 3 | Conference of Asian Statisticians (ninth session) | | | Mon 2 - Fri 13 June 69 | Bangkok |
| 4 | Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (ninth session) | | | Tue 17 - Mon 23 June 69 | Bangkok |
| 5 | | Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on the Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East (t) | | Tue 1 July - Sat 12 July 69 | Manila |
| 6 | | Seminar on Assistance for Administrative Reforms (t) | | Tue 24 June - Tue 1 July 69 | Bangkok |
| 7 | Advisory Committee on Regional Housing Centres (sixth session) and Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (ninth session) | | | Mon 30 June - Wed 9 July 69 | Bangkok |
| 8 | Working Party on Customs Administration (fifth session) | | | Mon 4 - Mon 11 Aug 69 | Bangkok |
| 9 | | Seminar on Price Statistics | | Last quarter of 1969 | Copenhagen |
| 10 | | | Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning | Thu 28 - Fri 29 Aug 69 | Bangkok |
| 11 | | | Mekong Committee, 42nd session (special) (along with the Committee's Advisory Board Meeting)** | Mon 1 - Fri 12 Sep 69 | Open |
| 12 | | | Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fifth session) (along with the Committee's Advisory Board Meeting) | Mon 1 - Sat 6 Sep 69 | Open |

* Only the full sessions of the Mekong Committee are included in the calendar; other meetings such as study tours and technical discussion seminars are listed in category D.

** The Advisory Board Meeting will be held from Mon 1 to Tue 9 Sep at Bangkok.

| Serial No. | Category and title | | | Date | Venue |
|------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----------|
| | A | B | C | | |
| 13 | | Regional Seminar on Statistics for Planning (t) | | Thu 4 - Thu 25 Sep 69 | Moscow |
| 14 | | Inter-regional Seminar on Perspectives and Planning for the Second Development Decade | | Mon 15 - Tue 30 Sep 69 | Bangkok |
| 15 | Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks (ninth series)* | | | Wed 1 - Fri 10 Oct 69 | Tehran |
| 16 | | Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas (followed by Study Tour) (t) | | Tue 4 - Sun 23 Nov 69 | Tokyo |
| 17 | | Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration | | Thu 16 - Thu 23 Oct 69 | Manila |
| 18 | | Regional Seminar on Agricultural Chemicals | | Tue 21 - Tue 28 Oct 69 | Bangkok |
| 19 | | Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (t) | | Mon 27 Oct - Mon 10 Nov 69 | Canberra |
| 20 | | Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators (t) | | Wed 29 Oct - Thu 6 Nov 69 | Bangkok |
| 21 | | Railway Sub-Committee (tenth session) to be preceded by Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee and followed by Meeting of Experts on Trans-Asian Railways | | Thu 13 - Fri 21 Nov 69 | New Delhi |
| 22 | | Seminar on Aerial and Satellite Photography Survey Methods (t) | | Sat 15 Nov - Mon 15 Dec 69 | Manila |
| 23 | | Sub-regional Consultations on Plan Harmonization in Rice (t) | | Mon 17 Nov - Mon 1 Dec 69 | Bangkok |
| 24 | | Regional Seminar on Promotion of Tourism | | Nov 69 | Open |
| 25 | | | Typhoon Committee (second session) | Mon 1 - Mon 8 Dec 69 | Manila |
| 26 | Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (eighth session) | | | Tue 16 - Tue 23 Dec 69 | Bangkok |
| 27 | | | Advisory Council for Industrial Research (third session) | Mon 5 - Wed 14 Jan 70 | Bangkok |
| 28 | | | Asian Industrial Development Council (fifth session) | Thu 15 - Wed 21 Jan 70 | Bangkok |
| 29 | Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-second session) | | | Thu 22 - Thu 29 Jan 70 | Bangkok |
| 30 | Committee on Trade (thirteenth session) | | | Mon 2 - Wed 11 Feb 70 | Bangkok |
| 31 | Transport and Communications Committee (eighteenth session) | | | Mon 16 - Thu 24 Feb 70 | Bangkok |
| 32 | Commission (twenty-sixth session) | | Mekong Committee 44th session (Plenary) | Apr 70 | Kabul |

* The Second Asian International Trade Fair will be held from Sun 5 to Fri 24 October 1969 at Tehran, Iran.

ANNEX

The following is a list of non-meeting sessions, which involve either the participation of persons invited in an expert capacity in technical studies, etc., or of government officials selected to attend training courses, study tours, etc.:

| <i>Serial No.</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Venue</i> |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Railway Diesel Traction | Mon 5 May - Sat 31 May 69 | France |
| 2 | Working Group on Projection of Population for Sub-National Areas | Wed 14 - Fri 23 May 69 | Bangkok |
| 3 | Tenth Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development | Thu 15 - Fri 16 May 69 | Bangkok |
| 4 | Training Course on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (t) | Mon 24 Nov - Fri 12 Dec 69 | Bangkok |
| 5 | Study Tour together with Mekong Committee, 40th session (Special)* | Tue 22 July - Tue 5 Aug 69 | - |
| 6 | Fifth Economic and Social Seminar (Legal and Institutional Aspects of Mainstream Projects) together with Mekong Committee, 41st session (Special)** | Mon 25 - Fri 29 Aug 69 | Bangkok |
| 7 | Training Course for the Study of Internal Taxes and Price Structures and Import Policies in Developed Countries | Thu 5 - Thu 25 Sep 69 | Bangkok |
| 8 | Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Railway Planning | Thu 11 - Tue 23 Sep 69 | Federal Republic of Germany |
| 9 | Seventh Expert Group on Programming Techniques | Wed 1 - Sat 18 Oct 69 | Bangkok |
| 10 | ECAFE/FAO Expert Group Meeting on Regional Implications of National Agricultural Development Plans (t) | Tue 21 - Fri 31 Oct 69 | Bangkok |
| 11 | Regional Seminar and Study Tour on Export Promotion*** | Tue 4 Nov - Sat 29 Nov 69 | Open |
| 12 | Working Group on Personnel and Training Aspects of Family Planning Programme | Mon 17 - Fri 28 Nov 69 | Bangkok |
| 13 | Third Engineering Seminar together with Mekong Committee, 43rd session (Special)** | Mon 24 - Sat 29 Nov 69 | Vientiane |
| 14 | Fifth Working Group on National Accounts: Household Sector Statistics (t) | Mon 1 - Thu 11 Dec 69 | Bangkok |
| 15 | Meeting of Expert Consultants on Payments Arrangements and Trade Liberalization | Mon 8 - Wed 17 Dec 69 | Bangkok |
| 16 | Training Course for Asian Engineers on the Application of Electronic Computers for Power System Planning and Development and Load Despatching Techniques | (4 weeks) 1969 | Bombay |
| 17 | Training Course on Shipping Economics and Administrative Policies | Mon 5 - Mon 19 Jan 70 | Bangkok |
| 18 | Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian Population Conference | Mon 19 - Fri 23 Jan 70 | Bangkok |

* A half-day Committee meeting, during or at the end of the study tour.

** A half-day Committee meeting, to consider the recommendations of the Seminar.

*** The financing and servicing of the Seminar are the sole responsibility of the German Foundation for Developing Countries.

SUMMARY OF WORK PROGRAMME (1969/70) AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

| Project No. | Title | Action | Related ECAFE Divisions/other agencies, etc. | Professional Man-months | | Source | Additional work load (i) Proj. nos. or sub-nos. (ii) Main areas (8) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | Actual | Minimum additional required | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNIT | | | | | | | |
| IA3: 8.1-0.2 | Technical Assistance programming and implementation | Seminar on implementation and related aspects of technical assistance | UNDP,OTC and UNITAR | - | 6 | C.F. | IA3: 8.1-0.2 (d) |
| Total | | | | - | 6 | | |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME | | | | | | | |
| IA3: 8.1-0.1 | Public administration and national development | Advisory services | | 12 | | OTC | |
| | | Preparation of studies and documentation; and servicing of meetings | | 8 | | OTC | |
| | | Inventory of training facilities and information on different administrative systems | | 4 | 12 | R.B. | |
| | | Total | | | | 24 | 12 |
| RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION | | | | | | | |
| IA1: 1.1-1.1 | Review of economic trends | <i>Economic Survey, 1969</i> | | 60 | 12 | R.B. C.F. | <i>Survey, 1969 - Study of short-term economic policy measures (meeting of senior economic advisers)</i> |
| IA1: 1.1-1.2 | Analysis of major economic problems | <i>Economic Survey, 1969</i> | | 60 | - | R.B. C.F. | |
| IA2: 1.1-2.1 | Economic development and planning | Evaluation of development performance - Committee for Development Planning | CDPPP * | 6 | - | R.B. C.F. X-B | |
| | | Study of planning techniques - Seminar on Development Problems | OTC | 6 | 6 | R.B. C.F. | More intensive study of planning techniques |
| | | Problems of annual planning | CDPPP | 6 | 6 | R.B. C.F. | Greater coverage of experience of annual planning |
| | | Asian Planners Conference | | 6 | 6 | R.B. C.F. | Strategy for the Second Development Decade |

* Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies.

Notes: R.B. = Regular Budget
C.F. = Consultant Fund
OTC = United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
X-B = Extra-Budgetary Source

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|----------------------|--|
| | | Development decade study- Inter-regional seminar | CDPPP | 6 | 6 | R.B. C.F. X-B. | |
| | | Project formulation and evaluation* | UNIDO OTC | - | - | | Project formula- tion and evalua- tion |
| IA2: 1.1-2.2 | Projections and programming for economic devel- opment | Sectoral output projections | CDPPP OTC | 6 | - | R.B. C.F. X-B | |
| | | Employment projections | CDPPP OTC | 6 | - | R.B. C.F. X-B | |
| | | Trade matrix analysis | Inter- national Trade Division | 12 | - | R.B. C.F. X-B | |
| | | Projections for regional plan harmonization | | 6 | 6 | R.B. C.F. X-B | Projections for ASEAN integra- tion study |
| IA2: 1.1-2.3 | Regional harmo- nization of na- tional plans | Harmonization studies on commodity basis (studies on rice and rubber, etc.) | OTC | 48 | 12 | R.B. C.F. X-B | Working group on rice in 1969, on rubber in 1970 |
| | | Integration study: ASEAN countries | CDPPP | 6 | 54 | R.B. C.F. X-B | ASEAN integration study |
| IA2: 1.1-2.5 | Strategy and tar- gets for the Second Develop- ment Decade | Identification of bottle- necks | CDPPP | 12 | - | R.B. C.F. X-B | |
| | | Examination of control figures | CDPPP | 6 | - | R.B. C.F. X-B | |
| | | Target setting for the re- gion | CDPPP | 12 | 6 | R.B. C.F. X-B | Setting of growth targets |
| Total | | | | 264 | 114 | | |

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|----|----|---------------------|-----|
| IA6: 2.1-0.1 | Review of devel- opments in trade, tariff and pay- ments policies | Preparation of documents for the Committee on Trade | Statistics Division, UNCTAD, ECE, ECA, ECLA, EEC, EFTA | 14 | - | R.B. C.F. | |
| IA6: 2.1-0.2 | Regional econo- mic co-operation | Studies and preparation for the meeting of government experts on regional pay- ments arrangements and trade liberalization and other follow-up action on intra-regional trade co- operation; Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks in 1969 | Statistics | 12 | 12 | R.B. C.F. OTC | (a) |

* Projects to be implemented if resources become available.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--|--|---|-----|-----|---------------------|--|
| IA6: 2.1-0.3 | Methods of expanding international trade | Studies on trade in selected commodities and capital goods; trade in petroleum and petroleum products; problems of transit trade of land-locked countries; and problems relating to the establishment of insurance and reinsurance pool in the region. | Statistics & Industry and Natural Resources Divisions, UNCTAD | 30 | 12 | R.B. C.F. | (b) (i); (ii); (iii) and (iv) |
| IA6: 2.1-0.4 | Commodity problems | Study of production and marketing problems of selected commodities of particular interest to region. | Statistics & Agriculture Divisions, FAO, UNCTAD | 3 | - | R.B. C.F. | |
| IA6: 2.1-0.5 | Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade | Follow-up action regarding acceptance and implementation of the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures. Survey of existing customs procedures; frontier formalities and facilities for transit trade of land-locked countries. Studies of customs documents, customs terminology, definition and classification. Preparation for the Working Party on Customs Administration to meet in August 1969. | Customs Cooperation Council, GATT, IATA, ICC, IUOTO | 3 | 12 | R.B. C.F. | (a) (i), (iii), (v) |
| IA6: 2.1-0.6 | Commercial arbitration facilities; ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration | Research on problems of commercial arbitration; collection and dissemination of information on existing commercial arbitration facilities and conciliation in countries of the ECAFE region; publication of ECAFE <i>News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration</i> . | UN Office of Legal Affairs, UNCITRAL | 4 | 12 | R.B. C.F. | Assistance to governments in the development of national facilities; implementation of a number of recommendations made by the ECAFE Conference on Commercial Arbitration held in January 1966 |
| IA6: 2.1-0.7 | Shipping and ocean freight rates; Centre for shipping information and Advisory Services | Study of ocean freight rates; review of measures taken by countries of the region to improve national shipping lines and existing training facilities; promote creation and operation of freight study units, consultation machinery for negotiations; pooling of shipping facilities; joint chartering companies and other measures aimed at rationalization of shipping services and ocean freight rates; assist in the development of a systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping; preparation for the second session of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates and organization of a training course on shipping economics and administrative policy to be held in 1970. | Statistics & Transport Divisions, UNCTAD | 18 | 12 | R.B. C.F. X-B | Organization of training courses and seminars; development of shipping statistics; and providing advisory services to the member Governments on request |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|---------------------|---|
| IA6: 2.1-0.8 | ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre | Preparation for training course for the study of internal taxes and price structures and import policies in developed countries; and for the seminar and study tour on export promotion to undertake market surveys and research in market potentials for specific products of interest to the region; to collate data on tariff and non-tariff barriers, compile lists of major exporters and importers and to assist Governments of member countries in organizing the Asian international trade fairs. | Statistics Division UNCTAD/ GATT International Trade Centre | 12 | 24 | R.B. C.F. X-B | Organization of training courses, seminars and symposium; undertake market surveys and research |
| Total | | | | 96 | 84 | | |

