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

ANNUAL REPORT

(29 April 1969 - 27 April 1970)

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

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

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New York, 1970

NOTE

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACAST	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
AIDC	Asian Industrial Development Council
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
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
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
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
UIC	International Union of Railways
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
UPU	Universal Postal Union
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 29 April 1969 to 27 April 1970, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 428th meeting on 27 April 1970. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth 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-FIFTH SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission, in implementing the strategy for integrated regional co-operation adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation in December 1968, witnessed further significant 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. These results are briefly reflected in the following both under the heading "*Regional economic co-operation*", as part of the section entitled "*Economic development and planning*", and in other parts of the report. The Commission also increased its participation in the technical co-operation, pre-investment and related operational activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

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

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, forty-fifth and forty-seventh 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)*]; *ibid.*, *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No.2 (E/4640)*].

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES²

1. Industry and natural resources

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

Asian Standards Advisory Committee (second session), Bangkok, 5-12 May 1969

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/PAC) (sixth session), Bangkok, 13-27 May 1969

Preparatory Meeting for Establishing a Co-ordinating Body for Offshore Prospecting in Countries Bordering the Indian Ocean (CCOP/IOA), Bangkok, 28-30 May 1969

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (ninth session), Bangkok, 17-23 June 1969

Advisory Committee on Regional Housing Centres (sixth session) and Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (ninth session), Bangkok, 30 June - 9 July 1969

Advisory Group to the Asian Industrial Development Council (third session), Bangkok, 11-15 August 1969

Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration, Manila, 16-23 October 1969

Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, Canberra, 27 October - 10 November 1969

Asian Industrial Development Council (fifth session), Bangkok, 15-21 January 1970

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-second session), Bangkok, 22-29 January 1970.

5. The second session of the *Asian Standards Advisory Committee* formed several commodity-wise working groups to consider the viewpoints and interests of the regional countries in regard to the international standardization of those commodities.

² A chronological list of meetings of the subsidiary bodies appears as part I, section D.

6. At its sixth session, the *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/PAC)* took note of the further offers of assistance and technical services from the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Japan and the United States.

7. Further preparations were made in regard to the establishment of a technical bureau to support the activities of the Committee.

8. The *Preparatory Meeting for Establishing a Co-ordinating Body for Offshore Prospecting in Countries bordering the Indian Ocean (CCOP/IOA)* agreed that the following countries would be eligible for membership of the co-ordinating body: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand. It was decided that the new committee should come into being when at least two countries had signified their intention of joining in a formal communication to the Executive Secretary of the Commission.

9. The *Working Party on Small-Scale Industries* made various recommendations to the ECAFE secretariat in regard to the dissemination of information and the organization of roving seminars. It requested the secretariat to take further action towards the establishment of an Asian handicraft centre in Singapore [Commission resolution 97 (XXV)].

10. The *Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning* endorsed a proposal to convene a conference of Asian ministers in charge of housing with a view to promoting and sustaining continued interest in housing at the highest policy level.

11. As productivity in the building industry in the countries of the ECAFE region is low, resulting in high construction costs, the Sub-Committee welcomed the proposal to organize a roving seminar on standardization, modular co-ordination and metric conversion in the building industry.

12. At its third session, the *Advisory Group to the Asian Industrial Development Council* expressed concern over the delay in starting the Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation, the terms of reference of which had been finalized by the Asian Development Bank, the Netherlands Economic Institute, UNIDO and the ECAFE secretariat; budgetary difficulties were holding up the release of cash contributions by the Bank and the Netherlands Government. It also suggested that the survey should, as far as possible, be co-ordinated with surveys and studies on a regional basis being undertaken in the region.

13. The Group examined the steps that should be taken to promote the implementation of AIDC projects and recommended that feasibility studies on projects identified by AIDC be undertaken either by AIDC, by one or more of the Governments of the countries involved or else by private entrepreneurs. It urged once again that the post of Executive Director for AIDC be created without further delay.

14. The *Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration* expressed appreciation of the preparation by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs at New York of the document entitled "Mining Laws of the ECAFE Area" and requested the secretariat to obtain information on the subject from countries not included in the study.

15. The fourth *Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East* endorsed the recommendation of the Second Special Working Group on Stratigraphic Correlation that a continuing working group on stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region be established by the ECAFE secretariat with the compilation and publication of a stratigraphic atlas of sedimentary basins of the region as one of its main objectives. The Symposium also recommended that its report and the technical documentation submitted to it be published as the Proceedings of the Symposium and that case histories of oil and gas fields and documents relating to stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region be issued as separate volumes because of their specialized nature.

16. The *Asian Industrial Development Council* endorsed the recommendations made by its *Advisory Group* at its third session (see above). The Council also endorsed the recommendations of the *Survey Mission on Iron and Steel Industry in India, Iran, Pakistan and Nepal* generally, and particularly the establishment of viable coastal plants, the organization of an advisory panel of experts to assist Nepal, the organization of a roving seminar to observe special reduction methods, the use of non-coking coal in iron and steel making and studies in connexion with ferro-alloy plants. The Council further endorsed the recommendations of the *Meeting of Senior Officials in the Petrochemical Industry* held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 July 1969.

17. In regard to the development of the *rice processing industry*, the Council emphasized the need to introduce new, efficient machinery and technology to suit local conditions. It endorsed the recommendations of the Expert Study Group on extraction and processing of *rice bran oil*, which included the modernization of the rice milling industry and the research and development problem of stabilizing bran. The Council noted that UNIDO, under its SIS programme, was already carrying out a techno-economic survey of existing methods and was engaged in determining new methods for achieving maximum economic advantage in Thailand. The Council endorsed the proposals to undertake surveys and studies to ascertain the present consumption and assess the future demand for *dyes* and to explore the possibility of developing economic production programmes in different countries of the region on either a national or a multinational basis. The Council took considerable interest in the principles and practical possibilities of the new concept of economic development by *integrating energy projects with agricultural and industrial projects*, but was of the opinion that a cautious approach should be made, taking various factors into consideration. It endorsed the recommendations of the *Asian Standards Advisory Committee* (see above). It noted that preparations had

been commenced by the secretariat, UNIDO and the Government of Japan for holding the second *Asian Conference on Industrialization* at Tokyo in September 1970, and expressed satisfaction that the close co-operation of related organizations was being sought. The Council adopted a work programme for implementation by the secretariat in 1970/71.

18. The *Committee on Industry and Natural Resources* reviewed: industrial growth prospects and policies for the Second United Nations Development Decade; the problems of developing industry and mineral resources; a report on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the reports of the fifth session of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration, the fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, the Roving Seminar on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination in the Building Industry, the Expert Group on the Role and Promotion of Sub-contracting in Industrial Development, and the Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of an Asian Handicraft Centre. It reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and of the special organs for regional co-operation, AIDC and CCOP.

Development of industries

19. The Committee noted that, on the basis of projections made by countries and the secretariat, it appeared that the average growth rate in manufacturing industry for the region as a whole during 1970-80 was likely to exceed 12 per cent. It stressed the importance of comprehensive surveys to bring out the expected size and location of investment projects in various sectors related to one another and fitted into the over-all development plans of groups of countries.

Science and technology

20. The Committee noted that the targets set by CASTASIA and ACASIT for expenditure on research and development appeared realistic; it stressed that countries should have clearly defined national science and technology policies. It observed that, in importing advanced technology, the need for adaptation to a labour-surplus environment should be kept in view; and suggested that the feasibility of establishing a regional technological transfer centre should be studied in consultation with UNESCO, UNIDO and other interested agencies.

Mineral resources

21. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration and the fourth Petroleum Symposium.

Housing, building and planning

22. The Committee noted that economic development did not appear to have been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in housing and environmental conditions. As finance appeared to be

the crux of the housing problem, efforts in that field should be directed during the coming decade towards the promotion of institutional measures for mobilizing savings and channelling them into programmes for housing and urban development. A conference of Asian ministers of housing might advantageously be convened for the adoption of a programme for housing similar to the World Food Program.

Small-scale industries

23. The Committee suggested that the major theme for the ninth issue of the *Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* should be "Employment maximization through small industry development" and "Merger of small units into larger units" for the tenth issue.

Activities of other ECAFE bodies

(i) *Asian Industrial Development Council*

24. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the Council's valuable work.

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

25. The Committee expressed the hope that UNDP would approve CCOP's request for support of a permanent full-time technical bureau to manage its activities.

2. International trade

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

Working Party on Customs Administration (fifth session), Bangkok, 4-11 August 1969

ECAFE Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks (ninth series), Tehran, 1-10 October 1969

Committee on Trade (thirteenth session), Bangkok, 2-11 February 1970.

27. At its fifth session, the *Working Party on Customs Administration* discussed, *inter alia*, definition of valuation for customs purposes, implementation of the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures, movement of goods in bond to inland customs centres, mutual administrative assistance in regard to prevention of smuggling and to law enforcement and training in customs administration.

28. The Working Party made recommendations pertaining to: the improvement of customs procedures in countries of the region; suitable arrangements for establishing an effective means of confidential communication for the purpose of law enforcement and control of smuggling; and rendering mutual administrative assistance in the prevention of fraud.

29. The ninth series of *ECAFE Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks* was held concurrently with the second Asian International Trade Fair. Altogether, sixty-three bilateral talks were held *in camera*. Group discussions were held on ways and means of expanding intra-regional trade in five major commodity groups, namely, food and beverages, industrial raw materials, light manufactures, industrial intermediate goods and heavy machinery, and transport and electrical equipment.

30. The *Committee on Trade* emphasized the need for continued discussion of specific subjects of vital importance to trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region such as: trade liberalization and payments arrangements among countries of the region; the introduction of a general scheme of preferences in favour of developing countries as envisaged in UNCTAD resolution 21 (II); methods for the collection of statistics of shipping; export credit and export credit insurance. In regard to land-locked countries, it recommended the establishment of a secretariat unit charged specifically with continuous study of and attention to their problems.

31. The Committee made several recommendations with a view to contributing towards the implementation of trade aspects of projects envisaged for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

32. It endorsed the recommendations of the fifth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration. It noted with appreciation the heartening results of the Second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran in October 1969 and of the Training Courses for (a) Study of Policies and Practices of Developed Countries Affecting Exports from Developing Countries and (b) Shipping Economics and Administrative Policy (see section B).

3. Transport and communications

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

Advisory Board to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (second meeting), New Delhi, 6-9 November 1969

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fifth session), New Delhi, 10-12 November 1969

Railway Sub-Committee (tenth session), New Delhi, 13-21 November 1969

Ad hoc Meeting of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, New Delhi, 14-20 November 1969

Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee (third session), New Delhi, 11-12 November 1969

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (eighth session), Bangkok, 16-23 December 1969

Transport and Communications Committee (eighteenth session), Bangkok, 16-24 February 1970.

34. At its second meeting, the *Advisory Board* discussed the work programme and budget provisions for 1970 and gave advice on several activities.

35. The fifth session of the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee* made recommendations pertaining, *inter alia*, to the improvement of priority routes in relation to the present and projected traffic; accelerating the provision of ancillary services and easing of frontier formalities; encouraging the use of goods container services; and the issue of the revised "Highway Classification and Design Standards for the Asian Highway". It suggested that the Asian Development Bank be requested to consider giving the Asian Highway project assistance from its special development fund and that the second Asian Highway Motor Rally be held from Tehran to Kathmandu or Dacca in September/October 1970.

36. The *Railway Sub-Committee* (tenth session) considered problems of track construction and maintenance, techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power, unitized methods of cargo handling, use of computers and introduction of cybernetics for railway operation and management, the Trans-Asian Railway network, and railway research and training facilities. It endorsed proposals to establish a working party on international links with special reference to the Trans-Asian Railway network.

37. The *Ad hoc Meeting of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway Network* discussed the various survey reports, the possible alignments of the proposed railway network, technical, financial and operational problems of through international traffic, basic standardization, and problems of break of gauge.

38. The *Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee* (third session) took note of the progress made in the various investigations and research activities carried out by the research centres in India and Japan and by the International Union of Railways (UIC) and recommended further action.

39. The *Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee* (eighth session) requested the ECAFE secretariat: (1) to convene a regional expert working group with a view to supplementing the two Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals; (2) to undertake a study entitled "Modernization and mechanization of rural road vehicles", in which the use of animal-drawn vehicles and the multi-purpose vehicle would be studied together; (3) to arrange, upon request, national/regional research and training programmes dealing with urban traffic engineering and transportation problems; (4) to convene a seminar on pavement thickness and highway design standards.

40. The *Transport and Communications Committee* reviewed progress made with the work pertaining to the Trans-Asian Railway, highways and highway transport, the Asian Highway, water transport, ports, shipping and inter-island communications, telecommunication, tourism and the facilitation of international traffic.

41. It recommended, *inter alia*: the establishment of national planning and implementation cells to expedite the implementation of long-term plans regarding telecommunications; the convening of a regional expert working group to ensure uniformity in applying the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals; a study group to explore the possibilities of establishing regional shipping services, regional chartering centres and maritime training centres.

4. Economic development and planning

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

The inaugural meeting of the Asian Coconut Community, Colombo, 2-8 September 1969

Expert Group Meeting on Coconut, Bangkok, 4-10 November 1969

Asian Coconut Community, second session, Bangkok, 7-9 January 1970

Seventh Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, Bangkok, 15-31 October 1969

Meeting of Experts on the Current Economic Situation and Short-term Economic Policies, Bangkok, 29-31 January 1970

Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Rice in Asia, Bangkok, 26 February - 9 March 1970.

43. The inaugural meeting of the Asian Coconut Community discussed certain organizational matters, and adopted its budget for 1970. A resolution requesting EEC to reconsider its proposed inland tax on oils and fats was adopted unanimously. The meeting requested the ECAFE secretariat to convene an expert group to draw up a list of priority projects for inclusion in the Community's work programme.

44. The *Expert Group Meeting on Coconut* adopted a set of projects on a priority basis and recommended certain other activities for inclusion in the Community's work programme.

45. At its second session, the *Asian Coconut Community* discussed the work programme of the Community for 1970. It decided to locate its secretariat permanently at Djakarta, Indonesia, and appointed a Director.

46. The *Seventh Group of Experts on Programming Techniques* reviewed the methods used in sectoral output and employment projections, the policy implications of such projections and the future work of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming.

47. It considered that fairly high growth rates would generally be feasible during the Second Development Decade, failing which a deterioration rather than improvement in the employment situation was to be expected in the ECAFE developing coun-

tries. The Group made various recommendations pertaining to investment and employment policies.

48. It recommended that the *future work* of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming be extended to include optimization models and also regional models which would allow explicitly for intra-regional trade and for trade with the rest of the world. Another future task was research on the optimal location of industries in the region and on distribution of incomes.

49. The *Meeting of Experts on Short-term Economic Policies* reviewed the current economic situations of countries in the region and their short-term economic policies. Fruitful exchanges of views took place among the participants.

50. The *Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Rice in Asia* recommended the formation of an Asian rice community and requested the ECAFE secretariat to call an inter-governmental negotiating conference for that purpose at an early date.

Regional economic co-operation

51. In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Bangkok in December 1968, the representatives of the National Units on Regional Co-operation had discussions with the secretariat's Task Force at Bangkok on 26 and 27 August 1969. Those discussions were attended by representatives from Australia, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The meeting discussed the strategy for integrated regional co-operation and steps towards implementing it.

52. Further discussions were held at Bangkok from 17 to 19 February 1970. A preliminary draft agreement for Asian trade development, a liberalization programme and details of the methodology of the groundwork to be done by national Governments in relation to the envisaged programmes were discussed.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

53. The Governing Council of the Institute elected in April 1969 held its thirteenth session on 21 and 22 August 1969 and its fourteenth session on 12 and 13 February 1970, both at Bangkok. The work programme and budget for 1970 were approved at the thirteenth session and detailed progress reports on the Institute, which entered upon its second phase in 1970, were discussed at both sessions.

54. Besides the sixth general course (February-July 1969), special courses (16 September - 15 December 1969) and country courses (Ceylon, China and the Republic of Korea), the following courses were conducted:

55. A course on highway transport programming at Bangkok from 4 to 28 March 1969, jointly conducted with the Asian Highway TTB; an introductory course

on development and health planning at Bangkok in May 1969, jointly conducted with the Thai Ministry of Public Health; a four-day colloquium on development administration for the permanent secretaries of the Government of Ceylon, arranged with the assistance of IBRD, the ILO, OECD and the Indian Institute for Public Administration, in September 1969; a regional course on health planning, organized jointly with the WHO Regional Office for South-east Asia, in co-operation with the National Institute for Health Administration and Education (India) at Bangkok between 3 November 1969 and 1 February 1970, followed by a ten-day field trip to northern India; and a second industrial development administration course, at Bangkok, from 5 January to 3 April 1970, conducted with the co-operation of the Netherlands Government.

56. The Institute collaborated with OECD and the Japanese Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency (OTCA) in organizing the first Regional Meeting of Directors of Training and Research Institutes in Asia to discuss an association of those institutes in the field of social and economic development.

5. Statistics development

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

Conference of Asian Statisticians (ninth session), Bangkok, 2-13 June 1969

Seminar on Statistics for Planning, Moscow, 22 September - 12 October 1969

Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts, Bangkok, 1-8 December 1969.

58. The *ninth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians* reviewed the statistics development activities in the countries of the region, discussed the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes and the World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics, reviewed data processing activities, surveyed wage and related statistics in the countries of the region and outlined the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1974. It recommended that a committee of experts be appointed to determine the financial implications and organizational and other factors involved in establishing a regional computing centre and laid down terms of reference for that committee.

59. The *Seminar on Statistics for Planning* discussed the organization and methodology of planning, statistics necessary for planning, regional statistics for planning, statistics needed for planning in agriculture, health, education and labour and the statistical requirements of planning for the needs of children and youth.

60. The *Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts*, organized jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in co-operation with OTC, discussed the structure of household sector

accounts, the relevant concepts, definitions and classifications, uses of and requirements for household accounts, methods of gathering data for and compiling them and the United Nations draft complementary system of statistics on distribution of income and wealth.

61. The Group made various technical recommendations and urged that efforts be made to undertake household surveys of suitable design and coverage.

6. Water resources development

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

Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas, Tokyo, Japan, 4-13 November 1969

Typhoon Committee (second session), Quezon City, Philippines, 2-8 December 1969.

63. The *second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas* dealt with the following topics: (1) Water management with emphasis on salinity control and drainage, including flood control; (2) Planning and design of tidal embankments; and (3) Reclamation of marsh, lagoon and tidal land.

64. It considered several means of furthering the development of deltaic areas in the ECAFE region, and recommended the organization of a third regional symposium to deal with the development of deltaic areas in semi-arid regions and give further consideration to the development of marsh, lagoon and tidal land (including flood control) in humid tropical areas.

65. The *second session of the Typhoon Committee* decided that the designation of its executive arm be changed from "Regional Typhoon Centre" to "Typhoon Committee secretariat". The Committee accepted the offer of the Philippines to provide facilities for the Typhoon Committee secretariat, currently operating as the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons.

66. The Committee acknowledged the Government of Japan's important contributions towards accomplishing the objectives of the Typhoon Committee.

67. It gladly accepted the generous offer made by the USSR at its first session to place an ocean weather ship in the south-west Pacific at approximately 16°N 135°E for the purpose of providing its members with meteorological observations collected from that data-sparse area.

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

68. During the period under review, the Committee held its thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, and witnessed a considerable increase in its resources. Substantial progress was made with all component projects, including the construction of the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia and the Nam Ngum project in Laos.

Resources as of 31 December 1969

69. In 1969, the resources contributed or pledged by twenty-six countries, sixteen United Nations agencies, four foundations and several private companies to the Mekong Committee, or to projects sponsored by it, increased by 23 per cent to a total equivalent to US\$197.9 million, of which 28 per cent was for pre-investment work and 72 per cent for construction. The riparian Governments themselves contributed or pledged 45 per cent, and co-operating programmes 55 per cent of the total amount.

70. In 1969, the United Arab Republic became the twenty-sixth country and UNICEF the sixteenth United Nations agency to co-operate with the Committee.

Data collection and basin planning

71. The Committee continued preparation of an amplified water resources development plan for the basin; the draft plan report is scheduled for completion in mid-1970.

72. The *Hydrologic Yearbook for 1967* was prepared for publication, and data processing was begun on material for the 1968 *Yearbook*. Spare parts for the hydrometeorological network, comprising 200 stream-gauging stations and 562 meteorological stations, were made available by France, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee's third annual *Statistical Bulletin* was prepared for publication.

Mainstream projects

73. A United States Bureau of Reclamation team completed its study of the feasibility of the first stage of the Pa Mong mainstream project. A Japanese OTCA team completed the feasibility investigation of the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia. It appears that, after the construction of the Pa Mong and Nam Ngum projects upstream, the installed capacity at Sambor may be 2.1 million kW.

Tributary projects

74. At the end of the period under review, three tributary projects were in operation, on the Nam Pong and Nam Pung in Thailand and on the lower Se Done in Laos; construction was in progress on four others.

75. In November 1969 construction began on the main civil works of the Prek Thnot tributary project in Cambodia.

76. The construction of the Nam Ngum tributary project continued in Laos; in December 1969 the upstream and downstream coffer dams were completed and the river was diverted through the diversion tunnel. Also in Laos, the lower Se Done project was completed with French assistance. Construction continued on the Lam Dom Noi tributary dam, and began on the Nam Phrom dam, in Thailand. A Swiss team began a groundwater investigation in the Nam Mae Kok basin in North Thailand.

In Cambodia, a Japanese OTCA team completed a feasibility report on the Stung Chinit tributary and a reconnaissance report on the area south-west of the Great Lake. Preparation of construction designs and bidding specifications for the first stage of the Battambang project was begun with Swiss assistance.

Navigation and transportation

77. The Committee continued its basic work of surveying, charting and marking the Mekong navigation channels. The programme prepared by the United States in 1968 for the development of ports, cargo-handling and boat-building facilities in Laos and Thailand, on the Luang Prabang-Pakse reach, was reviewed in the light of other transportation developments.

78. The pilot training programme in Cambodia, initiated in 1965, was completed with the assistance of the Netherlands Government and with UNDP institutional support.

79. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam pledged up to half the cost of the My Thuan bridge, to be constructed to specifications agreed upon by the Mekong Committee. In June 1969, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appealed to co-operating countries to consider pledging contributions towards the remaining part of the construction cost; a number of them indicated their willingness to contribute when warranted by security and economic conditions. A Japanese OTCA team completed the feasibility study of a bridge across the Mekong River between Thailand and Laos in the Vientiane/Nong Khai area, estimating the cost, including the extension of the railway from Nong Khai to Vientiane, at US\$21.5 million.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

80. In July-August 1969, a joint UNDP/FAO mission reviewed the Mekong Committee's agricultural work with special reference to its agricultural research, demonstration and training programmes. Israel and UNDP/FAO continued to assist 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 Asian Development Bank prepared a master plan for the agricultural development of the Vientiane Plain.

Power market, industries and mineral resources

81. A Japanese team began studying the feasibility of establishing an aluminium smelting plant in the basin, to utilize power from the proposed Sambor mainstream project. With French expert assistance, a plan was prepared for the development of a high-tension Mekong electric power transmission system. In Laos, the UNDP Mekong minerals survey ended at mid-year; in February 1970, a plan of operation was signed by the Mekong Committee and the United Kingdom, under which the latter will undertake photogeological mapping in Laos.

Social development and public health

82. The Mekong Committee continued to be concerned with the resettlement of families formerly living in the Nam Ngum reservoir area in Laos. Benchmark socio-economic surveys were made in irrigation project areas in north-east Thailand. Reconnaissance archaeological investigations were begun in the Pa Mong reservoir area.

7. Social development

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

Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East, Manila, 1-12 July 1969.

84. At the *joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar*, the attention of participants was drawn to the possibility of facilitating national structural changes and reforms of a nature requiring large-scale public participation, by adopting certain social and community development policies, techniques and methodologies. Particularly stressed were the requirements of educating farmers and landowners to appreciate the inevitability of land reform and their responsibility for national development, organization of the peasantry into formal and informal units, popular participation in implementation and the development and use of local leadership.

8. Population problems

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

Working Group on Projections of Populations of Sub-National Areas, Bangkok, 14-23 May 1969

Regional Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes, Bangkok, 24 November - 12 December 1969.

86. The *Working Group* discussed the need for and types and levels of sub-national projections, emphasizing questions and problems of methodology. The Group exchanged information and views on data requirements, availability, and quality in each country and in each subject field such as school enrolment, labour force projections, etc., and discussed approaches for obtaining the required data.

87. The *Seminar* developed operational guidelines suitable for evaluating family planning programmes in the ECAFE region. It paid particular attention to concepts, methods, procedures and standards for assessing the community's acceptance of contraceptive practices and estimating the impact of those practices on fertility levels.

9. Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

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

ECAFE/FAO Expert Group on Stabilization and Expansion of Intra-regional Trade in Rice and some other Agricultural and Non-agricultural Commodities and Harmonization of National Plans, Bangkok, 21-31 October 1969

89. The *Expert Group* reviewed the export availability and import requirements for rice, wheat, other cereals and agricultural requisites in eleven selected ECAFE countries. It made various recommendations aiming at the promotion of intra-regional trade in those commodities as well as the stabilization of trade in rice.

10. Public administration

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

Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development, Bangkok, 24 June - 1 July 1969

Panel of Experts on Regional Centre for Development Administration, Bangkok, 19-21 November 1969

Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators, Bangkok, 8-15 December 1969.

91. The *Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms* made various recommendations in the field of planning and administration, administrative reform and research and in regard to technical co-operation.

92. The *Panel of Experts* made recommendations on the establishment of a regional centre for development administration and related matters such as the work programme of the centre and means of financing its operations.

93. The *Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators* assessed and evaluated the existing arrangements, policies, methodology and future trends and actions for developing senior administrators with a view to improving quality and standard of performance.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Industry and Natural Resources Division

Studies and maps

94. In the field of electric power the following publications were issued: (i) *Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1967* (annual publication); (ii) *Thermal Power Stations - A Techno-Economic Study*, (ad hoc publication); and (iii) *Regional Energy Atlas for Asia and the Far East* (ad hoc publication).

95. In the field of mineral resources development, the following publications were issued: (i) *Mining Development in Asia and the Far East, 1966* (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 31); (ii) *Pro-*

ceedings 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); (iii) *Mining Development in Asia and the Far East, 1967* (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 33); and (iv) *Regional Geological Map of Asia and the Far East*.

96. Issues No. 3 and No. 4 in the series *Asian Industrial Development News* were completed and published. Issue No. 5 will be printed shortly. These publications provide general information on industrial development with particular emphasis on the work of AIDC. Issue No. 4 contains a directory of iron and steel plants in the ECAFE region and No. 5 will contain a directory of fertilizer plants.

Science and technology

97. The secretariat submitted material in respect of ECAFE for stage IIA of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the four sectors assigned to the secretariat, namely: natural resources, industry, transport and telecommunication, and housing and urban planning. The secretariat, besides servicing the fifth session of the Regional Group for Asia of ACAST, prepared two documents namely: "The problem of the protein gap in the ECAFE region" and "Application of science and technology to development: activities and developments in 1968-1969". It also provided information in respect of the ECAFE region on the current and proposed use of computers and computation techniques for development.

Training

98. A training course in load despatch techniques and application of computer technology to power system engineering problems, which had been recommended by the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power, was held at Bombay in February 1970. The Government of India provided host facilities.

99. Under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and ECAFE, twelve trainees from China (Taiwan), Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam participated in a geophysical survey in part of the South China Sea (Sunda Shelf) aboard a research vessel provided by the Government of Indonesia, as part of a training course in marine geology and geophysics organized by the University of Malaya.

Electric power development

100. A preliminary investigation was undertaken on the feasibility of developing a regional power station to supply electricity to Indonesia, West Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and to supply water to Singapore. The report of the investigation points to a *prima facie* economic justification for locating a large capacity thermal power station (based on nuclear or conventional resources) which can be interconnected with the national power networks of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra) and Thailand (southern region). It recommends detailed field studies and investigations with a view

to preparing a project report. Further action on this proposal will be pursued in accordance with the views and desires of the countries concerned.

101. Meanwhile the secretariat is undertaking a preliminary examination of the possibility of introducing in the developing countries of the region the new concept of NUPLEX, which aims at the integrated development of agro-industrial complexes with a large-scale energy centre at the core.

Mineral resources development

102. With a view to sound economic planning for exploration and development of mineral resources in the countries of the region, inventories of mineral resources on data cards for eventual computerization were carried out with the assistance of an expert provided by the Government of France.

Iron and steel industry

103. A constitution and regulations for the proposed South-east Asia Iron and Steel Institute were finalized by the Meeting of Six (China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) on the South-east Asia Iron and Steel Industry convened at Bangkok from 3 to 7 November 1969. The Meeting accepted Singapore's offer to provide host facilities. The inaugural meeting of the Institute is tentatively scheduled for October 1970 to coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of the United Nations.

104. The Meeting of Six having endorsed the recommendations contained in the Japanese AIDC Report on the Development and Expansion of the Iron and Steel Industry in the South-east Asian Countries regarding the feasibility of establishing specific iron and steel plants, the Japanese team of experts visited participating countries at their request to clarify the technical and economic aspects of that report.

105. Iron and Steel Survey Mission to the Western Region: At the request of the Governments of India, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan, a team of experts visited those countries to study in depth the feasibility of co-operation in developing the joint-venture iron and steel projects identified earlier by a fact-finding mission.

Industries manufacturing agricultural machinery

106. As recommended at AIDC's fourth session, a five-man Expert Team on Rice Processing Machinery, composed of experts from India, Japan and the United Kingdom, visited nine ECAFE countries to assist their Governments in planning the development and expansion of industries for the manufacture of rice processing equipment, taking into account recent technological advances and the trend towards integrated rice processing systems.

107. A Pre-investment Feasibility Team on Small Engines for Agricultural Purposes, composed of Australian experts, visited interested countries of

the south-east sub-region to assist Governments in determining the feasibility of establishing manufacturing plants for small engines.

Small-scale industries

108. A Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of an Asian Handicraft Centre, held from 20 to 22 August 1969 in Singapore felt that the Centre should be organized by the ECAFE secretariat, with UNDP assistance, prior to the actual execution of the project.

109. It is proposed to hold a preliminary training seminar on low-cost automation early in 1970 at the Institute for Small-Scale Industries, University of the Philippines, to disseminate "low-cost automation" techniques well suited to small-scale industries and to propagate awareness of the scope and advantages of low-cost automation equipment for industry and trade. This will constitute a preparatory step towards organizing the proposed roving seminar on low-cost automation.

Industrial survey for regional co-operation

110. According to the terms of reference finalized by government representatives in July, the survey will deal with the long-term perspectives of industrial growth in the 1970s. It will be conducted over a period of one and a half years and will cover, in principle, the territories of Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

111. It is now estimated that the survey will cost nearly \$600,000, the Controller having agreed to waive the 14 per cent overhead charge on contributions intended for the ECAFE Trust Fund. Resources available so far (i.e. contributions in cash or expert services pledged or received) are estimated to amount to \$576,000.

Housing, building and planning

112. The secretariat, in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, has undertaken a study of urban land use policies and land control measures in the ECAFE region which is expected to provide useful guidelines for the countries in formulating progressive urban land policies with a view to arresting the upward spiraling of land prices.

113. Regional development planning is now becoming recognized as an effective tool for integrated development. A manual on regional planning to provide guidelines for the countries, which is the first of its kind, is expected to be completed by the middle of 1970. The first problem in initiating regional planning is the shortage of trained regional planners. To meet this shortage the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1086 (XXXIX) requested the Secretary-General to organize and co-ordinate research and training in regional development. A beginning has now been made with the joint Japan/United Nations Research and Training Programme in Regional Development, Chubu, Nagoya; the first

training course was held in January-April 1969 with fellowships provided by the Japanese Government. The training programme will form a part of the secretariat's work programme for 1970, during which the second training course (15 January to 14 May) will be held. Consideration is being given to placing this training programme on a more permanent basis.

114. Burma, Ceylon, China, India and the Republic of Korea were given direct advisory services relating to modular co-ordination in the building industry through a Roving Seminar on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination in the Building Industry in Asia and the Far East which visited those countries from 24 October to 20 December 1969. The purpose was to bring about a working arrangement between the producers of building materials, architects and engineers and the users of building materials regarding the manufacture and use of building material components based on modular dimensions.

International Trade Division³

ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

115. The ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre participated actively in the second Asian International Trade Fair held in October 1969 where it set up an information and advisory services booth.

116. In co-operation with OTC, the Centre organized a training course for the study of policies and practices of developed countries affecting the exports of developing countries at Bangkok from 5 to 25 September 1969. The secretariats of UNCTAD and GATT, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United States of America provided lecturers. This was the second course organized under Commission resolution 92 (XXIV).

ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services

117. A paper on "Practical Experience in Coastal Shipping" was contributed to the United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on Coastal Shipping, Feeder and Ferry Services held at Solstrand, Norway, in September 1969.