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|----|----|------|--|
| IA1: 3.2-1.1 | Industrial survey for regional co-operation | To undertake a long-term perspective study for regional co-operation | Research & Planning Div.; UNIDO; UNDP; ADB; FAO; ILO | 30 | - | | |
| IA2: 3.1-1.2 | Industrial development and planning | To assist countries on planning and development of industries through panels, boards and advisory bodies, etc. in selection, evaluation, and programming of projects and in the running of such enterprises. | Research & Planning Div.; UNIDO; UNDP; FAO; ILO | 24 | - | | |
| IC2: 3.1-1.7 | Planning and development of export industries | To review action taken by UNCTAD and developed countries pertaining to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures and assist in developing export-oriented manufacturing projects at the national, sub-regional and regional levels. | ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre; ITC-GATT/UNCTAD | 12 | - | | |
| IC2: 3.1-1.8 | Industrial investment promotion | To undertake studies relating to investment laws, flow of funds, incentives, etc.; to provide technical data on latest technological developments, patents and manufacturing processes; to compile directories of technical institutions and research institutions. | Research & Planning Div.; UNIDO; ADB; UNDP; FAO | 12 | 12 | R.B. | Studies on investment laws, flow-of-funds, incentives etc. of ECAFE developing countries |
| IA2: 3.1-1.3 | Application of science and technology to development | To study possibilities of implementing in the region recommendations concerning international action to avoid the impending protein crises and natural resources of developing countries; formulation of ECAFE regional plan component of the World Plan | Headquarters Div. of Science and Technology, Water Resources and Transport Divisions | 12 | 3 | C.F. | Study of possibilities of expanding protein production in ECAFE developing countries |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|------------------|--|--|---|-----|-----|------|--|
| | | of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development; act as a focal point and clearing house for technical information. | | | | | |
| IC2: 3.1-1.9 | Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development | To study, on request, technical and commercial feasibility of specific industrial projects. | UNIDO; ADB; UNDP; FAO; ILO; UNCTAD | 80 | - | | |
| IA2: 3.1-1.4 | Industrial research | To assist research institutes to achieve harmonization of research programmes, organize training for laboratory technicians, prepare inventory of training centres in the region, maintain directory of institutes of industrial research in ECAFE region, prepare directory of industrial research scientists in the region and publish newsletters on industrial research. | UNIDO; UNDP | 8 | 3 | C.F. | To make studies on development of industrial marketing and quality control services and organization of patent laws |
| IC2: 3.1-1.6 | Industrial standardization, patents, marketing and quality control | To assist member countries in establishment of new standards bodies, standardization programmes, training of standardization personnel and developing industrial marketing and quality control services; to promote organization of patent laws. | UNIDO; UNDP | 12 | | | |
| IC2: 3.1-1.10 | Development of industrial management techniques and productivity | To assist member Governments, on request, in establishing programmes and institutions for training of industrial management; investigating productivity status of industries of ECAFE developing countries. | Public Administration Div.; UNIDO; ILO; APO | - | 3 | C.F. | To make studies on productivity status of industries in ECAFE developing countries |
| ID4: 3.1-8.2 | Offshore Prospecting for Mineral Resources (CCOP) | To assist, on request, in formulating offshore geophysical and other survey projects, in establishment of committees for co-ordination of joint prospecting programmes for offshore mineral resources, in training of personnel for offshore prospecting for mineral resources. | Division of Industry and Natural Resources; UNDP | 12 | 12 | R.B. | To assist in the work of Committees for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting Programmes for Offshore Mineral Resources |
| IB2: 3.1-1.5 | Training of manpower for industrial and resources development | To co-ordinate in training programmes for petroleum resources, metals engineering, offshore prospecting, small industries; to assist countries, on request, in drawing up training programmes in industry and natural resources development such as standardization engineers, power plant management and maintenance, geochemical projects, etc. | UNIDO; ILO; APO | 6 | - | | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---|--|--|-----|-----|------|--|
| IC2: 3.1-3.1 | Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries | To undertake continuing study on iron and steel industry in ECAFE countries, periodical surveys on engineering industries, non-ferrous metal producing and fabricating industries in ECAFE region, and survey on existing standards for steel and selected engineering products and regional standard specifications. | UNIDO; Transport Div.; Water Resources; UNCTAD | 24 | | | |
| IC2: 3.1-3.2 | Technical and economic aspects of selected techniques in the iron, steel, and other metal and engineering industries of interest to ECAFE countries | Collection and dissemination of information on ore beneficiation, new processes on iron and steel and other metals, on manufacture of engineering products, electrodes and refractories, on foundry techniques and scrap collection and preparation; publish periodic <i>Metals and Engineering Bulletin</i> . | UNIDO | 12 | | | |
| IC2: 3.1-3.3 | Study of consumption trends and future demands for metals and their products | To undertake periodic studies on trends in consumption and demand for metals and metal components in ECAFE region, to review trends of consumption and demand for light engineering/assembly engineering goods in ECAFE region. | UNIDO | 6 | | | |
| IC2: 3.1-4.3 | Development of electrical manufacturing industries | To make studies on use of indigenous raw materials, development of national standards relating to electrical manufacturing industries: | UNIDO; ITO; UNESCO; Transport Div. | - | 3 | C.F. | To make studies on possibilities of using indigenous raw materials on manufacture of electric goods in ECAFE developing countries |
| IC2: 3.1-2.1 | Problems of development of small industries | To assist in preparation of small industries development programmes; to review existing facilities for training personnel for small industries; to investigate the feasibility of establishing an Asian institute for small industries management and consultancy training; to organize visits to industrial estates in countries of the region. | UNIDO; ILO; APO | 12 | 12 | R.B. | To make a study on existing facilities for training personnel for small industries and assist Governments, on request, in preparation of small industries development programmes of ECAFE developing countries; publish <i>Small Industry Bulletin</i> |
| IC2: 3.1-2.2 | Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale industries | To investigate the possibility of setting up a regional organization for co-ordination of development plans, diversification and specialization of production in small-scale industries sector. | UNIDO; ILO | 12 | - | | |
| IC3: 3.1-4.1 | Electric power development and planning | To provide, on request, advisory assistance to Governments on international exchange of electric power, establishing a regional power station, operation of | UN Resources & Transport Div.; IAEA | 28 | - | | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|---|
| | | high voltage AC - 500 kV and DC - 750 kV transmission lines, rural electrification, operation of large complex modern thermal power plants, operation of integrated power systems specifically to load despatch techniques and application of computer technology in power system engineering; to make studies on nuclear power, financial and taxation policies, distribution system, insulation co-ordination of power systems, review of the prevailing boiler codes in regional and non-regional countries, to publish a review and statistics of power development in the region, regional engineering atlas and to supply information to the countries, on request, on technical and economic aspects of engineering production, transmission, distribution and utilization. | | | | | |
| IC3: 3.1-4.2 | Energy Resources development | To provide advisory assistance to Governments on energy resources development, assist in energy surveys; to make studies on long-term energy balance and power requirements of the region and/or related sub-regions. | UN Resources & Transport Div.; UNDP | 5 | 6 | R.B. | To make studies on long-term energy balance and power requirements of the region and/or related sub-regions |
| IC5: 3.1-5.1 | Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East | To assist, on request, on development of petroleum and natural gas resources; compile and publish data on stratigraphic correlation between the sedimentary basins of ECAFE region. | UN Resources & Transport Div.; UNDP | 9 | 3 | C.F. | To compile data on stratigraphic correlation between the sedimentary basins of ECAFE region |
| IC5: 3.1-6.1 | Regional mining development review | To review current mining activities in ECAFE region, prepare and maintain mineral resources inventories on data codes and in computer memories, prepare and publish annual reviews of mining developments in ECAFE region. | UNDP; UN Resources & Transport Div. | 4 | | | |
| IC5: 3.1-6.2 | Methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals | To undertake studies on detrital heavy minerals, mineral extraction materials and mercury ore; on possibility of developing industries based on mineral resources in the region, including laterite and detrital heavy minerals in placer and beach sands, to disseminate information in new and improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction and of rational utilization and conservation of resources of minerals and on equipment used. | UNDP | 3 | | | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|---|
| IC5: 3.1-6.3 | Study of those metallic minerals likely to be in short supply and rare minerals for which demand is expected to increase, with particular reference to the possibilities of finding these deposits in the ECAFE region | Collect and disseminate information on world demand and supply situation of those metallic minerals likely to be in short supply, and those rare minerals the demand for which is expected to increase. | UNDP | 4 | 9 | C.F. | To make studies on world demand and supply situation of those metallic minerals likely to be in short supply and those rare minerals the demand for which is expected to increase |
| IC5: 3.2-6.4 | Mineral raw material resources for fertilizer industry with particular reference to the ECAFE region | Assist member Governments in establishing a regional panel of experts for guidance on survey and evaluation of deposits of mineral raw materials for fertilizers, on test analyses of ore samples, training of technical personnel. | UNDP | 4 | - | | |
| IC5: 3.2-6.5 | Mining legislation and administration | Collect and disseminate information on current status of mining legislation in ECAFE region. | UNDP; ECA; ECLA | 3 | | | |
| IC6: 3.1-7.1 | Housing and related community facilities; urban and rural development | Collect and disseminate information on results of research, experimentation and pilot projects for developing new or substitute building materials, or new construction techniques. | UNDP; CHDP | 18 | 3 | C.F. | To study on results of research experimentation and pilot projects for developing new or substitute building materials or new construction techniques |
| IC6: 3.1-7.2 | Regional Housing Centres | To strengthen the Regional Housing Centres and enable member Governments to derive maximum benefit from them; to make studies on housing and physical planning standards for the settlement of squatters in ECAFE region. | CHDP; UNIDO; UNDP | 6 | 3 | C.F. | To make studies on housing and physical planning standards for the settlement of squatters in ECAFE region |
| IC6: 3.1-7.3 | Building and building materials | To undertake a survey on the structure of building industry, review the development of modular co-ordination; to promote establishment of standards for building materials and codes of practice for construction industry; to survey and recommend standards for housing components in order to encourage their production in ECAFE region, to study on consumption norms for building materials; to prepare a catalogue of building research projects in progress in the region and an inventory of pilot plants in this field. | CHDP; UNIDO; UNDP | 6 | 3 | C.F. | To make survey and recommendations on standards for housing components and production of the same in this region |
| IC6: 3.1-7.4 | Urban and regional development | To render advisory services to ECAFE countries on urban and regional planning problems, organize a training course and provide | CHDP; UNDP | 6 | 3 | C.F. | To undertake a study of urban land use and land control measures in ECAFE region |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | fellowships in comprehensive regional planning. To survey existing physical planning organizations in ECAFE region, on existing planning laws, on urban land use policies and land control measures in ECAFE region. | | | | | |
| ID4: 3.1-8.1 | Regional geologic and specialized maps and related activities | To prepare, review, and revise regional maps such as Geologic Map, Oil and Natural Gas Map, Mineral Distribution Map, Regional Tectonic Map, Metallogenic Map, Gravity Map, Hydrologic Map; to assist countries, on request, to conduct joint geologic and related surveys of border areas and assist in preparation of periodic Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East. | UN Resources & Transport Div., UNDP | 12 | | | |
| ID4: 3.2-8.3 | Specific geologic and prospecting problems relevant to the ECAFE region | To review the status of development in the field of engineering geology; collect and disseminate information on geothermal resources. | UN Resources & Transport Div.; UNDP | 3 | | | |
| ID4: 3.2-8.4 | Planning and formulation of geologic survey programmes | To compile proposed national programmes in the field of geologic survey and prospecting; to study possibilities of strengthening and expanding national geological survey organizations. | -do- | 4 | | | |
| Total | | | | 389 | 78 | | |

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|----------------------|------|----|------|--|
| IA2: 5.1-0.1 | Planning and development of water resources | Short-term advisory services to Governments | | | | | |
| | | (1) Regional adviser | { UN Res. & Tr. Div. | | | | |
| | | (2) Regular staff | { Special Agencies | (12) | - | OTC | |
| | | ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group | { IAEA | 3 | - | R.B. | |
| | | | { UNDP | 4 | X* | R.B. | |
| | | Execution of UNDP projects | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Studies | | | | | |
| | | World-wide strategy for UN Second Development Decade | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (1) Country survey of Mongolia | | 6 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (2) Up-dating surveys already published | | 2 | - | R.B. | |

* Depending on the number of requests from Governments.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------|-----|--------------|---|
| | | Biennial review of water resources development | | 3 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Preparation of Manual on costing of water resources projects | | 8 | 2 | R.B. C.F. | |
| | | Preparation of Manual on drafting of water codes | | 2 | 3 | R.B. C.F. | IA2: 5.1-0.1 (d) Training Course on Water Resources Planning |
| | | Preparation and publication of <i>Water Resources Series</i> : | | | | | |
| | | 1. Proceedings of Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning | | 4 | | R.B. | |
| | | 2. Proceedings of Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (8th session) | | 4 | | R.B. | |
| | | 3. Manual on Costing of Water Resources Projects | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | 4. Proceedings of Second Symposium on Deltaic Areas | | 4 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Publication of quarterly <i>Water Resources Journal</i> | | 8 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| IC4: 5.1-0.2 | Water resources development of international rivers | Amplification and revision of over-all Lower Mekong Basin Plan | UNDP Mekong Cttee | 22 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Investigation and development of other international rivers: Salween (Burma/Thailand) | | 6 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Detailed studies of selected international river basins in the region | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| IC4: 5.1-0.3 | Flood control methods | Advisory services on establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems for minimizing typhoon damage | OTC WMO | 1,(10) | - | R.B. OTC | |
| | | Assistance to Typhoon Committee | | 4 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Comprehensive investigation of typhoon and damage control | | 1,(2) | - | R.B. OTC | |
| | | Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas | | 6 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Second Meeting of Working Group on Cyclones | | 1 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Second session of Typhoon Committee | | 1 | - | R.B. | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|----------|-----|-----|------|---|
| IC4: 5.1-0.4 | Hydrologic studies | IHD programme | (OTC | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | | (UNESCO | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Maximum floods | (WMO | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Rainfall Frequency Atlas and Compendium of Rainfall Volumes of Flood-Producing Storms | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | Collection and dissemination | | - | 12 | R.B. | IC4: 5.1-0.4 (c) * |
| | | 5th Inter-Regional Seminar on Hydrology (Droughts) | | 2 | - | R.B. | Collection and dissemination of information |
| Total | | | | 120 | 17 | | |

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---|---|------|--|
| ID1: 4.1-1.1 | General transport planning and co-ordination of transport communications development | (a) Assistance to Governments: To render advisory services on specific transport problems. | Industry & Natural Resources Div. | 3 | | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: Specific studies on promoting regional and sub-regional co-operation for accelerated development of transport and communication facilities. To initiate action for general studies, commodity flows as affecting transport and on problems of transportation of specific commodities such as agricultural products, etc.; Periodic reviews of governmental policies on co-ordination of transport. | Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming; appropriate specialized agencies | 7 | | R.B. | |
| | | (c) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information (in co-operation with other sections dealing with the various modes of transport); Current scientific and technological developments; training and research facilities; library and transport documentary film services; publication of <i>Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East</i> . | | 4 | 4 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-1.1 Scientific and technological developments |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert groups; Annual meetings of the Transport and Communications Committee. | | 2 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-1.2 | Promotion of tourism | (a) Technical and related assistance to Governments: To render technical advisory services to countries; reactivation of Advisory Group on Tourist Potential and Facilities. | UN Resources and Transport Div. Other regional economic | 2 | | R.B. | |

* Cannot be undertaken for lack of staff.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--|--|--|-----|-----|------------|--|
| | | (b) Studies: Regional training centres for hotel industry; expanding national and regional training centres for advanced studies including documentation services. | commissions, UNCTAD, IUOTO | 3 | | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Convening seminars. | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-1.3 | Facilitation of international traffic | (a) Technical and related assistance to Governments: Render advisory services on specific facilitation measures upon request; assist Governments in establishing national facilitation committees; institutional arrangements for ratification/accession and/or implementation of existing international conventions and agreements; standardization of documentation and international insurance. | International Trade Division, Asian Highway, TTB, Mekong Committee, UNESCO, WHO, UNCTAD, IUOTO, ICAO, IATA, OTA, CCC | 4* | | R.B. & OTC | ID1: 4.1-1.3 (a) Rendering advisory services |
| | | (b) Studies: To draft recommendations on the design of simplified and standardized forms; to formulate recommendations for adoption of existing conventions, agreements and recommendations for facilitation of international traffic. | | 7 | | R.B. & OTC | |
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information: On all aspects of facilitation of international traffic. | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Convening <i>ad hoc</i> working parties of experts on appropriate subjects. | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-5.1 | Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and co-operation in implementing regional networks | (a) Assistance to Governments: Technical advisory services with regard to planning and development of telecommunication services. | ITU | 20* | | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: Studies of economic aspects, methods of financing and radio and television broadcasting techniques; establishing a team of experts to conduct regional and sub-regional pre-investment or pre-feasibility surveys. | | 16* | | R.B. | |

* In addition, four man-months of regional advisory services (customs) may also be made available to Governments.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--|---|--|-----|-----|------|---|
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups; Telecommunication Sub-Committee and <i>ad hoc</i> working parties, as necessary. | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-2.1 | International highways and highway transport | (a) Assistance to Governments: To render assistance to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; to the Executing Agency of the Asian Highway project; to Governments in the development of international road transport and in promoting conventions on road traffic and on road signs and signals. | Asian Highway, TTB | 2 | 1 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-2.1 (a)(ii) and (iii) |
| | | (b) Studies: Specific studies on promoting intra- and inter-regional and international road transport; regional uniformity in the rules and regulations of road traffic, road signs and signals and technical safety requirements for vehicles. | | 1 | 3 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-2.1 (b) |
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information: Statistics on international roads and road transport. | | 1 | - | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-2.2 | Highways & highway transport | (a) Technical and related assistance to Governments: To render technical advisory services on all aspects of highway engineering and highway transport. | IRF, IRTU, PIARC and other regional economic commissions | 1 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies on road transport co-operatives; the feasibility of establishing a regional pool of road building equipment; relationship between traffic density and optimum thickness of pavement; broadening the coverage of basic roads and road transport statistics and possibility of achieving better utilization of road facilities. | | 6 | 4 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-2.2 (b) Relationship between varying traffic densities and the optimum thickness of pavement; possibilities of achieving better utilization of road facilities |
| | | (c) Collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics and information on transport highway engineering. | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Convening a seminar on techniques and economical methods of highway construction and maintenance. | | 1 | - | R.B. | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--|---|---|-----|-----|------------|--|
| ID1: 4.2-2.3 | Highway traffic surveys and traffic projections | (a) Technical and related assistance to Governments: To render advisory services in traffic engineering and highway safety; in ensuring the optimum and safe utilization of highway capacity. (b) Studies: To prepare standard instructional manuals on traffic surveys and traffic projections. | | 3 | | R.B. | |
| | | | | 4 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.2-2.4 | Study of urban traffic and transportation problems | (a) Advisory services on urban transportation for in-service guidance. (b) Studies: Studies of transportation and traffic problems of large cities of the region including co-ordination and integration of services, interrelation between town planning, traffic engineering and transport planning. (c) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Convening a seminar on urban transportation. | Industry and Natural Resources Division of ECAFE, Div. of Physical Planning, Dpt. of Social Affairs, IUPT & IRU | 2 | | R.B. | |
| | | | | 3* | 5 | R.B. & OTC | ID1: 4.2-2.4 (a) |
| | | | | 3 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-4.1 | Regional railway training and research | (a) Assistance to Governments: To identify problems requiring research; assist and co-ordinate the work of railway research; liaise with training and research institutions, collect and disseminate information on training and training facilities (b) Studies: Review and evaluation of results of research | Training and research centres in India, Japan, Pakistan and the USSR, UIC, AAR and ANZR | 3 | | R.B. | |
| | | | | 3 | 4 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-4.1 (b) Review evaluation and co-ordination of railway research |
| ID1: 4.1-4.2 | Trans-Asian railway network | (a) Assistance to Governments: To assist in compiling economic, technical, financial and statistical data and in identifying problems involved in linking railways with neighbouring countries; co-ordinating and carrying out offers by countries to survey the economic and technical feasibility of standardization. (b) Studies: Studies of technical and economic problems relating to the improvement of sub-standard sections, construction of the missing links and the development of the over-all network. | Co-operation in studies of international transport by ECA, ECE, UIC and OSJD | 22 | - | R.B. OTC | - |
| | | | | 22 | 4 | R.B. OTC | ID1: 4.1-4.2 (b) Technical administrative and economic aspect of trans-Asian railway network; studies of traffic projections over the sections |

* One OTC consultant on mass transportation is available for 3 man-months in 1969.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|--|---|---|-----|-----|------|--|
| | | | | | | | for national, sub-regional and international traffic |
| ID1: 4.2-4.3 | Study of computers and introduction of cybernetics for railway operation and management | (a) Assistance to Governments: Identification of railway problems capable of being solved by the use of computers; application of computers to improve the operating efficiency of railway management. | International Cybernetics Institute (Brussels), Symposia on Cybernetics | 4 | 2 | R.B. | ID1: 4.2-4.3 (a) (ii) Application of computers; operational research; cybernetics. |
| ID1: 4.2-4.4 | Transportation by unitized loads | (a) Assistance to Governments: To develop unitized methods of cargo handling. | International Container Bureau | 2 | 2 | R.B. | ID1: 4.2-4.4 (a) Developing unitized methods for integrated inter-modal movement |
| | | (b) Studies: Study of development and methods of implementing the adoption of unitized systems of cargo handling. | | 4 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.2-4.5 | Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power and of track construction and maintenance | (a) Assistance to Governments: Assistance in making investment decisions, choice of equipment and other aspects of motive power; in introduction of modern methods of track construction and maintenance. | UIC, AAR and ANZR | 4 | | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: Techno-economic studies on the use of diesel, electric traction and fixed installations; locomotive operation and maintenance practices; and studies of modern methods and techniques of track construction and maintenance. | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (c) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Convene working parties of track and locomotive engineers. | | 2 | - | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-3.1 | Improvement and development of water transport | (a) Assistance to Governments: Assist countries in the development of water transport; Mekong river basin concerning navigational improvement; research in water transport; surveys and pre-investment studies for inland water transport; promoting institutional support for regional/sub-regional cooperation and for facilitating exchange of information and missions. | Mekong Committee, IMCO | 6 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: Studies of navigable waterways; region-wide assessment of navigational potential; design modernization & mechanization of country craft, tugs, barges; review of statistical series. | | 4 | - | R.B. | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|---|---|---|------|-----|-------------------|---|
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information: On methods of river and canal improvements for navigation. | | 1 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Convene regional seminars, working groups, etc. | | 1 | - | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-3.2 | Port development and operation | (a) Assistance: Assist in port development and operation; training; shipping and handling by modern conveyance methods of forest products. | IAPH, ICHCA, UNCTAD, FAO and Inter- national Trade Div. | 9* | - | R.B. & OTC | |
| | | (b) Studies: Study on selected ports; latest trends in cargo handling. | | 3 | 6 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-3.2 (b) Latest trends in cargo handling; standardization of ports and cargo handling requirements |
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information: Regional port information and advisory services. | | 4 | | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: Regional seminars on port development and operations. | | 2 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.1-3.3 | Development and improvement of coastal shipping and inter-island communications | (a) Assistance to Governments: Assist on matters relating to coastal shipping and inter-island communications. | Inter- national Trade Div. | 2 | | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: Country studies; route studies; packaging study. | | 8 | 1 | R.B. | ID1: 4.1-3.3 (b) (iii) Country, route and packaging studies |
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information: Coastal shipping intelligence. | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups: <i>Ad hoc</i> working group of experts in coastal shipping and inter-island communications. | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| ID1: 4.2-3.4 | Hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways estuaries and coasts | (a) Assistance: Setting up of regional/sub-regional hydraulic laboratories. | Hydraulic laboratories in India and Japan | 2 | | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: Methods of hydraulic investigations; establishing regional/sub-regional hydraulic laboratories; regional/sub-regional pools of dredging equipment. | | 13** | | R.B. & C.F. | |
| Total | | | | 226 | 36 | | |

* Up to 12 man-months of the services of a regional adviser are made available, which are included in the present table.

** Twelve consultant man-months are included.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|-----|------|----------|----------|
| AGRICULTURE DIVISION | | | | | | | |
| IA1: 7.1-0.1 | Review of current developments | | FAO | 13 | | | |
| IA2: 7.1-0.2 | Agricultural development and planning | | FAO | | | | |
| | | Advisory assistance in development planning. | | | | | |
| | | Assistance in improving agricultural economic services. | | | | | |
| | | Study and review of agricultural development plans, including: | | | | | |
| | | (a) Study and requirement of agricultural inputs; case studies on crop diversification or price policies in relation to agricultural development; | | | | | |
| | | (b) Study of financial requirements of measures for agricultural development. | | 29 | | 8 R.B. | (b) (i) |
| | | Expert group to examine implications for countries in the region of development plans of other countries with a view to promoting harmony among targets and policies. | | | | 4.4 R.B. | (d) (i) |
| | | Expert group on contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development. | | | | 3.2 R.B. | (d) (ii) |
| IC1: 7.1-0.3 | Agricultural financing and credit | | FAO | | | | |
| | | Advisory assistance in improvement of agricultural credit institutions. | | | | | |
| | | Possibility of setting up a regional training centre. | | | | 4 - | |
| | | Collection and dissemination of information. | | | | | |
| IC1: 7.1-0.4 | Food and agricultural price policies | Analysis and dissemination of information on price policies. | FAO | 2 | - | | |
| | | | Total | 48 | 15.6 | | |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION | | | | | | | |
| IA1: 6.1-0.1 | Social survey and review of social development trends | (i) Review of the social situation in the ECAFE region; | Research and Planning Div. UNESCO, WHO, ILO | 12* | | R.B. | |
| | | (ii) Contributions to United Nations Surveys. | | 4* | | R.B. | |

9 Representing sanctioned positions only.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| IA2: 6.1-0.3 | Social develop- ment and planning | (i) Provision of advisory services on planning for the social aspects of development | Research and Plan- ning Div. UNESCO, WHO, ILO | 12* | | OTC | |
| | | (ii) Study on social as- pects of development planning; | | 2* | 6 | C.F. | |
| | | (iii) Annotated bibliogra- phy of source and re- ference materials on social aspects of de- velopment planning. | | 6* | | R.B. | |
| IA1: 6.1-0.1 and IA2: 6.1-0.3 | (As above) | ECAFE Advisory Com- mittee on Social Develop- ment ** | | | 4 | R.B. | |
| IB6: 6.1-0.6 | Regional and com- munity develop- ment policies, p r o g r a m m e s, training and ex- change of infor- mation | (a) Assistance to Govern- ments; | ECAFE/ FAO | 3*** 3 " | | OTC R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: | Agri- culture Div; Pub. Admn. Unit; Water Resources Div.; Me- kong Com- mittee; all specialized agencies & UNICEF, voluntary organiza- tions | 2 " | | R.B. | |
| | | (i) Role of local go- vernments, co- operatives, volun- tary agencies in community devel- opment; | | | 3 | C.F. | |
| | | (ii) Selected aspects of CD. | | 2 " | | R.B. | |
| | | (c) Dissemination of infor- mation: Country mono- graphs. | | | | | |
| | | (d) Conferences: Attending national seminars. | | 1 " | | R.B. | |
| | | Related programmes: | | 1 " | | R.B. | |
| | | (i) Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Develop- ment; | | | | | |
| | | (ii) Other agency meet- ings. | | | | | |
| IB6: 6.2-0.7 | Mobilization of human resources for implementing national develop- ment programmes incl. land reform and land settle- ment | (a) Assistance to Govern- ments. | (as above) | 3 " 2 " 3 " | | OTC R.B. R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies: | | | 1 | C.F. | |
| | | (i) Social Aspects of Land Reform Im- plementation; | | | | | |
| | | (ii) Hill Tribe Develop- ment. | | | | | |
| | | (c) Dissemination of infor- mation: Country mono- graphs. | | 2 " | | R.B. | |

* Representing sanctioned positions only.

** Subject to sanction by the Commission.

*** Represents only sanctioned P & RA positions for 1969 -- these are not necessarily posts currently manned. Project implementation will depend on availability of personnel. As of the time of writing the sole Regional and Community Development Officer is also concurrently the Acting Chief of the Division.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|--|-------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | | (d) Conferences: | | 7 | | R.B. | |
| | | (i) Joint FAO/ECAFE/ ILO Seminar on the Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East. | | | | | |
| | | Related programmes: | | 1 | | R.B. | |
| | | (i) Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Develop- ments; | | | | | |
| | | (ii) Other agency meetings | | | | | |
| IB6: 6.1-0.6 and IB6: 6.1-0.7 | (As above) | ECAFE Advisory Commit- tee on Social Develop- ment* | Selected UN and specialized agencies, UNICEF, NGO's, etc. | 4 | | R.B. | |
| IB4: 6.1-0.5 | Social welfare po- licy development and administra- tion | (1) Advisory services in | | | | | |
| | | (a) planning, and or- ganization; adminis- tration of national social welfare ser- vices; | Selected specialized agencies, NGO's | 2 2 | | OTC R.B. | |
| | | (b) social work train- ing; | Asian Institute, UNICEF, NGO's, | 4 2 4 | | OTC R.B. R.B. | |
| | | (c) formulation and im- plementation of UNICEF - assisted social services projects. | selected specialized agencies | | | | |
| | | (2) Promotion of and par- ticipation in national, sub-regional and re- gional meetings on social welfare and allied subject. | | 3 | | R.B. | |
| | | (3) (a) Studies on social welfare trends and the role of volun- tary agencies in social welfare pro- grammes; | NGO's | 4 | | R.B. | |
| | | (b) Planning for social welfare as part of the national de- velopment plan (Country case stu- dy); | | | 3 | R.B. | |
| | | (c) Contribution to UN reports and studies | United Nations Social Develop- ment Div. | 1 | | R.B. | |
| | | (d) Publication of "So- cial Work Teaching Material News- letter". | | 2 | | R.B. | |

* Creation of this body is subject to sanction by the Commission.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|------------|--|--|-----|-----|------|-----|
| | | (4) Seminar or Expert Working Group on Techniques and Methods of Training Senior Social Welfare Personnel. | | 6 | | R.B. | |
| IB4: 6.1-0.5 | (As above) | ECAFE Advisory Committee on Social Development * | Selected specialized agencies, UNICEF, NGO's | | 4 | R.B. | |
| | | | Total | 96 | 25 | | |

POPULATION DIVISION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|-----|----|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| IA1: 6.1-0.2 | Population aspects of economic and social development | (a) Assistance to Governments: | | | | | |
| | | (i) Defining interaction of population trends and socio-economic development; | | 4 | 12** | { 4 R.B. 12 X-B | IA1: 6.1-0.2 |
| | | (ii) Demographic training, organizing and promoting work quality; | | 7 | 4** | { 4 R.B. 4 X-B 3 OTC | IA1: 6.1-0.2 |
| | | (iii) Collecting data, preparing studies and researches for resolving population question; | | | 10.5** | { 2.5 C.F. 8 X-B | IA1: 6.1-0.2 Research in general demography |
| | | (iv) Participating in national seminars on population problems. | | 3 | | { 2 R.B. 1 OTC | |
| | | (b) Studies | ILO | 12 | | 12 R.B. | |
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information | | 12 | 6** | { 12 R.B. 6 X-B | " " |
| | | (d) Working group on projections of populations of sub-national areas | | 5 | 3** | { 3 R.B. 2 OTC 3 C.F. | " " |
| IA2: 6.1-0.4 | Selected aspects of population policies and programmes | (a) Assistance to Governments: | | | | | |
| | | (i) Formulation and implementation of population policies | | 7 | 2 | { 2 R.B. 5 OTC 2 X-B | IA2: 6.1-0.4 |
| | | (ii) Evaluation family planning programmes; | | 7 | 12 | { 2 R.B. 5 OTC 12 X-B | " " |
| | | (iii) Designing, executing and analysing fertility sample surveys; | | 2 | 12 | { 2 OTC 12 X-B | " " |

* Subject to sanction by the Commission.