118. A paper entitled "Economic Statistics of Shipping" was prepared by an expert for presentation to the ninth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians held at Bangkok from 2 to 13 June 1969. Alternative systems of collecting and compiling economic statistics of shipping were developed and submitted to the Committee on Trade at its thirteenth session.

119. Jointly with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the UNCTAD secretariat, the Resources and Transport Division of the United

³ For the activities of the Division in regard to regional trade liberalization and monetary co-operation, see under 'Regional economic co-operation', paragraph 139.

Nations, the United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Government of Australia and the Government of Thailand, the Centre organized a training course in shipping economics and administrative policy at Bangkok from 12 to 30 January 1970. The course, attended by thirty-five participants from twelve countries, was designed to provide a broad coverage of the various aspects of shipping economics and management.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

120. A joint study group of the International Trade Division and the Transport and Communications Division was set up with a view to accelerating a co-ordinated drive towards the development of shipping in the ECAFE region.

ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration

121. The Centre continued to issue the *ECAFE News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration* on a half-yearly basis in order to disseminate information on current events, studies and research on aspects of commercial arbitration both within and outside the region. Compilation of the lists of arbitrators and of appointing authorities continued.

Commodity problems

122. A study was undertaken on tea marketing problems, with a view to devising measures for strengthening the tea market.

Problems of land-locked countries

123. An expert from a developed land-locked country was provided by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre to undertake a study on export promotion problems of Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal.

Transport and Communications Division

Asian Highway

124. The Asian Highway TTB, in co-operation with the countries concerned and the Colombo Plan Bureau, organized training courses for highway officials at the Road Research Laboratory, United Kingdom, in France, at the Central Road Research Institute, India, and at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok.

125. A pilot survey is being carried out in Afghanistan (November 1969 to April 1970) to assess the development of and prospects for international traffic on the Asian Highway routes. Thereafter, a similar survey will be undertaken in Iran.

126. The Asian Highway Technical Information Centre has started functioning at Bangkok in the Highway Department of the Government of Thailand.

Port Information and Advisory Centre

127. A Port Information and Advisory Centre, established within the Division, works closely with the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services (see under International Trade Division above).

Joint study group on shipping

128. See under International Trade Division: Shipping and ocean freight rates.

Research and Planning Division

Review of current economic developments and policies

129. Part One of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1969*, includes two studies, each concerned with issues of policy important to the member countries: (a) on the so-called new strategies for the development of agriculture, foodgrains in particular; and (b) on intra-regional trade and its relation to the development of the region.

130. The first study examines the alternative strategies of agricultural development currently being evolved for improving the supply of foodgrains. Based upon an investigation of the sources of agricultural development and a study of its trends, an attempt is made to formulate the alternatives available for further growth. Technical and economic aspects of programmes emphasizing high-yielding varieties are reviewed as a basis for evaluating the feasibility of such programmes. Alternative programmes have emphasized the development of water supply infrastructure and the provision of such inputs as fertilizers and insecticides. Recommendations for policy suggest the desirability of some combination of the two types of programme, supported by the development of appropriate institutions for extension, marketing and co-operation. Consideration is given to the implications of such programmes in terms of resource allocation within agriculture and for the economy as a whole.

131. The study of intra-regional trade and development is concerned with the potential for expanding trade within the region. Relationships between the changes in economic structure and the consequent transformation of the structure of trade are investigated to determine the conditions prerequisite to trade expansion. Consideration is given to the necessity for regional or subregional co-operation, not only in respect of commercial and financial policy, but also with regard to the harmonization and eventual integration of investment planning. Policy recommendations arising from these considerations are proposed.

132. Part Two of the *Survey* provides a review of developments and trends in the economies of the region during 1969. The focus is upon major issues which have given rise to action and have been the concern of policy. These include the problems created by the wide acceptance of the new agricultural strategies, particularly the attempts to achieve self-sufficiency in food production; they involve

various questions concerning industrial development -- difficulties in import-substitution, efforts to expand exports of manufactures, emphasis upon the utilization of domestic raw materials and attempts to create complementarities within the industrial sector. The *Survey* reviews efforts of Governments to offset the decline of foreign assistance and to encourage the inflow of private foreign capital; the response to current and pending reduction of military expenditure is considered. Attention is given to major issues involved in the planning of economic development and in economic management -- stabilization, planning techniques, regional planning and the extension of planning to multinational groupings. A review of the special problems of land-locked countries and of small economies is included.

133. Three issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* are normally published during the year. The June 1969 issue (Vol. XX, No.1) included a report on the planning and financing of social development in the ECAFE region and three papers on annual planning -- in Iran, the Republic of Korea and Thailand. The September issue (Vol. XX, No.2) contains an abbreviated version of the report of the Workshop on Techniques of Annual Planning, an essay on economic development and regional co-operation in southeast Asia and a study of planning strategies in agriculture. The December issue (Vol. XX, No.3) will appear shortly.

Committee on Development Planning of the Economic and Social Council

134. The fifth session of the Committee on Development Planning, held at Bangkok, discussed the development strategy and targets for the next decade. It reviewed the basic problems of development in the ECAFE region, and recommended certain strategies and targets for the region. The ECAFE secretariat contributed two research papers dealing with the basic hindrances to plan implementation during the last decade and the strategy of regional integration for Asia.

Seminar on Development Prospects and Planning for the Coming Decade (with special reference to Asia)

135. This Seminar, organized by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with the Centre for Planning, Projections and Policies at United Nations Headquarters and attended by representatives from Asian, African and Latin American countries, discussed various problems of economic development and also the question of economic integration.

Study on coconut industry in Asia

136. A research study in depth carried out by the ECAFE secretariat was published in January 1970. The findings produced during the study led to the establishment of the Asian Coconut Community.

Integration study of the ASEAN countries

137. Preparations have been completed to undertake this study in co-operation with the Centre for Planning, Projections and Policies at United Nations Headquarters. The study will be guided by an advisory

committee of government representatives of the ASEAN countries, which held its first session at Bangkok from 16 to 18 March 1970.

138. The Research and Planning Division continued to give the countries technical assistance on development and planning problems through its regional advisers.

Regional economic co-operation

139. Within the context of implementing the programme of integrated development strategy (see section A, Economic development and planning, *Regional economic co-operation*), the secretariat's Task Force prepared a large number of commodity profiles, revised country profiles, and drew up an outline of action on commercial and transport infrastructure in support of the anticipated increase in intra-regional trade, including particularly telecommunication, shipping freight rates and port improvement. With regard to regional trade liberalization and payments arrangements, the International Trade Division of the secretariat, assisted by consultants, prepared preliminary drafts and held informal consultations with prominent experts in those fields at Brussels in March 1970.

Statistics Division

Statistics development

140. The Division continued to assist countries in the improvement of the collection and compilation of statistics in the fields of population, general statistics and national accounts, and in statistical organization and the training of statisticians. During the period under review, the programme for the implementation of the new System of National Accounts was focused on the household sector, for the study of which a Working Group of Experts was organized (see section A above). Case studies of analysis of national accounts were begun, for Ceylon, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. The sixth report entitled "Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region" was issued.

Statistical compilation and analysis

141. The first issue (1968) of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East* was published and distributed. It contained statistical series on population, agriculture, industry, trade, transport, national accounts, finance, prices, social statistics, etc. A supplement on children and youth was also published. The statistical series in the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* were continued. Computation, analysis and preparation of statistical tables were undertaken for the secretariat's own use as well as for other organizations.

Data processing

142. Work in data processing was expanded. In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the reporting of trade statistics of ECAFE countries continued. Cards and tapes were prepared for United Nations Headquarters for editing and conversion to a unified format. Nearly all member

countries are now covered by the regional reporting system. Service work within the secretariat grew in econometric analysis and in the partial automation of financial processing.

143. *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East*, Series A for 1966, and Series B, containing summary and miscellaneous tables in time series form, were issued.

144. Work continued on the feasibility of establishing a regional computing centre. Further country studies were made for use by the Committee of Experts on the Regional Computing Centre set up under Commission resolution 98 (XXV), which met in October-November 1969. That Committee recommended that emphasis be placed on training technical personnel in data processing for countries of the region.

145. Analysis, programming, processing and publication were undertaken on the *Foreign Trade Statistics of Laos 1968* as a service to the Government of Laos, which bore the cost. Revisions were made to the previous tabulations of the demographic survey of Brunei of 1968, following a detailed analysis and re-appraisal of the input data.

Water Resources Development Division

Planning and development of water resources

146. Assistance to UNDP was continued in connexion with the feasibility survey of the Mu River Project in Burma, which was completed towards the end of the year. The country survey of Mongolia was completed and published in the quarterly *Water Resources Journal*. Two issues of the Water Resources Series were published: (i) *Proceedings of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning* (Water Resources Series No. 37) and (ii) *Proceedings of the Eighth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development* (Water Resources Series No. 38). Preparations were taken in hand for organizing the Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning (1970-1971) and the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (1970). Preliminary arrangements were made for organizing the Panel of Experts on Preparation of a Manual for Drafting of Water Codes.

Water resources development of international rivers

147. A considerable amount of work was devoted to the preparation of the Amplified Basin Plan of the Lower Mekong Basin, presented in draft form to the Mekong Committee at its forty-fifth session in February 1970.

Flood control methods

148. Assistance was given to the inter-governmental Typhoon Committee through the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons in extending advisory services to Governments on the improvement of existing meteorological observation and

telecommunication networks and for the establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems to minimize typhoon damage.

Hydrologic studies

149. Compilation of computer programmes for hydrologic analyses and simulation was started in anticipation of the establishment of the ECAFE Regional Computer Centre. Based on data collected the previous year, preliminary envelope curves for maximum floods with assigned frequencies in monsoon areas of the ECAFE region were prepared. Compilation of available information on hydrological and meteorological data was started to determine the technical feasibility of preparing, in co-operation with WMO, generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation, a rainfall frequency atlas and a compendium of rainfall volumes of major flood-producing storms in the ECAFE region.

Social Development Division

150. The secretariat made preparations for convening the first session of the Working Party on Social Development in the ECAFE Region, established by Commission resolution 99 (XXV). At the session, scheduled for December 1970, the Working Party will outline its own terms of reference for approval by the Commission, taking into account the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1969.

Social development planning and research

151. At the request of United Nations Headquarters, a survey of social trends and developments in Asia was drafted for inclusion in the *United Nations Report on the World Social Situation, 1970*. The survey deals with changes in levels of living in Asian countries during the latter part of the first Development Decade, and also with changes in social structures and institutions.

152. Work was carried to an advanced stage on a case study of income distribution and its relationship to social development in Thailand, which is likely to be completed in 1970.

153. Work was begun on an *annotated bibliography on the social aspects of development planning* (with special attention to the problems of the ECAFE region), to be completed in 1970. The bibliography will provide a comprehensive reference to basic materials on planning in the social and non-economic fields; its main emphasis will be upon societal planning (i.e. the development of a systematic methodology for the inducement of social change) and also upon inter-sectoral planning (i.e. promoting co-ordination between the social sectors collectively and between the social and other sectors).

154. The study of "Organizational and Financial Aspects of Social Development and Planning in the ECAFE Region" was revised and printed as part of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, and also separately as an ECAFE publication, and given wide circulation throughout the region.

Social welfare

155. The country case study on social welfare planning in the Philippines was completed in 1969, and widely distributed throughout the region. Similar studies on Pakistan and India are scheduled for completion during 1970.

156. A *Joint ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop on Social Welfare In-service Training* was organized and conducted in three distinct phases: (1) discussions and training sessions, at Bangkok, 10-17 February 1970; (2) study-tour to observe in-service training programmes in action in Hong Kong and the Philippines, 18 February - 3 March 1970; and (3) general evaluation and individual reporting of proposals for improving respective national training programmes, at Manila, 4-6 March 1970.

157. The objective was the upgrading of in-service training facilities and techniques in the region by providing a forum for exchanges of grass-root level experience on in-service training, analysing the needs and problems of training institutions, and teaching the principles and techniques of planning and implementing integrated in-service training programmes more effectively so as not only to increase the competence of the training staff but also progressively to improve the quality of services rendered to the community.

Regional and community development

158. The *Tenth Annual Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development in Asia* was convened at Bangkok on 15, 16 and 26 May 1969. Participants included a cross-sectoral representation from the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Mekong Committee. The Meeting discussed *inter alia* the creation of a regional task force to advise interested Governments upon request on a strategy for integrated rural and community development planning and implementation; undertaking pilot projects for integrated rural development; research and programming for the development of young people; and the need for integrated social and economic development planning.

159. A case study completed on the community centres of Hong Kong will be widely circulated in the region.

Population Division

160. The secretariat continued to implement the expanded Asian Population Programme.

161. It organized an *ad hoc* meeting of experts in Paris, on 1-2 September 1969, to review a draft proposal for a comparative study to be conducted by the secretariat on the interrelationships between population growth and agricultural change.

162. A number of recommendations were made by the experts on the scope of the study, procedures, concepts and definitions and prospective lines of

analysis. The Population Division of the United Nations, New York, the ILO, FAO and OECD participated in the discussions.

163. Asian Population Studies Series Nos. 4 and 5 entitled, respectively, *Assessment of Acceptance and Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods* and *Sub-National Population Projections*, both of which are reports of expert groups, were published in printed form and distributed to interested institutions and individuals.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

Review of the food and agricultural situation

164. As in the past, the Division continued its study of current developments in the food and agricultural situation and supplied draft sections required for the preparation of the 1969 *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

165. A revised version of the study "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and their Regional Implications" was prepared, and a case study of the financing of agricultural development in Japan was issued. Work continued on the study of requirements of agricultural inputs and means for increasing their production in selected countries of the ECAFE region and a case study on crop diversification in Thailand was initiated.

Public Administration Unit

166. The Unit, among other things, assisted in implementing the recommendations of the *Panel of Experts on the Establishment of a Regional Centre for Development Administration* (see section A above). An illustrative plan of operation for the Centre was drafted, without prejudice to the final negotiations between UNDP and the participating countries, especially in relation to UNDP's providing financial support.

Technical assistance and related activities

Technical assistance decentralization and programming

167. The secretariat is fully responsible for programming regional technical assistance activities which are implemented in co-operation with OTC and UNIDO. During 1969, authority to approve travel by regional advisers was entirely decentralized to the secretariat. The secretariat has continued to make a contribution to the planning and evaluation of country programmes.

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

168. Continuous close co-operation has been maintained with OTC and the Technical Co-operation Division of UNIDO regarding regional programmes, the review of country programmes, reports of country experts and requests for UNDP (Special Fund) assistance.

169. Funds made available for regional activities in 1969 amounted to \$850,000, which was less than the figures for 1967 and 1968, namely \$1,001,000 and \$957,500. The reduction mainly affected the UNDP technical assistance component. For 1970, the flexibility of the regional programme is expected to be further decreased with the coming into operation of a separate allocation for technical assistance to UNCTAD and a revised currency composition of the United Nations regular programme (the allotment of \$490,000 will include \$70,000 in non-convertible currency).

170. During 1969, support was given to the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Japan, the Director's post being financed by ECAFE's programme, and to the training and research programme in regional development at Chubu, Japan. Eight fellowships were granted for study at Chubu. Nine fellowships were granted at the Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur, India, from the Secretary-General's Fund for Population Activities.

171. A training course for study of policies and practices of developed countries affecting exports from developing countries was organized with the co-operation of UNCTAD, GATT and the EEC Commission and was attended by sixteen participants. A training course on evaluation of family planning techniques was organized using the Danish special contribution.

172. Twelve seminars and study tours were organized during the year. A Roving Seminar on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination in the Building Industry, organized under the special Danish contribution, was held in India, Ceylon, the Republic of Korea, China (Taiwan) and Burma.

Advisory activities

173. During 1969, twenty-four regional advisers served at ECAFE during all or part of the year. They carried out advisory missions to fourteen countries by request.

174. The regional adviser on industrial projects advised the Governments of Indonesia and the Republic of Viet-Nam on negotiations for the re-activation of the Tjilegon steel project and on development of a small basic iron and steel industry, respectively. The regional adviser on project evaluation and formulation advised the Government of Thailand on assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of automotive components and the Government of China on a machine tool complex.

175. The regional adviser on public administration advised the Government of Ceylon on assistance for administrative reform and the Government of India on training needs of administrative personnel. The regional adviser on water resources planning advised the Government of Iran on standards for reconnaissance and feasibility investigation and planning of water resources and the Government of China on a comprehensive groundwater survey of Taiwan as well as reviewing the progress made with planning for the Kaoping Chi basin water resources development.

176. The regional adviser on economic statistics paid two visits to Brunei to advise on a programme of development of industrial and other economic statistics and on a mail canvass of establishments; he advised the Government of Iran on the statistical activities of the Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economy.

177. The regional adviser on demographic and social statistics advised the Government of Brunei on the population census plan (including the budget required) and the Government of Indonesia on population censuses. He also advised the Government of Laos on a population census plan.

178. The regional adviser on sample surveys advised the Governments of Nepal and Ceylon on sample surveys and the Government of Brunei on the validity of data collection in the social and demographic sample survey of 1968. The regional adviser on data processing assisted the Government of Indonesia in its study of computer requirements with the aim of establishing a national computer centre.

179. The regional adviser on offshore prospecting (geology) advised the Government of Cambodia on offshore mineral surveys. The regional adviser on offshore prospecting (geophysics) advised the Government of Singapore on exploration for underground water and the Government of the Republic of Korea on purchase of seismic equipment and planning of a geophysical survey along the east coast. He also made proposals connected with offshore construction of a port in Thailand.

180. The regional adviser on population policies and programmes participated in the Pakistan International Family Planning Conference and advised the Government of Nepal on family planning matters. He also assisted in the activities of the Central Family Planning Institute and Kerala University, India. The regional adviser on general demography and census analysis assisted the Government of Brunei in analysing a socio-demographic survey and the Government of Laos in its demographic studies.

181. The regional adviser on social development undertook preliminary missions on social development planning in Brunei and Laos and advised the Government of China on the organization and machinery needed for social development planning. The regional adviser on economic development advised the same Government on planning technology and machinery in connexion with annual planning. The regional adviser on industrial economics advised the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam on

industrialization of the Vietnamese economy. The regional adviser on industrial standardization advised the Government of Thailand on standards organization and the Government of Iran on the activities of its Institute of Standards and Industrial Research.

182. The regional adviser on the regional railway network conducted feasibility studies in Iran and Thailand on international railway links. The regional adviser on social work and community development training advised Thammasat University, Thailand, on a graduate social work curriculum, and the Government of Laos on community development training. She also assisted in the training programme of the Tehran School of Social Work, Iran.

183. The regional adviser on customs valuation assisted the Government of Laos in customs administration. The regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates rendered services to the Governments of Fiji and the Philippines and to the South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia; he visited Colombo to assist the UNDP Programming Mission to Ceylon in preparing a technical assistance programme for 1970-1973 in the field of shipping and port development.

184. The regional telecommunication expert attached to the ECAFE/ITU Unit advised the Western Pacific Island countries on the setting up of a telecommunication training centre in the area.

Co-operation with UNDP (Special Fund)

185. The secretariat continued to provide comments on all country applications for assistance from UNDP, including its Special Fund, and to participate in the implementation of on-going projects through the services of the regional advisers. Co-operation was also extended to UNDP in its inter-agency technical assistance programming missions. In November, two ECAFE regional advisers participated in such a mission to Ceylon.

186. Closer involvement in country programming on the part of the secretariat is anticipated, partly with its present resources, such as the suggested stationing of planning teams within the regional economic commissions to work closely with the Governments. The secretariat, in co-operation with Headquarters, is actively engaged in developing an integrated system of country programming based on an over-all scheme of priorities in which the regional commissions will play a greater role. The first of such programming missions was conducted by UNDP in respect of Ceylon and ECAFE's regional advisers on shipping and ocean freight rates and on social development took part in preparing a technical assistance programme for that country for 1970-1973 in their respective fields.

Co-operation with other programmes

187. At its previous session, the Commission reviewed a paper on the role of UNDP and bilateral programmes in supporting regional and sub-regional programmes. At its request, information on bilateral assistance has been included in document E/CN.11/L.254.

188. The United States Government continued to provide the services of an expert in data processing. The Government of Thailand, under the Colombo Plan, provided all the internal costs and the Asian Highway TTB paid the travel costs of fourteen fellows attending a two-week training course for highway engineers at the Asian Institute of Technology. The Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), assisted the secretariat in the planning and execution of a training course in shipping economics and administrative policy, held at Bangkok, and financed the costs of attendance by participants from the region.

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

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

190. Some examples of this fruitful co-operation are given in the preceding sections; some others are mentioned below.

191. In an agreement dated 14 July 1969 between the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of UNIDO, the principles and procedure of co-operation between the two organizations were laid down. The secretariat was represented at the meeting of the UNIDO Expert Group on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development (Paris, 5-11 October 1969). It worked in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at Headquarters and participated in the Inter-regional Seminar on Improvement of Slums and Uncontrolled Settlements in Colombia (15 February - 1 March 1970).

192. The UNCTAD secretariat contributed background papers on (i) recent activities of UNCTAD and (ii) a general scheme of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries, for submission to the thirteenth session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade.

193. Discussions between the UNCTAD and ECAFE secretariats, held at Geneva and Bangkok, centered around projects on regional co-operation and trade expansion, shipping and ocean freight rates, insurance, trade preferences and co-ordination of work between the two secretariats. The ECAFE secretariat also assisted in conducting an UNCTAD survey on economic aspects of the operation of the port of Bangkok.

194. The secretariat contributed a note on its activities in the field of trade during 1968/69 to the ECE secretariat and received notes on the activities of ECA, ECE and ECLA for distribution at the thirteenth session of the Committee on Trade. Consultations were held with staff members of the ECLA secretariat on regional economic integration and on expert assistance in the field of trade and monetary co-operation.

195. The secretariat participated in the Round-Table Conference on Export Credit organized by

the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions at Headquarters. It was represented at the Symposium on Export Promotion at Copenhagen in November 1969 and at the meeting of the Expert Group on Special Measures for the Least-developed among Developing Countries organized by UNCTAD at Geneva in the same month.

196. In the field of transport and communications the secretariat was associated in the preparation of a United Nations report entitled "Major Transport Problems of Developing Countries" for submission to the forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council.

197. The secretariat assisted and participated in the Expert Working Group on Social Defence for Asia and the Far East, organized by Headquarters and held at Bangkok from 24 to 28 November 1969, as part of the preparations for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders to be held at Kyoto from 14 to 26 August 1970.

198. On request, the secretariat submitted to United Nations Headquarters: (a) a summary statement on the assessment of programmes for the evaluation and training of women and girls; (b) proposals for follow-up action on Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI) concerning the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.

199. Consultations were undertaken with the United Nations Narcotics Division at Geneva on widening the scope of its preventive programmes in Asia through more integrative use of the ECAFE secretariat's facilities, particularly with reference to the hill tribes of northern Thailand.

200. From 7 to 11 July 1969, the secretariat organized a meeting at Bangkok with the four population programme officers assigned to the ECAFE region and regional and local representatives of the specialized agencies.

201. In regard to public administration, the secretariat maintained close relationships with the Public Administration Division at Headquarters, UNDP (Special Fund) and OTC.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

202. Close co-operation was continued with the specialized agencies and other organizations, through joint meetings, contribution of documentation for and 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.

203. Co-operation within the United Nations family as a whole at the global and regional levels has led to the establishment of several units within the ECAFE secretariat jointly directed by ECAFE and the specialized agency concerned and to arriving at inter-agency arrangements for securing intensive

and solid co-ordination of the work at the regional level. Further details appear in the Programme of Work and Priorities, 1970/71, part I, paragraphs 7 *et seq.*

204. Besides the co-operation extended to the meetings of ECAFE's subsidiary bodies and the various activities mentioned in the preceding sections, the following should be noted.

205. In the field of trade, within the context of exploring the possibilities of trade liberalization and payments arrangements among the countries of the region by the ECAFE secretariat, IMF undertook a technical study on existing international banking and credit facilities in the ECAFE region. The secretariat held consultations on matters of mutual interest with representatives of the Commission for Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce (CAFEE-ICC). An observer from ICAO and a representative of the Customs Co-operation Council attended the fifth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration.

206. In carrying out the work on plan harmonization and regional co-operation in coconut and rice, intensive consultations were conducted with FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the Asian Development Bank.

207. FAO contributed a paper entitled "Water and soil resources for continuous cropping in tropical coastal areas in Asia" to the second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas (see section A above). UNESCO, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), the International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR) and the International Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference (ICOLD) also participated.

208. Within the framework of activities for social development, co-operation was extended to UNESCO in preparing for the third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia, to be held in 1971; as part of that collaboration, the secretariat participated in two preparatory meetings of experts held at Bangkok in September 1969 and March 1970 to lay the groundwork for the Ministers' Conference.

209. The secretariat participated in the seventh Regional Meeting of UNICEF representatives in the East Asia and Pakistan region (Bangkok, 15-20 September 1969) and assisted in the forecasts of UNICEF-assisted projects in the region of concern to ECAFE. It also assisted UNICEF as part of an evaluation team to review the pre-school child development projects in Korat and Saraburi provinces, Thailand.

210. Assistance was continued to the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Japan, and to the United Nations Research and Training Programme in Regional Development, Chubu, Japan.

211. A paper entitled "Social Aspects of Land Reform" was prepared for use by the joint FAO/-ECAFE/ILO Seminar on Land Reform Implementation in Asia and the Far East (see section A above: Social development).

212. The secretariat participated in the joint United Nations/IBRD/WHO team that advised the Government of Indonesia on a family planning programme. It also participated in the Conference on Family Planning and National Development organized by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Government of Indonesia at Bandung, Indonesia, from 1 to 7 June 1969, and in the General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, which was convened in London from 3 to 11 September 1969.

213. In the field of *agricultural development* the secretariat participated in a number of meetings, including: the Regional Seminar on Agriculture sponsored by the Asian Development Bank; the Fourth Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of South Asia; the Inter-regional Seminar on Development Prospects and Planning for

the Coming Decade with Special Reference to Asia; the third International Symposium on Regional Development; and the Symposium-Seminar on Research and Training in Regional Development.

214. In October 1969, ECAFE co-sponsored with FAO a Conference of Government Experts on Implementation of Incentive Measures in Developing Countries (Far East), held at Bangkok.

215. Close relationships were maintained with the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA), which participated in the Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development (see section A above). The secretariat participated in the Colloquium on Planning and Development Administration conducted by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Colombo, Ceylon.

D. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW⁴

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Asian Standards Advisory Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Prapit Na Nagara (Thailand)	Second session, Bangkok, 5-12 May 1969	AIDC(5)/2
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Vija Sethaput (Thailand)	Sixth session, Bangkok, 13-27 May 1969	E/CN.11/L.239
Working Group on Projections of Populations of Sub-National Areas		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mrs. Anuri Wang Lee (Thailand)	Bangkok, 14-23 May 1969	E/CN.11/L.259
Preparatory Meeting for Establishing a Co-ordinating Body for Offshore Prospecting in Countries Bordering Indian Ocean		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. A.T. Moorthy (Ceylon)	Bangkok, 28-30 May 1969	CCOP/IOA/PM.2
Conference of Asian Statisticians		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)	Ninth session, Bangkok, 2-13 June 1969	E/CN.11/880
Working Party on Small-Scale Industries		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)	Ninth session, Bangkok, 17-23 June 1969	E/CN.11/I&NR/74

⁴ Sessions of bodies which met more than once are listed together.

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Prom Panitchpakdi (Thailand)	Bangkok, 24 June - 1 July 1969	E/CN.11/L.240
Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on the Implementation of Land Reform in Asia and the Far East <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Francisco F. Saguiguit (Philippines)	Manila, 1-12 July 1969	ECAFE/167
Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Prasit Kengrian (Thailand)	Ninth session, Bangkok, 2-9 July 1969	E/CN.11/I&NR/ Sub.4(9)/L.11
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh (Republic of Viet-Nam)	Fortieth session, (Special), Locarno, 22 July - 5 August 1969	-
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh (Republic of Viet-Nam)	Forty-first session, (extraordinary), Vientiane, 24-29 August 1969	-
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh (Republic of Viet-Nam)	Forty-second session, (Special), Bangkok, 11-13 September 1969	-
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh (Republic of Viet-Nam)	Forty-third session, (Special), Bangkok, 28 October 1969	-
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh (Republic of Viet-Nam)	Forty-fourth session, (Special), Vientiane, 24-29 November 1969	-
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Phlek Chhat (Cambodia)	Forty-fifth (Plenary), Phnom-Penh, 9-14 February 1970	-

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Working Party on Customs Administration <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Churn Apibalsree (Thailand)	Fifth session, Bangkok, 4-11 August 1969	E/CN.11/TRADE/ L.139
Advisory Group of the Asian Industrial Development Council <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. J.C. Ramaer (Netherlands)	Third session, Bangkok, 11-15 August 1969	AIDC(5)/5
Regional Economic Co-operation - Meeting of National Units (Task Force) <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)	First meeting, Bangkok, 26-27 August 1969	-
Regional Economic Co-operation - Meeting of National Units (Task Force) <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Upadit Pachariyangkun (Thailand)	Second meeting, Bangkok, 17-19 February 1970	-
Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning <i>Chairman:</i> U Nyun (Executive Secretary)	Bangkok, 28-29 August 1969	-
Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning <i>Chairman:</i> U Nyun (Executive Secretary)	Bangkok, 12-13 February 1970	-
Asian Coconut Community <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. P.A. Silva (Ceylon)	Inaugural session, Colombo, 2-8 September 1969	E/CN.11/L.265
Asian Coconut Community <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. P.A. Silva (Ceylon)	Second session, Bangkok, 7-9 January 1970	E/CN.11/L.266
Seminar on Statistics for Planning <i>Director:</i> Prof. A.I. Yezhov (Soviet Union)	Moscow, 22 September - 12 October 1969	E/CN.11/L.241
Expert Group on Programming Techniques <i>Chairman:</i> Prof. J. Tinbergen (Netherlands)	Seventh meeting, Bangkok, 15 October - 4 November 1969	E/CN.11/L.248

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration <i>Director:</i> Mr. Fernando S. Busuego (Philippines)	Manila, 16-23 October 1969	E/CN.11/I&NR/L.90
ECAFE/FAO Expert Group Meeting on Stabilization and Expansion of Intra-regional Trade in Rice and some other Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Commodities and Harmonization of National Plans <i>Chairman:</i> Dr. Sie Kwat Soen (Indonesia)	Bangkok, 21-31 October 1969	-
Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East <i>Chairman:</i> Dr. N.H. Fisher (Australia)	Canberra, 27 October - 10 November 1969	E/CN.11/I&NR/76
Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas <i>Chairman:</i> Dr. Masami Fukuoka (Japan)	Tokyo, 4-13 November 1969	E/CN.11/WRD/ SDA(2)/L.3
Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee <i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Mr. K. Raghu Ramaiah (India)	Fifth session, New Delhi, 10-12 November 1969	E/CN.11/896
Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee	Third session, New Delhi, 11-12 November 1969	-
Railway Sub-Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. G.D. Khandelwal (India)	Tenth session, New Delhi, 13-21 November 1969	E/CN.11/TRANS/184
<i>Ad hoc</i> Meeting of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway Network <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. M.N. Bery (India)	First session, New Delhi, 14-20 November 1969	E/CN.11/TRANS/185
Panel of Experts on Regional Centre for Development Administration <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Renoo Suvarnsit (Thailand)	Bangkok, 19-21 November 1969	E/CN.11/L.243
Regional Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes <i>Director:</i> Dr. Henry Pardoko (Indonesia)	Bangkok, 24 November - 12 December 1969	E/CN.11/L.260
Fifth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. L.N. Perera (Ceylon)	Bangkok, 1-8 December 1969	E/CN.11/L.244

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Typhoon Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Roman L. Kintanar (Philippines)	Second session, Manila, 2-8 December 1969	E/CN.11/899
Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. H.S. Wanashinghe (Ceylon)	Bangkok, 8-15 December	E/CN.11/L.246
Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Chaleo Vajrabukka (Thailand)	Eighth session, Bangkok, 16-23 December 1969	E/CN.11/TRANS/186
Asian Industrial Development Council <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)	Fifth session, Bangkok, 15-21 January 1970	E/CN.11/904
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)	Twenty-second session, Bangkok, 22-29 January 1970	E/CN.11/904 and Add.1
Meeting of Experts on Current Economic Situation and Short-Term Economic Policies <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Ungku Aziz (Malaysia)	Bangkok, 29-31 January 1970	-
Committee on Trade <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand)	Thirteenth session, Bangkok, 2-11 February 1970	E/CN.11/910 and Add.1
Transport and Communications Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Sirilak Chandrangu (Thailand)	Eighteenth session, Bangkok, 16-24 February 1970	E/CN.11/911 and Add.1
Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional Co- operation in Rice in Asia <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand)	Bangkok, 26 February - 9 March 1970	E/CN.11/L.271

Part II

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening and closure of the session

216. The twenty-sixth session of the Commission was held at Bangkok from 14 April to 27 April 1970. His Excellency Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Thailand, inaugurated the session. Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, read a message from the Secretary-General, and U Nyun, Executive Secretary, delivered his address at the inaugural meeting.