** On the assumption that the requested posts for 1969 have been approved. The United States Agency for International Development has already made an allotment of \$235,000 to ECAFE for the Asian Population Programme in 1969-1970.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----|-----|---|------------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | (iv) Planning and executing motivational surveys; | | 2 | 12 | { 2 OTC 12 X-B | IA2: 6.1-0.4 |
| | | (v) Participating in national seminars on population policy and family planning. | | 1 | | 1 R.B. | |
| | | (b) Studies | | | 10 | X-B | " " |
| | | (c) Collection and dissemination of information | | | 18 | X-B | " " |
| | | (d) Conferences: | | | | | |
| | | (i) Seminar on evaluation of family planning programmes; | WHO | 5 | 3 | { 3 R.B. 2 OTC 3 X-B | " " |
| | | (ii) Working group on personnel and training aspects of family planning programmes. | WHO and other specialized agencies | 5 | 3 | { 3 R.B. 2 OTC 3 X-B | " " |
| | | | Total | 72 | 107.5 | | |

STATISTICS DIVISION

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----|------|---------------------|---|
| IA5: 9.1-0.1 | Statistical compilation and analysis | (i) Statistical Yearbook | - | } | 18 | - | R.B. | - |
| | | (ii) Asian Economic Statistics | - | | | | | |
| | | (iii) Maintenance and publication of basic statistical series | - | | | | | |
| | | (iv) Special tables for Economic Survey | - | } | 18 | - | R.B. | - |
| | | (v) Preparation of charts | - | | | | | |
| | | (vi) Advice on presentation of charts | - | } | 12 | R.B. | IA5: 9.1-0.1 (a) | |
| | | (vii) Preparation of manual on charting | - | | | | | |
| IA5: 9.1-0.2 | Statistics development and basic statistics | (i) Advice and assistance to countries in: | | } | | | | |
| | | (a) formulating long-range development programmes | - | | | | | |
| | | (b) building up basic statistics | - | | | | | |
| | | (c) formulating requests for technical assistance | - | | | | | |
| | | (d) giving effect to international standards | - | | | | | |
| | | (ii) Studies on the problems of industrial classification | - | | | | | |
| | | (iii) Preparation of programme of housing statistics | - | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|---------------------------------|
| | | (iv) Preparation of guide to compilation of input-output tables | - | | | | |
| | | (v) Collection, study and dissemination of information on state of industrial statistics | - | | | | |
| | | (vi) Updating Guide to basic statistics and enlarging its scope | - | | | | |
| | | (vii) Ninth session of Conference of Asian Statisticians | - | 36 | - | R.B. | - |
| | | (vii) Fifth Working Group on National Accounts | - | | | | |
| | | (ix) Seminar on Statistics for Planning | - | | | | |
| | | (x) Seminar on Social Statistics | - | | | | |
| | | (xi) Studies on labour force | - | - | 2 | C.F. | IA5: 9.1-0.2 (b) (ii) and (iii) |
| | | (xii) Preparation of manual on price statistics | In collaboration with the ILO | - | 6 | C.F. | |
| IA5: 9.1-0.3 | Statistical methods and standards | (i) Evaluation studies on distributive trades | - | | | | |
| | | (ii) Study of series on constant prices | - | | | | |
| | | (iii) Continuing study of statistical methods and standards | - | | | | |
| | | (iv) Examination of international standards in various fields of statistics | - | 12 | - | OTC | - |
| | | (v) Dissemination of information on sources and methods | - | | | | |
| | | (vi) Manual on statistical programmes on children and youth | In collaboration with UNICEF | | 6 | OTC | IA5: 9.1-0.3 (b) |
| | | (vii) Preparation of regional publication on concepts and definitions used in countries | - | - | 3 | C.F. | IA5: 9.1-0.3 (c) |
| IA5: 9.1-0.4 | Censuses and sample surveys | (i) Report on sample surveys | - | | | | |
| | | (ii) Collection and dissemination of information on cost of survey | - | | | | |
| | | (iii) Collection and dissemination of information on distributive trades | - | 12 | - | R.B. | |
| | | (iv) Working Group on distributive trade statistics | - | | | | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------------|
| | | (v) Collection and dissemination of information on tabulation programmes for surveys | - | - | 12 | OTC | IA5: 9.1-0.4 (c) |
| IA5: 9.1-0.5 | Statistical manpower and training | (i) Advice and assistance to countries in organizing statistical training courses | - | } | | | |
| | | (ii) Organizing sub-regional training courses | - | | | | |
| | | (iii) Study of statistical manpower requirements | - | | 12 | - OTC | |
| | | (iv) Collection and dissemination of information on manpower and training facilities | - | | | | |
| | | (v) Assistance to sub-regional centre for the French speaking countries | - | | | | |
| | | (vi) Preparation of documents classifying statistical jobs | - | - | 12 | R.B. | IA5: 9.1-0.5 (b) |
| | | (vii) Manual on statistical operations | - | - | - | | |
| IA5: 9.1-0.6 | Electronic data processing | (i) Processing and publication of regional trade statistics | - | } | | | |
| | | (ii) Establish common computer programmes | - | | 42 | - R.B. | - |
| | | (iii) Service divisions of the secretariat | - | | | | |
| | | (iv) Assistance to countries in techniques of processing census data | - | 6 | - R.B. | - | |
| | | (v) Assistance to Governments in data processing | - | } | | | |
| | | (vi) Follow-up on the feasibility study on establishing a regional computing centre | - | | 12 | - OTC | - |
| Total | | | | 192 | 53 | | |

LONG-TERM PLANNING, 1969-1974

INTRODUCTION

1. The long-term programme of ECAFE, which gives a summary view of the projected work load of the Commission for the period 1969-1974, forms part of this year's work programme documentation. It has been prepared in response to the wishes of the Commission, as well as of the Economic and Social Council and its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
2. The project items are arranged by broad groupings and by subjects following the pattern already approved for the presentation of ECAFE's work programme. Details of the subjects and of the work carried out are contained in the main portion of the work programme itself.
3. It will be noticed that indications of changes in the work programme have been given in broad terms, since specific changes for a five-year period can only be tentatively projected at this stage. Furthermore, as the work is carried out, priorities have to be adjusted in relation to the available resources. The secretariat hopes, however, to bring the long-term programme into sharper focus in course of time and as progress with project implementation is made.
4. ECAFE's work load is generally action-oriented towards national and regional development within the broad global framework of the Second Development Decade. The Commission may wish to note the following salient features of the long-term programme for the period 1969-1974.
5. ECAFE and its secretariat have an important role in connexion with broad issues and techniques relating to national and regional development. The present work is expected to be maintained, with suitable changes in emphasis, on project items such as the review and analysis of current economic trends, development and policies; long-term perspectives for industrial development; social survey and review of social development trends; developments in the field of food and agriculture. With regard to planning and programming, special attention will be given to the strategy and targets at the regional and global levels for the Second Development Decade, in close co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters. Emphasis after 1970 will shift to annual surveillance of the implementation of the Development Decade activities. Within the same broad field, and subject to the availability of staff resources, there will be increased assistance to Governments, through studies, survey and advisory services on plan formulation and analysis; projections and programming; regional harmonization of national plans; industrial development and planning; planning and development of water resources; social development and planning; and agricultural development and planning. A significant task of ECAFE during the period under consideration is the Asian Population Programme, which is also directed to fulfilling the requirements of the Second Development Decade. The programme envisages the possibility of a regional population centre for various aspects of family planning, an *ad hoc* regional working party to review the guide-lines for a regional population programme and new avenues resulting from the Asian Population Conference in 1973. Work will progressively focus on assistance to Governments in the form of advisory services and action-oriented research to help implement population policies and action programmes.
6. The developing countries of the ECAFE region will be given fuller support, subject to the availability of staff resources, by means of analysis, surveys and advisory services concerning public administration problems such as administrative reforms and innovations, adaptation of public administration systems to development requirements, personnel administration and training.
7. ECAFE's provision and development of basic statistical information will be continued, with some changes in emphasis. It is envisaged that a regional data processing centre will be established and that there will be increased assistance to Governments with electronic data processing.
8. Greater attention will be devoted to regional co-operation in trade expansion and to follow-up action on the recommendations on the subject made by the first and second session of UNCTAD. There will be increased work on some of the project items, particularly the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre. Regional co-operation through the Strategy for Integrated Regional Co-operation adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation will form an important activity. This work will be reflected in the various projects under planning, trade, industries, transport and so on.
9. Under development and utilization of human resources, particular attention will be given, through analysis and advisory services, to the social welfare aspects of development, rural and community development, and to the mobilization of human, financial and community resources for implementing national programmes including land reform and land settlement. It is envisaged that, subject to the availability of staff resources, a working party on social development will be held at an early date to provide the guide-lines for inter-disciplinary development.
10. ECAFE's current work of analysis and assistance to Governments on the development and conservation of physical resources will be maintained with suitable changes in emphasis. This includes the development of food and agriculture, industrial development, energy development, water resources development, mineral resources development, and housing, building and physical planning.
11. The development of infrastructural services is vital to the ECAFE region. The current work involving studies, survey and advisory services to Governments will be maintained in the development of all types of transport, the development of communications including postal services and telecommunication, and surveying and mapping.

LONG-TERM PLANNING, 1969-1974

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities | | |
| IA1: 1.1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and development | Compilation and analysis of information on economic trends and developments in ECAFE countries. | The subjects of study for the comprehensive annual survey will change from year to year, with some expansion of coverage and intensification of analysis. |
| IA1: 1.1-1.2 Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance | Analysis of certain vital aspects of economic development of ECAFE countries with a view to providing general perspective and guidance in economic policy. | Selected aspects of economic problems of major policy importance are reviewed and submitted for the consideration of the Commission during its annual session. The subjects tentatively proposed in the immediate future are some aspects of industrialization and problems of liberalization of economic policy under planned development. Expansion of coverage and intensification of analysis is desirable. |
| IA2: 3.2-1.1 Long-term perspectives for industrial development | Industrial survey for regional co-operation. | Present study will be completed by 1971. If further new study authorized it will be a new set of countries. |
| IC2: 3.1-1.9 Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development | - | Investigations through survey missions, feasibility studies, etc., expected to last, at present rate of about 4 per year, through 1974. |
| IA1: 6.1-0.1 Social survey and review of social development trends | Compilation and analysis of information on social aspects of development in the ECAFE region, as an aid to improvement of policies and plans in the social development field. | Subject to availability of staff, depth of coverage in the annual "Review of the Social Situation in the ECAFE region" is expected to increase, a quarterly bulletin on social aspects of development will be published and an information clearing-house established. Increasing emphasis will be placed on issues of broad social reform and other social questions closely allied to economic aspects of development (as distinct from issues involving social programmes); increasing emphasis will also be given to social factors in over-all development plan implementation. |
| IA1: 6.1-0.2 Population aspects of economic and social development | - | The Asian Population Programme is a continuing and expanding programme. Current staff will be augmented during 1969-1971 with posts financed from XBO funds being progressively borne by the United Nations regular budget. Expansion of existing activities will proceed as the staff is increased. It is proposed to explore the establishment of a regional population centre for various aspects of family planning programmes and an <i>ad hoc</i> regional working party which will guide the secretariat in formulating its population programme. These actions as well as the deliberations of the Asian Population Conference in 1973 are expected to lead to further expansion of work and possibly the undertaking of new projects. Work will progressively focus on assistance to Governments in the form of advisory services and action-oriented research to help implement population policies and action programmes. |
| IA1: 7.1-0.1 Review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture | Periodic analysis and review of the food and agricultural situation. | Work will be continued at present level. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 2. Planning and programming | | |
| IA2: 1.1-2.1 Economic development and planning | Assistance to Governments through advisory services and substantive support to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, collection and dissemination of information, conferences and seminars and studies on specific aspects of immediate relevance to national and regional economic development. | The current projects which aim to provide Governments with different forms of assistance in plan formulation and implementation will be continued with an intensification of analysis. Subject to availability of staff resources, new studies will be undertaken on several important aspects of economic planning for which there is a great need such as project formulation and evaluation, regional planning, manpower and education planning, etc. |
| IA2: 1.1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development | Advisory services to Governments in the techniques of programming economic development and in the preparation of long-term economic projections; studies of programming techniques and of specific aspects such as aggregate projections, employment projections, application of economic techniques to problems of regional integration, etc.; collection and dissemination of information and holding of conferences, seminars and expert working groups. | 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 plans. There will be a change of emphasis in many of the projects and new studies are expected to be undertaken, subject to the availability of staff resources. |
| IA2: 1.1-2.3 Regional harmonization of national plans | The main projects are related to harmonization studies on commodity basis (coconut, rice, rubber, tea, fertilizers), project studies for regional co-operation, and sub-regional integration studies. | There will be expanded work with some changes in emphasis in most of these projects which are designed to increase co-operation among the countries in planning economic development, avoiding mutual conflict in fixing plan targets and increasing the area of joint effort. Subject to additional staff resources, it is expected that new work would be undertaken in all three groups of projects. |
| IA2: 1.2-2.5 Strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade | Survey and analysis of data in particular on identification of bottlenecks, implications of control figures, target setting, evaluation of growth performance and annual surveillance. | This project is carried out in close co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters. It aims to develop at a regional and global level the strategies and targets of the next development decade. Emphasis after 1970 will shift to annual surveillance of the implementation of the Development Decade. |
| IA2: 3.1-1.2 Industrial development and planning | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IA2: 3.1-1.3 Application of science and technology to development | - | Expansion as resources become available. |
| IA2: 3.1-1.4 Industrial research | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IA2: 5.1-0.1 Planning and development of water resources | (i) Advisory services to Governments; (ii) ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group; (iii) Country surveys; (iv) Global strategy for Second Development Decade; (v) Manual on drafting of water codes; (vi) Working Group of Experts on Planning the Social Aspects of Water Resources Development Schemes; (vii) Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning. | The work on the project items will be continued with some expansion in items (i), (ii), (v), (vi) and (vii), a change of emphasis in item (iii), and new work in connexion with items (ii) and (iii). |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| IA2: 6.1-0.3 Social development and planning | Provision of assistance to Governments in planning for the social aspects of development in concert with economic development planning. | The appointment of the present regional social development adviser will terminate at the end of 1969; unless this position is renewed, functions will have to be carried by staff, indicating a need for additional personnel. Increasing emphasis will be on social reform and other social questions closely allied to economic aspects of development as well as on social factors in over-all development plan implementation. |
| IA2: 6.1-0.4 Selected aspects of population policies and programmes | <i>Vide</i> above Population aspects of economic and social development. | |
| IA2: 7.1-0.2 Agricultural development and planning | (a) Advisory assistance; (b) Study and review of agricultural development plans including (i) study of requirements of agricultural inputs, or case studies on crop diversification, or price policies in relation to agricultural development; (ii) study of financial requirements of agricultural development plans; (iii) studies on harmonization of national agricultural development plans in the context of promoting regional economic co-operation; (c)(i) Expert group meeting on regional implications of national plans; (ii) Expert group meeting on contributions of co-operative techniques to economic and social development. | Work on item (a) will continue at present level; completion of work on some studies in (b)(i) and (ii) and in (c)(i) and (ii); and some expansion of work in items (b)(i), (ii) and (iii). |
| 3. Institutional and administrative development | | |
| IA3: 8.1-0.1 Public administration and national development | Advisory services to Governments. Administrative reform: adaptation of public administration systems to development requirements. | In view of the contemporary needs, it will be necessary to intensify advisory services in certain key areas: administrative reforms and innovations, institution building, administrative resources development and training, programmatic administration. Besides providing technical assistance, it will be necessary to diagnose critically the factors conducive to successfully implementing administrative reform measures, provide logistical support wherever necessary to enable the Governments to sustain such measures and develop a programme of cross-national study for use by the administrative practitioners. Further work will be undertaken in connexion with a regional institute for public administration with particular emphasis on administrative training for regional project operations. |
| | Personnel administration and training | Sustained efforts to improve or reform the national and local personnel systems would necessitate a series of exercises in certain critical areas, e.g., selection techniques, training and career development, classification and pay structure, promotion and performance evaluation. Increasing attention would be necessary to the development of middle-level and senior administrators; design, content and methodology of training, etc. Another critical need in this area is to develop suitable training and case material to support the training programmes in the region on a realistic basis; undertaking of inventory of training facilities for dissemination to the countries. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| | Improvement of the administration of major development functions. | It would be necessary to organize cross-national case studies in certain major areas of programmatic administration, e.g. agricultural development; depth exercises in order to enable the Governments to critically assess the alternatives available with respect to the role of governments in relation to major development functions. |
| | Administration for local development. | Follow-up of regional and national exercises on the subject especially the administrative aspects of rapid urbanization. |
| IA3: 8.1-0.2 Technical assistance programming and implementation | (i) Seminar on techniques and procedures of UN technical assistance | Three man-months in each year 1969/1970, 1970/1971, 1971/1972. |
| | (ii) Seminar on implementation of technical assistance | Six man-months in 1969/1970. |
| | (iii) Meeting of multilateral and bilateral agencies on support to regional and sub-regional projects | Six man-months in 1970/1971. |
| | (iv) Seminar on methods of evaluation of regional projects. | Six man-months in 1971/1972. |
| 5. Development and provision of basic statistical information | | |
| IA5: 9.1-0.1 Statistical compilation and analysis | (i) Statistical Year-book; (ii) Asian Economic Statistics; (iii) Maintenance and publication of basic statistical series; (iv) Special tables for Economic Survey; (v) Preparation of charts; (vi) Advice to countries on presentation of charts; (vii) Preparation of manual on charting. | Work on the project items will be continued, with the expectation of some expansion in items (i) and (ii), and completion of work on item (vii). |
| IA5: 9.1-0.2 Statistics development and basic statistics | (i) Advice and assistance to countries in formulating long-range development programmes, building up basic statistics, formulating requests for technical assistance, giving effect to international standards; (ii) Studies on the problems of industrial classification; (iii) Preparation of programme of housing statistics; (iv) Preparation of guide to compilation of input-output tables; (v) Collection, study and dissemination of information on state of industrial statistics; (vi) Updating Guide to basic statistics and enlarging its scope; (vii) Ninth session of Conference of Asian Statisticians; (viii) Fifth Working Group on National Accounts; (ix) Seminar on Statistics for Planning; (x) Seminar on Social Statistics; (xi) Studies on labour force; (xii) Preparation of manual on price statistics; (xiii) Working Group on constructing statistics; | Completion of work on project items (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi), (viii) to (xvi); work on other projects will continue at the present level. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| IA5: 9.1-0.3 Statistical methods and standards | (xiv) Working Group on family budget; (xv) Working Group on statistics of household and small-scale industries. (i) Evaluative studies on distributive trades; (ii) Study of series on constant prices; (iii) Continuing study of statistical methods and standards; (iv) Examination of international standards in various fields of statistics; (v) Dissemination of information on sources and methods; (vi) Manual on statistical programmes on children and youth; and (vii) Preparation of regional publication on concepts and definitions used in countries. | The work on project items (i), (ii), (vi) and (vii) will be completed; work on the other items will be continued at present level. |
| IA5: 9.1-0.4 Censuses and sample surveys | (i) Report on sample surveys; (ii) Collection and dissemination of information on cost of survey; (iii) Collection and dissemination of information on distributive trades; (iv) Working Group on distributive trade statistics; (v) Advice on 1970 population and housing censuses; (vi) Seminar on sampling; and (vii) Working Group on migration statistics. | Completion of work on items (iv), (vi) and (vii); work on the other items will be continued at present level; item (vi) is new project. |
| IA5: 9.1-0.5 Statistical manpower and training | (i) Advice and assistance to countries in organizing statistical training courses; (ii) Organizing sub-regional training courses; (iii) Study of statistical manpower requirements; (iv) Collection and dissemination of information on manpower and training facilities; (v) Assistance to sub-regional centre for the French speaking countries; (vi) Manual on training; and (vii) Assistance to national training centres for 1970 censuses. | Completion of work on items (iii), (iv), (vi) and (vii); work on the other items will be continued at present level. |
| IA5: 9.1-0.6 Electronic data processing | (i) Processing and publication of regional trade statistics; (ii) Establish common computer programme (iii) Service divisions of the secretariat; (iv) Assistance to countries in techniques of processing census data; (v) Assistance to Governments in data processing; (vi) Follow-up on the feasibility study of establishing a regional data processing centre; (vii) regional data processing centre (when established) and (viii) Training in electronic data processing application. | Completion of work on items (iv) and (vi); work on the other items will be continued at present level. Project item (viii) will be undertaken as soon as the regional data processing centre is established. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| 6. Trade expansion | | |
| IA6: 2.1-0.1 Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IA6: 2.1-0.2 Regional economic co-operation | <p>(i) Studies on various aspects of payments arrangements and trade liberalization, including meetings.</p> <p>(a) Studies on trade and commodity structures and trade barriers in the ECAFE region; (b) study on possibility of establishing a system of regional preferences;</p> <p>(ii) Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks.</p> | As the Committee on Trade (twelfth session) directed that the meeting of expert consultants be held in 1969, which will be followed by a meeting of government and central bank officials in 1970, there will be considerable expansion of work in 1969-1970. Preparation for the meetings include consultations with Governments and central banks of member countries, and undertaking technical studies. The studies represent a part of the integrated studies on development of regional economic co-operation and will, as from now, be reflected in several subject areas of planning, trade, industry, infrastructure development and so on. Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks will continue to be held annually. |
| IA6: 2.1-0.3 Methods of expanding international trade | Study on special problems relating to trade of ECAFE land-locked countries; follow-up action on the recommendations of the first and second sessions of UNCTAD and assistance to member Governments for actively participating in UNCTAD session; study of marketing and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products and advisory services to member Governments, on request, in this field; analytical studies on various aspects of insurance and re-insurance problems. | Expansion of work subject to availability of resources. |
| IA6: 2.1-0.4 Commodity problems | | Continuance at present level. |
| IA6: 2.1-0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade | Survey of existing customs rules, regulations and procedures; study of selected customs documents to promote simplification and uniformity; ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures; definition of value for customs purposes; organization of Working Party on Customs Administration from time to time to examine problems relating to customs administration in countries of the region. | Some expansion of work subject to availability of resources. |
| IA6: 2.1-0.6 Commercial arbitration facilities | Promotion of wider use of arbitration to settle trade disputes; technical assistance to national arbitral bodies; publication of ECAFE <i>News Bulletin</i> on a half-yearly basis; organization of seminars and conferences. | Some expansion of work subject to availability of resources. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| IA6: 2.1-0.7 Shipping and ocean freight rates | Assistance in setting up consultation machinery and freight study units, in development of national merchant marines, and in finding solutions to freight rate problems; promotion of regional co-operation in shipping and ocean freight rates; development of systematic collection of shipping statistics; training of maritime personnel. | Expansion of work subject to availability of resources. The ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services was established to give intensified and co-ordinated assistance in this field, as desired by the Committee on Trade and the Commission. Emphasis to be given to the organization of regional training for ship and shore personnel, development of shipping statistics and assistance in the formulation of national shipping policies. |
| IA6: 2.1-0.8 ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre | Organization of training courses, seminars and study tours; advisory services to establish and strengthen national trade promotion machinery; market surveys, assistance in organizing Asian international trade fairs. | Expansion of work subject to availability of resources. The urgency of expanding the resources of the Centre to cope with the increasing need of the ECAFE developing member countries was recognized by the Committee on Trade at its twelfth session. Priority will be given to the organization of training courses in trade promotion techniques, structures of tariff and non-tariff barriers, trade negotiation techniques and other specialized subjects. |

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

4. Social Welfare

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| IB4: 6.1-0.5 Social welfare aspects of development | <p>The present activities are directed to formulating guide-lines for Governments in developing policies and planning comprehensive programmes of social welfare development with particular reference to the welfare of families, children and youth, up-grading professional as well as in-service social work training and the developing social welfare manpower.</p> | <p>Subject to the availability of additional staff resources, the exchange of information activity on social welfare matters in the region will be gradually expanded. Promotion of a Regional Social Welfare Training and Research Institute proposed to be set up in the region and financed by OTC. Regional welfare studies will be further extended to cover social welfare programmes and various aspects of social welfare such as standards, legislation, policy formulation, etc. Assistance to Governments in planning and developing UNICEF-assisted projects will be gradually broadened to include community-based programmes and activities for out-of-school and unemployed youth. Seminars will be held on: training senior social welfare personnel; role of youth in national development and role of social welfare in national planning and development. Also a regional conference of social welfare administrators will be organized as a follow-up of the First International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held in New York, in September 1968. New projects envisaged are: (i) a Working Party on Social Development to meet from time to time and provide over-all guide-lines for social development work as a whole subject to sanction by the Commission's 25th session (1969); (ii) promotion of programmes for the development of youth, training programmes for youth workers and leaders; constructive out-of-school students' activities; and preventive programmes in social defence including drug addiction among youth; (iii) strengthening the social welfare aspects of rehabilitation programmes for the handicapped.</p> <p>Stronger emphasis will be on: clarifying broader questions of social welfare policy, planning, legislation; on youth policy and development; defining and formulating national policy; promoting popular participation; needs and problems of out-of-school, unemployed youth and students and those connected with juvenile delinquency and drug addiction among youth.</p> |
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| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| 6. Rural and community development, including co-operation | | |
| IB6: 6.1-0.6 Regional and community development policies, programmes, training and exchange of information | This currently includes direct assistance to Governments, regional studies, exchange of information, conferences and inter-agency co-ordination activities - all directed to assisting Governments to refine their policies, improve their programmes, up-grade their training and keep aware of newly developing rural and community development trends and methodologies in other countries, so as to enhance national development. | Subject to availability of staff, further improvement in training for community development at professional and other levels will be continued, conforming to new needs and problems of the region. This involves government departments, universities and other institutions of learning as well as voluntary agencies. Basic and action research will be undertaken and encouraged at national levels leading to the formation of national training and research institutions in community development, perhaps with special fund assistance. CD programmes will need to be extended to special lesser-developed sub-national groups like the tribes and hill tribes. Existing national programmes will be evaluated and improved. Exchange of information in the newly developing trends of community development is a crying need. |
| IB6: 6.2-0.7 Mobilization of human, financial and community resources for implementing national programmes including land reform and land settlement | This includes the above-mentioned four activities all focussed on utilizing the proven community development techniques, methodologies and institutions in all such programmes of national development (like local governments, land reform and settlement; urban redevelopment; river-basin development; co-operatives; regional development, etc.) as require the participation of people with government's efforts for enhancing the process of national development | Effective 1970 and gradually expanding, a separate exchange-of-information cell will be needed to collate and disseminate community development information. For the same purpose every alternate year a study-tour-cum training course of community development planners in the developing countries of Asia will be necessary specially for making on-the-spot study of new development. |

New projects envisaged:

(i) Subject to sanction by the Commission (1969) a Working Party on Social Development may be organized to meet from time to time and provide over-all guide-lines for social development work as a whole.

(ii) The regional development concept of interdisciplinary, integrated, sub-national, territorial development will need to be sponsored, particularly as Special Fund pilot projects.

(iii) A team of regional development specialists (multidisciplinary) will need to be established at ECAFE to be available to Governments on request for planning regional development projects.

This is a continuing process both as regards changes in emphasis and trends within the community development field itself as a whole and/or approaches within individual national programmes, ECAFE's job will be to keep abreast and a little ahead of these, to guide them, and to encourage other countries to adapt suitable improvements. Such changes cannot be forecast beyond a year or two but will be brought to better focus within the Second Development Decade.