217. The Commission thanked H.E. Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Thailand, for his inaugural address. A vote of thanks was proposed by the representative of Indonesia and seconded by the representatives of Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

218. At the close of the session, on 27 April 1970, 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

219. H.E. Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Thailand, pointed out that ECAFE had survived the turbulent events of the passing years but warned the Commission that its ability to survive further crises would depend on the determination of the developing nations within the region to maintain economic stability.

220. In the context of designating a permanent site for ECAFE's headquarters, the Prime Minister expressed the willingness of the Thai Government to offer the use of additional plots of land for the United Nations to construct a new building in addition to the existing working site which had been contributed for the use of the ECAFE secretariat, on conditions similar to the offer made to other international organizations and agencies and subject to parliamentary approval of the necessary budgetary allocation and appropriation.

221. In his message, the Secretary-General of the United Nations underscored that a stronger United Nations was essential for humanity to achieve peace as well as progress and prosperity. ECAFE's work in promoting economic and social development was a vital factor in achieving peace and security, not only in the region but also in the world.

222. He commended ECAFE on its efforts to promote regional co-operation and on the successful regional co-operation programmes implemented in

the past by the Commission. He urged the intensification of ECAFE's efforts in that field and pointed out the need for increased co-ordinated action between ECAFE and international and regional financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank.

223. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, in welcoming the participants, expressed his gratitude to the Government and people of Thailand for their unflinching hospitality and friendship. He thanked H.E. Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand, for the honour he had done to the Commission by inaugurating the session.

224. In briefly reviewing the region's current overall economic situation, he noted that agricultural production had continued to increase during 1969 and that industry had progressed steadily. The region's total exports, which in 1968 had grown by 13 per cent over 1967, had declined somewhat in 1969. An annual rate of growth of from 6 to 7 per cent was believed feasible for the forthcoming decade. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, besides reviewing the economic situation in the region, provided two special studies, one on the new agricultural developments and the other on intraregional trade expansion, areas requiring special scrutiny in the developing Asian economic scene.

225. The past decade had left the economic future of the region still cloaked by uncertainties, but grounds for hope could be seen in certain areas of agreement now emerging.

226. As far back as 1952, the developed countries had agreed to respect the common will of the members of the Commission in matters affecting their livelihood and common interests. The increasing understanding and desire for goodwill had manifested itself at the twentieth anniversary of the Commission at Tokyo with the adoption of the Tokyo Declaration; and, in 1969 at Singapore, the Commission had adopted its historic resolution on the Second Development Decade, expressing its determination to look at the developmental needs in their long-term perspective and to support them in every way feasible. Against that background, the Executive Secretary invited the Commission to translate those aims into action and, in so doing, provide the developing countries with new assurance and a basis for confidence. He emphasized that one of the crucial challenges during the past and coming decades was that of implementing the plans and programmes of development.

227. The Executive Secretary reviewed the progress made with the established regional and sub-regional projects and reported on several new achievements within the framework of regional and subregional co-operation. He also outlined several new co-operative efforts begun during the year under review.

228. He announced that, during the session, the plan of operation for the Regional Telecommunication Network would be signed by countries concerned and also that the first election to the Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute, a new regional project, would take place.

229. A message from Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of UNDP, assuring the developing countries of UNDP's continuing response to their needs, was read by the Executive Secretary.

Attendance

230. 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.

231. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden 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, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme also attended.

232. 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, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization. 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.

233. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Union of Local Authorities, World Veterans Federation, World Confederation of Labour, International Council of Social Welfare, International Council of Women, World Young Women's Christian Association and International Planned Parenthood Federation. Officials of the

European Economic Community Commission and the Asian Coconut Community attended as guests of the ECAFE secretariat.

Credentials

234. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 422nd meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the Vice-Chairmen had examined the credentials of delegations and found them to be in order.

Election of officers and organization of work

235. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 411th meeting elected H.E. Dr. Boonrod Binson, Deputy Minister, Ministry of National Development of the Royal Government of Thailand, as Chairman.

236. H.E. Dr. Boonrod Binson thanked the participants for electing him Chairman of the Commission.

237. 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 eight vice-chairmen were elected, namely: H.E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan), the Rt. Hon. William McMahon (Australia), H.E. Mr. Adam Malik (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Ismael M. Thajeb (Indonesia), H.E. Abdol Hossein Hamsavi (Iran), the Hon. Mr. Mohd. Khir bin Johari (Malaysia), the Rt. Hon. J.R. Marshall (New Zealand) and the Hon. Ernesto M. Maceda (Philippines).

238. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the following items: item 14, "Development of statistics in the ECAFE region"; item 15, "Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region"; item 16, "Population"; item 17, "Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region"; item 18, "Technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund activities". H.E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) was elected Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A.T. Moorthy (Ceylon) was elected first Vice-Chairman and Mr. Ali Akbar Zand (Iran) second Vice-Chairman.

239. The Commission also appointed a Drafting Committee which elected U Thet Tun (Burma) as its Chairman and Mr. H.S. Wanasinghe (Ceylon) as Vice-Chairman. As directed by the Heads of Delegations the Drafting Committee was also to consider item 19, "Programme of work and priorities", a draft resolution on the United Nations twenty-fifth Anniversary - ECAFE Declaration and a draft resolution on ECAFE's building extension programme.

240. During the session, two closed meetings of the Heads of Delegations were held in order to discuss various policy matters on the agenda of the Commission.

241. The draft report prepared by the Drafting Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 428th meeting on 27 April 1970.

B. AGENDA

242. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 411th meeting on 14 April 1970:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the chairman and two vice-chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/903 Rev.2 and E/CN.11/L.247).
4. Economic situation in Asia [E/CN.11/L.268 Parts I and II (Economic Survey); E/CN.11/L.262].
5. Proposal for the admission of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as an associate member of ECAFE (E/CN.11/921 and Add.1).
6. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Regional economic co-operation - progress report (E/CN.11/L.263);
 - (b) Problems of development planning:
 - (i) Annual planning systems (E/CN.11/L.242);
 - (ii) Sectoral and inter-sectoral resource allocation (E/CN.11/L.264);
 - (c) Regional harmonization of national development plans:
 - (i) Commodity plan harmonization (E/CN.11/L.265, E/CN.11/L.266 and E/CN.11/L.271);
 - (ii) Study on co-operation possibilities of ASEAN (E/CN.11/L.267);
 - (d) Second Development Decade:
 - (i) Sectoral output and employment projections (E/CN.11/L.248);
 - (ii) Strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade (E/CN.11/L.257 and E/CN.11/L.252 part III [also refers to item 18(a)]).
7. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:
 - (a) Report of the Governing Council of the Institute (E/CN.11/906);
 - (b) Permanent building and hostelfacilities for the Institute (E/CN.11/916 and Add.1).
8. Asian Development Bank: activities and progress.
9. Development of trade in the ECAFE region: Report of the Committee on Trade (thirteenth session) (E/CN.11/910 and Add.1):
 - (a) Trade liberalization and payments arrangements in the ECAFE region;
 - (b) ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre;
 - (c) Asian international trade fairs;
 - (d) Shipping and ocean freight rates;
 - (e) Customs administration and valuation.
10. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-second session) (E/CN.11/907 and Add.1);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Industrial Development Council (fifth session) (E/CN.11/904; Add.1 and Add.2);
 - (c) Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources on Asian Offshore Areas (sixth session) (E/CN.11/L.239; E/CN.11/L.245 and E/CN.11/915).
11. Development of transport and communications in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (eighteenth session) (E/CN.11/911 and Add.1);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fifth session) (E/CN.11/896).
12. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources (E/CN.11/912);
 - (b) Report of the Typhoon Committee (E/CN.11/899).
13. Development of the lower Mekong basin: Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/901).
14. Development of statistics in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report by the secretariat (E/CN.11/905; E/CN.11/L.269 and Add.1);
 - (b) Reports of meetings:
 - (i) Conference of Asian Statisticians (ninth session) (E/CN.11/880);

- (ii) Seminar on Statistics for Planning (E/CN.11/L.241);
 - (iii) Fifth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts (E/CN.11/L.244 and E/CN.11/L.249).
 - (c) Asian Statistical Institute:
 - (i) Progress report on the establishment of the Institute (E/CN.11/L.251);
 - (ii) Election of members of the Advisory Council to the Institute.
15. Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of social development (E/CN.11/902);
 - (b) Review of the social situation in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.250 and Corr.1);
 - (c) Reports of meetings:
 - (i) Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on Land Reform Implementation in Asia and the Far East (ECAFE/167);
 - (ii) Joint ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop on Social Welfare In-Service Training (E/CN.11/L.272).
16. Population:
- (a) Asian Population Programme - progress report (E/CN.11/L.261);
 - (b) Reports of meetings:
 - (i) Report of the Working Group on Projections of Populations of Sub-National Areas (E/CN.11/L.259 and Corr.1);
 - (ii) Report of the Regional Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (E/CN.11/L.260).
17. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/909);
 - (b) Report of meeting:

ECAFE/FAO Expert Group Meeting on Stabilization and Expansion of Intra-regional Trade in Rice and other Agricultural and Non-agricultural Commodities and Harmonization of National Plans (E/CN.11/L.258).
18. 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/L.254);
 - (ii) Details of training courses available in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.255);
 - (iii) Summary paper on the ECAFE/UNITAR Regional Seminar on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/885);
 - (iv) Background information paper on technical assistance and UNDP Special Fund activities in the ECAFE region including progress made in evaluation and concerted group missions (E/CN.11/914).
 - (b) Public administration:
 - (i) Establishment of a regional centre for development administration; report of the panel of experts (E/CN.11/L.243 and E/CN.11/L.253);
 - (ii) Reports of meetings:
 - (1) Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development (E/CN.11/L.240);
 - (2) Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators (E/CN.11/L.246);
 - (c) United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (eighth report) (E/CN.11/913);
 - (d) Reports by specialized agencies on their activities of interest to the Commission.
19. Programme of work and priorities:
- (a) The Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1970/1971 (including perspectives for the Second Development Decade) (E/CN.11/L.252 Parts I, II and III [Part III also refers to item 5(d) (ii)]);
 - (b) Economic and Social Council resolution 1295 (XLIV) as amended by Council resolutions 1391-1393 (XLVI), requiring amendment to the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions, including the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/L.256);

- (c) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/168);
- (d) Consideration of the proposed building extension programme (E/CN.11/L.270).

- 20. Date and place of the next session.
- 21. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/169).

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Inclusion of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea within the geographical scope of the Commission and admission as an associate member⁵

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

244. The Commission unanimously recommended that the application for including the Territory of Papua and New Guinea within the geographical scope of the Commission and for admitting it as an associate member be favourably considered by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission further decided to incorporate that recommendation in a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council.⁶ It noted the financial implications of the decision as indicated in the note by the Executive Secretary.⁷

Economic Situation in Asia and the Far East

245. In discussing the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, the Commission had before it the draft of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1969* together with an introductory summary. The Commission commended the *Survey* for its quality, depth, and forward-looking character and generally endorsed its findings and recommendations; but it felt that, in the case of some countries in the region, the availability of more comprehensive and up-to-date data would have helped the secretariat to achieve better coverage and analysis of economic and social trends.

246. The Commission, which had been particularly impressed by the study on strategies for agricultural development, underlined the view expressed in the *Survey* that the new agricultural technology would necessitate a review of policies relating to income distribution and agrarian structure, and demand a marked improvement in irrigation and water management. Hitherto, the New technological breakthrough had mainly benefited the big farmers; the Commission urged the adoption of appropriate

policy measures within the framework of national development plans, such as a substantial expansion of bank credits, research facilities and other types of assistance, so as to enable small farmers to utilize the new technology. Where irrigation facilities could not be provided, there was need to develop and utilize better dry farming techniques. Moreover, new post-harvest problems were emerging, particularly in respect of storage, processing, transport and marketing; unless they were solved in good time, the favourable effects of increased production would be limited.

247. The Commission noted the view expressed by some delegations that, since the objective of self-sufficiency in food beyond a reasonable limit might not be consistent, in certain countries, with the optimum utilization of scarce resources, a deeper examination of the targets set for food production should be undertaken by the countries concerned.

248. The Commission welcomed the contributions made by some developed countries to the agricultural and multipurpose special funds of the Asian Development Bank.

249. The year 1969 as the penultimate year of the First Development Decade was considered to be of special significance. As a result of the agricultural breakthrough, a large number of developing countries in the ECAFE region had achieved growth rates higher than 5 per cent in both 1967 and 1968.

250. For the developing ECAFE region as a whole, the rate of growth of real gross product from 1960 to 1967 had been estimated at 4.7 per cent per year. That was an improvement on the 4.2 per cent of the preceding decade, but fell short of the 5 per cent target set for the First Development Decade. However, a marked improvement in growth performance had taken place during 1968 and 1969 and, if that standard of performance were maintained in 1970, the 5 per cent target would be attained.

251. It was noted that, despite the marked improvement in growth performance during the 1960s over that during the preceding decade, gross product *per capita* had increased by only 2.1 per cent per year as compared with some 2.0 per cent during the preceding decade. Thus the growth achieved had not been sufficient to raise the real income of the mass of the people by a significant amount. It was imperative, therefore, that the economic and social policies selected for the Second Development Decade be of such a kind as to sustain the growth momentum while simultaneously ensuring a rapid spread of benefits to the people.

252. In view of the high rate of population expansion in most countries of the region, the pressing need to deal with that problem through family planning programmes on a voluntary basis was emphasized; the Commission recommended that those programmes be considered in formulating the strategy for growth and employment. Furthermore, it noted that, to remedy the deterioration in the employment situation in most countries of the region, an employment framework together with an income and output framework would be desirable for preparing

⁵ See document E/CN.11/921 and Add.1.

⁶ The draft resolution appears in section IV of this report.

⁷ Document E/CN.11/921 Add.1.

the national development plans. It particularly emphasized the role of the public sector, mobilization of domestic resources and the need to improve the planning machinery.

253. It was observed that the problems of the region's land-locked countries deserved special attention. Their geographical situation was a severe handicap which affected both their trade relations and their economic development. The Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, adopted by the United Nations in 1965 largely owing to the efforts of ECAFE, had established principles for reaching agreements between the land-locked countries and the transit countries. Proper observance of those principles was essential for closer economic co-operation between land-locked countries and their neighbours. It was suggested that a unit for preparing studies on the land-locked countries be established in the ECAFE secretariat.

Second Development Decade

254. The Commission reaffirmed that a sustained annual average growth rate of 6 to 7 per cent for the developing countries of the region might be feasible during the Second Development Decade, if developing countries were to increase their own domestic efforts to develop, and if, *inter alia*, developed countries provided a flow of aid at the rate of one per cent of their gross national product as from the commencement of the Decade.

255. The Commission reaffirmed that the major responsibility for review and appraisal at the regional level should be laid upon the regional commissions working in collaboration with regional banks and other regional or subregional institutions. It was emphasized that the Second Development Decade should be a decade of implementation. The Commission agreed that ECAFE should play a leading role in progress evaluation and development planning during the Second Development Decade, and also in mobilizing public opinion in order to elicit wide support for the strategy during the Decade. In that context, the importance of social policy, including studies on problems of human environment, was stressed. The need to give priority consideration during the Second Development Decade to dealing with the widening trade gap was also emphasized. The hope was expressed that the proposed inter-disciplinary development advisory teams particularly for smaller and less developed countries would be set up soon by the secretariat.

256. It was emphasized that development should be viewed as an international responsibility in regard to which all countries concerned, developed and developing alike, should unite their efforts and pool their ideas. An effective international partnership of that kind would have to rest on a firm basis of commitment and implementation by both groups of countries. Such a spirit of partnership was essential to the success of the Second Development Decade.

257. It was stated by one delegation that complicated and difficult problems had remained from the previous decade in the international economic

relations of the Asian countries and that the continuing neo-colonialist policies or practices were the main cause of the existing difficulties of the developing countries and, in particular, of inadequate rates of their economic growth.

258. It was emphasized that the member countries themselves should play their full part in the activities of the Commission, as the success of regional programmes sponsored by ECAFE was as much the responsibility of the Commission's members as of its secretariat.

International trade

259. It was noted that, whereas the developing countries in the region had made strenuous efforts to achieve the modest target set for the First Development Decade, the policies and practices of certain developed countries had not gone far enough towards lightening their burden. In international trade, the repeated pleas by developing nations for a better deal from their developed partners had, generally speaking, not yet achieved the expected results. Restrictive trade practices hindering imports particularly from developing countries had not only continued but in some cases had tended to increase. The Kennedy Round, organized to liberalize international trade and open new avenues of exports for developing countries, had, as it now transpired, primarily served the interests of the developed nations. The Commission noted that, certain developed countries had made some liberal gestures and extended accommodations for certain export products of developing countries; however, their impact on the developing world as a whole had been limited.

260. The active participation by most of the developed countries in the work of UNCTAD with a view to providing preferential treatment for some manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries was welcomed by the Commission. It noted that some developed countries were adopting a series of measures for the elimination of their current import restrictions.

261. The terms of trade for the developing ECAFE region had worsened by over 8 per cent during the 1960s. Declining terms of trade and instability of prices for the primary commodities on which most developing countries and some of the more developed countries of the region largely depended for their foreign exchange earnings had continued to plague the developing ECAFE region. The Commission indicated the need for further studies of commodity price stabilization by the secretariat. It was widely recognized that more meaningful co-operation by developed countries was necessary for the avoidance of disruptive measures such as releasing stock piles of rubber, dumping synthetics and other substitutes and heavily subsidizing sales of agricultural commodities in the international market. The need for developed countries to accept non-reciprocal trade preferences for the products of developing countries was emphasized.

262. It was observed that the recent counter-inflationary policies pursued by some developed

countries in order to rectify their balance of payment deficits might result in slowing down the growth of international trade and in reducing the demand for the primary exports of developing countries in the immediate future.

Intraregional trade

263. It was recognized that, in order to achieve and sustain an accelerated development pace in the forthcoming Decade, measures aimed at improving international trade would have to be supplemented by measures for expanding intraregional trade. The secretariat's study on intraregional trade as a growth strategy was, in general, commended. Concern was expressed at the slow expansion of trade among developing countries of the region as compared to the accelerated pace of trade expansion among developed countries and also between developing and developed countries. The slow growth in intraregional trade appeared to be related to the acceleration of industrialization in its present phase and to the consequent larger requirements for imports of capital goods and sophisticated manufactures coupled with the expanded application of the new agricultural technology, requiring heavy inputs with a high import content, and to the relative decline in intraregional trade in food stuffs and raw materials.

264. However, the Commission recognized the existence of certain complementarities among the developing economies and urged that harmonization of development efforts, particularly in respect of industrial projects, through regional and subregional co-operation be encouraged in order that further complementarities could be developed among the developing economies of the region. It was widely felt that trade liberalization and regional payments arrangements would be effective in accelerating the expansion in intraregional trade, provided they were supplemented by regional and subregional co-operation measures designed to harmonize national development plans with a view to greater specialization and division of labour, which would lead to the emergence of complementarities among the developing economies of the region. However, such measures were likely to be of greater benefit if they led to an increase in the competitiveness of regional export industries on the world market. In general, the Commission commended the efforts made by ECAFE in that field. The programme of action for integrated regional co-operation proposed by the third Ministerial Conference on Asian Regional Co-operation and approved by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session was reaffirmed and more expeditious action was suggested.

International aid

265. It was noted that trends in the field of international aid during the previous decade had not been encouraging. Not many developed countries had fulfilled the one per cent aid target. The quantum of aid provided by some of the developed nations in recent years had stagnated, in spite of their continued income growth. At the same time, the terms of aid in some cases had become progressively more stringent; there remained a definite and pressing need for the softening and liberalization

of the terms of aid. The rise in interest rates brought about by the international monetary crises and the inflationary build-up in some developed countries had tended to make loans more expensive. In most developing countries of the region, the problem of debt servicing had become so serious that it was adversely affecting the countries' ability to absorb external assistance.

266. Concern was expressed at the fact that, in many cases, the outflow of private profits had exceeded the inflow of private capital. It was affirmed, therefore, that while the participation of private foreign capital was useful, it should not be allowed to have a detrimental effect on the national interests of developing countries of the region; nor should it be permitted to endanger their economic independence in any way.

267. Hope was expressed that implementation of the recommendations of the Pearson Commission would greatly help the economic development of the developing countries during the Second Development Decade. In that connexion, it was stated by a number of delegations from developed countries that financial aid through multilateral channels would be promoted.

268. The Commission emphasized that, to sustain the achievements accomplished so far, restructuring of the trade, aid and production policies of the international community would be required in order to ensure better international division of labour. The terms of aid would have to be liberalized; aid should be increasingly freed from ties and, where possible and appropriate, aid commitments should cover both specific periods and the entire plan periods. Participants from several developed countries described the steps being taken and those contemplated to untie aid and liberalize its terms.

United Nations Twenty-Fifth Anniversary: ECAFE Declaration

269. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and on the eve of the Second Development Decade, the Commission, taking stock of its past work and aware of its enlarged responsibilities in the coming years, adopted a comprehensive declaration entitled *United Nations Twenty-Fifth Anniversary: ECAFE Declaration* (resolution 103 (XXVI); see Part III).

Economic development and planning

270. In reviewing economic development and planning in the ECAFE region, the Commission considered the following main subjects: (a) regional economic co-operation; (b) study of the economic co-operation possibilities of ASEAN; (c) problems of development planning: annual planning systems and sectoral and inter-sectoral resource allocation; (d) regional harmonization of national development plans: commodity plan harmonization; (e) Second Development Decade: sectoral output and employment projections and (f) strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade, including machinery and schemes for periodic performance evaluation.

(a) Regional economic co-operation

271. The Commission noted with interest the progress made with the work relating to implementation of the resolution on a strategy for integrated regional co-operation adopted at the third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held in December 1968 and endorsed by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session in April 1969. While reaffirming the principles enunciated and the action recommended in that resolution, it recognized the need to formulate a comprehensive and co-ordinated regional strategy for the developmental process in Asia in the context of the over-all global strategy for the Second Development Decade. Considering the magnitude of the requirements for rapidly accelerating the economic growth of the countries in the region, it seemed necessary to channel the collective endeavours of the member countries in such a way as to ensure maximum and equitable benefits and to bring about the balanced growth of the region as a whole. In that context, the role of ECAFE and other regional institutions in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the regional strategy was clearly recognized. Attention was drawn to the deliberations of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning and hope was expressed that the Committee, bearing those points in mind, would include the regional strategy for the ECAFE region in its planning and assist ECAFE both in implementing the strategy and in evaluating its results. Moreover, it was hoped that the techniques of annual planning and evaluation adopted at the national level would be as fully consonant as possible with the requirements of the regional strategy. It was recognized in that connexion that the collective thinking, policy formulation and action of the countries of the region would help in evolving and implementing concrete programmes of action for greater economic co-operation. Offers were made by some countries to share their experience in that regard with others.

272. The Commission commended the work so far done to identify concrete ideas for regional co-operation in certain priority sectors. Many delegations recognized the vital role of expanded trade in the strategy of economic growth and the importance of early regional arrangements for trade development and monetary co-operation. However, it emphasized that, while trade development, trade liberalization and monetary co-operation constituted the hard core of the strategy for integrated regional economic co-operation, they should not be regarded as sufficient in themselves. For the strategy to function properly as a guideline for economic growth, speedy progress in other interdependent fields of activity would be essential. The commercial implications of industrialization and the organic link between the growth of industry and expansion of regional trade would have to be studied in depth to give concrete shape to the industrial component of the strategy. The existing production structure of the regional countries offered great scope for co-ordinated efforts to arrive at complementarity arrangements and for co-operation in providing aid to investment in industry. The need to develop transportation and communication infrastructure to support the programme of trade

expansion was re-emphasized. The technological advances, the widespread production of synthetics and the results of the "green revolution" made it necessary to co-operate more closely in the field of agriculture, in the formulation of stabilization schemes for primary commodities and in the development of mineral resources within the region. It was pointed out that all those activities should be so co-ordinated as to reinforce rapid and concrete action in regard to different components of the integrated strategy on the firm basis of national planning.

273. The Commission commended the spirit of mutual help and co-operation between the national units and the secretariat evinced in the prosecution of work on the integrated strategy and expressed its satisfaction with the progress so far achieved. It recognized that there was still a great deal of ground work to be done and that there would have to be appropriate arrangements for advancing the work purposefully. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary was requested to make appropriate adjustments in the existing work programme and any additional arrangements needed for meeting the requirements of the integrated strategy.

274. The Commission appreciated the assistance so far given by various international organizations in connexion with the work on the integrated strategy. However, to meet the urgent requirements of the programme, it urged organizations and developed countries within and outside the region to give further support by providing experts and financial assistance. The Commission recognized the importance of developing the economies of the region in an outward-looking manner in an interdependent world.

(b) Study of the economic co-operation possibilities of ASEAN

275. The Commission noted that the study of the economic co-operation possibilities of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) had already been initiated. The members of the Commission concerned were of the view that, for the study to be of real value to them, it was imperative that it be conducted by a group of United Nations professional staff, working with complete objectivity as an independent research group under the aegis of the United Nations, who would assist those countries in identifying areas of co-operation. It was stressed that the research team should have operational flexibility and integrity of purpose, and should be provided with necessary financial support and co-operation. It was also emphasized that the reports of the Team should be submitted directly to the member countries of ASEAN.

276. The member countries of ASEAN expressed their appreciation of the support received from the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at United Nations Headquarters, from the ECAFE secretariat and from UNCTAD. They were gratified to note that, in the sectoral aspects of the ASEAN study, account would be taken of the studies and work of the various divisions of the ECAFE secretariat and of other agencies and organizations, such as the Asian Development Bank, FAO and UNIDO.

277. It was recognized that outward-looking sub-regional co-operation was a valuable approach towards a rapid and balanced development of economic co-operation on a regional scale.

(c) Problems of development planning

278. *Annual planning systems.* The Commission commended the quality of the report of the Workshop on the Technique of Annual Planning. Taking note of the experience in annual planning of most countries of the region and welcoming their favourable reception of the report, it endorsed the principal ideas embodied in it as well as the recommendations.

279. It felt that comprehensive annual plans, if constructed within the broader framework of medium-term and long-term plans, represented a suitable means of implementing the latter in the light of conditions that changed from year to year. It emphasized, however, that the gradual introduction of, or improvement in, comprehensive annual planning along the lines of the report would contribute significantly towards increasing the efficiency of planning and, subsequently, towards greater economic achievements only if that technique were properly adjusted to the situation in each country concerned. While substantial progress in preparing the statistical base for successful annual planning was equally important for almost all countries in the region, considerable strengthening of organizational and institutional arrangements would require a selective approach differing from country to country.

(d) Regional harmonization of national development plans

280. The Commission recognized that, owing to the diverse stages of economic development and political and social conditions in the countries of the region, as well as to the size of the geographical area covered by the ECAFE region, regional plan harmonization was particularly attractive when a commodity-by-commodity and project-by-project approach was taken. It felt that plan harmonization relating to commodities of urgent concern to the countries of the region should be increasingly initiated and promoted by the secretariat, and that, in the 1970s, strong emphasis should be placed on greater regional co-operation in respect of such commodities.

281. The Commission warmly welcomed the establishment of the Asian Coconut Community, the first regional organization to be formed on a commodity basis, and expressed the hope that the Community would make useful and timely contributions to the trade potential of the region for that important commodity. It noted with appreciation that the secretariat would continue to assist the Community even after its own secretariat had been established at Djakarta by 1971. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to extend to the Asian Coconut Community the status of inter-governmental organization pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1267 (XLIII).

282. With respect to regional co-operation in rice, the Commission endorsed the proposal to establish informal inter-governmental consultations on rice among the countries of the region and adopted resolution 105 (XXVI) on regional consultations on rice.

283. The Commission reiterated its suggestion that the secretariat study the possibilities of regional arrangements for other commodities of importance to the countries of the region. It proposed that natural rubber be the next subject for such regional co-operation studies, but stressed that duplication of the work on rubber being done by other agencies and organizations should be avoided.

(e) Sectoral output and employment projections for the Second Development Decade

284. The Commission commended the report of the seventh Group of Experts on Programming Techniques and the work of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming as very useful contributions to the design of a development strategy and target-setting for the Second Development Decade. It noted the view of the Expert Group that fairly high growth rates appeared feasible for the Second Development Decade; and its concern that, if the current insufficient rates of growth were to continue, a deterioration rather than an improvement in the employment situation might take place in the ECAFE developing countries.

285. The Commission noted the recommendation of the Expert Group that investment policy in the ECAFE developing countries should be based on a careful appraisal of the effect of alternative projects on all aspects of the economy, including employment. A desirable policy could be evolved from the concept of comparative advantage interpreted in a dynamic sense. In view of the limited capital available in the developing countries, investment projects (other than those needed because of high transport costs for their products or on account of strategic considerations) should be relatively more labour-intensive and have a low import content. It was suggested that the Regional Centre might consider it desirable to examine in detail the effect on savings and growth rates of income and output of the labour-intensive and the capital-intensive techniques respectively. It was considered that, for implementing a more rational investment policy and achieving a satisfactory level of employment in the ECAFE developing countries, adequate support from developed partners in terms of liberalization of their import policies for products - especially manufactures - from the developing countries and commitments for increased and sustained aid on minimal terms were very crucial. It was noted, however, that the developing countries themselves could improve the situation considerably by closer economic co-operation that would provide larger markets for their current and potential industrial products.

286. The Commission also considered the following recommendations of the Expert Group on the future work programme of the Regional Centre:

(i) optimization models of those developing countries of the region for which data were available; (ii) development of regional models which would allow explicitly for intraregional trade and for trade with the rest of the world; (iii) research on the distribution of income in the region; and (iv) research on the optimum distribution of industries in the region. It endorsed the recommendation of the Expert Group that a small expert group meeting be convened to examine in detail the research proposal on the optimum distribution of industries. It was emphasized that the work on that research project should be co-ordinated with work on the industrial survey for regional co-operation. The Commission also emphasized the need for research on the distribution of income in developing ECAFE countries, since achieving a more equitable distribution of income was one of the basic objectives of the strategy for the Second Development Decade. Considering that trade co-operation was an important component of economic growth, the Commission stressed that priority should also be given to the development of the intraregional trade models. It was suggested that an attempt be made by the Regional Centre to develop suitable techniques of employment projections for developing countries in the region; and that the Centre should be adequately strengthened to meet the regional objectives of the next Decade.

(f) Machinery and scheme for periodic performance evaluation

287. The Commission generally agreed with the preliminary report by the Executive Secretary entitled "Machinery and Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade" submitted in pursuance of its resolution 94 (XXV).

288. It stressed the importance of appropriate arrangements for regular progress appraisals on a regional basis for the successful implementation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade and the crucial and leading role of the regional economic commissions therein. Undoubtedly, the main task of appraising development would have to be pursued at the national level at which goals were determined, policies formulated and programmes executed. However, that work should be assisted, at the international level, by the provision of technical advice, dissemination of information and exchanges of experience through ECAFE and other United Nations bodies.

289. The Commission noted that one of the main suggestions in the report was that a system of regular consultations and exchanges of views among countries of the region be introduced, and that such a system had been one of the keys to effective co-operation in OECD. It emphasized that it would lay a basis for mutual understanding, confidence and sharing of experience and would help in the identification of projects for co-operation among member countries. It recognized that, at a certain stage, part of what was said and part of the data supplied and the interpretation given to them should be treated as strictly confidential and that only a general report containing both a factual analysis and policy recommendations should be formally approved and published, as was done in OECD.

Care should be taken to avoid proliferation of evaluating agencies and there was a need to co-ordinate the several progress evaluation programmes that might be carried out elsewhere.

290. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to take action for conducting regular appraisals and evaluations of progress during the Second Development Decade, within the framework of the global strategy for the Decade, and to report on that action at its twenty-seventh session. It recommended that part of the work be carried out by strengthening the staff engaged in the preparation of the annual *Economic Survey* and emphasized that the Research and Planning Division should provide the other divisions in the secretariat with economic analytical support and servicing.

291. The Commission noted the intention of the Executive Secretary to convene early in 1971 a group of international experts on criteria and machinery for periodic performance evaluation. It was suggested that it might be useful if that group would also give the benefit of its thinking to the useful preliminary presentation of the long-term planning proposals for the Second Development Decade, contained in part III of the programme of work and priorities and prepared in pursuance of resolution 94 (XXV).

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

292. The Commission reviewed the progress and achievements of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning as presented in the report of its Governing Council. Noting that, at the end of 1969, the Institute had completed its first phase which overlapped the original five-year period by one year, the Commission complimented its Governing Council, the Director and his staff on the continued progress achieved. It appreciated the valuable contribution made by the Institute to national development by training over a thousand government officials from countries of the region during the past six years. A high level had been reached in 1969 during which thirteen training courses had been conducted and two hundred and eighty officials trained. It was stressed that the Institute would continue to play a vital role in economic development and planning and that attention should be paid to planning its work on a long-term basis, taking into account the more complex requirements that would emerge during the Second Development Decade. It was suggested that the activities of the Institute should be continuously reappraised in the light of changes affecting development planning and programming in general and regional co-operation in particular within the framework of its original aims and purposes.

293. The Director informed the Commission that, whereas during the Institute's first phase efforts had been mainly concentrated on organizing and stabilizing the training programmes, during the second phase more stress was being laid on strengthening research activities which, it was felt, should be primarily geared to the training programmes.

The need to co-ordinate those research activities with the research undertaken by other institutes and international bodies was emphasized. The Commission noted that the research programmes of the Institute would be able to develop further with the financial and staff assistance offered by some Governments and research institutes.

294. The Commission noted with appreciation the continued teaching assistance provided to the Institute by the USSR, France and the Federal Republic of Germany and by the World Bank, IMF, FAO, the Asian Development Bank, the Ford Foundation and the central banks of several countries. The ILO and WHO had each provided two staff members and UNICEF one professor of social planning on a long-term basis. Additional teaching assistance would be made available by the Government of Canada, in the form of two experts in project analysis, for two years in the first instance; the Government of the United Kingdom confirmed its offer of lecturers for the special courses in 1970; and the Federal Republic of Germany was expected to provide an expert for a two-year period.

295. The Commission appreciated the generous provision by the Government of the Netherlands of twenty fellowships and two consultants for the industrial development administration course conducted by the Institute early in 1970. It noted the likelihood that that Government would continue financial and teaching assistance for similar courses over the next two years.

296. The Commission noted with gratitude the Government of Japan's generous provision of financial support for the ten-week trade promotion course for twenty-five officials which had commenced in Tokyo in April 1970; it was being held in co-operation with ECAFE's Trade Promotion Centre and of several Japanese experts who were assisting in the training programme.

297. The Commission felt that the Institute should continue to be closely associated with the activities of the ECAFE secretariat, the Mekong Committee and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It stressed the advantages of co-ordinating the activities of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Statistical Institute and the proposed Centre for Development Administration, in view of their common areas of interest. It emphasized the need for much closer co-operation between the Institute and the Asian Development Bank in respect of training and research activities. A suggestion was made that the Asian Institute might become the "training arm" of the Asian Development Bank.

298. The Commission had suggested in paragraph 418 of the report on its twenty-fifth session that the Governing Council and its Director should explore the availability of alternative sites in the region after due consultation with interested Governments. In December 1969, in accordance with a request made by the Commission, the Director of the Institute had circulated proposals for and cost estimates of the Institute's building and hostel requirements to Governments in the region. The Government of Singapore had generously offered

suitable facilities in Singapore for the Institute's permanent headquarters and had expressed its willingness to construct suitable buildings, including a hostel, on the new campus of Singapore University. The Commission gratefully accepted that offer and recommended that the Institute be moved to Singapore at a convenient date before the end of 1973. It expressed its gratitude to the Government of Thailand for having provided the Institute with suitable accommodation at Bangkok from the time of its inception.

299. In connexion with the long-term financing of the Institute after 1973, when it would become a permanent regional institute, the Commission felt that prompt attention should be given to the sources of funds. The Commission was informed that, in accordance with a request to the Governing Council made at ECAFE's twenty-fifth session, the Director would report at its next session the findings regarding the extent of support from financial and other institutions. The Asian Development Bank was mentioned as a possible source of financial support. The Commission noted the UNDP representative's statement that, recognizing the long-term nature of the Institute, UNDP would be prepared to consider a request for further institutional support at the end of 1973, although it was expected that its contributions would represent a somewhat lower percentage of the total cost than hitherto.

300. In noting the impending departure of Dr. P.S.N. Prasad, the Director of the Institute, the Commission paid high tribute to his creative leadership during the Institute's formative years and expressed deep appreciation of the impressive results achieved under his direction. It wished Dr. Prasad every success in his re-assignment to the World Bank.

The Asian Development Bank

301. The Commission heard with appreciation a statement by the representative of the Asian Development Bank on its activities in the past year and congratulated the management of the Bank on its excellent performance. It noted that, since its inception, the Bank had made a total of thirty-two loans totalling US\$163 million, and had provided technical assistance for thirty-one projects amounting to US\$6.3 million. Moreover, the Bank had made rapid progress in its lending operations in 1969, during which it had approved twenty loan projects amounting to US\$98.1 million, which was more than double the figure for the previous year. The number of technical assistance projects approved in 1969 had also been greater than in the previous year.

302. Recognizing the needs of the countries of the region for assistance on concessional terms, the Commission welcomed the initiatives of the Bank in that regard. Out of twenty loans made in 1969, six had been made on concessional terms.

303. The Commission welcomed the Bank's objective of securing the utmost economic returns out of the loans it extended. To that end it supported the Bank's initiatives in ensuring that all projects

were subjected to careful appraisal in order to ensure that they were economically and technically sound. It encouraged the Bank to continue its tradition of sound banking practice.

304. One delegation expressed the hope that the Bank would review its policy of requiring a government guarantee when the recipient of a loan was from the private sector. It was also felt that the Bank should play a more active role in the sponsoring of subregional projects, particularly multinational projects involving investment at the primary level. A suggestion was made that the Bank should adopt a more flexible approach in its financing of the local cost component of projects. It was pointed out that, for certain types of infrastructural project, the local cost component often exceeded the foreign exchange cost component. It was felt that appropriate steps might be taken by the Bank to alleviate that problem. It was also suggested that the Bank should make greater use of technical expertise available within the region, in its technical assistance projects.

305. The Commission noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Bank to augment its financial resources. It congratulated the Bank on its successful entry into the international money market by making two small bond issues in the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. The Commission was gratified to learn that the new contributions made in 1969 to the Bank's special funds had amounted to US\$24.83 million, thus raising the total contributions to US\$84.92 million at the end of that year. It welcomed subsequent announcements of contributions from the Governments of Australia, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to the multipurpose special fund, and of contributions from a number of countries to the technical Assistance special fund, as well as the submission by the United States Administration to its Congress of legislation providing for a United States contribution of US\$100 million over the next three years. It also welcomed the statement that the bulk of the new special fund resources had been made available to the Bank on liberalized terms and that areas of procurement had been extended. It expressed its thanks to all member countries which had generously augmented the Bank's resources in 1969 and, in view of the pressing need for more financial resources, urged donor countries to maintain and increase their support to the Bank in the coming years as well.

306. It was noted with appreciation that the Bank had extended its activities to a number of fields connected with regional economic co-operation. Some of them related to the Asian agricultural survey completed by the Bank in 1968, the Asian regional transport survey and the study entitled "South-East Asia in the 70s". Moreover, in June 1969, the Bank had convened the fourth Regional Conference of Development Banks of Asia at Manila.

307. Hopes were expressed that the Bank would continue to maintain close co-operation with its sister institutions in the region and that there would be closer co-operation and co-ordination between the Bank on the one hand and ECAFE, the Mekong Committee and the Asian Institute on the other,

since all those institutions had a joint and definitive role to play in the implementation of the economic goals prescribed for the Second Development Decade. It was also hoped that the Bank would continue to take a close interest in the current developments in the field of trade and monetary co-operation.

308. The Commission was extremely happy to learn that the Bank's membership had steadily grown since its inception. It welcomed Fiji, which had joined the Bank just prior to the Bank's annual meeting, and the decision made by the Government of France to join the Bank as soon as the necessary parliamentary formalities had been completed.

Trade

309. The Commission reviewed the work of the Committee on Trade as contained in the report of its thirteenth session supplemented by statements by the secretariat. It also considered a note by the Executive Secretary on financial implications of the work relating to trade development for 1971.

310. The Commission commended the Committee's work and the activities of the secretariat in the field of trade and monetary co-operation. It noted that the trade position of the ECAFE developing region in the last decade had been characterized by severe fluctuations, by a general decline in the prices of major export commodities and by an increase of imports at a much faster rate than exports. That situation had inevitably resulted in a deterioration in the terms of trade and a widening of the trade gap for the developing ECAFE region as a whole. The Commission recognized that trade was one of the most important elements of the strategy for integrated regional co-operation in achieving the targets for the Second Development Decade, and that ECAFE would have an active role to play in promoting regional trade co-operation as an integral part of the global strategy.

311. Noting with appreciation the work done by the secretariat in promoting regional trade liberalization and payments arrangements and the timetable endorsed by the Committee on Trade at its thirteenth session, the Commission recognized the difficult and complex nature of the task, but expressed the hope that the secretariat would try its best to carry out the mandate in accordance with the timetable set. The principle of a balanced and equitable operation of the proposed intraregional trade liberalization programme was also stressed. The Commission appreciated the assurances given by several delegations and by several international organizations, particularly UNCTAD, IMF and GATT, of their willingness to provide wholehearted support and expert assistance to the secretariat in implementing the project.

312. The Commission recognized that the informal consultations held at the end of March 1970 at Brussels between experts on international monetary co-operation and trade liberalization, on the one hand, and by the ECAFE secretariat, on the other, had constituted a concrete step forward in that project. It noted the secretariat's proposal, endorsed by the second meeting of the Representatives

of National Units held in February 1970, that, subsequent to the Brussels consultations, a group of experts from various member countries of the region should be set up to assist the secretariat in evolving alternative schemes of trade liberalization linked with regional payments arrangements; and that those schemes should be sent to countries of the region to serve as a basis for high-level consultations between an ECAFE expert mission and experts in interested countries of the region.

313. It was felt that, since the objective and methodology in the development of trade and monetary co-operation schemes were now sufficiently refined and concrete, it would be necessary for detailed work to be carried out effectively and speedily. Hope was expressed that the member countries would give favourable consideration to the secretariat's request for experts to assist in that exercise.

314. The Commission noted with satisfaction that, at the Brussels consultations, recognition had been given to the value of subregional co-operation which would enable small and less-developed countries to accelerate their pace of development and thus benefit more fully from measures of region-wide co-operation. It was also gratified to note an agreement reached at Brussels that the objective of the Asian trade liberalization and development programme would be broadened so as to include not only trade liberalization but economic development as a whole. Hope was expressed that the proposals to be evolved by the secretariat on the basis of the points of agreement at Brussels would take into account the special needs of the less-developed among the developing countries and also the international obligations of the various member countries of the region.

315. The Commission was gratified to note that the work relating to trade liberalization and monetary co-operation schemes in the context of the strategy for integrated Asian economic co-operation had been competently handled under the direction of the International Trade Division. Hope was expressed that the Committee on Trade would have greater opportunity to consider and discuss progress on the strategy.

316. The Commission, after highly commending the valuable work accomplished by the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) during the past year, strongly urged that its activities be enlarged. Proposals were made to the effect that its staff resources be immediately strengthened. It recognized the usefulness of the proposed training courses and roving seminars on export promotion to be organized by the Centre in co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) in 1970 and 1971. It noted that several Governments, particularly those of Afghanistan and Nepal, looked forward to the convening of the roving seminars in their respective countries.

317. The Commission was gratified to note that the Centre's information and advisory services established at the second Asian International Trade Fair had proved to be of great value in promoting the trade of the ECAFE region, and it endorsed

the Committee on Trade's recommendation that such services be rendered at the subsequent Asian international trade fairs.

318. The Commission noted with satisfaction that close co-operation had been maintained between TPC and ITC not only in organizing the training courses but also in studying trade problems of the ECAFE land-locked countries as well as in conducting market surveys of major commodities of export interest to developing ECAFE countries. It appreciated the assistance rendered to the secretariat by UNCTAD, GATT and EEC and by the Governments of Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the Soviet Union in organizing the successful Training Course for the Study of Policies and Practices of Developed Countries Affecting Exports from Developing ECAFE Countries in 1969.

319. The Commission warmly congratulated the Government of Iran on the successful organization of the second Asian International Trade Fair and heartily welcomed the decision of the Government of India to host the third Asian International Trade Fair, scheduled for early 1972 at New Delhi. It supported the recommendation of the Committee on Trade that Governments of member and associate member countries give their full support to the third Fair by taking an active part and by giving early and wide publicity to it.

320. The Commission stressed the importance of shipping as an instrument of trade development and noted with concern the recent raising of freight rates by the conference lines. It highly commended the secretariat on its practical work in the field of shipping and the valuable services rendered to member countries of the region.

321. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade regarding the development of a uniform system for collecting economic statistics of shipping. It believed that such a system would benefit both developing and developed countries. Steps had already been taken by the secretariat to assist several interested countries of the region to adopt the scheme approved by the Committee on Trade.

322. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Training Course in Shipping Economics and Administrative Policy held at Bangkok in January 1970 had been a great success. In view of the serious shortage of adequately trained maritime and port personnel in the developing countries of the region, the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade that the secretariat develop a plan for establishing one or more regional maritime training centres, taking into account the needs and existing facilities in the region. To that end, the Commission adopted resolution 108 (XXVI) on the establishment of regional or subregional centres for maritime and port personnel (see part III of this report).

323. The Commission welcomed the close co-operation between the International Trade Division and the Transport and Communications Division in evolving a strategy for shipping and related

services in the region. Such a strategy should also be directed towards securing the reduction of existing freight rates and the institution of promotional freight rates to stimulate intraregional trade. In that connexion, the Commission adopted resolution 109 (XXVI) on shipping development (see part III of this report also).

324. In view of the importance of the work in the field of shipping and ocean freight rates and the pressing need to render advisory services to the member countries, the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade that the staff resources of the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services be strengthened.

325. It noted with satisfaction the work of the Working Party on Customs Administration, fifth session, held at Bangkok in August 1969, and endorsed the recommendation of the Working Party and the Committee on Trade that the ultimate adoption of a single international concept of customs valuation would facilitate international trade, and that it should be open to member countries of the region to adopt either the Brussels Definition as it stood or the Brussels Definition with Article I(1) amended as suggested by the Working Party. It requested the secretariat to urge the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) to consider the possibility of revising article I (1) of the Brussels Definition as recommended by the Working Party and endorsed by the Committee on Trade.

326. The Commission agreed with the view of the Committee on Trade that Governments should constantly review and improve their customs procedures and formalities in preparation for the advent of the jumbo jet and supersonic era and for the widespread adoption of the unitized system of cargo movement. It stressed the importance of developing close contacts among customs administrations of member countries, particularly for the prevention of customs frauds and smuggling. It endorsed the recommendation of the Working Party and the Committee on Trade that training courses and seminars on customs administration be organized by ECAFE and CCC as joint projects.

327. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, and approved the programme of work in the field of trade for 1970/71. It was in full agreement with the view expressed by the Committee on Trade that the extremely limited staff resources of the International Trade Division were not commensurate with its responsibilities and that there was an urgent need to strengthen the Division. In view of the directive to accelerate the secretariat's work relating to the implementation of the trade development and regional payment projects, in the context of the integrated strategy and targets for the Second Development Decade, the Commission expressed its approval of the Executive Secretary's request for additional staff in accordance with the provisions contained in the document entitled "Financial Implications of the Work Relating to Trade Development for 1971".

Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region

328. The Commission commended the work of its three main subsidiary bodies in the fields of industry and natural resources, namely: the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC), and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP).

329. The Commission noted that the progress achieved in industrial development during the first Development Decade, though not as fast as expected, had not on the whole been too disappointing; indeed, the industrial growth of the region as a whole during that Decade fully justified cautious optimism. It felt that the following approach should be adopted in order to attain the targets set for the Second Development Decade: (a) regional co-operation to provide economies of scale and utilization of excess capacities; (b) an integrated approach consisting of programmes covering not only production in the manufacturing sector but also trade, both regional and global. The Commission stressed the need for an increasing measure of co-operation and co-ordination of the work involved, not only among the various United Nations agencies but also within the ECAFE secretariat itself, and with the National Units.

330. The Commission commended the secretariat's activities in the field of mineral resources development and noted in particular the contributions that had recently been made (a) in the field of offshore prospecting through the medium of CCOP; (b) towards petroleum exploration and development through the medium of its Petroleum Symposia; (c) in the revision of mining legislation to attract risk capital for exploration and investment for exploitation of ore deposits, through its Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration; and (d) in the launching of its project for establishing inventories of mineral resources on standard data sheets.

331. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the importance of industrial planning and programming had received a great deal of attention from member countries, but felt that United Nations assistance to less developed countries in that important field should be provided in larger volume.

332. It expressed concern at the widespread under-utilization of existing capacities, which was leading to loss of employment and resources, thereby making the products more costly and consequently less competitive in international and national markets. It recommended that studies be undertaken with a view to concluding reciprocal arrangements, whether on a subregional or regional basis, to ensure the full utilization of capacity.

333. The Commission noted with satisfaction that an agreement had been signed pledging ECAFE and UNIDO to co-ordinate their work programmes and that ECAFE was maintaining close liaison with other international bodies and United Nations agencies, particularly UNCTAD, FAO, UNESCO, the ILO and APO. Nevertheless it was disappointing

that the resources deployed by UNIDO in the region were still far short of requirements and the Commission urged the secretariat to approach UNIDO in that regard. Noting that APO was celebrating its tenth anniversary by designating 1970 Asian Productivity Year, it expressed its best wishes for APO's success.

334. The Commission noted with gratitude the assistance rendered by various governments and United Nations agencies in the field of industry and natural resources development by providing equipment and cost-free experts, host facilities for seminars, symposia, etc., and training facilities. It expressed the hope that, in view of the large volume of work to be done in that field, such assistance would be made available in increasing measure. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation the statement of the representative of the Soviet Union that his country was prepared to host a seminar on deep drilling methods, a seminar on rural electrification and a seminar on copper mining for experts from member countries in the region, as well as training courses on industrial research and standardization.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

335. The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the twenty-second session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. Affirming the possibility of achieving the projected growth target of 12 per cent per annum for manufacturing industry, it drew attention to some of the major problems requiring national and regional attention. In view of the important relationship between industrial growth and exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, it recommended that greater attention be paid to improving productivity and to maximum utilization of industrial capacities. The importance of high agricultural growth rates for sustained industrial development made it necessary that careful consideration be given to planning and programming the interrelated development of those two sectors. In the field of industry itself, programming and planning of industrial undertakings should be increasingly done in the context of regional co-operation. Noting that private, foreign and domestic capital could play an important role in increasing the rates of industrial investment and of transfer of technology to developing countries, the Commission urged that appropriate measures be taken to stimulate mutually advantageous flows of foreign and domestic capital into manufacturing industry and, simultaneously, to improve the regional dissemination of information on investment possibilities.

336. The Commission felt strongly that, in view of the alarming disparities in the growth rates among the developing countries, more attention should be paid to stimulating growth in those countries which had not achieved satisfactory growth rates during the past decade.

337. While recognizing the importance of growth rates, the Commission urged that adequate emphasis be placed upon social priorities, such as provision of increasing employment opportunities and greater

and more equitable distribution of income generated through economic development, especially through industrial enterprises.

338. The Commission considered that accelerating the transfer of *technology* to the developing countries and its adaptation to their needs deserved the highest consideration. The choice of appropriate technology was an important decision; in general, developing countries should consider labour-intensive technologies that would provide employment for their unutilized labour force. However, to ensure efficient production there must be a parallel transfer or upgrading of skills, which could be accomplished by such means as person-to-person transfer, reports and published materials, and seminars and symposia. The transfer and adaptation of technology included the "hardware" and "software" aspects, both of which were essential. Collaboration between government and private institutions was a prerequisite for the successful transfer or creation of new technology.

339. The Commission fully endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the secretariat study, in consultation with UNESCO, UNIDO and other appropriate international organizations, the feasibility of establishing a regional technology transfer and information centre. It recommended that a separate science and technology unit be created within the secretariat to ensure adequate attention to the increasing activities in the field of application of science and technology to development. Greater exchange of information on technology should also take place among the member countries of the region.

340. With regard to *mineral resources development*, the Commission endorsed the projects proposed for the secretariat in that field. It noted that the *Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration* held at Manila in October 1969 had been most timely, as many of the developing countries were reviewing their mining policies and considering revision of their legislation and introduction of new measures to attract risk capital for exploration, and investment for exploitation of ore deposits. In view of the frequent fluctuation of conditions in the mining industry, it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that similar seminars be held at intervals of about five years.

341. The Commission recognized that the fourth *Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East*, held at Canberra in October-November 1969, and its predecessors, had provided the only forum for consideration of the region's petroleum industry problems. It was impressed by the competent organization of that Symposium and by the high quality of the technical documents submitted. It endorsed the recommendations that expert assistance in specialized fields be provided to developing countries through the secretariat and that similar symposia be held periodically at intervals of three or four years. Furthermore, in view of the valuable contribution made by the Seminar on Mining Legislation and of the rapidly increasing activity in offshore prospecting in the region, it considered that the secretariat should

give high priority to organizing a seminar on petroleum legislation, with particular reference to offshore operations, at an early date.

342. A beginning had been made, with assistance from France, in establishing an inventory of mineral resources of the countries of the region on standard data sheets in a form amenable to computerization, which would serve many purposes. The Commission expressed the hope that the project would be continued actively and noted that the Government of France was willing to offer further assistance on a bilateral basis if so requested by the countries concerned.

343. Those projects, among others in the field of mineral resources development, were contributing towards the building up of a sound infrastructure within the developing ECAFE countries, which would instil confidence and attract outside interest in rational development of their mineral resources in their own best national interests. To assist them, the secretariat should give consideration to the establishment of a regional mineral resources development centre.

344. In regard to the *development of energy resources*, the Commission noted with interest the potential scope for the adoption by the developing countries of the new concept of integrated development of agro-industrial complexes built around large-scale energy centres. Nepal, having enormous untapped hydroelectric potential, desired to undertake feasibility studies on that possibility. The secretariat should pursue the matter further and render assistance to the countries on request.

345. The Commission shared the Committee's concern that economic development had seldom been accompanied by corresponding improvement in *housing* and environmental conditions. There was a real danger that the success of the "green revolution" in fathering other revolutions, especially in urban areas, would result in the gravitation of surplus rural manpower to slums and squatter settlements. It commended the Committee's report, which focused attention on the emergent problems arising from rapid urbanization and on remedial measures. It endorsed the proposals contained in the report, including one for a regional exchange of views on housing, building and area planning at the policy level. Good progress had been made with the manual on regional planning, which would do much to promote integrated planning. The offer of the Australian Government to host a meeting of heads of building research institutes in 1971 to co-ordinate research activities was warmly welcomed.

346. Regarding *small-scale industries*, the Commission expressed particular interest in the proposal to hold a "tools for progress" exhibition which would help in the development of appropriate or intermediate technology. It suggested early implementation of the roving seminar on low cost automation, but agreed that a preliminary training seminar on low cost automation should precede it, preferably with financial help from UNIDO, giving particular attention to the possible effects of such automation on employment opportunities.

347. The Commission recalled that a resolution had been adopted at its twenty-fifth session to establish an *Asian handicrafts centre* in Singapore with the primary objective of serving as a display and demonstration centre. It heard with interest that the Government of Singapore was of the opinion that the proposed handicraft centre should be an investment project and that, on that basis, it was prepared to provide land and buildings in Singapore but would charge an economic rent for the space occupied to ensure economic use of space. The Government also agreed to grant the following incentives: (i) all items classified as handicrafts and sent to the centre would be free of customs duty; (ii) there would be no quota restriction on the quantity of handicrafts imported; (iii) profits could be repatriated freely to the country of origin; (iv) resident visas for managers and sales staff would be granted liberally; (v) no sales tax would be imposed on the import and sales of handicrafts; and (vi) no business turn-over tax would be imposed.

348. The secretariat was requested to ascertain the interest of member countries in that offer and take appropriate action in the light of the replies received.

349. The Commission noted the generous offer to ECAFE of facilities for holding seminars and training courses in the University of the Philippines Institute for Small-Scale Industries.

350. It expressed the need to promote further growth and development of efficient small-scale industries in the developing countries of the region so as to create greater employment opportunities and suggested that a study of the requirements of individual countries might be useful.

351. It felt that the appointment of regional advisers in the field of small-scale industries on a joint basis between ECAFE, UNIDO, the ILO and APO would provide a built-in mechanism for co-operation that would also permit fuller utilization of United Nations funds and expertise. Such advisers should be made available for sub-contracting as well as in other fields. Moreover, they should be recruited from member countries in the region as far as possible.

Asian Industrial Development Council

352. The Commission commended AIDC's efforts to pave the way towards a harmonious development of industries in the countries of the region. Surveys and feasibility studies had been undertaken on several industrial projects, but the Commission reiterated its concern over the slow progress made with their implementation and urged the coming Asian Conference on Industrialization to arrive at concrete recommendations for remedial action.

353. Several participants reiterated the importance of private sector participation, both domestic and foreign, in the development of industries, particularly those already identified by the Council as possible areas of regional or subregional co-operation. The Commission suggested that the second Asian Conference on Industrialization recommend an appropriate forum through which such co-

operation between the Council and the private sector would be possible. It noted with interest that an FAO/industry co-operative programme established elsewhere in 1966 to forge working relationships between private industry, Governments and FAO had opened direct contacts between FAO, other United Nations organizations, Governments and industrial firms operating in the developing countries. Similar policies and undertakings should be practical and workable within the ECAFE region.

354. The Commission re-emphasized the importance of creating the post of *executive director* as soon as possible to permit effective follow-up and implementation of AIDC industrial projects; the successful implementation of a few of those projects would open up immense possibilities for the realization of other mutually beneficial projects. The time had come to strengthen AIDC's operational activities, and for that purpose urgent consideration should be given by the forthcoming Asian Conference on Industrialization to the possible establishment of an AIDC technical bureau similar to that of the Asian Highway.

355. The Commission stressed the need for considering as a whole all the vital elements of the strategy for integrated economic co-operation among member countries - trade expansion, trade liberalization and industrial development based upon resource endowments and comparative advantages - and taking necessary action on all fronts in a well co-ordinated manner, bearing in mind the advantages of initial subregional approaches without losing sight of the ultimate regional objectives.

356. The Commission felt that more attention should be given by the Council to the industrial development of those countries with low growth rates and suggested that the secretariat initiate studies on the development needs of individual countries, particularly of smaller and less developed countries, with a view to formulating suitable programmes at both the national and multinational levels.

357. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the *South-east Asia Iron and Steel Institute* was going to be established at Singapore in October 1970, to coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and noted that preparatory work for the inaugural ceremony was being undertaken. It complimented the countries taking part and the ECAFE secretariat on its laudable achievement. It expressed gratitude to the Governments of Australia and Japan for their assistance to the Institute and took note of the desire of the Government of India to become a member and to make a contribution.

358. The Commission, noting the valuable recommendations of the Iron and Steel Survey Mission on the Western Asia region, urged the secretariat to give high priority to the proposed investigations for establishing viable iron and steel industries in the riparian countries of the lower Mekong basin and in Nepal, and a coastal billet plant in Iran.

359. The Commission felt that, in the context of the "green revolution", adequate preparatory

measures should be taken to meet the needs of harvesting, transport, storage, preservation and marketing of agricultural produce. In that context, the work of the Expert Team on Rice Processing Machinery and the Expert Study Group on Rice Bran Oil Industry organized in 1969 assumed particular importance. The Commission also appreciated the need for an action-oriented programme that would embrace the setting up of integrated large-scale agro-industrial complexes, as a means of bringing a rapid change in the stagnant rural economies. It expressed the hope that the next phase of the "green revolution" would cover industrial crops.

360. The Commission was glad to note that the Government of France had agreed to undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of a south-east Asia petrochemical complex, which had been recommended by AIDC at its recent session.

361. The Commission reiterated the importance of the *Asian industrial survey* not only in identifying areas suited to regional joint projects for industrial development, but also in harmonizing industrial development programmes with a view to achieving greater efficiency in the industrial sector. It was observed that the survey would constitute a tangible framework for regional programmes of trade liberalization by providing a commodity basis for such liberalization.

362. Concern was felt by several delegations at the delay in launching the survey owing to the insufficiency of funds. The developed member countries of ECAFE were particularly urged to make further cash contributions so that the survey could be started at an early date. The Commission noted with appreciation that, in addition to cash contributions received from or pledged by the Governments of Australia, the Republic of China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and from the Asian Development Bank, New Zealand had announced its contribution at the session.

363. The Commission noted with appreciation that, in pursuance of the suggestions made at its twenty-fifth session, the second *Asian Conference on Industrialization* would be held at Tokyo from 8 to 21 September 1970 with host facilities generously provided by the Government of Japan. The Conference could give an impetus to accelerated industrialization of the region at both the national and multinational levels during the Second Development Decade by adopting a strategy for industrial development, particularly in the context of the expansion of intraregional trade. The Commission urged all member countries to ensure high-level representation at the Conference.

364. The Commission expressed its concern over the omission of the next session of AIDC from the calendar of meetings proposed by the secretariat. As the Council was the operational body responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the Asian Conference on Industrialization to be held in September 1970, it recommended that the next session of AIDC be held early in 1971.

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

365. The Commission had before it the report of the sixth session of CCOP together with the report of the preparatory meeting for the establishment of a similar body to deal with the offshore territories of countries bordering the Indian Ocean; the latter meeting had been convened by the secretariat at the Commission's request.

366. The Commission was glad to learn that Cambodia and Malaysia had been welcomed as full members of CCOP at its sixth session and that Indonesia had decided to become a full member. Furthermore, Indonesia would make available its research vessel, the "Jalanidhi", for CCOP projects.

367. The Commission was informed that during the past year action had been taken on thirty-one of the CCOP geophysical and other survey projects in the western Pacific region and that expenditure on them had amounted to nearly \$1,700,000 out of a total of nearly \$2,000,000 spent on all CCOP activities during 1969; the larger scale projects of broad geophysical reconnaissance had been carried out jointly by the member Governments and the supporting Governments of CCOP.

368. The results of those surveys had been publicized during the past few years through the medium of the printed reports and technical bulletins issued by CCOP and had attracted considerable interest in the mineral potential of the marine shelves of eastern Asia; as a result, exploration activity by private organizations had increased rapidly in 1968 and 1969 on those shelves. In some cases, directly as a result of CCOP surveys, offshore exploration concessions had been taken up in areas where no interest had previously been displayed and expenditure commitments of risk capital for offshore exploration had already reached the level of many millions of dollars.

369. The Commission was aware of the undue strain imposed on the limited staff resources and facilities of the secretariat in endeavouring to keep pace with the rapidly expanding activities of CCOP and that its other activities in the mineral resources field had had to be reduced; accordingly, member Governments of CCOP had submitted a request to UNDP (Special Fund) late in 1969 for institutional support of a permanent full-time technical bureau that would relieve the burden on the secretariat. The Commission felt confident that the request would be favourably received by UNDP and looked forward to its early consideration by the Governing Council at its next meeting in June 1970.

370. The Commission recognized the great benefits that had accrued to the member Governments of CCOP and urged that, in line with the recommendations of the preparatory meeting for the establishment of a similar body for the Indian Ocean area, the countries concerned indicate their intention of joining at an early date. The secretariat had been informed that Ceylon had signified its intention of becoming a full member and that Iran would participate as an observer. The meeting was informed

that the matter was under active consideration by the Government of India and the representative of Pakistan expressed the hope that the Co-ordinating Committee for the Indian Ocean area would soon be inaugurated. The Commission was glad to learn that assistance for the new body would be forthcoming from Governments of developed countries.

Transport and communications

371. The Commission endorsed the report of the Transport and Communications Committee (eighteenth session); approved the new terms of reference for the Committee and for its Railway Sub-Committee, Water Transport Sub-Committee, Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee and Telecommunication Sub-Committee; and also approved its programme of work and priorities.

372. The Commission stressed that transport infrastructure should match the demands expected to be generated by the annual growth rate and trade expansion envisaged during the Second Development Decade. It was fully aware of the economic and technical interdependence of the various modes of transport. Recognizing that the application of science and technology was revolutionizing transport techniques, the Commission felt that a matter of no less urgency was the question of concerted action for regional or subregional co-operation through co-ordinated development of transportation infrastructure by harmonization of plans and policies. It was noted with satisfaction that a certain amount of co-operative action had already been initiated, such as the subregional comprehensive transportation survey of seven countries of southeast Asia which, among other things, would determine the capabilities, performance, demands and efficiencies of the national and regional transport systems for the next two decades. The multi-disciplinary approach in transport development and the twin concepts of unitized loads and economy of size were opening new horizons and placing at the disposal of transport planners new tools which, with judicious use, could increase the capacity and capabilities of existing transportation means. Attention was drawn to the need for co-ordination between transport and other economic sectors in the context of the over-all strategy for economic development and regional co-operation. The development of transport would also help in the expansion of intraregional trade.