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES | | |
| 1. Development of food and agriculture | | |
| IC1: 7.1-0.3 Agricultural financing and credit | (a) Advisory assistance; (b) promotion of training activities; (c) collection, analysis and dissemination of information. | Some expansion of work after 1971. |
| IC1: 7.1-0.4 Food and agricultural price policies | Collection, analysis and dissemination of information. | Some expansion of work after 1971. |
| 2. Industrial Development | | |
| IC2: 3.1-1.6 Industrial standardization, patents and marketing and quality control | - | Continuance at present scale. |
| IC2: 3.1-1.7 Planning and development of export of industries | - | Large expansion, viz. undertaking sectoral studies of specific industrial sectors envisaged as resources become available. |
| IC2: 3.1-1.8 Industrial investment promotion | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IC2: 3.1-1.10 Development of industrial management techniques and productivity | - | Large expansion subject to availability of resources. |
| IC2: 3.1-2.1 Small industries development | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IC2: 3.1-2.2 Regional co-operation in the field of small scale industries | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IC2: 3.1-3.1 Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries | - | Large expansion into new products, viz. ships, barges, port cranes, structural elements, railways, rolling stock, machine tools, etc., as resources become available. |
| IB2: 3.1-1.5 Training of manpower for industrial and resources development | - | Large expansion subject to availability of resources. |
| 3. Energy development | | |
| IC3: 3.1-4.1 Electric power development and planning | - | Continuance at present level. |
| IC3: 3.1-4.2 Energy resources development | - | Expansion as resources become available. |
| IC3: 3.1-4.3 Electrical manufacturing industry | - | New project to be undertaken as resources become available. |
| IC3: 3.1-5.1 Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East | Convening of symposia on development of petroleum and natural gas at an interval of four years. | Continuing expansion and more effective implementation of work arising from the recommendations made at the symposia. |
| 4. Water resources development | | |
| IC4: 5.1-0.2 Investigation and development of Salween River (Burma/Thailand) | - | This is a new project. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| IC4: 5.1-0.3 Flood control methods | (i) ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons; (ii) Roving seminar on management of water projects; (iii) Roving seminar on design of rock- and earth-fill dams. | There will be some expansion of work in (i), and new work will be undertaken in respect of all three project items. |
| IC4: 5.1-0.4 Hydrologic studies | (i) Collection and dissemination of information and compilation of representative hydrologic data on major river basins; (ii) Fifth ECAFE/WHO/OTC Inter-regional Seminar on Droughts; (iii) Third ECAFE/UNESCO/OTC Regional Seminar on Development of Ground-water Resources. | Some expansion of work in (i) and new work in project items. |
| 5. Mineral resources development | | |
| IC5: 3.1-6.1 Regional mining development review | Publication of annual mining development review for Asia and the Far East. | To expand current annual mining review to include more meaningful data to be of practical value in planning and improving future mining development activities of member countries of the region. |
| IC5: 3.1-6.2 Methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals and technical studies on selected minerals | (i) Publication of studies on selected mineral commodities of particular importance to the region. (ii) Collection and dissemination of information on new and improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction and on rational utilization and conservation of resources. | Maintain at present level. |
| IC5: 3.1-6.3 Study of those metallic minerals likely to be in short supply and rare minerals for which demand is expected to increase, with particular reference to the possibilities of finding these deposits in the ECAFE region. | In co-operation with national and international organizations, to draw attention to member countries and to help them in planning for future exploration programmes and utilizing substitute minerals. | Maintain at present level and expansion if resources become available. |
| IC5: 3.2-6.4 Mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry | Seminars and studies. | To establish a regional panel of experts to assist member countries on the survey and evaluation of mineral deposits for fertilizer industries. |
| IC5: 3.2-6.5 Mining legislation and administration | Seminars and studies. | Maintain at present level. |
| 6. Housing, building and physical planning | | |
| IC6: 3.1-7.1 Housing and related community facilities | - | Expansion when resources become available; new areas to be covered. |
| IC6: 3.1-7.2 Regional housing centres | - | Expansion when resources become available. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| IC6: 3.1-7.3 Building and building materials | - | Expansion when resources become available; new areas to be covered. |
| IC6: 3.1-7.4 Urban and regional development | - | Expansion when resources become available; new areas to be covered. |

D. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

1. Development of transport

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| ID1: 4.1-1.1 General transport, planning and Co-ordination of transport and communications development | - | Continuance at present level, with additional work regarding dissemination of information on current scientific and technological developments. Continuance at present level with additional work regarding joint studies, particularly with FAO, on transportation of specific agricultural commodities and forestry products. Also some expansion in co-operation with other organizations including UNIDO for industrial production of transport equipment. |
| ID1: 4.1-1.2 Tourism | - | Continuance at present level with additional work regarding establishment of regional hotel training centre, and expansion of regional centres for advanced studies. Reactivation of Advisory Group on Tourist Potential and Facilities, joint studies with UNESCO and FAO on cultural tourism and development of national parks. |
| ID1: 4.1-1.3 Facilitation of international traffic | - | Continuance at present level, with additional work on drafting of recommendations for regional conventions, regional insurance of motor vehicles in international traffic and standardization of documentation. Convening further meetings of expert working groups. |
| ID1: 4.1-2.1 International highways and highway transport | (i) Assisting the executing agency (TTB); (ii) Studies for development of inter-regional road transport; (iii) Studies on achieving uniformity of road and road signs and signals; (iv) Collection and dissemination of information on regional road transport and road engineering techniques. | Continuance at present level. Evolving long-term practical measures for inter- and intra-regional road transport; work on promotion of regional road transport and sub-regional systems. Some expansion of work in (a) promoting the co-ordination of steps for ratification of the conventions by the member countries of the region; (b) preparing regional agreement supplementing the conventions on traffic and road signs and signals; (c) convening expert meetings for discussion of the draft agreement; (d) promoting the acceptance of unified rules of roads and road signs and signals. Continuance at present level. |
| ID1: 4.1-2.2 Highways and highway transport | (i) Advisory service on all aspects of highway transport and highway engineering; (ii) Studies on road transport co-operatives; (iii) Feasibility studies of establishing a regional road equipment pool; | Continuance at present level. To be completed in 1970. Thereafter implementation of recommendations for promotion of road transport co-operatives in the countries of the region. Some expansion of work in (a) studies regarding institutionalizing a regional pool; (b) promoting a regional agreement for equipment pool operation; (c) studies of problems arising from equipment pool operation. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| | (iv) Studies on the relationship between varying traffic densities and the pavement thickness; | (a) Preliminary field studies in co-operation with research centres; (b) further studies in co-operation with research centres for establishing a quantitative relationship between pavement thickness and traffic densities. |
| | (v) Broadening the coverage of basic road and road transport statistics; | Continuance at present level; evolving uniformity in collection of basic statistics. |
| | (vi) Studies on the better utilization of road facilities; | Studies on achieving better utilization of road facilities for more efficient operation of road transport. New projects will be the initiating of work on operations of low-cost multi-purpose motor vehicles for use in rural areas. Studies on possible modification of the draught equipment of animal-drawn vehicles. |
| | (vii) Convening a seminar on techniques of highway construction and maintenance. | |
| ID1: 4.2-2.3 Traffic surveys and traffic projections | (i) Rendering advisory services in traffic engineering and highway safety; | Continuance at present level. |
| | (ii) Preparation of traffic survey manual; | Completion of present project. In 1970/71 it is expected that a new project will be initial studies for evolving an ECAFE regional highway code, and in 1971/72 experts' meeting to consider highway code. |
| | (iii) Preparation of traffic projections manual. | Completion of present project. |
| ID1: 4.2-2.4 Urban transportation problems | (i) Advisory services on urban transportation matters; | Continuance at present level. |
| | (ii) Studies on transportation and traffic problems of large cities of the region. | Further study on co-ordination and integration of urban transportation; expansion of studies on method of developing master transportation plans for large cities; expansion of study regarding the co-ordination of planning traffic engineering and urban transport plans of large cities. |
| ID1: 4.1-4.1 Regional railway research | (a) Advisory services, co-ordinate the work of railway research throughout the region; | Continuance with emphasis on identifying problems requiring research studies and investigations. |
| | (b) Studies | |
| ID1: 4.1-4.2 Trans-Asian railway network | (a) Assistance to Governments; | Continuance with emphasis on surveys of traffic potentials in relation to other modes of transport, and technical studies on possibilities of basic standardization of equipment and mobile installations. |
| | (b) Studies | |
| ID1: 4.2-4.3 Computerization, cybernetics | Assistance to Governments | Continuance with emphasis on the application of computers and cybernetics science. |
| ID1: 4.2-4.4 Transportation by unitized loads | (a) Assistance to Governments | Continuance with emphasis on application of unitized methods of transport. |
| | (b) Studies | |
| ID1: 4.2-4.5 Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power and of track construction and maintenance | (a) Assistance to Governments | Continuance with emphasis on the application of improved techniques in locomotive operation and maintenance and track constructions. |
| | (b) Studies | |
| | (c) Conferences, seminars, working groups | New projects envisaged: Railway electrification. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
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| | | Studies on human characteristics and working conditions to make possible scientific control of work and prevention of accidents in view of progress in the field of techniques. |
| | | Study on technical problems involved in international traffic and the application of the notable features of European international traffic to the ECAFE region. |
| | | Study of application of modern methods for railway operation improvements. |
| ID1: 4.1-3.1 Improvement and development of water transport and improved design and operation of craft | (a) Technical and related assistance to Governments (b) Studies (c) Collection and dissemination of information | Continuance at present level. Some expansion in studies on the possibility of instituting demonstration pilot project of country craft. New projects will be: Studies of design of tugs and barges craft, region-wide studies to assess navigational potential and to develop facilities of inland waterway systems. |
| ID1: 4.1-3.2 Port operations | - | New projects: Port consultancy and advisory services; establishment of a regional port information centre, inter-port exchange of personnel; studies and evaluation of modern unitized methods of cargo conveying handling; convening of regional seminars on port development and operations. |
| ID1: 4.1-3.3 Coastal shipping and inter-island communications | (a) Assistance to Governments (b) Studies (c) Collection and dissemination of information (d) Convening of working group of experts | Continuance at present level. New projects will be: (i) Country studies to determine the present status of social and inter-island shipping and current problems; (ii) Route study to integrate coastal shipping services of adjacent developing countries to make more viable; and (iii) Packaging study to assist in the introduction of unit load system in coastal transport. |
| ID1: 4.2-3.4 Hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries and coasts | (a) Assistance to Governments (b) Studies | Continuance at present level. New projects will be studies of feasibility of regional or sub-regional hydraulic laboratories, and the possibility of creating regional or sub-regional pool of dredging equipment or other means to improve dredging operations. |
| 2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunication | | |
| ID1: 4.1-5.1 Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and co-operation in implementing regional networks | - | Continuance at present level and intensification of activities. Additional requirements will be met by ITU/UNDP. |
| Surveying and mapping | | |
| ID4: 3.1-8.1 Regional geological and specialized maps and related activities | Preparation and revision of regional geological, mineral distribution, and other related maps. | Continuous revision and compilation of regional geological and related maps for planning of mineral resources development. |
| ID4: 3.1-8.2 Off-shore prospecting for mineral resources; Committee for co-ordination of joint programmes | (i) Servicing Co-ordinating Committee on Offshore Prospecting (CCOP) (for member countries bordering western Pacific), and implement its recommendations. (ii) Advisory services to member countries. | Expansion by adding new countries, and setting up a new co-ordinating committee for the Indian Ocean areas and implementing the recommendations of both committees. |

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>Present project composition</i> | <i>Indication of changes in the work programme 1969-1974</i> |
|--|---|--|
| ID4: 3.2-8.4 Planning and formulation of geological survey programmes | Studies on the requirements of member countries to suggest improvements and to render assistance. | To assist national authorities in the formulation of a long-range programme. |
| ID4: 3.2-8.3 Specific geologic and prospecting problems relevant to the ECAFE region | Studies, seminars, and expert group meetings | Maintain at present level and to expand if resources become available. |

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative: H.E. Mr. M.H. Messa

Alternate: Mr. Habibullah Habib

Australia

Representative: The Honourable Gordon Freeth

Deputy Representative: Sir Laurence McIntyre

Alternates: Mr. F. Crawford, Mr. K. McDonald, Mr. R.G. Irwin, Mr. A.C.C. Farran, Mr. P.M. Knight, Mr. M.S.G. Curtin

Adviser: Mr. L.H. Hutchens

Burma

Representative: H.E. U Pe Kin

Alternates: U Thet Tun, Lt. Col. Sein Win, U Ba Yi

Cambodia

Representative: S.E.M. Srey Pong

Alternates: M. Khy Taing Lim, Mr. Srin Samy, M. Lamouth Kang, M. Lay Nguon, M. Lim Chhun Thy

Ceylon

Representative: Mr. A.T. Moorthy

Alternates: Dr. G. Uswatte-Aratchi, Mrs. S.L. Kuruppu

China

Representative: H.E. Mr. Kwoh-ting Li

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. James C.H. Shen

Alternates: Mr. Peter B.T. Chang, Mr. Wilfred F.P. Ling, Dr. Shih-chu Hsu, Mr. Wellington Y. Tsao, Mr. Siang-sun Fan, Mr. Robert Chun Chien

Advisers: Mr. Sherman Wang, Mr. Yao-sheng Chen, Mr. Tu Wen-tien

Secretary: Mr. Hsiung Chien

France

Representative: M. Arthur Conte

Alternate: M. Michel Auchere

Advisers: M. Claude Martin, M. Jean-Daniel Gardere, M. Rene Hussener

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. Surendra Pal Singh

Deputy Representative: Mr. K.B. Lall

Alternates: Mr. B.D. Jayal, Mr. N.J. Kamath, Mr. K.R.P. Singh, Mr. J.L. Malhautra, Mr. J.R. Hiremath, Mr. Sushil Dubey

Indonesia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Adam Malik

Deputy Representative: Dr. Ismail M. Thajeb

Alternates: Mr. S.H. Simatupang, Dr. B. Sjahabuddin Arifin, Dr. Sumantri, Dr. (Miss) Wandamulja, Mr. R. I. Suwardji, Brigadier General Soepardjo, Col. A. Rachman Ramly, Mr. Ibnu Hatta, Mr. Sutarso

Alternate and Secretary: Dr. Supriardjo Gondoprijono

Iran

Representative: H.E. Mr. Mohammed Yeganeh

Alternates: Mr. Mohamed Ali Jaferi, Mr. Ghonstantin Alexan Mejloumian

Adviser: Mr. Ali-Akbar Zand

Japan

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Shiro Kiuchi, H.E. Mr. Koichiro Asakai

Deputy Representatives: H.E. Mr. Masayoshi Kakitsubo, H.E. Mr. Kenichiro Yoshida, H.E. Mr. Torao Ushiroku

Alternates: Mr. Hiroshi Yokota, Mr. Tautomu Wada, Mr. Tadafumi Sakai, Mr. Koichiro Yamaguchi, Mr. Michiya Matsukawa, Mr. Yoshibumi Harayama, Mr. Fumiya Okada, Mr. Yoshiki Kobayashi, Mr. Takashi Isagoda

Experts: Mr. Koremoto Takahashi, Mr. Kazuo Kitamura, Mr. Yukinobu Takaoka, Mr. Yoshiaki Shinojima, Mr. Makoto Taniguchi, Mr. Yukio Ohata, Mr. Masamichi Hanabusa, Mr. Hiromoto Seki, Mr. Yoichi Yamaguchi, Mr. Katsuhiro Yokota, Mr. Yoshiji Nogami, Mr. Shoichi Ohmagari

Advisers: Mr. Bunji Kure, Mr. Keishi Baba, Mr. Masao Hasegawa, Mr. Hiroaki Kubota

Korea, Republic of

Representative: H.E. Mr. Tai Dong Kim

Deputy Representative: Mr. Chul Soon Moon

Alternates: Mr. Yong Chol Ahn, Mr. Woong Soo Rhee, Mr. Yoo Shik Ha, Mr. Sang Wook Kong

Advisers: Mr. Hee Yoon Seok, Mr. Yong Sung Lee

Laos

Representative: S.E. M. Sisouk Na Champassak

Alternates: M. Oukeo Souvannavong, M. Pane Rassavong, M. Khamphan Simmalavong, M. Issara D. Sasorith, M. Sisouphanh Choummanivong, M. Vong Simuong, M. Phak Savann, M. Somphavan Inthavong