Water transport (shipping, ports and inland waterways)

373. The Commission endorsed the joint implementation of a programme for development of national, subregional and regional shipping and related services, including coastal shipping and inter-island communications, by the Transport and Communications Committee, which dealt with operational and technical aspects, and the Trade Committee, which dealt with economic aspects. It felt that the shipping strategy should be directed towards the provision of adequate shipping services to serve the trade and economic conditions and needs of the region, particularly in the context of the anticipated development of intraregional trade and commerce.

It stressed the pressing need to establish guidelines for the acquisition and financing of second-hand and new tonnage for the ECAFE region. Moreover, the time had come for the countries of the region to take co-operative measures for developing national, subregional and regional shipping services, including shipping pools, and related facilities. In that context, it adopted resolution 109 (XXVI) already referred to in part II under the heading "Trade".

374. In the matter of providing training programmes for maritime and port personnel afloat and ashore, the Commission adopted resolution 108 (XXVI), also referred to earlier.

375. There was also a need for a survey of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry for the purpose of developing adequate capacity in the region for building new vessels and replacements, in co-operation with the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

376. The Commission felt that the proposal for the establishment of an inter-governmental co-ordination body for shipping should be kept under review.

377. It expressed its gratitude to the developed countries which had offered to render *ad hoc* assistance through the Port Consultancy Service for dealing with techno-economic problems faced by ports of the region. It commended the co-ordination established between the Regional Port Advisory and Information Centre and the Shipping Information and Advisory Centre for collection and evaluation of technical information from the major ports of the region and for its dissemination to the countries of the region.

378. The Commission endorsed the setting up of the nucleus of a regional dredging organization to render technical advisory services for improvement and consolidation of national dredging programmes through optimum utilization of the existing dredging capacity by improved techniques, training of personnel, provision of adequate spare parts and proper maintenance procedures. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to assist in that regard. Field missions had already been at work studying the hydraulic laboratories of the countries which had offered to provide regional facilities.

379. The Commission noted with gratitude the offer of UNIDO to assist in operating a demonstration pilot project for modernization and mechanization of country craft and for the development of uniform design standards.

380. FAO, in co-operation with ECAFE and the Swedish International Development Association (SIDA), intended to conduct a seminar at Stockholm on improved techniques for transporting wood and wood products.

381. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to study the proposal for establishing in the region a training centre for diesel marine mechanics from the French-speaking countries.

382. It noted the request that the secretariat undertake a survey of the navigability of the Bassac River from Phnom Penh to the sea in co-operation with the Mekong Committee.

Railways

Trans-Asian Railway network

383. The Commission commended the efforts being made by the countries concerned with the Trans-Asian Railway network. The gathering momentum of its implementation at the national and regional levels would lead to early realization of the objective of linking the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe. Priorities had already been established and possible alignments and routes defined, particularly for the construction of extension lines both to fill the gaps and to provide access to land-locked countries. Furthermore, railway ferry systems were to be studied. In stressing that pre-feasibility engineering studies should be supplemented by studies of the economic viability of sectors to handle traffic at the national, subregional and regional levels, it underlined the need for modernization, rehabilitation, improvement and, above all, standardization of the national railway systems to meet future international traffic demands.

384. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to explore all possibilities of obtaining technical and financial assistance for preliminary feasibility, pre-investment and other studies, and, thereafter, for early implementation of the various segments of the project resulting from such surveys, so that the target of completing a through rail communication linking Asian countries with Europe and Africa during the Second Development Decade could be realized.

385. The Commission noted with gratitude the assistance rendered by the Governments of India, Japan and the USSR and by UIC for undertaking research on the technical problems of railways in the region and for carrying out techno-economic studies on the Trans-Asian Railway network.

386. It was noted that great attention was being given by the secretariat to the problems faced by railway administrations in the region as a result of high traffic density, increased speeds, heavy axle-loads and other technical factors relative to modern railway operations. The Commission endorsed the need for a continuing review of the applications of computerization and cybernetics to railway operations in the region.

387. It also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for upgrading the Regional Railway Training Centre in Pakistan to Inter-Regional Status, as it was already providing high-grade training facilities to railway officials of the region and of the Middle Eastern and African railways.

Highways and Highway transport

388. The Commission noted that, together with the studies on the problems of urban transportation, transport planning and their integration with land-use planning, attention was also being given by the

secretariat to the development of rural transport. The measures being taken included improvement of the draught equipment in animal-drawn vehicles, the development of a low-cost prototype mechanized vehicle and construction of low-cost roads with local materials and soil stabilization techniques.

389. It hoped that a regional consensus would be reached on the two United Nations Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals (Vienna 1968).

390. It endorsed the setting up of a panel of experts to advise Governments, on request, on road building equipment and machinery and to assist in training programmes for operators, technicians and mechanical engineers. It further endorsed the formation of a roving mission of experts to provide on-the-spot advisory services on urban transportation and traffic problems.

Telecommunication

Asian Telecommunication Network

391. During the session, the plan of operation for the feasibility survey of the Asian Telecommunication Network was signed by twelve participating countries, namely Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, in the presence of the Secretary-General of ITU, Mr. Mohamed Mili. It was acclaimed as an event of great significance to the entire region. The Commission welcomed the requests of China and the Philippines to participate in the survey and hoped that other countries would also join, especially with a view to arriving at a reduction of regional tariffs. The survey and implementation of projects developed would provide the basis for further investment opportunities in the region's telecommunications. The Commission requested intensification of the efforts of the ECAFE/ITU Unit to ensure early implementation of the network; it requested the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of obtaining financial assistance and, in close co-operation with ITU, to seek special regional tariff agreements with a view to establishing an "Asian Telecommunity".

392. It was felt that investments in the telecommunication sector were very low indeed and should be progressively increased to at least 0.5 per cent of GDP, and even higher, so as to achieve a balance with the growth of other sectors of the economy.

393. Noting with appreciation the action taken by ECAFE and ITU in establishing national training centres in Afghanistan, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, it recommended that similar centres should be set up soon in Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Iran, Laos, Nepal, Singapore and the Republic of Viet-Nam. In view of the sophisticated technological advancement in that field, it also recommended the establishment of advanced level training centres in China (Taiwan) and India.

394. The advent of modern wide-band telecommunication systems and high capital investment re-

quirements had made it all the more necessary to avoid parallel networks of telecommunication services. The Commission therefore endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the administrative and organizational structure for integrated telecommunication services and tariff rationalization be reviewed with the assistance of the ECAFE/ITU Unit. Such surveys might include the following: (1) Scope of a wide-band national telecommunication network; (2) Needs of user departments, such as telegraph services, telex services, police departments, meteorological services, broadcasting and television relay services, armed forces fixed networks; (3) Needs of private sector agencies, such as news media, transport services, tourist agencies; (4) A thorough survey of capital needs for domestic network development over a period of twenty years; and (5) Special service needs, such as data services, wide-band facsimile services for newspaper chains, computer service for banks, companies, etc.

Development of postal services

395. The Commission, recognizing the role of postal services in promoting speedy communications in the region, expressed its appreciation of UPU's offer to request UNDP to provide ECAFE with a regional expert from 1971 onwards, to assist in the development of postal services in the countries of the region and to prepare plans for their improvement in co-operation with other international organizations. It was confident that, based on the pattern of understanding between ECAFE and ITU, similar co-operation would be developed with UPU.

Tourism - Training in hotel industry

396. In noting that an evaluation in depth would be made of the facilities available in India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand, all of which had expressed their interest in providing regional facilities for training hotel and allied service personnel, the Commission hoped that concrete recommendations would be made regarding the location or locations of a regional or subregional centres or their possible rotation. It was suggested that a comprehensive regional plan for the development of tourism should be formulated expeditiously in co-operation with IUOTO.

Facilitation of International Traffic

397. The Commission noted that a regional compendium had been prepared on measures for facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport relating to immigration, customs, exchange control, health and documentation. It included recommendations in those fields as well as recommendations regarding participation in international conventions and agreements, all of which would be studied in depth by experts. The necessity for co-ordination with other international organizations active in that field, particularly ECE, was emphasized. The easing of frontier formalities and simplification of documentation had assumed much greater importance in the context of regional projects such as the Asian Highway and the Trans-Asian Railway network and of international transport by containers. It was noted that subregional groupings such as ASEAN and RCD

had already taken measures to reduce frontier formalities for international traffic. It was recognized that political, economic and social considerations sometimes did not permit all the countries of the region to reduce formalities as much as they might wish; nevertheless it was gratifying to note that continuing efforts were being made at the national level to set up national facilitation committees to pursue suitable measures. A progress report in this field may also be circulated at the next meeting of the National Units.

398. The secretariat's work on facilitation was of particular importance for land-locked countries. The poor state of their transport and communications and the high cost of transportation from the sea through transit countries were factors inhibiting the promotion of their economic development. It was noted that the Governments of transit states were sympathetic to their problems; the offer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to provide transit facilities to traffic to and from Laos on completion of the infrastructural requisites was welcomed. In that context, the Commission adopted resolution 107 (XXVI), which included clauses relating to the transport and facilitation traffic problems of the land-locked countries (see part III).

Asian Highway

399. The Commission, in endorsing the report of the fifth session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee held at New Delhi in November 1969, expressed its appreciation of the good progress maintained. It noted with satisfaction that the target for the first Development Decade of establishing at least one through-route connecting all the countries had been almost achieved.

400. In regard to the connexion of the Asian Highway with the European international network, the Commission was grateful to the Government of Turkey for giving high priority to the construction and improvement of its international highway through-link and the building of the Bosphorus Bridge at Istanbul scheduled for completion early in 1973; this, when completed, would eliminate the present traffic bottle-neck.

401. The Commission noted that the programme of work for the Second Development Decade included not only building and upgrading the remaining sections and bridges, but also improving roads to cope with the growing traffic, improving ancillary services, easing frontier formalities and assisting the countries in the development of international traffic. It recommended that, following the pilot surveys in Afghanistan and Iran, more surveys should be carried out to evaluate the development and prospects of intra- and inter-regional traffic. It emphasized such surveys because there had already been a considerable shift from sea routes to land routes, both within Asia and between Europe and Asia, owing to the great savings in distance and the advent of container and piggy-back services.

402. The Commission noted with interest that the proposal to provide a direct road connecting Khandahar in Afghanistan to Kirman in Iran was

being studied; the new route would give Afghanistan access to the port of Bandar Abbas and form an important section of the Asian Highway system. It therefore recommended that the route, when finalized, be added to the Asian Highway network and its development plan.

403. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a number of training courses and seminars had been organized by TTB in co-operation with several countries and with the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. It hoped that TTB would intensify its activities in that field and that the co-operating countries would generously assist.

404. The Commission noted with gratification that the Asian Highway Technical Information Centre established by the Government of Thailand had started functioning. To augment the technical staff at the Centre, it requested the Governments of France and the United Kingdom urgently to consider deputing experts to the Centre on a non-reimbursable basis.

405. The Commission noted that, in order to publicize the availability of the completed sections of the Asian Highway, the first Asian Highway Motor Rally had been successfully conducted in April 1969 from Vientiane to Singapore (a distance of 3,000 km). Endorsing the decision to conduct the second Asian Highway Motor Rally from Tehran to Dacca via Kathmandu (a distance of 6,800 km) from 7 to 15 November 1970, it urged the countries concerned to help administratively and financially in organizing it, to provide all necessary facilities and to ease frontier formalities to the maximum possible extent. The Commission was happy to note that the Asian Highway countries were attaching great importance to the forthcoming Rally, as was evident from the fact that members of the Royal families of Afghanistan and Iran had graciously agreed to act as patrons.

406. The Commission appreciated the fact that UNDP had, after carrying out surveys, provided some testing equipment for the Asian Highway countries to enable them to set up or improve their quality control facilities. In view of the importance of that work, the Commission hoped that surveys similar to the ones recently undertaken in some countries would be carried out for the other countries also.

407. The Commission, while noting with appreciation that considerable progress in the implementation of the Asian Highway had been made by the countries concerned, felt that many important works, including filling the gaps, upgrading some sections and building bridges (e.g. bridges at My Thuan, Nong Khai and Can Tho and major bridges in East Pakistan), were still required, as well as assistance with the provision of equipment for road construction, research, testing and quality control laboratories and maintenance workshops. It therefore appealed once more to the co-operating countries and aid-giving agencies to give special consideration to aid for works and facilities connected with the Asian Highway. In that connexion, it felt that

the co-operating countries should be approached with specific projects by the Executive Secretary and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee so that their assistance would be more easily enlisted.

408. The Commission, recalling that it had been envisaged that the technical staff for TTB would be supplied by the co-operating countries on a non-reimbursable basis, felt that the number of such staff was currently very small and that, unless it were sufficiently increased, TTB's technical assistance work would be inadequate. Therefore, it appealed once more to the co-operating countries to give special consideration to the requests made by the Executive Secretary for non-reimbursable staff for TTB.

Water resources development in the ECAFE region

409. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development as presented in its progress report and considered the annual report of the Typhoon Committee. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the activities of the secretariat had followed closely the recommendations of the eighth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development which had been endorsed by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session and commended the Division of Water Resources Development for having maintained its position in the vanguard of activity in water conservation and use by consistently pointing out approaching problems and suggesting preventative and remedial measures.

410. The activities which the Commission considered useful included the assistance provided by the regional adviser on water resources and the *ad hoc* ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group and the various seminars, working groups, and symposia which had constituted forums for discussing technical problems and seeking remedial solutions. The Commission expressed keen interest in the development of deltaic areas and supported the recommendation of the second Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas, held at Tokyo in 1969, that a third symposium be organized to discuss, among other matters, the problems of water resources development in arid and semi-arid areas. Recognizing that rapid advances in the economic and social development of member countries required that water problems be solved ahead of anticipated needs to prevent the formation of bottlenecks to progress, the Commission welcomed the organization of the Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning. Keen interest was expressed in the forthcoming ninth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, as the studies under preparation for that Conference could provide an appropriate framework for water resources development in the region during the Second Development Decade. The *Water Resources Series* and *Water Resources Journal* were considered useful media for the dissemination and exchange of technical information and experience.

411. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Division, in co-operation with the secretariat of the Mekong Committee and several co-operating countries and agencies, had almost completed the first draft of an amplified basin plan of the lower Mekong basin. Recognizing that the development of international rivers through co-operative action was a concept that merited the serious consideration of the countries concerned because its application could yield benefits far in excess of those that could be derived by countries working separately and independently, it was hoped that the countries concerned would co-operate with the secretariat in initiating action, where necessary, for the development of other international rivers, to take advantage of the experience of the secretariat in that field.

412. The Commission recognized the existence of hydrologic problems of a regional or subregional character such as those involving floods and droughts. The hydrologic studies and seminars organized by the secretariat had contributed to the expansion of national hydrologic networks which were indispensable to water resources development. It considered that the application of satellite and computer technology as applied to hydrologic data observation, collection and analysis would be of immense benefit to the region. Keen interest was expressed in the proposed training course on the use of computers in hydrology and in the preparation of regional charts providing information on rainfall frequency and volumes.

413. The Commission commended the Typhoon Committee for its activities. It expressed satisfaction that the secretariats of ECAFE and WMO had collaborated and co-operated in that sub-regional undertaking and was glad to learn that an expert on telecommunication would soon be added to the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons. It recognized that, as the economic and social development of the countries advanced, annual typhoon damage would correspondingly increase and exceed the annual average of US\$500 million estimated in 1964. It noted with satisfaction that at its second session the Typhoon Committee had decided to (1) change the designation of the Regional Typhoon Centre to Typhoon Committee secretariat, (2) define the functions and duties of its secretariat and (3) accept the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to locate the Typhoon Committee secretariat in that country.

414. The Commission noted with appreciation the continued interest of some of the developed countries, and the support they had provided, especially the offer of the Government of Japan to extend further assistance to the establishment of a pilot flood forecasting and warning system in the Pampanga river basin in the Philippines, and its intention to organize a second seminar on flood forecasting and warning services at Tokyo from August to October 1970. The Commission hoped that, with the combined support of ECAFE and WMO and interested countries, the Typhoon Committee would be able to expedite its work, improve its technical service and obtain the assistance urgently needed by its members. It noted with interest that the ECAFE and WMO secretariats were jointly pre-

paring to organize a meeting on cyclone damage control involving countries in the Bay of Bengal and bordering the Indian Ocean.

415. The Commission considered that the future development of water resources in the region merited special attention because of its significance for economic and social development. Therefore the future activities of the secretariat should, as in the past, reflect the real needs of the developing countries of the region. It was felt that due attention should be given to the aspect of human environment in the consideration of the problems of water resources development. Studies had indicated that the types of problem that would confront the countries during the Second Development Decade in the field of water resources development would be much the same as hitherto. The only change envisaged was in the dimensions of the problems as a result of factors that would increase the pressing need for their solution. Some major problems expected to extend into the 1970s concerned long-range water resources planning, better water management, water pollution control, development of international rivers, typhoon and cyclone damage control and the introduction of modern technology to hydrology. Those were essentially the main projects on which the secretariat had been directed to concentrate by the Commission at its previous session. In reiterating the validity of the components of the secretariat's programme in the field of water resources development, the Commission cited the secretariat's foresight in anticipating the challenges and prospects in the coming Decade and recommended that, if possible, the programme of the Division be expanded for the benefit of the region. In that regard, it welcomed the offers of several countries to assist in various ways such as through the provision of experts and consulting services, use of existing training facilities, and sharing of their extensive experience in various aspects of water resources development.

416. The Commission noted with regret the forthcoming retirement of Mr. P.T. Tan, Chief of the ECAFE Division of Water Resources Development, and expressed its deep appreciation of his outstanding service to the countries of the ECAFE region as well as to the United Nations. It commended him for his leadership and dedication in the performance of his duties and sincerely wished him the fullest enjoyment of his well deserved retirement.

Development of the lower Mekong basin

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

418. 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 initiation of construction of the Prek Thnot project, substantial progress in the construction of the Nam Ngum project and

the completion of feasibility reports on the Pa Mong, Sambor, Stung Chinit and Vientiane-Nong Khai bridge projects.

419. The Commission was pleased to learn that H.M. the King of Laos had laid the foundation stone of the Nam Ngum dam in February 1970, and that, as provided for in the multilateral administrative agreement on the financing of the first phase of the Prek Thnot project, bilateral agreements had been signed by Cambodia and the co-operating countries during 1969 that had made it possible for construction to start as planned in November 1969.

420. The Commission noted that the priority projects for which the Committee was seeking finance were; the enlargement of the initial hydroelectric generating capacity of the Nam Ngum project; additional irrigation development at the Prek Thnot project; the construction of the Vientiane-Nong Khai bridge; the Battambang power and irrigation project; the full financing of the My Thuan bridge in Viet-Nam and agricultural development projects in the Viet-Nam Delta.

421. The Commission noted that the Mekong Committee envisaged the completion in mid-1970 of a draft plan for the development of water resources and related resources of the lower Mekong basin, covering the period 1970-2000; several delegations emphasized the importance of the plan, which would provide a long-term framework for the implementation of the Committee's mainstream projects, and indicated their intention to participate in the seminar which the Committee proposed to hold in November 1970 for the purpose of discussing the plan.

422. The Commission was pleased to hear of the favourable findings of the feasibility survey of the Pa Mong dam and noted the remaining studies and preparations, particularly in regard to the role of Pa Mong in the Mekong basin system, that would be necessary before implementation of the project was commenced. It was gratified to learn that the United States was prepared to join with others to provide the studies and technical skills required to make sound decisions concerning developmental projects in the Mekong basin, including Pa Mong. It noted that, when major financial, economic and policy questions on Pa Mong could be answered satisfactorily, the United States was willing to give sympathetic consideration to requests to participate with the riparian countries concerned and other donors in financing the project.

423. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the past year had seen an increasing involvement of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in the work of the Committee. It was also gratified to learn that the Committee had established an agriculture division in its secretariat, and that it proposed to give greater emphasis in its work to the mobilization and development of human resources.

424. During the forty-sixth session (special) of the Mekong Committee, held at Bangkok concurrently with the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, the Committee had signed two plans of

operation with the United States, for the provision of expert services and training in the fields of flood forecasting and hydrologic data processing.

425. During the current session, countries, United Nations agencies and other organizations co-operating with it, had voiced their continued support. New offers had been made by Belgium (expert agricultural services), Canada (expert assistance for fisheries research and development), the Federal Republic of Germany (feasibility survey of the Nam Mae Kok tributary), Hong Kong (cash grant), Indonesia (contingency fund), Iran (petroleum), the Netherlands (associate expert for social development) and the United States (expert assistance for flood forecasting and hydrologic data processing). The Commission welcomed those offers, and noted that the Committee had accepted them.

Development of statistics in the ECAFE region

426. The Commission reviewed the report by the Executive Secretary on the activities of the secretariat, the report of the ninth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, the progress report on the establishment of the Asian Statistical Institute, the report of the Committee of Experts on the Proposal for the Establishment of a Regional Computer Centre and the comments from member countries on that report. The Commission had also before it, for information, the reports of the Seminar on Statistics for Planning and the fifth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts.

427. The Commission commended the very valuable work undertaken by the Statistics Division in assisting member countries to develop their basic statistics. It was particularly impressed by the manner in which the Division had continued to organize regional working groups and seminars to consider special statistical problems of importance to the countries of the region.

428. The Commission congratulated the secretariat on the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East* and the *Supplement to the Yearbook relating to Statistics on Children and Youth*. It felt that the *Yearbook* and its *Supplement* were useful additions to the information available to member countries, research institutes and international organizations both for making studies of conditions in the ECAFE region and for formulating development policies. It also welcomed the revision of the *Guide to Basic Statistics in countries of the ECAFE region* and recognized the valuable services being performed by the secretariat through such means as the continued publication of the *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East* and the preparation of periodic reports on special subjects such as *Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region*.

429. The Commission felt that the Conference of Asian Statisticians was serving a most useful purpose by encouraging the development of statistics in the countries, assessing the region's statistical requirements and providing excellent opportunities to examine and comment on reports of

working groups and seminars on technical statistical matters before they were submitted to the Commission. A view was expressed that the periodicity of the meetings of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, which met at eighteen-month intervals, did not match the time interval between the Commission's sessions and that, since the ideal arrangement of having annual Conference sessions was considered too heavy a burden on the secretariat, consideration should perhaps be given to having the sessions of the Conference every two years.

430. In the view of all the delegations, now that the use of computers for the speedy processing of statistical data was being promoted extensively in the countries of the region, the need for training system analysts and programmers was great and further training facilities were needed. A number of countries endorsed the solution proposed by the Committee of Experts which had been set up by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the directives given at the Commission's twenty-fifth session. Those countries felt that the proposed institute could also be used to process data for concrete projects. Views were expressed that, in establishing and operating any training institute or additional training facilities, there should be close co-ordination between their training programmes and that of the Asian Statistical Institute, that a clear line of distinction should be drawn between such training activities and the data processing needs of the ECAFE secretariat and that, to ensure their effectiveness, the training courses organized should preserve a proper balance between the theoretical and practical aspects.

431. However, some countries, while endorsing in principle the basic objective underlying the report of the Committee of Experts, considered that the proposals themselves were not entirely satisfactory from a technical and financial point of view and that more attention should be given to the many essential steps needed for establishing a viable regional training institute. They expressed concern lest, as a result of not making a full examination of those steps, statistical development in the region would derive much less than the maximum benefit from the project.

432. Noting that countries of the region were experiencing difficulties in arranging advanced training in computer technology, the Commission adopted resolution 110 (XXVI) on training in and use of computers within the region, requesting the Executive Secretary to take steps to initiate training arrangements in the use of computers in the region and to submit them to Governments of member countries with a view to necessary action being taken by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

433. The Commission welcomed the announcement by the Project Manager/Director of the Asian Statistical Institute that the Institute would be inaugurated on 3 June 1970 and that the first general course would commence immediately thereafter. Strong support was expressed for the Institute and useful comments were provided with respect to its programme. Those comments would be taken into account by the Director of the Institute as the programme developed.

434. The Commission expressed its appreciation to UNDP for the financial assistance it had rendered towards the establishment and maintenance of the Institute and to the Governments of Japan and other member countries which had assisted in establishing the project. It welcomed also the offer of assistance from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union.

435. In accordance with appendix 1 of the Plan of Operation of the Asian Statistical Institute, the Commission elected the following five persons of recognized technical ability to the Advisory Council of the Institute for a period of three years beginning in April 1970:

1. Mr. Ian G. Jones (Australia)
2. Mr. Noegroho (Indonesia)
3. Dr. Tito A. Mijares (Philippines)
4. Prof. V.M. Dandekar (India)
5. (Dr. Hyung Yoon Byun (Republic of Korea)
(Dr. Niyom Purakam (Thailand)).

Because of a tie in the number of votes received, the three-year term was split between Dr. Hyung Yoon Byun (Republic of Korea) and Dr. Niyom Purakam (Thailand). The above persons together with a representative nominated by the Government of Japan, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, the Chief of the ECAFE Statistics Division, a representative each from UNESCO and FAO and the Project Manager/Director of the Institute would form the Advisory Council.

Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region

436. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat as set forth in the following documents: Activities of ECAFE in the Field of Social Development 1969-70; Review of the Social Situation in the ECAFE Region; Report of the Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on Land Reform Implementation in Asia and the Far East, and the summary report on the ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop on Social Welfare In-Service Training. It also considered the programme of work and priorities 1970/71 of the Social Development Division, the time-table of project development and the long-term planning proposals.

437. The Commission unanimously reiterated its firm belief that development was an integrated process in which social factors were as important as economic factors, that economic indicators and targets such as the GNP or *per capita* income were not the sole arbiters or indicators of development, and that suitable social indicators needed to be quickly developed and utilized both in planning development strategies for the Second Development Decade and in reviewing the progress achieved. It felt that inadequate attention to social factors during the first Development Decade had resulted

in accentuating imbalances between social and economic development and, within economic development *per se*, between regions and sections of population within the same country.

438. Economic development itself was, in the view of the Commission, heavily dependent on human resource development, as for example on productivity, ingenuity, innovation and popular participation; hence greater integrative planning was essential. In such planning, suitable weight had to be given to such factors as social justice, reduction of inequalities both in the distribution of wealth and in the benefits of development, removal of regional imbalances, development of the weaker and vulnerable sections of society, improvement of levels of living, provision of greater employment opportunities and equalization of opportunities for the growth of the individual. As a lead in that direction, the Commission urged the secretariat to ensure that the activities of the Social Development Division permeated the work of other divisions of the secretariat. It was felt desirable that, at future sessions, a joint review of the economic and social situation of the region should be carried out; thus more time would be devoted to the consideration of social issues.

439. The Commission commended the quality and volume of work performed by the secretariat. It expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered to member countries by the regional advisers in social development planning and in training for social work and community development, as well as of the very beneficial impact of the ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop on Social Welfare In-Service Training. It recommended that more such training workshops be held at the national and regional levels. It particularly welcomed the work being undertaken in preparing the select annotated bibliography of source and reference materials on social aspects of planning and development and in the case studies on social welfare planning. It strongly urged the continuation and expansion of such technical assistance activities by the secretariat and the suitable strengthening of the secretariat so as to enable it to continue providing such services.

440. The secretariat's review of the social situation in the ECAFE region was commended by the Commission, which urged that serious consideration be given by member countries to the problems highlighted therein, viz. the effect on the development process of factors such as: rapidly increasing population, growth of economic and social dualism, the alienation and inability of the elites to lead the masses, the special problems of youth, rapid and unplanned urbanization, and the growing backwardness of rural areas. The Commission reiterated the importance of programmes such as community development for greater involvement of the masses in planning and implementing developmental programmes.

441. Recalling its resolution 88 (XXIII) on children and youth in national planning and development, the Commission urged the secretariat to pay greater attention to the development of children and youth, to the extent permitted by its staff and monetary resources, and recommended the formulation of

suitable regional policies and plans in furtherance thereof, as a measure for assisting member countries to integrate such policies in their national planning. It strongly supported the immediate appointment in the secretariat of adequate staff and, more particularly, of a regional adviser on children and youth to assist Governments directly in developing such policies and plans. In that context, the Commission strongly supported the secretariat's launching of the new project on mobilization of youth for national development, and particularly the convening of the regional seminar on the role of youth in national development. It hoped that, with the co-operation and assistance of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations, it would be possible for the secretariat to undertake expanded programmes for the development of children and youth, perhaps leading in future to the establishment of a regional training centre for youth leaders.

442. The Commission, in approving the future programme of work of the secretariat, urged the further enlargement of its scope of activities, particularly in the fields of social defence, social policy, social standards and social legislation, policy and action-oriented research and evaluation and special programmes for the advancement of women. It recommended that the secretariat initiate projects for regional co-operation in social development, e.g. training for social welfare and development or for youth development. The Commission commended the offer of the Government of the Philippines to follow up the recommendation of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (1968) by convening a regional conference of ministers of social welfare from the ECAFE region -- to be organized, conducted and hosted by the Government; it noted that appropriate officials of the United Nations and ECAFE would be invited to participate in the conference as resource persons and that United Nations documents would be used as the background papers. The Commission further commended the important role of the specialized agencies, UNICEF and the voluntary organizations in extending to field level the programmes of common concern, in co-operation with the secretariat.

443. The Commission strongly supported the proposal of the secretariat to convene a preparatory working group of experts on social development to pre-digest the issues for the Working Party on Social Development. Several Governments offered to send to the Working Party some of their high level national development planners who had a clear awareness and knowledge of the social dynamics inherent in the development process.

444. Interested members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the offers of assistance to the secretariat: they included the offer of the USSR to co-operate in undertaking a regional study on income distribution; of Israel, to host seminars and study tours and to provide expert advisory services; of Hong Kong, to make available its experience in youth leadership training; and of the International Council on Social Welfare, to use its experience and resources in furtherance of undertaking programmes of social defence.

Population

445. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat as presented in the document entitled "The Asian Population Programme - Progress Report". The summary of recent and prospective demographic developments reported in that document led the Commission to express concern over their implications for economic and social progress within the region. The secretariat was asked to play an increasingly active role in analysing the interrelationship of demographic, social and economic variables in order that national population policies could be more effectively integrated with economic and social measures. Hope was expressed that the difficulties of the secretariat in recruiting staff would soon be overcome and that more rapid progress could be reported at the twenty-seventh session.

446. It was pointed out that the regional economic commissions were best able to appraise development and should make full use of population indicators as well as of economic indicators. The Commission, in expressing general approval of the secretariat's programme, commended its action orientation as being appropriate to the needs of the region.

447. The Commission, after stressing that considerable improvement in the quality and coverage of demographic data was absolutely essential for effective development planning, noted that the collaboration of the interested divisions of the secretariat would be needed for that task. It was fully aware of the conceptual and methodological problems involved in data collection and compilation and suggested the setting up of a system of continuous evaluation and standardization of the norms, concepts and procedures used in the collection and presentation of population data.

448. In reviewing the report of the ECAFE Working Group on Projections of Populations of Sub-National Areas, the Commission drew attention to the many uses of such projections and to the problems involved in overcoming deficiencies in the basic data currently available. It was observed that the many demands on limited technical resources called for a balance between efforts at the national and sub-national levels. The Commission endorsed the Working Group's recommendations, including the proposal that the secretariat endeavour to compile a manual on methods for preparing sub-national population projections.

449. The Commission, in expressing its general approval of the programme of research, meetings and seminars, noted the importance of evaluating meetings and training courses in terms of their practical application to specific situations and their immediate utility in the solution of country problems. It was suggested that consideration be given to holding a seminar in 1972 or 1973 to compare and review the vital statistics systems developed within the region, as a follow-up to the 1968 inter-regional seminar organized by the United Nations Statistical Office. Such a meeting might be a collaborative project of the Statistics and Population Divisions of the secretariat. In endorsing the list

of research topics, the Commission stressed the pressing need for further work in the field of fertility measurement and urged that the proposed study of methods and techniques of fertility analysis be made to include further development of techniques for evaluating family planning programmes in terms of births averted, cost-benefit analysis and socio-economic correlates of fertility.

450. The Commission reviewed the summary report and recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes. It approved the function of that and other meetings in making available operational guidelines adapted to solving country problems and designed to take into account differing national policies and programmes. In that connexion, it welcomed the collaborative national training courses in evaluation techniques organized by the secretariat.

451. In considering the "clearing house" activities of the secretariat, the Commission stressed again the Governments' need for practical knowledge directly applicable to specific situations and called on the secretariat to expedite a regular and systematic exchange of information and experience. That service should take into account the information facilities already available through other organizations and agencies.

452. The Commission appreciated the progress made in inter-agency co-operation and expressed confidence in the value of further collaboration and joint participation in the studies and meetings being organized within the region. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of co-ordination within countries of the work of various agencies and units involved in producing and analysing population data.