Malaysia

Representative: The Honourable Tan Sri Dr. Lim Swee Aun

Deputy Representative: H.E. Tan Sri Jamal bin Abdul Latiff

Alternates: Mr. Yahya bin Haji Talib, Mr. Wong Kum Choon, Mr. G.K. Nair, Mr. Azmil bin Mohd. Daud, Mr. Izham bin Mahmud, Mr. G. Jayanathan, Mr. Aris bin Othman

Adviser: Mr. Ismail B. Ambia

Mongolia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Dungmaagiin Dorjgotov

Alternates: Mr. Tserendorjiin Baldan, Mr. Bumyn Sandagsauren

Nepal

Representative: Dr. Bhekh Bahadur Thapa

Alternate: Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Thapa

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. L.H.J.B. van Gorkom

Alternates: Mr. B. van Eldik, Mr. J.L. de Vries

New Zealand

Representative: The Honourable N.L. Shelton

Deputy Representatives: Mr. G.D.L. White, H.E. Mr. J.H. Weir

Alternates: Miss A.J. Pearce, Mr. A.A. Burnett, Mr. D.H. Hannah, Miss H.A. Willberg

Pakistan

Representative: Mr. I.A. Khan

Alternates: Mr. F.H. Choudhury, Mr. M.A. Bari

Alternate and Secretary: Mr. M.A. Zaman

Philippines

Representative: The Honourable Leonides S. Virata

Alternates: The Honourable Roman A. Cruz, Jr., The Honourable Johnny M. Araneta, The Honourable Apolinario Orosa, Mr. Manuel B. Zamora, Jr., Mr. Jose Ma. Zarate, Mr. Amilhamja M. Tahil, Mr. Mario Moreno, Mr. Casimiro M. Valdez, Mr. Sixto K. Roxas, Ambassador Melchor Aquino, Mr. Arturo R. Tanco, Jr., Dr. Flora Bayan

Republic of Viet-Nam

Representative: S.E. M. Luong-The-Sieu

Deputy Representative: M. Bui-Huu-Tuan

Alternates: M. Nguyen-Tu, M. Do-Quang-Nang, M. Bui-Cong-Bat, M. Nguyen-Duc-Cuong, M. Nguyen-Quang-Dai, M. Tran-Huu Loc, M. Le-Canh-Tuc

Singapore

Representative: H.E. Mr. S. Rajaratnam

Deputy Representative: Mr. Tang See Chim

Alternates: Mr. J.A.Y.M. Pillay, Mr. Chan Keng Howe, Mr. Tan Chok Kian

Advisers/Experts: Mr. F. Lee Siew Kwong, Mr. Lum Choong Wah, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, Mr. Lim Chin Teong, Mr. Lim Kuan Ming, Mr. L.N. van der Beek, Mr. Lee Beng Guan, Mr. Tan Siak Leng, Mr. Paul Lim Thiam Yew, Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Mr. P. Arumainathan, Dr. Lee Kum Tatt, Mr. Khong Kit Soon, Mr. Tay Sin Yan, Mr. Wee Keng Chi, Mr. Koh Kay Yew

Secretary: Mr. A. Balaretnam

Thailand

Representative: H.E. Mr. Nibhon Wilairat

Special Advisers: Dr. Boonrod Binson, Pol. Gen. Luang Chart-Trakarnkosol

Deputy Representative: Dr. Sompong Sucharitkul

Alternates: Mr. Vittaya Vejajiva, Mr. Pranom Kongsamut, Mr. Kasem Snidvongs, Mr. Nibhat Bhukkanasut, Mr. Songkram Krachangnetr, Mr. Narongrid Snidvongs

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: H.E. Mr. A.E. Nesterenko

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. I.I. Safronov

Alternates: H.E. Mr. U.A. Rustamov, Mr. A.I. Korolev, Mr. J.N. Primerov, Mr. E.V. Khrustatev

Adviser: Mr. V.I. Dubinsky

Experts: Mr. A.I. Nekrassov, Mr. P.N. Rudakov

Interpreter: Mr. I.N. Kondratenko

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. R.H. Belcher

Deputy Representative: Mr. B.E.P. MacTavish

Alternates: Mr. J.K. Wright, Mr. R.W.H. du Boulay, Mr. J.C. Edwards, Mr. J.E.M. Beale, Mr. R.F. Stimson, Mr. D.L. Stanton

United States of America

Representative: The Honourable Glenn A. Olds

Alternate: Mr. William M. Kerrigan

Advisers: Mr. Morris H. Crawford, Mr. Leonard M. Durso, Mr. Donald F. Meyers, Mr. Joseph Lee St. Lawrence, Mr. William J. Tonesk, Miss Thelma E. Vettel

Western Samoa

Representative: The Hon. Lesatele Rapi Vaai

Alternate: Mr. John Wendt

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei

Representative: The Honourable Dato Mohd. Taib bin Awang Besar

Deputy Representative: The Honourable Awang Haji Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar

Alternates: Awang Mohd. Kassim bin Daud, Awang Abdul Hamid bin Ja'afar

Adviser: Dato Dr J.S. Gould

Secretary: Mr. Jaya bin Abdul Latif

Fiji

Representative: The Hon. Vijay R. Singh

Alternate: Mr. J.N. Kamikamica

Hong Kong

Representative: The Honourable Sir Cho-Yiu Kwan

Alternates: Mr. David T.K. Wong, Mr. John Cho-chak Chan

Alternate and Secretary: Mr. Allan Leung Ching-poon

MEKONG COMMITTEE

H.E. Mr. Pham Huu Vinh, Mr. Khy Taing Lim, Mr. Oukeo Souvannavong, Dr. Boonrod Binson, Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Lt. Gen. R.A. Wheeler

OTHER STATES*

Austria

Representative: H.E. Dr. Werner Sautter

Alternates: Mr. Paul J. Treu, Dr. Heinz K. Seitingner

Belgium

Representative: Mr. Andre Selliez

Alternate: Mr. Paul Vanhecke

Canada

Representative: H.E. Mr. J.G. Hadwen

Alternates: Mr. M.B. Blackwood, Mr. W.H. Montgomery

Czechoslovakia

Representative: H.E. Dr. Otakar Liska

Alternate: Dr. Zdenek Kralk

Federal Republic of Germany

Representatives: H.E. Dr. Udo A. Hein, H.E. Mr. Norbert Berger

Alternates: Mr. Horst Goltz, Mr. Gerald Hofmann, Dr. Gunter Pieper, Mr. Scharnhorst Mueller, Mr. Colin C. Hoffmann

Hungary

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ferenc Turi

Alternate: Mr. Frigyes Szakolcai

Israel

Representative: Mr. Hagay Dikan

Alternate: Mr. Israel Eliashiv

Italy

Representative: H.E. Mr. Andrea Ferrero

Poland

Representative: H.E. Mr. Romuald Spasowski

Alternate: Mr. Janusz Maronowski

Romania

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ion Datcu

Alternate: Mr. Apostol Grigore

Saudi Arabia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sheikh Ibrahim Bakr

Alternate: Dato Al-Syed Ibrahim bin Omar Alsagoff

Sweden

Representative: Mr. Bertil Stahl

United Arab Republic

Representative: Mr. Hussein Abbas Mesharafa

Yugoslavia

Representative: H.E. Budimir Loncar

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mr. Peter Aylen, Mr. David Blickenstaff

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Mr. Vladimir V. Mordvinov

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Mr. Nils Ramm-Ericson

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Mr. Baquer M. Namazi

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. S.K. Jain, Dr. M.M. Mehta, Mr. S. Ramalingam, Mr. W.J.R. Rowell

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. Ahsan-ud-Din, Mr. A. de Vajda, Mr. Cedric Fernando, Mr. A.N. Seth

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. S.D. Tewfik, Mr. J.F. McDivitt, Mr. A. Chiba, Mr. J. Porras

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. G.J. Stott

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): Mr. Gordon M. Street

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Joachim Ahrensdoerf

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. K.V. Pai

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. Florencio A. Medina

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank (ADB): Mr. C.S. Krishna Moorthi, Mr. Koji Nakagawa

Colombo Plan Bureau (CPB): Mr. D. Alan Strachan
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Mr. M.G. Mathur

Asian Productivity Organization (APO): : Mr. Chujiro Ozaki

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): Mr. Katsufumi Matsumoto, Mr. R.T. Griffiths

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU): Mr. Lawrence Sia Khoo Seong, Mr. S.T. Nayagan, Mr. Foo Reng Chee, Mr. G. Kandasamy

International Co-operative Alliance (ICA): Mr. Koh Watt Seng

International Organization of Employers (IOE): Mr. N. Boral, Mr. N.M. Chauhan

* 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(XXIII) of 27 July 1956.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU): Mr. J.F. Conceicao, Mr. Hwang Soo Jin, Mr. Lim Soo Peng, Mr. P. Selvadurai

World Confederation of Labour (WCL): Mr. Johnny Tan, Mr. Alfredo Dejesus

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA): Mr. Lim Gee Seng, Mr. Charles Joseph Peter, Mr. Vincent Mosbergh, Miss Catherine Wong, Miss Molly Tan, Miss Lim Seok Meng, Miss Lim Soh Huan

Category B

Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC): Mr. J. Brewster Grace, Mr. Ed Snyder

International Council of Women (ICW): Mrs. Seow Peck Leng, Mrs. Puangsri Uthalsri

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF): Mrs. Lorraine Moseley

World Young Women's Christian Association (WYWCA): Mrs. Violet Coomarasamy

Register

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI): Mr. Lim Chew Swee

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

A. Publications

Major Studies (printed)

Electric power in Asia and the Far East, 1961-1965. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.4 (E/CN.11/796) [English]

Mineral Raw Material Resources for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 28). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/798) [English]

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XIX, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, June, September and December 1968. United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. E.68.II.F.14 (E/CN.11/834), E.68.II.F.15 (E/CN.11/838) and E.68.II.F.16 (E/CN.11/849) [English]

Case Histories of Oil and Gas Fields in Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 29). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/800) [English]

Stratigraphic Correlation between Sedimentary Basins of Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 30). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.11 (E/CN.11/803) [English]

Family Planning, Internal Migration and Urbanization in Asia - A Bibliography of Available Materials (Asian Population Studies Series No. 2). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.13 (E/CN.11/807) [English]

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, 1965 - Vol. IV, Series A, No. 1 "Commodity trade by partner country". United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.22 (E/CN.11/822) [English]

Report of the Working Group on Communication Aspects of Family Planning Programmes and Selected Papers (Asian Population Studies Series No. 3). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.17 (E/CN.11/830) [English]

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1967. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.1 (E/CN.11/825) [English]

Asian Industrial Development News No. 3. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.18 (E/CN.11/831) [English]

Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1966 (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 31). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 68.II.F.19 (E/CN.11/832) [English]

Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1966. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.22 (E/CN.11/835) [English]

Proceedings of the Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 32). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.2 (E/CN.11/837) [English]

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. IV, Series B, No. 2. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.18 (E/CN.11/836) [English]

Report of ECAFE Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates and Related Papers (Regional Economic Co-operation Series No. 5). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/839) [English]

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Nos. 42 and 43. United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. E.68.II.F.2 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/42) and E.68.II.F.20 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/43) [English]

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Nos. 5 and 6. United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. E.68.II.F.7 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/23) and E.68.II.F.21 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/24) [English]

Proceedings of the Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in Asia and the Far East (Water Resources Series No. 32). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.5 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/32) [English]

Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigations and Development (Water Resources Series No. 33). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.6 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/33) [English]

Use and Interpretation of Hydrologic Data (Water Resources Series No. 34). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.68.II.F.9 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/34) [English]

Periodicals (mimeographed)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/76-79)

ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration News Bulletin (TRADE/CA/NEWS/8-9)

B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/833 (E/CN.11/SR.372-389). Summary records of the twenty-fourth session

Twenty-fifth session

E/CN.11/841 and Corr.1. Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fourth session)

E/CN.11/843. Report of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (eighth session)

- E/CN.11/845. Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1968
- E/CN.11/847. Activities of the ECAFE in the field of social development 1968/69
- E/CN.11/848. Report of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation
- E/CN.11/850 and Add.1. Report of the Committee on Trade (twelfth session)
- E/CN.11/851. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1968
- E/CN.11/852. Report on 1968 regional technical assistance activities decentralized to ECAFE
- E/CN.11/853. Information paper on the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in Asia and the Far East as of 1 January 1969
- E/CN.11/854 and Add.1. Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (seventeenth session)
- E/CN.11/855. Activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources during the period March 1968 to February 1969
- E/CN.11/856. Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics
- E/CN.11/857 and Add.1. Report of the fourth session of the Asian Industrial Development Council
- E/CN.11/858. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-first session)
- E/CN.11/859. Interim report on training in Asia offering courses to foreign trainees
- E/CN.11/860. Activities of the ECAFE secretariat in the field of population
- E/CN.11/861. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/862. Financing of the Asian Institute in the second phase, 1969-1973
- E/CN.11/863. Permanent building and hostel facilities for the Asian Institute
- E/CN.11/864. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (seventh report)
- E/CN.11/865. Date and venue for the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization
- E/CN.11/866. Regional Computing Centre
- E/CN.11/L.216. Report of the fifth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
- E/CN.11/L.217. Report of the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development: Financing Public Sector Investment
- E/CN.11/L.218. Report of the Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- E/CN.11/L.219. Report of the Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics of Children and Youth
- E/CN.11/L.220. Feasible growth and trade gap projections in the ECAFE region (Report of the Sixth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques)
- E/CN.11/L.221. Report of the Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Public Sector Accounts
- E/CN.11/L.222. Report of the Workshop on National Personnel Systems
- E/CN.11/L.223. Report of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community
- E/CN.11/L.225. Report of the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/L.226. Report of the Study-Tour-cum-Training Course on the Role of Community Development in National Development with particular reference to Land Reform and Land Settlement
- E/CN.11/L.228. Organizational and financial aspects of social development and planning in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/L.229. Background information paper on the role of UNDP and bilateral programmes in support of regional and sub-regional projects
- E/CN.11/L.230. Report of the Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys
- E/CN.11/L.231. Report of the Typhoon Committee (first session)
- E/CN.11/L.232. Summary of the report of the Expert Working Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-effectiveness of Family Planning Methods
- E/CN.11/L.233. The Asian Coconut Community: Methods of operation and financial implications
- E/CN.11/L.234. Parts I & II. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1968
- E/CN.11/L.235. Election of Members of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/L.236. Progress report on the techniques of annual planning
- E/CN.11/L.237. Progress report on the implementation of recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation
- E/CN.11/L.238. Economic situation in Asia and the Far East

**Committee on Industry and
Natural Resources**

Twenty-first session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/70. Report of the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power (eleventh session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/71. Report of the seventh session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists
- E/CN.11/I&NR/72. Report of the seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.81. Review of industrial growth rates with specific reference to development problems of ECAFE developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.82. Activities in the field of prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore areas
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.84. Export possibilities of manufactures and semi-manufactures (second interim report)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.85. Joint UNCTAD/UNIDO/UNDP/ECAFE Export Promotion Mission
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.86. Asian Industrial Development Council
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.87. Preliminary study on the possible scope for regional power development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.88. Inventory of mineral resources

Sub-Committee on Energy Resources
and Electric Power

Eleventh session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.39. Air pollution by fuel burning thermal power stations
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.40. Cost studies on the construction and operation of conventional thermal power stations
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.41. Long-term trends in the pattern of electric power development in the ECAFE region with particular reference to nuclear power
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.42. Comprehensive energy surveys for the planning of energy economy
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.43. Observations of the Commission and the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in the field of energy and electric power
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.44. Report on electric power seminar and study tour in the USSR
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.45. Application of nuclear power for desalination of sea water and for the development of an agro-chemical industry complex
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.46. Energy situation in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.47. Recent advances in the field of electric power industry
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.48. Electric power situation in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.50. Some economic considerations on energy consumption in industrial development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.51. Activities of other United Nations agencies in the field of energy and electric power
- I&NR/EP(XI)/1. United Nations activities in the field of energy resources in developing countries
- I&NR/EP(XI)/7. Fully insulated metal clad high tension switchgear stage of development and service experience

Working Party of Senior Geologists

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/SGWP.7/L.2. Observations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and of the Commission on the report and activities of the Working Party of Senior Geologists
- I&NR/SGWP.7/2. Consideration on the specific nature of facilities required in regard to the establishment of a regional geological centre in southeast Asia
- I&NR/SGWP.7/3. Review of surveying and prospecting methods and techniques and their applicability to countries in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/SGWP.7/4. Action to be undertaken in the field of engineering geology
- I&NR/SGWP.7/7. Some recent developments in geological survey practices
- I&NR/SGWP.7/12. Status of the ECAFE regional geological and related maps
- I&NR/SGWP.7/13. Status of hydrological mapping in the countries of the ECAFE region

Sub-Committee on Mineral
Resources Development

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.3/L.16. Technical training in the field of mineral resources development

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.3/L.17. Reports on selected mineral commodities

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.3/L.18. Observations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the Commission on the report and activities of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

- I&NR/Sub.3(VII)/2. Review of mining developments in Asia and the Far East since the sixth session of the Sub-Committee

- I&NR/Sub.3(VII)/12. Mining developments in Asia and the Far East - A twenty year (1945-1965) review to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of ECAFE

Seminar on the Industrialization of
Housing for Asia and the Far East

- I&NR/IH/1. Modular co-ordination in housing

- I&NR/IH/2. Report of the Seminar on the Development of Building Materials

- I&NR/IH/3. Industrialization of Building

- I&NR/IH/8. The status, problems and prospects of pre-fabrication in the ECAFE region

Committee on Trade

Twelfth session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.120. Report of the Regional Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.121. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.122. Asian International Trade Fair: Progress report
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.124. ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.127. Review of developments in trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.128. Regional payments and trade liberalization in the ECAFE region: Progress report
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.129. Proposed regional training course in shipping economics and administrative policy
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.130. Development of systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.131. Report of the training course on tariff and non-tariff structures and trade negotiation techniques
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.133. Forecasted increase in energy consumption of the ECAFE region during the decade 1965-1975
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.137. Review of the activities of UNCTAD
- TRADE/104. Diversification and specialization of primary commodity production in the developing countries
- TRADE/105. Report of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation
- TRADE/106. Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates

Meeting of Government Experts
on Trade Expansion

- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.2. ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre: Proposed programme of activities
- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.3. Measures to intensify intra-regional or sub-regional co-operation in the field of shipping, ocean freight rates, insurance and re-insurance

- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.4. Recommendations of the Second Session of UNCTAD: Appraisal and follow-up action
- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.5. Training courses on tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques in trade negotiations
- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.6. Regional and sub-regional programme of trade liberalization and clearing or payments unions; Initiation of empirical studies on commodity structures, trade flows, restrictive systems, and banking and credit facilities for financing present and potential trade
- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.8. Problems of transit trade of land-locked countries
- E/CN.11/TRADE/GETE/L.9. Possibilities of expanding trade in petroleum and petroleum products among the countries of the ECAFE region

**Working Group of Experts on
Customs Valuation**

- TRADE/GECV/1. Paper submitted by the Secretary-General of the Customs Co-operation Council
- TRADE/GECV/2. Comments submitted by the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- TRADE/GEVC/3. and Add.1, Add.2, Add.3 and Add.4, Add.5 and Add.6 Comments received from member Governments
- TRADE/GECV/4 Consideration of a draft definition of value for customs purposes: An analysis of replies
- TRADE/GECV/5 Consideration of a draft definition of value for customs purposes: Note by the secretariat

**Transport and Communications
Committee**

Seventeenth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/177. Report of the Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic
- E/CN.11/TRANS/180. Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fourth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/181. Report of the Regional Port Seminar
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.104 and Add.1. Activities in the field of highways and highway transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.105. Library services
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.106. Review of activities in the field of tourism and international travel in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.107. Review of current activities regarding regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.108 and Corr.1. Trans-Asian Railway Network
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.109. The Asian Highway (Report by the Director, Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.110. Review of current activities in the field of water transport, ports, coastal shipping and inter-island communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.112 and Corr.1. Activities in the field of railways

- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.113. Review of current activities in the field of telecommunication
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.114 and Corr.1. Activities of the Study Group on Facilitation of International Traffic including country studies
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.115. Proposals for revision of terms of reference for the Transport and Communications Committee and its Sub-Committees
- E/CN.11/TRANS/182. Report of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee (first session)
- TRANS/118. Port problems in the ECAFE region

Regional Port Seminar

- TRANS/RPS/1. Port development
- TRANS/RPS/2. Problems in port administration
- TRANS/RPS/3. The effects of customs procedures on port efficiency in the ECAFE region
- TRANS/RPS/4. The function of communications in co-ordinating port activities
- TRANS/RPS/5. Economics of port operations
- TRANS/RPS/6. Recent developments in the methodology of system analysis with particular reference to port administration and management
- TRANS/RPS/7. Problems in port management
- TRANS/RPS/8. What a shipowner expects from a port
- TRANS/RPS/9. The unit load method of materials handling, developments and trends
- TRANS/RPS/10. Human factor in port operations
- TRANS/RPS/11. Port safety - protection against accidents
- TRANS/RPS/12. Cargo handling and the impact of unitized methods of conveyance of cargo, including containerization, on ports of the ECAFE region
- TRANS/RPS/15. An introduction to discussions on regional problems in port administration and management
- TRANS/RPS/16. An introduction to discussions on regional problems in port operations
- TRANS/RPS/19. Ships and ports

Telecommunication Sub-Committee

First session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.1. Review of current developments and future plans on the telecommunication services in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.2. General review of efficiency of telecommunication services
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.3. Review of training and research facilities
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.4. Technical assistance under UNDP through the agency of ITU in relation to the development of telecommunication
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.5. Terms of reference of Telecommunication Sub-Committee

**Seminar on Problems of Economic
Development: Financing Public
Sector Investment**

- RP/FPSI/1. Pattern of financing public sector investment in the ECAFE region
- RP/FPSI/2. The role of public sector savings in financing public investment

RP/FPSI/3. Financing public sector investment with special reference to the role of domestic borrowing and small savings: Case study of India

RP/FPSI/6. Public sector investment and the financial plan - A general framework and some policy issues

RP/FPSI/7. Role of foreign resources in financing economic development with reference to public sector investment

Sub-Regional Consultations on Regional
Plan Harmonization: Coconut, Coconut
Products and Oil Palms

RPH/CCP/1. A study on regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation in coconut and coconut products

RPH/CCP/2. Proposal for a regional organization of coconut and oil palm producing countries of Asia

Third Ministerial Conference on
Asian Economic Co-operation

MCEC.III/2. Report of the meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion

MCEC.III/3. Summary and recommendations of the meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion

MCEC.III/5. Report of progress on the recommendations of the first and second Ministerial Conferences and consideration of action programmes for further co-operation in selected fields

MCEC.III/6. Strategy for integrated development of regional co-operation in Asia

MCEC.III/7. Illustrative study of selected commodities indicating the advantages of economic co-operation among ECAFE countries

Seminar on Civil Registration
and Vital Statistics

ASTAT/CRVS/1. Recommendations for the improvement and standardization of vital statistics: Draft proposals

ASTAT/CRVS/2. The functions of civil registration services and their economic and social implications

ASTAT/CRVS/3. Civil registration and vital statistics in the ECAFE region

ASTAT/CRVS/4. Present state of civil registration services in countries outside the ECAFE region

ASTAT/CRVS/6. Basic principles for a model registration service

ASTAT/CRVS/7. Use of computers in civil registration and vital statistics

ASTAT/CRVS/8. Methods of evaluating completeness of civil registration

ASTAT/CRVS/9. Non-traditional approaches for obtaining vital statistics

ASTAT/CRVS/11. A tentative tabulation programme of vital statistics derived from civil registration records

ASTAT/CRVS/12. A method for the recording of crude causes of death by laymen in underdeveloped areas

Expert Group of Users and Producers
of Statistics of Children and Youth

ASTAT/UPS/2. Observations on statistical needs in planning for children and youth

Fourth Working Group of Experts on
National Accounts: Public Sector Accounts

ASTAT/NA.4/PSA/1. Structure, concepts and definitions and classifications of public sector accounts

ASTAT/NA.4/PSA/2. Uses and requirements of public sector accounts in countries of the ECAFE region

ASTAT/NA.4/PSA/3. Co-ordination of statistical series with respect to public sector

ASTAT/NA.4/PSA/4. Methods of compiling public sector accounts

ASTAT/NA.4/PSA/5. Practices in the compilation of public sector accounts in the countries of the ECAFE region

Workshop on Collection of Statistics on
Children and Youth through Sample Surveys

ASTAT/WCY/1. Methodology and potentials of family living surveys

ASTAT/WCY/2. Methodology and potentialities of labour force surveys

ASTAT/WCY/3. Methodology and potentialities of community development surveys for collection of statistics on children and youth

ASTAT/WCY/4. Collection of statistics on children and youth through sample surveys: General approach

ASTAT/WCY/5. Problems of definition and enumeration of handicapped children and youth

ASTAT/WCY/6. Methodology and potentialities of demographic surveys

ASTAT/WCY/7. Methodology and potentialities of morbidity surveys

ASTAT/WCY/8. Sampling methods for household and community surveys

ASTAT/WCY/9. Field operations for household and community surveys

ASTAT/WCY/10. Methodology and potentialities of nutrition surveys

Working Group of Experts on Water
Resources Planning

WRD/WGWRP/3. Financial analysis

WRD/WGWRP/4. Project costs

WRD/WGWRP/5. Identification and measurement of economic project benefits

WRD/WGWRP/6. Co-ordinating activities of all agencies on water resources development and related fields

WRD/WGWRP/7. Social and non-economic considerations in water resources planning and development

WRD/WGWRP/8. Irrigation development costs at farm level

WRD/WGWRP/9. Criteria of economic evaluation

WRD/WGWRP/10. Project evaluation: Prices and interest

WRD/WGWRP/12. Peculiarities of planning development of land and water resources utilization

WRD/WGWRP/14. Co-ordinating activities of agencies concerned with water resources development and related fields

**Regional Conference on Water
Resources Development**

Eighth session

- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.8/L.3. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.8/L.4. Policies and methods pertaining to the financing of water resources projects and repayment of project costs
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.8/L.5. Efficient management, operation and maintenance of water resources projects
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.8/L.6. Integration of water resources plans with national economic development plans
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.8/L.7. Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources and the programmes of work and priorities
- WRD/Conf.8/4. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Codes
- WRD/Conf.8/8. The financing of water resources development with particular reference to the World Bank Group in the ECAFE region
- WRD/Conf.8/12. New trends in management of water resources projects
- WRD/Conf.8/13. Summary of biennial review of water resources development in the ECAFE region

Typhoon Committee

Inaugural session

- WRD/TC.1/3. Review of current meteorological facilities for typhoon damage prevention
- WRD/TC.1/5. Tentative suggestions for an action programme on typhoon damage control

**Expert Working Group on Assessment of
Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of
Family Planning Methods**

- SD/Dem/AFPM/1 and Rev.1. Contraceptive effectiveness: Problems of evaluation
- SD/Dem/AFPM/2. Need for cost-benefit analysis in family planning
- SD/Dem/AFPM/3. Some issues in the evaluation of family planning programmes
- SD/Dem/AFPM/5. Assessment of acceptance and use-effectiveness of contraceptive methods
- SD/Dem/AFPM/6. Birth intervals as indices of fertility in human population
- SD/Dem/AFPM/7. The demographic effects of a contraceptive programme
- SD/Dem/AFPM/8. Assessment of acceptance, use and use-effectiveness of contraceptive methods
- SD/Dem/AFPM/9. Effect of programme on future fertility and birth rates
- SD/Dem/AFPM/10. The coupon system in on-going family planning programme
- SD/Dem/AFPM/11. Problems arising in defining acceptance, use and effectiveness in the evaluation of family planning programmes
- SD/Dem/AFPM/BP 2. Understanding the dynamics of acceptance of family planning methods in a programme through "model" studies
- SD/Dem/AFPM/WP 1. Issues and suggestions regarding concepts of acceptance and use-effectiveness

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

- SD/DNP/1. Developmental needs and problems as identified in the findings of applied social science research and in the objectives of social welfare planning
- SD/DNP/2. Objectives of auxiliary and in-service training programmes in meeting national developmental needs and problems
- SD/DNP/3. Current situation in the field of social work education and some of the issues involved in meeting developmental needs and problems in the ECAFE region
- SD/DNP/4. Developmental needs and problems as identified in the objectives, methods and functions of social welfare services
- SD/DNP/5. Social welfare services, social welfare planning and social work education: Their interdependence in meeting national developmental needs and problems
- SD/DNP/6. Objectives of the profession of social work education in the context of present and emerging national developmental needs and problems
- SD/DNP/7. The challenging role of education for social work

**Regional Seminar on Techniques and
Procedures of United Nations
Technical Assistance**

- TA/Sem.TP/4. The ECAFE secretariat - An introduction to its structure and fields of activity
- TA/Sem.TP/5. The role of project evaluation in project development
- TA/Sem.TP/6. Report of the Seminar

Annex III

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**

As adopted by the Economic and social Council at its fourth session and amended by the Council at its fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, resumed thirty-second, thirty-sixth, and forty-fifth sessions, and revised in consequence of General Assembly resolutions 1134 (XII) of 17 September 1957, 2010 (XXII) of 21 September 1965, and 1341 (XLV) of 23 July 1968.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 46 (I) of 11 December 1946, in which the General Assembly "recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of ... an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", and

Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, acting within the framework of the policies of

the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Asia and the Far East as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Continental Australia, Fiji, 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, Fiji 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.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and twenty-fifth 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

CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Rule 51

1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

Chapter XII

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 52

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 53

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 54

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category 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 55

(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 56

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 54 (d) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XIII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 57

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same field, and with the approval of the

Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 58

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 59

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees, sub-committees and working parties shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIV

REPORTS

Rule 60

The Commission shall, once a year, submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

Chapter XV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 61

Any of these rules of procedures 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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