453. The attention of the Commission was drawn to Malaysia's intention to organize a ministerial level meeting to seek areas of mutual co-operation among countries for a joint concerted effort to implement family planning programmes. The Commission warmly appreciated China's offer to share with other countries its experience in the field of population, particularly in family planning and household registration; France's intention to make available to the secretariat and to member countries assistance in teaching and research and in the collection and dissemination of population information, as well as its reiteration of an earlier offer to assist the secretariat in preparing for the forthcoming Asian Population Conference; the United Kingdom's willingness to make a substantial contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; and the offers of Japan and other countries to assist through the provision of experts and by other appropriate means in intensifying efforts to deal with the population problems of the new decade.

Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region

454. In discussing the development of agriculture in the ECAFE region, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on the

activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division and the report of the Expert Group on Stabilization and Expansion of Intraregional Trade in Rice and Other Commodities and Harmonization of National Plans.

455. In the debate on the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, the Commission had already examined in detail the new strategies for agricultural development. Consequently, the discussion on developments in agriculture was confined, by and large, to matters relevant to the work of the Joint Division that had not been covered earlier.

456. In reviewing the current developments in the field of agriculture, the Commission noted with satisfaction that, owing to the adoption of improved agricultural technology and favourable weather conditions, the total and *per capita* production of cereals in the developing ECAFE countries had continued to show significant increases in the three years, 1967 to 1969. The sharp increases in production of cereals in the food deficit countries had helped them reduce food imports. However, a number of problems were emerging as a consequence of the new agricultural technology. In addition to those identified in the course of discussions on the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, the Commission stressed the need to strengthen organizations of farmers such as co-operatives and extension services with a view to ensuring widespread utilization of the new technology, especially by small farmers. It was also stressed that, owing to the changing supply/demand situation of cereals, the development plans of the countries should lay more emphasis on increasing production both of protein-rich foods to improve nutritional standards and of commodities for which export prospects appeared better.

457. The Commission emphasized the pressing need to carry out democratic economic and social reforms as effective means of increasing the agricultural production in the developing countries of the region.

458. The Commission commended the Joint Division on its activities and endorsed its programme of work for 1970/71. It noted with satisfaction that the Division had completed a case study on the financing of agricultural development in Japan and expressed the hope that the studies on national agricultural development plans and estimation of the demand for and supply of agricultural inputs would be completed soon.

459. The Commission noted the findings of the Expert Group on Stabilization and Expansion of Intraregional Trade in Rice and Other Commodities. In the course of the discussions, it was pointed out that the food deficit countries were striving for self-sufficiency for a number of reasons including the high prices of rice in the past, the large total cost of food imports and the limited supplies of foreign exchange available to the deficit countries. In view of the complexities of the issues involved, it was recognized that concerted action for stabilizing the rice trade would have to be conceived within the framework of the trade liberalization and development programme and take into account

the interests of the exporting as well as importing countries. However, recognizing the need to initiate prompt action for ameliorating the problems besetting the rice trade, the Commission endorsed the proposal for arranging regular inter-governmental consultations among rice exporting and importing countries of the region to deal with the problems of the rice trade. It was felt that consideration of that problem should be linked to discussions of the regional harmonization of national development plans.

460. In that connexion the Commission noted with interest the efforts being made by some member countries to adjust their rice production as well as to diversify their agricultural production in general, in such a manner as to preclude any adverse effects on normal trade in rice. Some developing member countries indicated their intention of reducing their concessional food imports in the near future.

Technical assistance and UNDP Special Fund activities

461. Delegations expressed deep appreciation of the valuable assistance received from the United Nations and its specialized agencies through country and regional programmes, which had made a notable contribution to their countries' development. Specifically, they noted the usefulness of the regional programmes of technical co-operation sponsored by ECAFE and the wide participation of member countries in those activities. They heard with interest a statement by Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General and Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations, on technical assistance activities in the ECAFE region.

462. The secretariat was commended for the clarity and quality of the documentation submitted. Several countries referred to the fact that they not only received, but also provided technical advisers and conducted training courses for the benefit of other countries on a bilateral basis, besides making the contributions to ECAFE regional projects shown in annex VI of the report on 1969 regional technical assistance activities decentralized to ECAFE. The readiness of certain countries to study the possibility of further co-ordination of their bilateral and multilateral programmes was also noted.

463. It was noted that the ECAFE region's share of UNDP funds was smaller than those of other regions and inadequate for the size of its population and geographical area. Hope was expressed that UNDP would increase its allocation of funds for Asia.

464. In the programming and delivering of technical co-operation programmes, there was need for a more integrated approach to make them conform with the development plans of recipient countries. Care should be taken to use government co-ordinating bodies in developing countries to channel all foreign assistance.

465. The Commission, in that connexion, noted with keen interest that the recommendations con-

tained in the capacity study of Sir Robert Jackson and his team had been under close examination by the Governing Council of UNDP, and expressed the hope that the outcome of the deliberations of the Governing Council would further improve the effectiveness of UNDP assistance to the development efforts of the developing countries of the region, which should be carried out in close co-ordination with the regional economic commissions.

466. It was noted that group missions were often better suited than individual experts to carrying out advisory functions, as they could leave behind a complete work programme. The creation of multi-disciplinary development advisory teams would be valuable to smaller countries especially. The Commission noted the United Nations efforts towards that end. The use by member countries of the services of the regional advisers, who constituted the largest item in the regional programme, was noted with satisfaction.

467. The Commission noted the progress made in developing co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the specialized agencies, both at the global level and regionally. Considerable capacity was available at the regional level for developing joint projects and for improved formulation of programmes.

468. It was felt that roving seminars and study tours, which formed a useful addition to seminar-type activities, should be expanded and that training activities should also be increased. The growing use being made of rouble funds for seminars and study tours in the USSR was also noted, together with the need to speed up the approval process for new projects of that kind.

469. The Commission reiterated its strong support for increasing the training given within the region simultaneously with the strengthening of training facilities. A view was even expressed that regional facilities should be fully utilized before requesting training outside the region. The Commission welcomed the decision of UNDP to establish a lower *pro forma* cost for area fellowships in order to encourage the use of regional institutions.

470. There was general consensus that the first ECAFE/UNITAR Seminar on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance in Asia and the Far East had been useful and should be repeated at regular intervals. Several suggestions and recommendations made in the Seminar's report were noted: in particular, the need for better selection of experts, who should be briefed on conditions in the recipient countries and be prepared to work in a difficult environment; the need for regional advisers to know French in order to assist certain countries of the region more effectively; the advisability of eliminating the local cost contribution for regional advisers' visits in order to promote the use of advisers; and the advantages of giving preference to equipment manufactured in developing countries for Special Fund projects, developing small projects up to the commissioning stage, and giving authority to the UNDP resident representatives to approve urgent projects within the country target.

Public administration

471. The Commission reviewed the activities of the public administration programme set forth in the report of the Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development; the report of the Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators; the report of the Panel of Experts on a Regional Centre for Development Administration; and the tentative plan of action for the proposed regional centre for development administration.

472. It commended the valuable work undertaken by the public administration programme in support of improving administrative capabilities and was particularly impressed by the content of and treatment given to the seminars and special panels on contemporary problems of administration. It was generally agreed that the recommendations contained in the reports of the seminars would greatly assist the countries in developing better alternative approaches to solving existing administrative problems. In that connexion, useful observations were made on the recommendations and a few countries offered assistance that would enhance the follow-up measures to be implemented by the secretariat. The secretariat was urged to take appropriate measures for implementing the basic recommendations embodied in the reports of the seminars. The Commission noted with satisfaction the advisory services rendered to several countries engaged in improving their administrative systems.

473. Emphasizing the role to be played by the public administration programme during the Second Development Decade, the Commission urged that it be considered an inseparable component of development activities. It was also suggested that the secretariat should explore the possibilities of developing an action-oriented regional programme in public administration in terms of the unique needs and growing demands of the countries of the region.

474. The Commission commended the secretariat on having taken steps for the early establishment of a regional centre for development administration, as recommended by the twenty-fifth session of the Commission. It noted that the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the mandate given at that session, had appointed a high-level panel of experts to prepare a plan of action for the centre; and that the Panel had unanimously agreed as to the need for the early establishment of a regional centre.

475. The Commission agreed that the hypothesis of the centre emanated from an integrated perspective of development administration; it felt that it should be inter-disciplinary, with a heavy practical bias, and be action-oriented. Moreover, it should not be regarded as just another training institution, but should concentrate on advanced study programmes for senior civil servants, on specially designed programmes of study in management and the implementation aspects of individual development functions, and on specific practical research and case study programmes. It was emphasized that the centre should be properly co-ordinated with existing regional institutions and should be used to strengthen and support national institutions. The regional centre should co-operate closely with

national institutions so that appropriate activities could be jointly conducted.

476. The Commission emphasized that the centre should be considered a continuing institution and strongly affirmed that the Panel's recommendations concerning its establishment afforded a complete basis for UNDP to assist in setting it up. The need to finance it during the first five years of its operation was reiterated and it was felt that the scale of financial and physical requirements envisaged by the secretariat as being necessary to maintain the required quality and standard of the centre was extremely modest. Many countries indicated their willingness to make proportionate contributions in support of the centre's early establishment and a few other countries offered assistance through institutions already established in their own territories. A few advanced countries outside the region offered both technical and substantive assistance for specific areas of the centre's operation.

477. The Commission fully agreed that, in regard to the governing council for the centre, its chairman should, as in the case of other institutions under the aegis of ECAFE, be the Executive Secretary.

478. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 112 (XXVI) on the early establishment of a regional centre for development administration, which had been sponsored by nineteen member and associate member countries of the region.

United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

479. Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General and Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations, speaking as representative of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, made a statement on the activities of WFP in the ECAFE region.

480. Numerous delegations expressed their appreciation of the assistance received through the Programme; they stressed its importance in promoting development projects as well as its value in humanitarian terms. Several countries referred to the increased contributions to WFP they had already made or planned. Some delegations urged a relaxation of existing rules so as to include non-food items and permit sales of food in order to cover local costs (transport, storage, distribution), and also to make it possible to take special considerations into account when deciding on the ceiling of assistance to individual recipients; but some participants were of the view that food aid needed careful handling so as to safeguard the interests of food exporting countries. It was also pointed out that, in due course, the nature of WFP assistance would have to shift in the direction of protein-rich foods and agricultural inputs.

Reports by specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies on their activities of interest to the Commission

481. The Commission heard statements by representatives of IAEA, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, the ILO, WHO, WMO and ITU on their programmes of interest to the region, which included activities

in their individual fields and many examples of close inter-agency collaboration and joint activities with ECAFE, of which the latest example was the appointment by WHO of a liaison officer to ECAFE.

482. With reference to the note submitted to the Commission by UPU, it was noted that postal services should be improved by making full use of the improved transport and communications facilities in order to meet the increased demand for those services which resulted from higher literacy and population growth. The provision of training alone was not sufficient.

Programme of Work and Priorities, 1970/71

483. The Commission considered the programme of work and priorities for 1970/71 as submitted to it by the Executive Secretary. It also had before it Economic and Social Council resolutions 1391-1393 (XLVI) on proposed amendments to the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions.

484. In accordance with the decision of the Heads of Delegations, the programme of work and priorities was first considered by the Drafting Committee.

485. The Commission noted that, as in previous years, the entire programme of work (parts I-III) had been reviewed at two meetings of the Permanent Representatives of Governments to ECAFE to enable them to brief their Governments, and that their recommendations and suggestions had been taken into consideration in the final presentation of the document. The Commission decided that that practice would be continued.

486. The current work programme reflected a clear effort to implement the directives of the Commission and its higher bodies and to design the work in accordance with the needs of implementation and action orientation in future years. The revised presentation in part I indicated priorities and the relevant distribution of man-months, as well as listing the areas for which man-months were not available. A summary of the work programme was also provided. Statements of the financial implications of new proposals as endorsed by the Commission are annexed to part I of the work programme.

487. The Commission warmly welcomed the new presentation of the work programme and priorities, including the long-term planning proposals in the context of the Second Development Decade, and recorded its deep appreciation of the secretariat's streamlining of the documentation. In approving the paragraphs in this report expressing needs for strengthening the secretariat staff, it was the understanding of the Commission that such strengthening would generally take place within the framework of the over-all United Nations budgetary policy.

488. Suggestions were made by various delegations on possible ways of further improving the presentation of the work programme. The secretariat took note of those suggestions and it was

agreed that they should be discussed at a meeting between the secretariat and the Permanent Representatives of Governments to ECAFE.

489. The Commission agreed that, in order to facilitate a more comprehensive review of the work programme, its priorities and its financial implications than had been possible at its twenty-sixth session, arrangements should be made for examination of the work programme to begin within the first few days of future sessions.

490. While the pattern of conferences was being reviewed, the Commission's attention was drawn to the request made by the Economic and Social Council⁸ at its forty-seventh session, in July 1969, that ECAFE (and ECE) once again review the possibility of meeting biennially. In view of its importance, this matter was one of those considered at the meetings of Heads of Delegations. The Commission recalled that it had examined the question in detail at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions and that, at the former, it had had before it a special document⁹ prepared by the secretariat in response to Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) on the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Commission considered that ECAFE was an important instrument in the economic and social development of Asia and that annual meetings were essential in that process. Furthermore, ECAFE was the only region-wide organization which afforded a comprehensive opportunity for the highest officials to discuss and develop common regional policies. It was emphasized that several important decisions had been taken at the current session. Accordingly, the Commission considered that annual sessions of ECAFE were essential and unanimously decided to recommend that ECAFE continue to meet annually. The matter could be reviewed later in the light of developments and experience.

491. Nevertheless, the Commission felt that some economies could be achieved by a reduction in the duration of the annual sessions and decided that the next session of ECAFE in Manila should be for a ten-calendar-day period. Following that decision, an *ad hoc* group considered ways and means of conducting an effective session within the reduced period, including the possibility of staggering some items over two years. The recommendations of that group, with a tentative time-table for the Manila session on a ten-calendar-day basis, are given in annex II of this report.

492. The Commission considered that it had made considerable efforts to meet the Economic and Social Council's request for economy and hoped to review the situation further at its next session.

493. The Commission then noted General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV) in which, *inter alia*, an appeal was made "to all United Nations organs, bodies and committees to consider ways of reducing

⁸ E/4735, pages 18 and 19.

⁹ E/CN.11/L.200.

documentation and, in particular, the possibility of adopting a form of records less voluminous and less costly than currently being used". In that connexion, it was recalled that, only a few years earlier, summary records for the main committees had been dropped by the Commission. In view of the importance of the matter to the Commission's working methods and since a number of grave problems and policy questions were usually discussed in the plenary sessions, the Commission considered that summary records for the plenary sessions would be essential for some time.

494. The Commission was informed of the reasons for the change in the venue for the twenty-sixth session from Kabul, Afghanistan, to Bangkok, Thailand. It also noted certain difficulties that had resulted from the sudden and unforeseen shift of the venue of the session to Bangkok, as explained by the Executive Secretary. Following a decision by the Heads of Delegations, the Executive Secretary was authorized to convene a session of the Commission at its headquarters in Bangkok whenever unforeseen circumstances made it impossible for it to meet in a previously designated host country.

Amendments to the rules of procedure

495. The Commission noted that the changes proposed by the Economic and Social Council in the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions concerned the relations of non-governmental organizations with ECAFE. The main effect of the changes would be to group those organizations into certain categories according to their functions and their status, and to define the kind of relations they might have with the Commission in assisting it in the performance of its task, for example, with regard to attendance at Commission meetings, written or oral statements, and information to be provided by them on specific subjects. The Commission unanimously approved the amended rules of procedure.

Proposed building extension programme

496. The Commission recalled that, at its previous session in Singapore in 1969, there had been general support in principle for a proposal to improve the space situation at ECAFE headquarters at Bangkok.¹⁰ The Commission took note of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on ECAFE's building extension programme together with General Assembly resolution 2616 (XXIV) and the relevant reports of ACABQ and the note by the Secretary-General. Acting upon the decision of the Heads of Delegations, the Commission accepted the offer made by the Government of Thailand in connexion with the building extension programme and adopted resolution 104 (XXVI) on the subject (see part III).

497. Taking note of the above statements and recommendations, together with the related document referred to earlier, the Commission unanimously adopted the programme of work and priorities as set out in part I and took note of parts II and III.

Date and place of the next session

498. The Commission welcomed the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold its twenty-seventh session in that country in 1971. In accordance with the decision of the Heads of Delegations, the Commission unanimously recommended that, subject to the approval of the competent United Nations authorities, the invitation be accepted and that the dates for the twenty-seventh session be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Government of the Philippines.

499. The Commission noted that, at the Heads of Delegations meeting held during the session, countries interested in hosting subsequent sessions had been warmly invited to transmit their offers to the Executive Secretary.

¹⁰ Annual report, document E/4640, para. 617.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

103 (XXVI). UNITED NATIONS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

ECAFE DECLARATION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting with deep concern that the people of the developing ECAFE region, who constitute a very large segment of the world's population and whose countries together form the greater part of the developing world, receive only a minute percentage of the world's total income and, in many cases, still live at sub-marginal levels,

Aware that satisfaction of the eager aspirations of those peoples to attain adequate standards of living is of the utmost urgency and consequence to the peace and welfare both of the region itself and of the entire world,

Reaffirming that acceleration of the pace of economic and social development is an essential prerequisite to the realization of the aims to establish peace and prosperity set forth in the United Nations Charter,

Realizing that positive practical measures and policies for regional co-operation could promote development and progress of the countries of the region,

Recalling ECAFE's previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 77 (XXIII), 78 (XXIII) and 94 (XXV) and the resolution on a strategy for the development of regional economic co-operation adopted at the third Ministerial Conference, which give expression to their "common will" to take concerted action so as to achieve their common objectives,

Recognizing the significant role and responsibility of ECAFE in promoting development at the national and regional levels,

Noting with satisfaction the successful establishment by ECAFE of various institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, AIDC, the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the Committee for Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-shore Areas, the Typhoon Committee, the Asian Coconut Community, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Statistical Institute, the Co-ordinating Committee for the Asian Highway, the inter-agency joint units for establishing a regional telecommunication network and various centres such as those for commercial arbitration, shipping advisory services, trade promotion and projections and programming,

Welcoming ECAFE's work in elaborating programmes in the fields of trade development, trade liberalization and monetary co-operation, and in improving the economic infrastructure of the region,

Recognizing the prime responsibility of the ECAFE developing countries for intensified mutual co-operation and the impressive increase in their capability to organize their own development, both individually and collectively,

Convinced of the need for further support and reinforcement of the ECAFE countries' co-operation,

Believing that a fuller assumption by the developed countries of the responsibilities incumbent upon them in regard to the development efforts will be increasingly required,

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and on the eve of the United Nations Second Development Decade,

1. *Earnestly requests* the General Assembly to adopt at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive international strategy for global development during the 1970s, setting out specific goals for the attainment of development objectives and specifying concerted measures for their achievement;

2. *Draws the attention* of the General Assembly to the importance of regional strategy and regional action in implementing the global strategy for the Second Development Decade;

3. *Calls* for the intensification of initiatives, the elaboration of regional strategy, and the adoption of practical programmes by ECAFE to further regional, multinational and sub-regional co-operation;

4. *Invites* the member countries of ECAFE and of the United Nations to use ECAFE, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and related institutions, as an instrument for charting a regional development strategy and for providing assistance in implementation;

5. *Urges* the United Nations, to this end, to intensify measures of decentralization to the regional economic commissions of its economic and social activities in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Calls on* the developing member countries of the ECAFE region to formulate their plans increasingly in the context of a long-term perspective, to utilize their potential for regional co-operation as a means to national growth and to redouble their implementation efforts in these respects;

7. *Calls also* on the developed countries to maximize their contributions in terms of investment resources, technical assistance, transfer of technology and trading opportunities in order to assure long-term sustained economic growth to the developing countries;

8. *Commends* in this connexion the proposal arising out of General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) by which development advisory services will be provided through ECAFE to assist countries of the region in their over-all economic and social development efforts during the Second Development Decade;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, within the global framework of the strategy for the Second Development Decade and in the spirit of ECAFE resolution 94 (XXV), to formulate other appropriate procedures and patterns of work that will enable ECAFE to fulfil its role in the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of regional strategy and regional action;

10. *Urges* the higher bodies of the United Nations to provide ECAFE with the means and the resources necessary to fulfil its role for the benefit of the countries of the region.

*425th meeting,
23 April 1970.*

104 (XXVI). ECAFE HEADQUARTERS SITE AND BUILDING
EXTENSION PROGRAMME

I

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 2616 (XXIV) on United Nations accommodation at Bangkok and Addis Ababa, the related reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1264) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/7806), and the Executive Secretary's note on ECAFE's Building Extension Programme (E/CN.11/L.270),

Recalling that, under ECAFE's terms of reference (E/CN.11/306), Bangkok was designated in 1951 as the working site of ECAFE,

Aware that long-range planning is required to improve the accommodation for the ECAFE secretariat,

1. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that Bangkok be declared the headquarters of ECAFE;

2. *Recommends further* that the terms of reference of the Commission be amended accordingly and such consequential amendments made as may be needed for the purpose.

II

Appreciating the generous co-operation of the Government of Thailand in providing ECAFE with increasing accommodation and other facilities through the years for its expanding activities for the benefit of the entire ECAFE region,

Aware, nevertheless, that the accommodation problems of the Commission have reached a critical stage and that prompt action is required to provide the Commission with the additional facilities it needs to enable it to function effectively,

Considering that the existing working site, including conference and other facilities provided by the Government of Thailand, will continue to be available to ECAFE,

Recalling the hope of the General Assembly that the host Government would find it possible to assist in the preparation of a proposed architectural and engineering survey, thereby reducing the cost to the United Nations,

Noting with deep appreciation the offer of the Government of Thailand to make available additional plots of land for the construction of a new building in addition to the existing working site,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly that the United Nations accept the offer of the Government of Thailand subject to the conclusion of terms and conditions for the use of the land mutually acceptable to the United Nations and the Government;

2. *Requests* the Government of Thailand to continue to give further assistance and co-operation to the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and to furnish the data and information required to enable the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report on the possible construction of an additional building for ECAFE to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*425th meeting,
23 April 1970.*

105 (XXVI). REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON RICE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering the important role that rice plays in the economies of the countries of Asia,

Noting the severe disorganization that the year-to-year fluctuations in its prices and production cause to the development effort and to the economy in general,

Realizing the need for concerted action to stabilize prices at levels which would take into account the interests of the exporting as well as importing countries,

Being aware of the complexities of the issues involved in any regional arrangements for rice,

Recognizing that such action on rice should form part of the arrangements for intra-regional trade liberalization,

Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to undertake studies for and initiate as early as possible regular inter-governmental consultations on rice among the countries of the region within the framework of the trade liberalization and development programme.

427th meeting,
24 April 1970.

106 (XXVI). PERFORMANCE EVALUATION DURING THE
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 94 (XXV) on the Second Development Decade,

Considering the preliminary report by the Executive Secretary entitled "Machinery and Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade",¹¹ which provides the background to progress evaluation,

Aware that appropriate arrangements are needed for conducting regular appraisals, on a regional basis, of progress made towards achieving the goals of the Second Development Decade, and that ECAFE has a vital role to play in carrying out such appraisals,

Noting the contributions already made by ECAFE towards setting the targets and formulating the strategy for the Second Development Decade,

Recognizing the need for ECAFE to play a positive role in the implementation of the strategy for the Decade,

1. *Affirms* the need for regular consultations and exchanges of views among countries of the region, which can

(a) lay a basis for mutual understanding and confidence, the sharing of experience and the identification and mutual solution of problems hampering economic development, and

(b) help in the identification of measures for co-operation among member countries;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take action for conducting regular appraisals and evaluations of progress during the Second Development Decade along the guidelines and within the framework of the global strategy for the Second Development Decade and to report to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session on the steps taken in that direction.

427th meeting,
24 April 1970.

107 (XXVI). TRANSIT PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED
COUNTRIES

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 51 (XX) on transit trade of land-locked countries,

Further recalling the principles relating to transit trade of land-locked countries adopted by the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the provisions of the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States which is now in force,

Inviting the attention of member States to UNCTAD resolution 11 (II) on special problems of land-locked countries which states, *inter alia*, that "The land-locked position of many developing countries affects the expansion of trade and economic development of these countries, and may hamper them in taking advantage of some of the international measures envisaged to support the trade expansion and economic development of all developing countries. The special problems involved in the promotion of the trade and economic development of the land-locked developing countries, in particular the high cost of transportation due to distance from sea, the poor state of transport and communications and other factors inhibiting the execution of their trade expansion and economic development programmes, call for special attention and require special solutions",

Noting the continued effort of the ECAFE secretariat to find suitable solutions to the transit problems of land-locked countries and to facilitate international traffic in the ECAFE region,

Inviting attention to paragraph B.5 of the above-mentioned UNCTAD resolution which "recommends that the land-locked developing countries and the transit countries should enter into consultations and negotiations, whether bilaterally or on a regional or sub-regional basis, with a view to examining jointly the special difficulties which the land-locked developing countries face in the promotion of their trade and economic development, and to concluding agreements designed to overcome such difficulties in accordance with the nature of each particular case, paying special attention to the facilities requested by the land-locked countries for their transit trade", and paragraph B.9 which "invites the regional economic commissions concerned with the developing regions and the regional and sub-regional economic groupings of the developing countries to pay special attention in their work programmes to the special problems in the field of trade expansion and economic development of the land-locked countries members of such regional economic commissions and regional or sub-regional economic groupings, and to give special consideration to the need for greater participation by such land-locked developing countries in regional and international trade",

¹¹ Document E/CN.11/L.257.

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to assist in promoting and continuing the institutional arrangements required for smooth implementation of the recommendations concerning the transit problems of land-locked countries and to prepare a long-range plan for solving the problems of the land-locked countries in the region for implementation during the Second Development Decade;

2. *Urges* member states concerned, which have not ratified or acceded to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, to give urgent and favourable consideration to the possibility of ratifying or acceding to it at an early date, so as to facilitate the development of intra-regional and world trade.

425th meeting,
23 April 1970.

108 (XXVI). ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL OR SUB-REGIONAL CENTRES FOR MARITIME AND PORT PERSONNEL

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Fully convinced that a serious shortage of qualified maritime and port personnel at all levels constitutes one of the major impediments to the sound development of national merchant marines and port facilities and also to the establishment and effective operation of shippers' organizations and freight study units in the developing countries of the ECAFE region,

Noting the survey conducted in 1967 by the ECAFE secretariat, with the assistance of the Government of Singapore, of the training facilities for ship and shore personnel in the ECAFE region, which indicated the areas in which maritime training could be organized on a regional and sub-regional basis,

Further noting the findings of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates (first session), which was endorsed by the Committee on Trade (eleventh session) and the Commission (twenty-fourth session), that there was considerable scope for regional co-operation in the training of ships' officers and management personnel and that the training facilities in one or more of the existing institutions in the region could be expanded so that they could become regional centres,

Noting with appreciation the offers made in the Committee on Trade by the Governments of China, India and Singapore to place their national training facilities at the disposal of trainees from other countries of the region and also the offers made by other Governments to provide technical assistance in this field,

1. *Endorses* the view of the Committee on Trade (thirteenth session) that the secretariat should develop a plan for establishing one or more regional maritime training centres, taking into account the needs and existing facilities in the region;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to conduct a comprehensive survey of the current training facilities in the region, to ascertain the region's current and future needs, to study the economic feasibility of organizing training for ship, shore and port personnel on a regional and sub-regional basis, to take other necessary steps with a view to the early establishment of such regional and/or sub-regional centres, and to report to the Committee on Trade and the Committee on Transport and Communications;

3. *Urges* the developed countries, the United Nations Development Programme and other interested international organizations to give their fullest co-operation and support to the work of the secretariat in this field.

427th meeting,
24 April 1970.

109 (XXVI). SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the growing importance of regional and sub-regional co-operation among Asian countries in the field of shipping, particularly in the context of the development of intra-regional trade and commerce during the Second Development Decade,

Noting that the aims of such activities should be the development of shipping fleets and related services including ocean, coastal, inter-island and feeder services suited to the trade and economic conditions and needs of the region,

Considering the important role that regional or sub-regional shipping arrangements would play in furthering regional co-operation for achieving the objectives of the Second Development Decade,

Welcoming the increasing co-operation between ECAFE, UNCTAD and the specialized agencies concerned as well as interested non-governmental agencies,

Endorsing the design for joint implementation by the Transport and Communications Division (operational and technical aspects) and the International Trade Division (economic aspects) of national, sub-regional and regional shipping and related services as reflected in the current programme of work and priorities, as well as the inclusion of such studies as coastal shipping and inter-island communications in their joint work,

Stressing the need for redoubling the efforts to establish guide-lines for the acquisition and financing of new fleets for the ECAFE countries,

1. *Urges* the countries of the region to take co-operative measures for developing national, sub-regional and regional shipping services and related facilities;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take action to assist in the development and expansion of national, sub-regional or regional merchant marines, including pooling of shipping services and to promote related services and facilities.

427th meeting,
24 April 1970.

110 (XXVI). TRAINING IN AND USE OF COMPUTERS
WITHIN THE REGION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling Commission resolution 98 (XXV),

Recalling the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its ninth session that the Executive Secretary appoint a committee of experts to study further the demand for, general viability, cost and detailed specification of the proposed regional computing centre,

Having received the report submitted by the said Committee of Experts which advocated the early establishment of a regional institute for applied data processing in order to meet training needs within the region,

Recognizing

(i) that not all the developing countries of the region are adequately equipped to participate effectively in international economic development, being hampered in countering their own internal problems by the lack of reliable and timely information from such sources as population, agricultural and industrial censuses, economic and social statistics, government accounting, etc.;

(ii) that the gathering of uniform, reliable and timely statistics on all fields of economic and social endeavour may eventually require all countries to develop their own use of computers;

(iii) that there is an acute shortage of trained personnel in the field of systems analysis and design and computer programming in the developing countries,

Noting

(i) that several countries which have data processing installations have expanded their facilities for training personnel in computer technology to meet rapidly rising needs;

(ii) that advanced training in most countries - and training at all levels in countries with limited computer capability - still has to be arranged for abroad and that some countries have difficulties in arranging such training,

Recognizing

(i) that facilities for data processing are not necessarily best combined with those needed for

training and would in any case need to be under separate financial control;

(ii) that it is in the interests of all countries that all facilities for training within the region be effectively exploited,

1. *Notes* that the present data processing needs of the secretariat are being met;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring to the notice of the Commission in good time expected increases in demand for data processing by the secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to use his good offices to help ensure that those developing countries of the region which have difficulty in obtaining training in the use of computers by Governments are enabled to make the best arrangements to suit their needs, so that the training facilities and spare computer capacity within and outside the region now or in the future may be fully utilized;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take steps to initiate training arrangements in the use of computers in the region in the light of the report of the Committee of Experts, the comments thereon contained in document E/CN.11/L.269 and Add.1 and the comments made at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission and thereafter to submit those arrangements to Governments of member countries with a view to necessary action being taken by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

427th meeting,
24 April 1970.

111 (XXVI). POPULATION IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI) which recognizes the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies and the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

Recalling its resolution 54 (XX) inviting Governments to take account of the urgency of adopting positive population policies related to their individual needs, and its resolution 74 (XXIII) calling for appropriate steps to expand the regional population programme in the light of existing priority areas and emerging needs of Governments,

Noting with satisfaction the initiation by the secretariat of an intensified programme of work that brings regional experience and co-operation to bear on national population problems through projects that include a wide range of action-oriented studies and research, provision of training and advisory services and the establishment of a regional clearing house,

Recognizing that the growing efforts to improve the quality of life through long-term economic and

social development may be frustrated by the continuance of the present high rates of population growth within the region,

1. *Calls on* member countries, in accordance with their national policies and special needs, to adopt practical and effective family planning measures on a voluntary basis aimed at the achievement of more desirable rates of population growth; and proposes that this be included among the essential aspects of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, looking to the eventual achievement of satisfactory *per capita* economic growth which would promote human welfare;

2. *Invites* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in allocating its resources and those of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to attach importance to collaborative efforts in the field of population at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, through which ECAFE co-operates in the application of the combined skills and knowledge of several agencies within the United Nations system;

3. *Endorses* the Asian Population Programme as an instrument through which the Executive Secretary can take prompt action to assist Governments to achieve their development goals.

*427th meeting,
24 April 1970.*

112 (XXVI). ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL CENTRE
FOR DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its endorsement at the twenty-fifth session of the proposal to establish a regional centre for development administration and its decision to convene a special panel to prepare a plan of action,

Taking note of the report of the Panel of Experts and related documentation on the substance and structure of the regional centre,

Noting also the unanimous recommendation of the Panel of Experts as to the utmost importance of, and need for, the early establishment of a regional centre,

Considering General Assembly resolution 2561 (XXIV) on public administration and development, which implies clearly that administrative and managerial capability remains a critical factor in national programmes of economic and social development and that measures to increase that capability are fundamental in all efforts to achieve successful development,

Realizing that, while all existing facilities and resources at the national levels should be strengthened and extended, regional efforts are crucial to the generation of new thinking and action aimed at intensifying the efforts to improve the implementation capacity of the administrative systems,

Recalling the full support already conveyed to the Executive Secretary by most member and associate member countries in the ECAFE region, for the establishment and development of a regional centre,

1. *Strongly affirms* the pressing need for a regional centre to improve administrative and managerial capability and its effectiveness in economic and social development and, in this regard, to serve as a complement to various programmes and projects at the national and regional levels;

2. *Reaffirms* the opinion of the countries in the region that the establishment and activities of the centre merit the fullest co-operation and assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other assistance sources;

3. *Notes* with appreciation the offer of UNDP to send a consultant mission to process the project for implementation and draws its attention to the report of the Panel of Experts which offers a complete basis for UNDP to assist in the establishment of the centre;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take all necessary steps to help establish the centre at the earliest possible date; and

5. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to give high priority to its consideration of the application by member and associate member countries in support of the project as part of its over-all institution building and pre-investment support for the Second Development Decade.

*427th meeting,
24 April 1970.*

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

500. At its 417th and 428th meetings, the Commission unanimously approved the following draft resolutions for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with regard to the request of the Government of Australia for the inclusion of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea within the geographical scope of ECAFE and the admission of the Territory as an associate member, as contained in its *Annual Report*,

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Commission that the Territory of Papua and New Guinea be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as an associate member of the Commission; and

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

*417th meeting,
17 April 1970.*

"The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 29 April 1969 to 27 April 1970 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."

*428th meeting,
27 April 1970.*

Part V

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1970/71

501. At its 428th meeting on 27 April 1970, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities as set out below.

(i) Introduction

502. The following programme of work and priorities for 1970/71 has been prepared with the approval of the Commission's subsidiary bodies which have met since its twenty-fifth session, and in the light of the recommendations of other relevant bodies of the United Nations.

Basic directives

503. The Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, in preparing the programme of work and priorities for 1970/71, 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 concentration and co-ordination, decentralization, programmes of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, pattern of conferences and related questions, and control and limitation of documentation. Particular attention has been paid to the more recent resolutions 1264 (XLIII), 1356 (XLV), 1366 (XLV), 1367 (XLV), 1378 (XLV), 1442 (XLVII), 1447 (XLVII) and 1456 (XLVII) of the Economic and Social Council and to General Assembly resolutions 2116 (XX), 2150 (XXI), 2188 (XXI), 2247 (XXI), 2411 (XXIII), 2478 (XXIII), 2538 (XXIV), 2563 (XXIV), 2571 (XXIV) and 2609 (XXIV).

Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

504. This year, the work programme for 1970/71 lays particular emphasis on the practical realization of integrated regional co-operation within the framework of the United Nations Second Development Decade, as embodied in Commission resolution 94 (XXV). That resolution noted the success in initiating and implementing a number of regional, subregional and multinational projects of deep and pervasive importance to the region and stressed the important 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. The crucial role of the regional economic commissions in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Second Development Decade was underlined by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1442 (XLVII) in July 1969, and by the General Assembly in resolution 2563 (XXIV) in December 1969.

505. The work programme as now presented is thus streamlined and geared to the implementation tasks of the Second Development Decade. While the details will be provided in the ensuing pages,

it is appropriate to refer here to the clear action-orientation of the programme both in its content and in the arrangements involved in carrying out the projects.

506. As for the content, there is a new series of action projects similar to the already established older projects such as the Mekong Project and the Asian Development Bank. Illustrative of these programmed action projects are a follow-up of the creation of the Asian Coconut Community with efforts towards a rice convention or agreement; studies for co-operation in rubber; the establishment of a counterpart to CCOP in the Indian Ocean area; the setting up of the South-east Asia Steel Institute; the institutionalizing of the typhoon damage control project; the work on a regional data processing centre; a regional centre for development administration; the pursuit of a number of infra-structural projects such as a regional telecommunication network; specific initiation of work towards development of shipping lines, including intra-regional shipping; the intensification of work on trade liberalization and payments arrangements and, of course, through many of these, the implementation of the strategy for integrated regional co-operation adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation in December 1968.

507. In order to implement these and any other projects, the work programme has also moved away from an emphasis on meetings *per se* through physical project activities and field-mission type activities. A corollary to this is the introduction of a balance between work on regional-scope activities and work on priority areas of need at the national level, in such fields as regional development (e.g. for areas within national boundaries); industrial planning around power facilities; urban and rural development administration in critical areas of plan implementation; assistance in specific industry development, for example, certain types of steel manufacture; introduction of youth development in national planning dimensions. These are evident in the work programme as presented here.

508. Operationally, the programme of work will be implemented through a series of interdisciplinary and even interagency arrangements in a number of important areas, in a manner which is very much a recent innovation, having been begun about a year or so ago. Within the United Nations itself, the outpost practice adopted as from last year in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII) has continued. Concerted action and co-ordination of the operation in the United Nations family as a whole have provided well-established examples within ECAFE: the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, the joint ECAFE/ITU Unit for implementing a regional telecommunication network and the joint ECAFE/WMO Unit for implementing a typhoon-damage control programme. Furthermore, ECAFE has almost continuously func-

tioned as a *de facto* regional arm of UNCTAD and has enjoyed the continued support of UNCTAD staff for particular projects and activities. Similar relations have obtained between the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

509. An agreement signed with UNIDO in July 1969, setting up the principles and methods of co-operation, has led to very close working relations, both operationally and substantively.

510. At the regional level, interagency co-ordination has markedly increased. Apart from the relationship with FAO, through the joint Division, and other relationships such as that covering the joint work with UNESCO's Regional Office throughout the preparatory stages of the periodic Ministerial Conferences on Education, there have been interagency arrangements on rural and community development and on population in accordance with which periodic inter-secretariat meetings have been established. Recently, this trend has received new impetus from the setting up of an interagency meeting on social development which has now advanced far in reviewing entire areas of the field and formulating joint activities for implementation.

511. Very soon it should be possible to expect at the regional level clear-cut and smooth interagency machinery providing for activity of an even more wide-ranging and intensive nature, in particular for organizing interdisciplinary country missions in a number of important areas of need. In this connexion, General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) provides a basis for the establishment of multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams which will prove an effective instrument for the utilization of the resources of the United Nations family in the region in solving national problems, notably in development planning, plan implementation, and programming of assistance.

512. Within the Commission secretariat, the arrangements for co-ordination reported last year have been further strengthened and additional arrangements made in other action areas. Last year reference was made to the arrangements between the industrial survey and the integration studies; the work on the Asian Coconut Community and industrial research on coconuts under AIDC; the pulp and paper project in AIDC's forest-based industries programme; arrangements for promoting facilitation in all modes of traffic; and, of course, the task force for implementing the strategy for development of integrated regional co-operation which represented the major item in international co-ordination measures. Organizational arrangements, initiated earlier for co-ordination between the Asian Highway TTB and the Transport and Communications Division, have been strengthened in the course of the year. In addition, a standing group for regional development has been set up, covering the activities of housing and physical planning, social development and economic development planning. The work towards the formulation of a rice convention or agreement has proceeded through close co-ordination between the Research and Planning Division and the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. With regard to rubber, which

is due to be taken up in the coming year, similar co-ordination arrangements are being developed, involving the Research and Planning, International Trade and Agriculture Divisions as well as UNCTAD and GATT. Work on the regional centre for development administration has been carried out in co-ordination with the Industry and Natural Resources Division, which has an interest in management development, and having regard to complementarity with other regional institutions and agencies. An important arrangement has been the recent setting up of a joint standing group from the Trade and Transport and Communications Divisions; one of the group's tasks is to identify projects for the development of shipping in the region, in particular inter-island coastal and interregional shipping. It will be seen that one of the three projects in this field, namely "Development of shipping: national, subregional and regional shipping services", figures in the work programme of both Divisions. Apart from the co-ordination arrangements on the strategy for regional co-operation, there are certain other similar opportunities for co-ordination which have been increasingly made use of in the course of the year. Thus, the Director of the Industry and Natural Resources Division co-ordinates all matters within the secretariat concerning science and technology; the Chief of the International Trade Division co-ordinates all UNCTAD matters which, as is known, bear on the work of other divisions; and so on. These arrangements are proving to be substantively sound and administratively helpful.

513. In some of the areas of the programme of work, for example, under regional development or railway research, there has been established and recently strengthened, a consultancy service approach whereby the secretariat is constantly available as a source of advice on any technical, economic or techno-economic problem in a particular field of inquiry. For certain inquiries, the experience acquired within the secretariat will suffice to provide the information sought; for the others, the secretariat will continue to develop its standing consultancy arrangements with recognized bodies, institutes and institutions. This policy, in fact, has been followed for many years in the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee programme. It is envisaged that, over the next two years, this approach will be strengthened in order that countries may be provided with a meaningful service over a wide area and begin to recognize the Commission's secretariat as a ready point of reference to which to address their problems.

514. Last year, the Commission, in reviewing its programme of work 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 subregional co-operation".

515. 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.

Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

516. The important role of the regional economic commissions in the context of implementation during the Second Development Decade, and therefore of decentralization of activities, has now become increasingly recognized; most recently by General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) which emphasizes that role. The co-ordination arrangements involving Headquarters and the regional level agencies, referred to earlier, bring out the range of possibilities for effective decentralization in the context of action orientation and development implementation. In this connexion, the proposal for multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams could prove a significant means for carrying the decentralization process forward in an effective manner. The outposting of staff from Headquarters in certain cases and the relation of the Commission to UNCTAD have been referred to earlier. In a similar way, the work on international narcotics control has also begun to be usefully developed through the Commission. In this connexion, it may be recalled that the Commission, at an earlier session, 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". That conclusion still remains valid.

517. The policy of decentralization has been increasingly reflected in the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, established in the Office of the Executive Secretary which has been delegated authority to administer the regional programmes of the United Nations, UNCTAD and UNIDO. This refers to the seminars, training courses and regional advisers, financed under the United Nations Regular Programme and UNDP. During 1969, the approval of travel undertaken by regional advisers in response to official government requests was delegated to the Unit. For the purpose of co-ordination, the Unit also administers additional activities financed by voluntary contributions to ECAFE (funds-in-trust, non-reimbursable experts, fellowships). The Unit maintains close relations with the resident representatives of UNDP throughout the region and works closely with specialized agencies on joint projects.

518. The secretariat participates, through the Unit, in programming at the country level; it ensures that available information is utilized and that regional implications of country programmes are taken into account. As a more direct contribution to the programming exercise, the secretariat has provided the services of regional advisers to the UNDP programming mission to Ceylon and, in several cases, for project preparation. As a further extension of this concept, it is expected to include staff members and regional advisers in group

missions to interested countries, to cover several interrelated fields in a co-ordinated manner.

Review of the 1970/71 work programme

519. 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 have also been kept in mind in preparing the work programme for 1970/71.

520. The work programme presented this year differs considerably from those of the past. Moreover, it reflects a clear effort to implement the directives of the Commission and its higher bodies, and to design the work in accordance with the needs of implementation and action orientation of future years. The programme is presented in three parts:

- (1) The work programme proper;
- (2) A timetable of project development for selected projects; and
- (3) A presentation of long-term planning, including perspectives for the Second Development Decade.

No separate summary of the programme is provided, in view of the revised presentation in part I which indicates priorities,¹² the relevant distribution of man-months and, where applicable, the further resources needed. Similarly, the recording of work completed, reflecting programme changes and so on, will bring out indications of additional resource needs. The indexing of projects has been maintained and will help to give a summary idea of the work programme. The presentation adopted has the added advantage of meeting the clear directives for reducing the documentation load.

521. The main presentation, namely Part I, is the result of an intensive internal review of the entire work before submission to the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

522. Part II, namely the timetable of project development, formulates the target periods and the timetables for selected projects. This has been done in the light of the present intensive action orientation of the Commission's work and in order

¹² While the priority indications given are clear enough, the problem of priority rating should not be regarded as a simple one. Among the important difficulties is what sometimes amounts to the virtual impossibility of accurate priority rating as between projects in a particular field, and even more so as among projects in differing fields. A further important point relates to the concept of priority itself. There are indeed specific problem areas for which, though they are of top urgency for particular countries of the region, international action is not necessarily the basic means, but which nevertheless afford scope to the Commission for some activity. In such cases it is necessary to be clear as to whether priority rating refers to the problem itself or to the importance that the Commission by its nature is able to give to the problem. A similar yet more critical difficulty arises when the Commission has to undertake a top-priority activity (for example, on youth) for which adequate resources are simply not available. Here again, the question arises whether high-priority rating is in fact feasible. As far as possible, these realities have been taken into account in the presentation of the programme of work.

to intensify concentration and co-ordination. It will undoubtedly make certain major elements of the work programme easier to understand. The presentation is not uniformly rigid - for example, the physical projects (e.g. the Regional Telecommunication Network or Trans-Asian Railway System) lend themselves to fairly simple handling; in the case of others - e.g. trade liberalization and payments arrangements - a target period may be derived from the various steps programmed for their achievement.

523. Part III, dealing with long-term planning in the context of the Second Development Decade, is presented both as part of the work programme exercise and in implementation of Commission resolution 94 (XXV) on the Second Development Decade. The resolution requested the Executive Secretary to present concrete recommendations on proposals for implementation, at appropriate levels within the ECAFE region, of the strategy for the Second Development Decade. This first exercise, intended as a necessary preliminary, covers several major areas of economic and social development in which the Commission may wish to gather its forces for constructive and consolidated efforts at both the national and regional levels, and also consider in broad terms the type of support in terms of resources that should be planned for the coming years.

524. While every effort will be made to complete projects, it should be noted that the secretariat is still subject to the restrictions imposed by the General Assembly, at its twentieth session, on the increase of staff - a position which was eased only slightly during 1969. For 1970, the restrictions continue. With the increase in the workload of the secretariat and, in particular, the emphasis on action programmes involving physical projects and field work, the formulation of an effective programme capable of full implementation has not proved easy. The presentation of the work programme will give the Commission, its higher bodies and its developed member countries, an opportunity to take a generous view of the need to provide resources that will enable the Commission to make its much needed contribution to the efforts of the developing countries.

525. It will be noted that, for 1970/71, the total number of projects has been reduced from eighty-six to seventy-seven. This has been effected by merging or deleting projects where appropriate, while of course there have been certain additions, for example, on development of shipping and on youth. Similar action has taken place within each project, and the streamlining thus achieved constitutes the refinement of a trend begun about two years ago when, for the first time, the total number of projects was held constant then subsequently reduced as appropriate. It need hardly be said that the workload has not remained the same; on the contrary, it has increased, with greater emphasis on action and less on meetings and the like.

526. As in the previous year, the work programme as a whole was 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 on the work and on the support needed for it.

Programme changes

527. A more elaborate record of programme changes was submitted to the Commission this year setting out the level of implementation of the work programme of the preceding year in the context of resource availabilities.

Pattern of conferences

528. The pattern of conferences reflects the concentration on action programmes and physical projects. The number of meetings has been determined in terms of provision for legislative-type meetings (even here with considerable spacing for the subsidiary bodies of the Committees and their equivalents); and for the rest, only in accordance with their relation to planned action programmes. It has been extremely difficult to restrict the number of meetings, and the success achieved may be considered quite significant.¹³ Twenty-six regular meetings are programmed, as opposed to thirty-one in the previous year; and the number of panel or expert group type meetings has dropped to eleven from thirteen. On the other hand, there has been a considerable effort to step up other group activities, such as field seminars, selected training courses and interdisciplinary group missions. A breakdown of the group activities of this nature is as follows:

- (a) three roving seminars, on planning of water resources development, low cost automation and trade promotion;
- (b) seven training courses, on market survey techniques and methods, fertility analysis, the Mekong engineering seminar, population aspects of manpower and employment, computer programming of population censuses, computer processing of population statistics, and geochemical prospecting methods and equipment;
- (c) nine group missions, on housing; regional development; steel; ports, shipping and trade; small-scale industries, power, agriculture; rural electrification; public administration; data processing; and sub-regional statistical training;¹⁴
- (d) three interagency meetings, on rural and community development; social development; and the co-ordination of programmes in the population field; with possibly one on public administration;¹⁵

¹³ In this connexion, the Committee on Conferences, established by General Assembly resolution 2239 (XXI), stated in its report to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly (document A/7626): "The Committee is of the view that its efforts to bring about a more orderly and manageable calendar of conferences have not produced satisfactory results and that the problem of an overcrowded programme of conferences has become, if anything, more serious since the Committee was first established."

¹⁴ Missions on payments arrangements and trade liberalization, which are part of the projected work in these areas, are not included above.

¹⁵ Joint meetings of the Task Force on Regional Economic Co-operation with the country national units on regional co-operation affairs (which are informal) are not included above. These will take place as and when exchanges are found necessary.

- (e) one workshop/study tour in social welfare in-service training.

529. The calendar of meetings of the Commission's statutory and subsidiary bodies (including the Committee for 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 TTB, etc.) is given in section (iv) of this part.

530. In reviewing the matter of conferences, the forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council,¹⁶ requested the bodies concerned to consider the question of holding biennial sessions. It may be recalled that the Commission examined this matter in detail at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions and that, at the former, it had before it a special document (E/CN.11/L.200) prepared by the secretariat in response to Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) on the implementation of the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Commission's observations on the subject of biennial sessions are contained in paragraph 490 of this report.

Control and limitation of documentation

531. The Executive Secretary has given particular attention this year to measures for more effective internal control over documents and for forward planning. In accordance with the directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, pursuant to recent reviews of the documentary situation in the United Nations by subsidiary bodies such as the Committee on Conferences and ACABQ, every effort is being made to ensure that (i) documents shall only in exceptional cases exceed thirty pages; (ii) that the total number and size of documents for a meeting or project shall be planned ahead and limited; (iii) that there shall be no repetition of material existing in other documents, etc.

532. Following upon the Economic and Social Council's request to the functional and regional economic commissions to consider ways and means of reducing the volume of their reports to the Council, it has been decided in agreement with Headquarters that the comprehensive reporting of the activities of ECAFE's subsidiary bodies, in Part I of the *Annual Report*, will be replaced with a shorter description of activities and decisions.

533. The Executive Secretary has also endeavoured to ensure that documents shall be finalized at an early date, to allow participants adequate time for their consideration. In this regard, as the main committees meet only very shortly before the Commission's annual session, the secretariat has to process a very heavy amount of documentation in a relatively short period.

534. In spite of the greater workload and the concomitant increase in the number of documents, it has been possible to maintain the volume reproduced at about the same level as in the previous year.

535. In 1969 the General Assembly also adopted resolution 2538 (XXIV) on the subject of publication and documentation of the United Nations, in which *inter alia* it appeals "to all United Nations organs, bodies and committees to consider ways of reducing documentation and in particular the possibility of adopting a form of records less voluminous and less costly than that currently being used". (It will be recalled that, at the Commission's previous session, it decided that summary records for the plenary session were of great help and should be maintained for as long as circumstances warranted.)¹⁷ The secretariat, in conjunction with Headquarters, is considering how best to implement the above-mentioned resolution. In this connexion, a report of the Joint Inspection Unit is currently before the Secretary-General who is taking internal follow-up action prior to reporting to the next session of the General Assembly.

Implementation of the work programme

536. While it is desirable to have as firm a programme as possible, unforeseeable factors sometimes make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects, or to 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 deem it necessary.

Financial implications of the work programme

537. Anticipated financial resources have been indicated in part I of the work programme. The total regular budget resources reflect the available man-months as well as the marginal provisions authorized in the Secretary-General's 1970 manning table submitted to the General Assembly.

538. As for new projects, wherever they exist, in accordance with rule 23 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the specific cost estimates are submitted in annex I of the work programme.

Amendments to the rules or procedure

539. In 1968, the Economic and Social Council undertook a review of its relations with non-governmental organizations and in May 1968 adopted resolution 1296 (XLIV) on the subject. The Council agreed at the time that the resolution would not take effect until after the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had completed its review of organizations currently of consultative status, and after the Council at its forty-sixth session in 1969 had acted upon that Committee's report.

¹⁶ Resolutions of the forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, document E/4735, pp. 18 and 19.

¹⁷ E/4640, para. 615.

540. At its forty-sixth session in May/June 1969, the Council, acting upon the Secretary-General's note (E/L.1251) and the recommendations in the report (document E/4685 and Add.1) of a working group it established for the purpose, made certain changes to the above-mentioned resolution. These changes are indicated in Council resolutions 1391-1393 (XLVI).

541. In resolution 1393 (XLVI), the Council recommended to the regional economic commissions certain amendments to their rules of procedure in order to bring them into conformity with its resolution 1296 (XLIV). The relevant changes to the Commission's rules of procedure were submitted in document E/CN.11/L.256. The main effect of these changes will be to group the non-governmental organizations which have relations with the Commission into certain categories according to their functions and their status, and to define clearly the kind of relation they may have with the Commission in assisting it in the performance of its tasks, e.g. attendance at Commission meetings, written or oral statements, and information on specific subjects. The Commission approved the amended rules of procedure as contained in document E/CN.11/L.256.

(ii) Programme of work

Explanatory notes

542. The programme of work is presented this year by divisional groupings. However, in order to reflect the functional classification of activities requested by the Economic and Social Council,¹⁸ the relevant classifications are indicated under each division. In addition, the appropriate symbol descriptions are maintained and readily provide cross references. The broad Council classifications are as follows:

- A. Broad issues and techniques relating to development;
- B. Development and utilization of human resources;
- C. Development and conservation of physical resources;
- D. Development of essential services.

Within each of the broad classifications A-D there are further subheadings contained in symbols IA1, IA2, IB4, etc., the details of which will be clear from the index of projects.

543. The Commission's classification is retained through a second set of symbols succeeding the Council symbols in the project listing. The Commission's symbols, three in number, refer respectively to the secretariat division concerned,

¹⁸ See document E/3928, "Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields, Report by the Secretary-General", submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Council, summer 1964.

the section responsible for the project within the secretariat division, and the number of the project in serial order within the section.

544. The work contents of the projects are listed in three priority categories, according to the classifications recommended by the Council in resolution 1367 (XLV):¹⁹ category A - work of high priority; category B - work of priority; category C - work of lesser priority.

545. 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.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

IA1: 1-1.1 *Review of current economic trends and developments*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To present to the Commission, during its regular session, an analysis and review of economic trends and development and an annual appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade, in the context of elaborating and implementing regional strategy and action, as background material for its discussion on the national and international means and measures required to achieve the objectives.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B*	
96	-	-	-	

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

An annual survey of current economic trends and development in the regional context is prepared and published regularly in the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*. Greater emphasis will be placed on short-term growth perspective and progress evaluation.

¹⁹ See also the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its second session (E/4493/Rev.2), paras. 8-12.

- * EP = Established posts.
- C = Consultants.
- RA = Regional Advisers.
- X-B = Extra-budgetary resources.

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

It is proposed to convene, as appropriate, an expert group of senior economic advisers to the Governments to discuss pressing national and international means and measures designed to solve economic problems.

Related programmes:

- (1) Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East;
- (2) Social survey and review of social development trends (IA1: 6-0.1).

IA1: 1-1.2 Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
24 - - -

- (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; intraregional trade liberalization and aspects of the new strategy in agriculture, 1969.

Related programmes:

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

2. Planning and programming

IA2: 1-2.1 Economic development and planning

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
36 - 24 -

- (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 urgently needed for successful plan implementation in the countries of the region, including the following:

(i) Study of planning techniques;

(ii) Problems and techniques of annual planning;

(iii) Project formulation and evaluation.

- (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:

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.

Related programmes:

IA2: 1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

IA2: 1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans.

Committee for Development Planning at Headquarters.

IA2: 1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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 and regional co-operation.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
48 8 - 24

(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 in the ECAFE region;

(ii) Regional models which clearly identify the scope for intra-regional trade in commodities and allow explicitly for intra-regional trade and for trade with the rest of the world;

(iii) Research on the optimal distribution of selected industries.

(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 projections;

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

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

The Group of Experts on Programming Techniques: The eighth Group of Experts to be convened in 1971 is expected to deal with intraregional trade and optimal distribution of selected industries for the ECAFE countries, with a view to assessing the long-term changes in intra-regional trade and the suggestion of policies for regional co-operation.

Related programmes:

IA1: 1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments.

IA2: 1-2.4 Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade.

IA2: 1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
72 4 - 36

(b) Studies:

The first session of the Intergovernmental Consultations on 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 subjects:

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

(ii) 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 groups on rice and rubber will meet in 1970/71.

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 and the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. Co-operation with specialized agencies, e.g. FAO, and with UNCTAD, UNIDO, etc., will also be necessary.

IA2: 1-2.1 Economic development and planning.

IA2: 1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

IA2: 1-2.4 *Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

In terms of Commission resolution 94 (XXV), to define and co-ordinate the regional strategy for the Second Development Decade and to appraise the national means and measures taken to accelerate economic development of the ECAFE developing countries in the context of the regional strategy which will provide the country analysis required for the review of current economic trends and development mentioned under project IA1: 1-1.1.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months*					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

(b) Studies:

On the basis of the evaluation of growth performance in the countries of the region, and trade gap projections and feasible growth paths under alternative assumptions, to aim at:

(i) Identification of bottlenecks and elaboration of development strategies;

(ii) Examination of the implications of a set of individual and global control figures;

(iii) Suggesting growth targets, at regular intervals, for countries and for the region as a whole, both for aggregate macro-variables and for various sectors.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The results will be presented in reports 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 programme of work at the regional level, a meeting of experts of international standing would be required. The independent opinions of well-known experts could have a significant influence on policy making and thereby help to strengthen national and international action for a more rapid economic and social progress.

Related programmes:

IA1: 1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments.

IA2: 1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENTS

6. Trade expansion

IA6: 2-0.1 *Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist Governments in the formulation of their short-term and long-term national policies relating to the development of trade, to contribute to the attainment of national, regional and global targets of the Second Development Decade.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
20	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advisory services on short-term and long-term policies related to trade, assistance to Governments in the formulation and execution of foreign trade plans including regional and national policies and targets for the Second Development Decade;

(ii) Survey of developments in the trade, tariff and payments policies of ECAFE countries;

(iii) Survey 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;

(iv) 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 effects of those regional groupings on the trade of countries in the ECAFE region.

(b) Studies:

Studies on above subjects.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on (a) (i)-(iv), above, submitted annually to the Committee on Trade and distributed widely in printed form where appropriate. Reports on work of the United Nations concerning the formulation of targets and policies for the Second Development Decade circulated at the Committee on Trade, thirteenth session.

* Forty-eight man-months is the estimate of requirements; the provision of this resource is being examined.

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

The Committee on Trade's thirteenth session (1970), and fourteenth session (1971) to consider the above-mentioned subjects.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with ECAFE Research and Planning Division, ECAFE Statistics Division, UNCTAD, GATT, other regional economic commissions, EFTA, EEC and other international bodies, including those concerned with the formulation of targets and policies for the Second Development Decade.

IA6: 2-0.2 *Regional economic co-operation: trade expansion, clearing and payments arrangements and monetary policies*

Authority:

Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To formulate and recommend commercial and monetary policy 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.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	
EP C RA X-B	
21 24 - -	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Alternative schemes of trade liberalization linked with clearing or payments arrangements be developed and submitted to Governments for consideration; secretariat to assist interested Governments in examining possible effects that the adoption of trade liberalization and regional monetary measures would have on various aspects of their economies; expert missions to be despatched to consult with Governments of interested countries on technical and policy aspects of the schemes and to give advisory services in conducting technical investigations required prior to the adoption of a scheme;

(ii) 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 on tariff and non-tariff barriers pertinent thereto, to be followed by negotiations among the countries concerned;

(iii) Follow-up action of the relevant recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference held in December 1968.

(b) Studies:

Studies on (i) Trade and commodity structures and trade barriers of developing countries of the region; (ii) Aspects of regional clearing and payments arrangements as recommended by the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion (1967) and elaborated by expert consultants; (iii) Commodity flows and other exercises that may be necessary in carrying out work under (a) above; and (iv) Measures for expanding intraregional trade in specific products, particularly in new and non-traditional exports.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To compile, and arrange for the exchange among interested regional member countries, lists of export products and of information on production, trade, protective policies and tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed thereon. Selected studies under (b) above to be published and widely distributed in printed form where appropriate.

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

(i) Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: tenth series to be held by 1971;

(ii) A meeting of top expert consultants on regional payments and trade liberalization, to be held in early 1970, to review progress and to give technical guidance;

(iii) A meeting of government and central bank officials on regional payments arrangements and trade liberalization, to be held later in 1970, preceded or followed by expert or other meetings as may be necessary.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with national units established in pursuance of resolution of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, UNCTAD, GATT, FAO, IMF, EEC and other bodies concerned.

IA6: 2-0.3 *Methods of expanding international trade (s,t)*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

(i) To find mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems, with a view to assisting Governments of landlocked countries as well as those giving transit facilities to expand their trade and economic co-operation;

(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;

(iii) To conduct studies on specific subjects relating to expansion of visible and invisible trade and development of commercial infrastructure.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
24	22	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) The advisory services of a trade promotion expert were made available for ECAFE land-locked and transit countries in 1969; and studies and recommendations were submitted to the Governments concerned. Secretariat work concerning transit trade problems to be continued;

(ii) The advisory services of a trade promotion expert, preferably one from the ECAFE region, to study conditions of land-locked countries outside the ECAFE region with a view to relating them to those in the ECAFE region and to solving the problems of the latter countries;

(iii) Secretariat assistance relating to UNCTAD activities provided on a continuing basis to countries of the region;

(iv) Advisory services on trade in petroleum and petroleum products rendered to countries of the region in 1968; work to be continued, resources permitting;

(v) Review of trade of the least-developed among developing 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, the other United Nations regional economic commissions, ECAFE Transport and Communications Division and ECAFE Industry and Natural Resources Division.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(b) Studies:

(i) Secretariat 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) A further study of trade in petroleum and petroleum products;

(iii) Study of problems of insurance and re-insurance in the ECAFE region and other invisible trade.

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

Ad hoc meeting of experts on the creation of regional and subregional re-insurance pools in 1971.

IA6: 2-0.4 Commodity problems
(s)

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
4	6	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Study of problems of selected commodities of special 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 the Committee on Commodity Problems (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 rice, tea, rubber, spices and other commodities of interest to member countries of the region to be continued.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, FAO, ITC and joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division and ECAFE Research and Planning Division.

IA6: 2-0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
4	-	-	-	-

(a) Assistance to Governments:

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;

(i) Follow-up action to meet various consequential requirements of the Definition of Value for Customs Purposes emerging at the Working Party's fifth session;

(ii) Follow-up action regarding additions and revisions to, and acceptance and implementation of, the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures by countries of the ECAFE region, taking into account technological changes in the field of transport, including the containerization system, jumbo jet and supersonic air transport as well as the implications of the Asian trade development and liberalization programme;

(iii) Promotion of co-operation among the member countries in regard to prevention of smuggling and in regard to law enforcement, including prevention of under-invoicing and over-invoicing; formulation of procedures and means for speedy and effective exchanges of information between member countries;

(iv) Frontier formalities and facilities for the transit trade of land-locked countries; UNCTAD activities relating to transit trade to be taken into account;

(v) Exchange of information on training facilities and other customs matters.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

(i) 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;

(ii) Study of the regulations, procedures and practices in the conduct of international trade; selected aspects to be taken up from time to time.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On customs matters of interest to member countries of the region.

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

Sixth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration in 1971/72; Seminar-cum-study tour on Customs Administration in 1971, in co-operation with OTC.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with OTC, UNCTAD, GATT, CCC, IATA, ICC, IUOTO and other bodies concerned.

IA6: 2-0.6 Commercial arbitration facilities: ECAFE (s) Centre for International Commercial Arbitration

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	11	-	-	-

(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 in (c) and priority C below.

(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, in international trade contracts of model arbitration clauses recommended by the Conference on Commercial Arbitration in 1966;

(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) in priority C, below, and to (c) (i)-(vi), above.

Related programmes:

Close co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

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.

(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 commercial arbitration experts and correspondents designated by member countries. Further study on arbitral legislation in countries of the ECAFE region.

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

Organization from time to time of seminars and symposia on arbitration.

IA6: 2-0.7 *Shipping and ocean freight rates: Centre (s,t) for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*

Authority:

Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote international trade through the improvement of ocean shipping services and ancillary facilities.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
6 10 8 -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Promotion of the creation and operation of freight study units, shippers' councils and consultation machinery for negotiation and improving relations between shippers and ship-owners, and the creation of regional and subregional 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 current problems relating to development of shipping services and facilities and national mercantile marines;

(iv) Development and introduction of systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping;

(v) Organization of training courses relating to economics of shipping, shipping policies, shipping management and maritime administration.

(b) Studies:

Review of measures taken by the countries of the region to increase national shipping; review of freight rates affecting countries of the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Information relating to the implementation, by member countries, of the recommendations of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates, first session, to be collected and distributed in printed form, where appropriate.

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

Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates, second session, in 1971 or 1972; *ad hoc* expert group on the creation of regional and subregional shipping pools, chartering exchanges and other co-operative arrangements in 1971.

A training course in shipping economics and administrative policy to be held in 1970; other training courses to be held from time to time.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, IMCO, ECAFE Transport and Communications Division and ESA Resources and Transport Division.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(b) Studies:

Survey of existing training facilities for ship, shore and managerial personnel in the ECAFE region, with a view to the establishment of regional or subregional training centres by making use of existing institutions.

IA6: 2-0.8 *ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*
(s,t)

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist Governments in improving their trade promotion personnel, techniques and machinery.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	
EP C RA X-B	
24 10 12 -	

(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 and trade barriers;

(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 and purchase missions;

(iii) Assistance to member Governments in promoting international trade fairs; advisory services relating to the organization of, and preparations for, participation in such fairs and exhibitions. The third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in 1972, venue to be determined.

(iv) Organization of a centre for information and advisory services and market information on exports and commercial policies of countries in the region, as at the second Asian International Trade Fair in Tehran in 1969, to be undertaken at subsequent fairs, resources permitting;

(v) To assist in the promotion of intraregional trade.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Study of possibilities of organizing joint promotion efforts for selected export products;

(ii) Collection and dissemination of information on market potentials, tariff and non-tariff barriers, government policies relating to foreign trade and directory of major trade exporters and importers, lists of products of export interest to member countries of the region and other information; information to be circulated widely in printed form, where appropriate.

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

A combined roving seminar and training course on trade promotion to be held in selected countries in 1970 and 1971; an eighteen-week training course on market survey and development techniques jointly organized with ITC in 1970 and 1971 for participants from selected countries of the region; and a trade promotion training course in 1970 in co-operation with the United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Government of Japan.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, GATT and EEC and particularly with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and the ECAFE Division of Industry and Natural Resources.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	
EP C RA X-B	
- - - -	

(b) Studies:

Preparation of manuals on organization and operation of trade missions, export promotion machinery and trade commissioner offices.

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

Training programmes on specialized subjects, including product design, packaging, quality control; on-the-job training as may be requested by interested Governments.

IA6: 2-0.9 *Development of shipping: national, subregional and regional shipping services*²⁰

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Committee on Transport and Communications, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for the trade and economic conditions of developing member countries of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	
EP C RA X-B	
2 4 4 -	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Assistance in formulating national, regional and international policies and operational programmes for the development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) and services, taking into account economic criteria, new technology and programming techniques.

²⁰ Also appears under ID1: 4-3.3 in the work programme of the Transport and Communications Committee.

(b) Studies:

Conducting, in co-operation with UNCTAD, IMCO, the Asian Development Bank and other agencies, economic and technical studies necessary for carrying out the work under (a), above, including:

(i) Preparation of selected commodity flow data and charts by route and by geographical area;

(ii) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services serving the region;

(iii) Preparation of economic descriptions of optimum model vessels and fleet compositions suitable for developing countries individually and as a group, taking into account the latest technological developments in ship-building and cargo-handling, with a view to minimizing initial and operational costs of services. Due regard to be given to the desirability of standardizing the fleets' main technical features (e.g. hull design, propulsion, auxiliaries and navigational instruments);

(iv) Preparation of guide-lines on how to acquire and finance fleets.

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

Expert meetings as may be required.

Related programmes:

IA6: 2-0.7: Shipping and ocean freight rates: Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services, and transport and communications projects on port development and hinterland transport by all modes. Implementation of the project to be carried out jointly with the Transport and Communications Division in close collaboration with UNCTAD, IMCO, ESA Resources and Transport Division, and other interested agencies.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENTS

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

IA1: 3-1.1 Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation (AIDC.2) (s,t)

Authority:

Asian Industrial Development Council, fifth session, 1970, Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

(a) To assess the potential for industrialization of the developing ECAFE countries in the 1970s - the Second United Nations Development Decade.

(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, with the specific object of triggering industrial investment decisions.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
36 - 18 18

(b) Studies:

To undertake with assistance from UNIDO, UNDP, the Asian Development Bank and member governments²¹ a long-term perspective study of industrialization for regional co-operation. It will first attempt to present a framework of industrial growth in the countries of the sub-region which will make it possible to relate the possibilities of specific projects to the general economic development of the countries and the region. This will be followed by an analysis of key industrial sectors which, it is hoped, will indicate opportunities for specific industrial projects, particularly of a subregional character, that transcend national boundaries. Finally, it will suggest various policy alternatives on both a national and a subregional level that will contribute to carrying out industrial development along the lines suggested.

²¹ Statement of contributions promised or paid as of end of November 1969.

The survey is now estimated to cost \$594,400. To date, the resources add up to \$597,200 as follows:

Cash contributions^a

Already received in Trust Fund:

China	\$ 5,000
Netherlands	100,000
Singapore	2,000
Thailand	5,000
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	<u>3,000</u> = \$115,000

Receivable (as pledged or promised):

Asian Development Bank	\$200,000 ^b
Australia (\$Aust. 10,000)	11,200
India	40,000 ^c
Japan	10,000
Korea, Rep. of	<u>5,000</u> = \$266,200

Contributions of expert manpower

Japan (3 man-years)	\$ 96,000
Singapore (1/2 man-year, expert)	10,000
ECAFE (1 1/2 man-years, permanent team; 2 man-years, experts)	<u>88,000</u> = \$194,000

Contributions of travel costs

ECAFE (1 team-member and 4 field experts)	\$ 10,000
Japan for the 2 team-members on joining and repatriation	<u>12,000</u> = \$ 22,000

TOTAL \$597,200

^a Expected contribution of \$21,000 from the Philippines not included.

^b Subject to approval of the Board of Directors.

^c Contribution in rupees.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The result 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 the Survey.

Related programmes:

Projects and other analyses undertaken for the Second Development Decade.

2. Planning and programming

IA2: 3-1.2 Industrial development and planning

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist member countries in industrial planning, evaluation of industrial projects and programming, in order to facilitate rational development of manufacturing industries in the developing countries, with special reference to promotion of regional or subregional co-operation.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months*				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
44	21	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To study the industrial programmes of the countries of the region which are lagging in industrial development, to assist them in their planning and programming. Special attention, through group missions, to the smaller countries (Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal and the Republic of Vietnam).

(b) Studies:

(i) To organize country missions on specific problems in the field of industrial development;

(ii) To prepare a study on the topic "A critical review of measures for the promotion of industrial development in the ECAFE region";

(iii) To prepare a study on problems and techniques of industrial planning, with particular reference to specific industries of major importance to the region;

* Industrial projects relating to regional and subregional co-operation are covered by the work programme of AIDC, utilization of man-months of which are indicated in the margin.

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
125	79	53	138	

(iv) To prepare a survey of special problems of industrial development of the smaller developing nations, in collaboration with UNIDO and UNCTAD.

(v) To collaborate in the survey of recent experiences of selected developing countries with regard to the effects of industrialization on manufacturing, employment and productivity, to be organized by UNIDO in co-operation with ILO.

(vi) To collaborate in the preparation of case-studies on industrial location and regional development planning, to be undertaken by UNIDO in collaboration with ECAFE.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To publish the *Asian Industrial Development News* at regular intervals.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and circulate 'norms' to member countries in order to assist them in planning development in specific industrial sectors.

Related programmes:

Workshop for Industrial Information Officers in Africa and Asia (UNIDO); Survey of the smaller developing nations (UNIDO/UNCTAD); Recent experiences of selected developing countries (UNIDO/ILO).

IA2: 3-1.3 Application of science and technology to development

Authority:

General Assembly, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, 1967, 1968; Economic and Social Council, forty-third to forty-sixth sessions, 1967 to 1969; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote the wider application of science and technology to industrial and natural resources development.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
6	3	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To survey the existing facilities in countries of the region for the transfer of patented and non-patented technology with a view to determining the needs for technical assistance, advisory services and/or training in this field for each country;

(ii) To assist Governments on request in strengthening their facilities for the transfer of technology;

(iii) To assist Governments, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee (ACAST), the United Nations organizations concerned such as UNIDO, UNESCO and FAO, and other divisions and sections of the secretariat, in the refinement and implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the regional member countries of ECAFE, particularly in the sectors of industry, natural resources, housing and urban planning, transport and telecommunication.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study ways and means of applying the recommendations in the ACAST report "Natural Resources of Developing Countries: Investigation, Development and Rational Utilization";

(ii) To study the possibility of establishing a regional technology transfer and information centre;

(iii) To explore the possibilities of promoting research for the purpose of adapting advanced industrial technology to the needs of developing countries in order to promote employment and for the utilization and processing of indigenous raw materials.

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

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.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist in establishing links between scientific and technological institutions in developing countries in the region and developed countries within and outside the region.

(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, such as:

(i) Application of computers in mineral resources development;

(ii) The industrial application of computers and computation techniques;

(iii) Progress in the development of new protein foods;

(iv) Activities of the Advisory Committee (ACAST).

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

To co-operate with UNESCO in convening a meeting of heads of research institutions in the ECAFE region.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To popularize science and technology, in order to create a favourable climate for their application to development. Assist Governments, on request, in co-operation with UNESCO, in:

(i) Strengthening and establishing science and industry museums;

(ii) The holding of science and industry fairs; and

(iii) Making arrangements for training of personnel from member countries in the field of science and technology.

(b) Studies:

To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations, the possibilities of implementing the recommendations of CAST ASIA concerning:

(i) The promotion of the design and manufacture of laboratory equipment in developing countries of the region;

(ii) The promotion of regional co-operation in the exploitation of the resources of the sea, e.g. joint ventures for fishing and fish-processing industries, in collaboration with interested agencies;

(iii) A review of the problem of outflow of trained personnel from developing countries.

(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.

Related programmes:

United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; UNESCO programme on science and technology; UNIDO programme for accelerating industrial development.

IA2: 3-1.4 *Industrial research* (AIDC.12)

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote co-ordination of industrial research programmes among countries in the ECAFE region and mutual co-operation in the execution of research.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
9	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist industrial research institutes to achieve harmonization of research programme through the assistance of regional co-ordinators.

(b) Studies:

To maintain up to date and enlarge the scope of the Directory of Institute of Industrial Research in countries of the ECAFE region prepared periodically, in co-operation with UNESCO, so as to include more details regarding research programme and publication of industrial research results.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To publish newsletters on industrial research at periodical intervals.

(b) Studies:

To prepare an inventory of training centres or institutes in the region which impart training in glass blowing, design know-how, electronics, etc.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

2. Industrial development

IC2: 3-1.5 *Industrial standardization* (AIDC.13)

Authority:

Asian Industrial Development Council, fourth session, 1969; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist member countries in (1) the establishment of new standards bodies, strengthening existing ones, and organization of standardization programmes, (2) the training of standardization personnel, (3) the promotion of co-operation among the countries of the region as well as between them and ISO and IEC, and (4) to follow up the recommendations of the second session of the Asian Standards Advisory Committee (ASAC), 1969.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
5	9	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To initiate a fellowship programme for interchange of visits of research personnel among the various industrial research institutes in the region.

(b) Studies:

To prepare a directory of industrial research scientists and technologists in the region.

(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 Advisory Council for Industrial Research.

Programmes of UNIDO in the field of industrial research and technical assistance programmes in various countries of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
12	-	12	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To consult with member countries concerned and organize or recommend the type of assistance required by countries where national standards bodies do not exist or where they are still in the early formative stages;

(ii) To encourage and assist in establishing national standards bodies and to facilitate their joining IEC and ISO. To use its good office with ISO and IEC on behalf of the developing countries of the region to obtain easy terms of membership. Generally to act as an information centre and liaison between the international organizations and the member countries;

(iii) To help member countries in formulating regional points of view in matters connected with international standardization on commodities and processes of special interest to the region and generally to co-ordinate this type of work through the various working groups established by ASAC;

(iv) To prepare brochures and information leaflets on the general status of standardization in the region, on informative labelling, and on pre-shipment inspection and related quality control of exports;

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To organize training for laboratory technicians from countries lacking these facilities.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
3 - 3 -

(v) To assist Iran, Republic of Viet-Nam and other interested countries in studying the feasibility of augmenting their existing training facilities and, if feasible, to seek UNDP assistance for that purpose, in order to meet the regional training needs.

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

To organize a seminar on the problems of conversion to metric system.

Related programmes:

UNIDO programme of work related to Industrial Services and their administration-standardization and quality control.

IC2: 3-1.6 *Planning and development of export industries*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
4 - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To advise, on request, on developing export-oriented manufacturing projects at the national, subregional and regional levels.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To act as focal point and clearing house for information on industrial exports;

(ii) To keep under continuous review the action taken by UNCTAD and developed countries pertaining to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Related programmes:

Programmes on industrial strategy for regional co-operation undertaken by UNCTAD and UNIDO.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(b) Studies:

To study, in collaboration with UNIDO, UNCTAD and the ECAFE International Trade Division and the Task Force, the economic and physical planning requirements for the launching of export free zones in selected countries.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To organize, in collaboration with GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre and related ECAFE divisions, exploratory missions and surveys in order to identify areas where export of manufactures and semi-manufactures could be promoted.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study, in depth, products which hold out greatest promise for development of exports in specific countries of the region in co-operation with UNCTAD, UNIDO and ITC and in close co-operation with the Task Force;

(ii) To study tariffs affecting the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing ECAFE countries, in close collaboration with the ECAFE International Trade Division and UNCTAD.

IC2: 3-1.7 *Industrial investment promotion*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
3 3 - -

(b) Studies:

(i) To carry out a study on international private agencies dealing with financing, research, etc.;

(ii) To carry out a study on the economic and technical aspects of foreign investment in industry in the region.

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

To organize meetings of private investors in order to establish direct contact between private investors of the region as well as outside the region for purposes of closer collaboration in industrial investment.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(b) Studies:

To prepare a study on investment laws, flow of funds, incentives, etc. for the promotion of industries in member countries.

Related programmes:

Industrial legislation, Patents and Licensing (UNIDO) AIDC project No. 3.

IC2: 3-1.8 *Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development* (AIDC. 4-10) (s,t)

Authority:

Asian Industrial Development Council, fifth session, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Implementation of decisions of AIDC to assist the member countries in the establishment of industries both at the national and multinational levels and to promote progressive harmonization of industrial development plans.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i> EP C RA X-B 86 55 35 90

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Organization of fact-finding missions, survey missions, feasibility studies, etc.; assistance in the formulation and establishment of suitable machinery for multinational co-operation; other assistance to Governments at all stages in establishing new manufacturing facilities or improving existing ones.

(1) To undertake a survey on pesticides and plant hormones; (2) to conduct feasibility studies on a Southeast Asia petrochemical complex, and a caprolactam project in Indonesia; (3) to undertake surveys and studies on the possibilities of the exchange of chemical products within the region; (4) to organize an expert study group on the coconut processing industry; (5) to implement the recommendations of the survey mission on iron and steel industry in the western ECAFE sub-region; (6) to organize a team of experts to undertake investigations for the development of the iron and steel industry in the riparian countries of the lower Mekong basin; (7) to organize a pre-investment study team on rice processing machinery and rice processing industrial complexes; (8) to conduct a feasibility study on small engines for agricultural purposes; (9) to organize a feasibility survey team on four-wheel riding tractors; (10) to assist in the establishment of integrated modern rice processing pilot projects; (11) to conduct a study on the processing of forest and industrial wood wastes on multinational basis; (12) to assist in the establishment of the Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute; (13) to assist in the formation of the Asian Petro-chemical Association; (14) to assist in converting the rayon pilot plant at Bandung, Indonesia, into a regional research centre for pulp and cellulosic fibres; (15) to assist in the establishment of

multinational forest industries export promotion organizations; (16) to undertake surveys and studies on dyestuff industry; (17) to undertake a market survey on plywood; (18) to undertake preliminary investigations into the need for undertaking detailed feasibility studies on agro-industrial complexes based on large-scale energy centres.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To publish the Industrial Development News.

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

(i) To convene at regular intervals the Asian Industrial Development Council and its Advisory Group;

(ii) To convene at regular intervals, with the joint preparation of ECAFE and UNIDO, the Asian Conference on Industrialization, to review the progress and advise on the solution of problems in industrialization in the region. The second Conference is scheduled to be held at Tokyo in 1970;

(iii) To convene a meeting of senior officials to consider what action should be taken to implement the recommendations of the AIDC fact-finding team on forest-based industries.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i> EP C RA X-B 36 21 18 42

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(1) To conduct a world market survey on the chemical derivatives of coconut oil; (2) to investigate the possibilities of establishing regional ferro-alloy plants; (3) to organize a fact-finding mission on machine tools; (4) to establish a regional agency for farm mechanization; (5) to organize an Asian farm equipment demonstration for paddy; (6) to organize a technical study team on riding paddy tractors and powered paddy and wheat threshers; (7) to assist in the organization of a roving seminar on modernization of rice processing techniques; (8) to organize survey teams on the modernization of processes for other food crops; (9) to send a technical team to improve agricultural castings; (10) to establish an advisory panel of steel experts to render assistance on specific problems in iron and steel industry; (11) to assist in carrying out extensive commercial runs on various grades of paper to find out the feasibility of using pulp from mixed tropical hardwoods.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To organize and maintain an industrial information service, technical documentation centre, data bank and library;

(ii) To answer queries on specific industrial processes and possibilities, to bring to the attention of countries the latest development in major industrial sectors.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	(a) Assistance to Governments:
EP C RA X-B	To undertake a survey on the establishment of rayon plants.
3 3 - 6	

IC2: 3-1.9 *Development of industrial management techniques and productivity*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist countries in building up cadres of industrial managers and in increasing industrial productivity.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	(b) Studies:
EP C RA X-B	To collect and collate data on and study the states of management education, with particular reference to the class of persons who would be "the managers of tomorrow".
6 - - -	

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To act as a focal point for supply of information on management and productivity. To disseminate information on latest advances through the *Asian Industrial Development News*.

Related programmes:

Programmes of the national productivity organizations in the regional countries, APO, UNIDO, ILO and the proposed ECAFE Regional Centre for Development Administration and the Division of Public Administration, United Nations Headquarters.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	(a) Assistance to Governments:
EP C RA X-B	To assist Governments, on request, in establishing programmes and institutions for training on industrial management and in devising policies aimed at recruiting and maintaining managerial cadres, with due regard to career development and maintenance of technological competence. Investigate, on request, productivity status of industries and recommend corrective measures.
- - - -	

(b) Studies:

To keep under continuous review developments in 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).

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

To convene meetings on such topics as:

(i) Management and personnel problems in public sector undertakings (1971);

(ii) Improvement of managerial efficiency in industrial enterprises (1972).

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
EP C RA X-B	
- - - -	

To convene meetings on such topics as:

(i) Management of industrial research institutes (1973);

(ii) Application of operation research to industries in developing countries (1974).

IC2: 3-2.1 *Problems of development of small industries*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote the development of small-scale industry, particularly in backward rural areas, in order to attain a regional balance of economic growth; training and the development of research to be included.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>	(a) Assistance to Governments:
EP C RA X-B	(i) Upon request, to plan small-scale industry development programmes, as part of national plans, including the organization of institutional agencies and facilities necessary to carry out such programmes effectively;
30 - - -	

(ii) To train workers, entrepreneurs and extension personnel in the techniques of low-cost automation and the application of technology for the development of small-scale industries with due regard to the employment situation;

(iii) To assist interested countries in ascertaining the possibilities of establishing industrial estates.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the problems involved in the development of small-scale industries, with particular reference to complementary development of large-scale industries, including problems involved in sub-contracting;

(ii) To study the problems already faced by small-scale industry in the region and identify the type of problems likely to arise in long-term development planning and industrial employment.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To promote among the countries of the region an exchange of information on research, experiments, new equipment and machinery, improved methods of production and marketing, training facilities, design standardization, quality control and collective action;

(ii) To continue publication of the *Small Industry Bulletin*.

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

(i) To conduct, in co-operation with UNIDO, a combined seminar and study tour on the complementary development of small-scale and large-scale industry;

(ii) To organize group missions to countries in accordance with paragraph (a) (i) above;

(iii) To organize, in consultation with UNIDO, a preliminary training seminar on low-cost automation, at the University of the Philippines Institute for Small-Scale Industries.

Related programmes:

The programmes of ILO, APO and UNIDO in the field of small industry development.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To keep under review existing facilities for training personnel for small-scale industries and to draw up, with the co-operation of other agencies, detailed recommendations for action by the countries concerned.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the promotion and modernization of small-scale industries, with special reference to progressive transformation of traditional cottage industries or artisan workshops into small modern factories;

(ii) To study the problem of under-utilization of plant capacities in small-scale industries;

(iii) To study ways and means of developing small-scale 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:

To collect, compile and circulate information on the measures and policies adopted by various countries to achieve a rapid development of small-scale industries.

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

(i) To convene a seminar on agro-based industries;

(ii) To prepare a practical programme for training small-scale industry managers already on the job and for developing the managerial skills of those interested in establishing small industrial enterprises.

Related programmes:

The seminar proposed under (d) (i) above, is related to the work of the Divisions of Agriculture, Research and Planning and Social Development.

IC2: 3-2.2 *Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale industries and the Asian Handicraft Centre*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To implement Commission resolution 97 (XXV) on the establishment of the Asian Handicraft Centre, and to achieve regional co-operation and co-ordination in the development of small-scale industries.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	14	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist interested Governments in establishing an Asian Handicraft Centre.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(b) Studies:

To study the scope, aim and ways of establishing an Asian centre for the development of small-scale industries.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(s,t)

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To organize visits, by groups of officials in charge of the development of small-scale industries, to special institutes, industrial estates and other establishments in countries of the region; the co-operation of ILO, UNIDO and OTC to be sought, as appropriate;

(ii) To organize in close collaboration with the United Kingdom Government, a roving seminar on (1) small-scale industry machinery, (2) agricultural tools, machinery and equipment, (3) water-supply equipment developed as "tools for progress" by the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) of the United Kingdom in the interested countries of the region.

(b) Studies:

(i) To investigate, in co-operation with appropriate international agencies, the feasibility of establishing an Asian institute for small-scale industry management and consultancy training;

(ii) 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;

(iii) To undertake a survey of the production of domestic and building hardware and similar products of small-scale engineering industries, with particular references to directions of trade flow, in order to promote intraregional trade in such products;

(iv) To undertake a study of the techniques of standardization and optimal quality in respect of small-scale industry products, in order to promote their adoption by developing countries of the region;

(v) To explore the feasibility of establishing an Asian small-scale industry research institute for the study of indigenous raw materials.

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

(i) To organize, in collaboration with ILO, UNIDO and APO and with the assistance of UNDP, a roving seminar with low-cost automation equipment for demonstration and practical training in techniques of low-cost automation for small-scale industry, seeking, for this purpose, assistance from the Government of the Philippines and other Governments with experience in this field.

Related programmes:

Country programmes and UNIDO project, "Technical Co-operation for the Development of Small-Scale Industries".

IC2: 3-3.1 *Development and planning of metal-producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist in the planning and development along the most suitable lines, of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries and engineering industries and in the promotion of interregional and intraregional co-operation; to disseminate information regarding the technical and economic aspects of modern techniques pertaining to these industries that are applicable to the ECAFE region; and to forecast future demands for metals and metal products in order to enable the countries to determine the size and programme of future development plans.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
30 10 10 6

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To undertake a continuing review of the plans and problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries and, specifically, to assist non-steel producers and small steel producers in the developing ECAFE countries in the preparation of feasibility reports (market analysis, product mix, projected demand of steel products, selection and application of new techniques of production, types of steel-making and rolling-mill facilities) for the establishment of new economically viable steel plants or the expansion of existing facilities, or both;

(ii) To organize pre-investment survey missions to investigate the feasibility of steel-making in the small steel-producing and non-steel-producing countries in the ECAFE region;

(iii) To survey, on a continuing basis, the non-ferrous metal producing and fabricating industries in the ECAFE region;

(iv) To survey the non-ferrous industries; organization of fact-finding missions for each of the non-ferrous metals, such as aluminium, tin, copper, zinc and lead, to be followed by pre-investment feasibility study missions;

(v) To organize periodic survey missions for the various engineering industries, including foundries and machine-tool industries and specific assistance to the developing countries in preparing plans and specifications for the indigenous manufacture of agricultural machinery (diesel engines, hand tractors, sprayers, dusters and irrigation pumps) which might be integrated into the domestic engineering industry.

Related programmes:

UNIDO project on the development of the metal-working industry in the developing countries in the ECAFE region.

AIDC work programme relating to the expansion and development of the iron and steel and engineering industries in ECAFE developing countries.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
19 4 - 41

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist in establishing modern iron and steel foundries to support engineering industries existing in some countries; to organize expert group missions to interested countries. Non-ferrous foundries will also be included;

(ii) To survey markets for the steel and engineering goods which may be competitively produced and traded among the developing countries in the region.

(b) Studies:

(i) To carry out periodic studies of trends in the consumption of and demand for metals and metal components in countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) To keep under continuous review the trends of consumption and demand for light engineering and assembly engineering goods in ECAFE countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To collect and disseminate to ECAFE countries information on the most modern techniques applicable to the region;

(ii) To collect and disseminate information on ore beneficiation;

(iii) To collect and disseminate information on the substitution of pellets and sponge-iron for scrap in electric-arc furnaces for steel manufacture;

(iv) To collect and disseminate information on techniques of scrap preparation and collection, including classification and specification of electric-arc furnaces on foundry grades.

Related programmes:

ECE projects 09.2.1(b) and 05.1.1.

UNIDO work project on selected studies on metallurgy.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist in the formulation of procedures and plans, to rationalize and modernize into larger units the numerous small and scattered workshops engaged in the assembly of electrical equipment in order to improve their productivity and competitive position as well as the quality and standard of the articles they produce.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the shipbuilding and ship-repair industries in the ECAFE developing countries;

(ii) To survey existing standards for steel and selected engineering products, including machine tools, and to assist in the development of national and regional standard specifications in conformity with global standards.

Related programmes:

UNIDO project on survey of standards.

AIDC work programme relating to engineering industries and standardization.

3. Energy development

IC3: 3-4.1 *Electric power development and planning*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist countries in achieving accelerated development of electric power supply facilities as a means for and support to over-all economic growth.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
30 50 - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To explore the scope, as well as the technical and economic feasibility, of joint power projects and international exchange of electric power;

(ii) To investigate the feasibility of developing energy-centred agro-industry complexes as a basis for area-wide economic development, and to identify suitable sites for such complexes;

(iii) To prepare projects for area-wide (rural) electrification and explore the possibility of securing financial resources for accelerating the development programme;

(iv) To advise countries of the region on the introduction of nuclear power and its integration with existing power systems;

(v) To advise Governments on the application of operational research methods to problems of planning and operating large interconnected electric power systems.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To continue publishing the statistics of power development in the region together with an annual review of the current status and future programme of development of electric power in the countries of the region;

(ii) To supply information to the countries of the region, on request, on problems of generation, transmission, distribution, sales and management in the field of electric power and to act as a regional information centre.

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

To organize a series of group missions in the region's developing countries on subjects of practical importance and urgency. Among the subjects proposed for these missions are:

(i) Methods and practices to improve the economy and productivity of electric power generating plants;

(ii) Electricity costing and formulation of tariffs;

(iii) Organization and management (including accounting methods) of the electric power industry.

Related programmes:

ECE's work under the Committee on Electric Power and its various subsidiary working parties, IAEA's programme of work relating to reactors and power development. Recent report to the Secretary-General (A/7568) on the contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
6	4	-	-	

(b) Studies:

To prepare *ad hoc* studies identifying the trends of development in the field of electric power and bringing to the attention of the region's developing countries the economic and technological implications of such developments. The following are some of the subjects to be covered:

(i) The latest developments and improvements in extra-high voltage transmission (500 kV/AC and 750 kV/DC) and urban distribution systems;

(ii) The insulation co-ordination of power systems;

(iii) A review of the prevailing boiler codes within and outside the region in order to assist countries of the region in modernizing their practices in line with current developments in technology;

(iv) A review of the financial and taxation (electricity duty) policies within and outside the region in regard to the electric power industry.

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

(i) To organize, in collaboration with IAEA and with the co-operation of UNDP (OTC), a task force to survey the techno-economic aspects of introducing and developing nuclear power in the countries of the region;

(ii) Seminars and study tours:

(1) a seminar on modern thermal power station practices;

(2) a seminar and study tour on nuclear power development and its applications;

(3) a seminar on rural electrification in one of the Asian republics of the Soviet Union.

IC3: 3-4.2 Energy resources development

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote the systematic planning and optimum development of different forms of natural energy resources in the ECAFE region.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
4	-	12	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To make available to the countries of the region, on request, the services of a regional adviser to help initiate and guide national personnel in carrying out systematic energy surveys and building up essential energy statistics;

(ii) To provide advice to Governments, on request, on specific local energy problems.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
6	6	-	-	

(b) Studies:

To prepare long-term studies on energy balance (supply versus requirements) in the region or in selected sub-regions. The aim of these studies will be to assess the potential of the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy and to prepare the basis for optimum planning of energy resources development in relation to economic development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To process and publish information on important developments in this field. This will include detailed energy statistics for the region.

Related programmes:

ECE projects on regional energy studies; energy situation in Europe; assessment of the hydroelectric power potential of Europe and its utilization.

IC3: 3-4.3 *Development of electrical manufacturing industries*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To encourage and promote the development of electrical manufacturing industries in the countries of the region, with indigenous raw material resources being utilized to the maximum extent.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To assist in the standardization of designs of electrical distribution systems, especially for rural electrification, and of component line materials and equipment. Taking into account the need for proper co-ordination with international standards (such as those issued by IEC), the aim would be to develop the fabrication and use of available indigenous materials to the maximum extent.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To compile and issue periodically reports covering the development of electrical manufacturing industries, both power and electronics.

Related programmes:

Work programme of AIDC relating to standardization and electrical manufacturing industries.

IC3: 3-5.1 *Development of the petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist countries of the region in the development of petroleum and natural gas resources.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
6 - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist and advise countries of the region, at their request, on the development of petroleum and natural gas resources;

(ii) To serve as a documentation centre and clearing house for collecting and disseminating information and data on the development of petroleum and natural gas resources and the related industries.

(b) Studies:

To review the present and future pattern of energy demand and consumption in member countries of the region, with particular reference to petroleum and natural gas.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To publish in 1970 the *Proceedings of the Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East*, including separate volumes on stratigraphic correlation and case histories of oil and gas fields;

(ii) To draw up lists of experts working in the countries of the region in the various fields of specialization, for providing consultancy services among the countries;

(iii) To prepare an assessment schedule of areas of specialization in member countries of the region and to devise machinery for technical personnel to be exchanged for training purposes;

(iv) To continue to compile data on stratigraphic correlation between the sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region and to assist member countries where required;

(v) To explore possibilities of setting up repositories in Australia, India and Japan for topotype material for regionally important index fossils for stratigraphic correlation;

(vi) To collect and disseminate legislation on pollution and its prevention already promulgated and drafted by countries both within and outside the region and to make it available to countries on request.

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

(i) To collect the requisite data and consulting national authorities and industry for the convening, in 1972 or 1973, of the Fifth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East;

(ii) To explore the possibilities of organizing, in 1971, a seminar on petroleum legislation, with particular reference to off-shore legislation.

Related programmes:

ID4: 3-8.2 Off-shore prospecting for mineral resources; United Nations Headquarters projects: "Oil-shale symposium"; "Surveys of petroleum and natural gas resources"; ECA project: "Seminar on exploration for petroleum and natural gas in Africa and follow-up action".

5. Mineral resources development

IC5: 3-6.1 *Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote the exploration, exploitation and utilization of minerals in countries of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
32 6 - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist in making feasibility studies on the economic utilization of mineral resources which have potential value by virtue of their abundance and mineral content;

(ii) To assist in the formulation of exploration programmes to prove reserves which could be the basis for establishing mineral-consuming industries;

(iii) To supply information requested by Governments on the relation of specific mineral commodities to their world demand and supply and marketing possibilities;

(iv) To assist in the compilation of systematic inventories of mineral resources in standard data sheets for storage in the countries as well as in the secretariat, and eventually in computer memories;

(v) When the compilation of systematic inventories is at an advanced stage, to supply information to countries, on request, on mineral resources in other countries;

(vi) To study, on request the possibilities of strengthening and expanding certain national mining organizations and related institutions with a view to making them available for research and training purposes.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the possibilities of developing industries based on mineral resources, including metal extractive industries, with a view to the utilization of local resources of laterite, detrital heavy minerals in placer and beach sands, clays and others;

(ii) To study the problems confronting countries of the region in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of their mineral resources, and to determine the type of assistance that may be provided.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To collect and disseminate information on new and improved methods and equipment for the exploration, exploitation and extraction, and rational utilization and conservation of mineral resources;

(ii) To collect and disseminate information on the use of computers in the field of mineral resources development;

(iii) To collect and disseminate information on the demand and supply situation of significant metallic minerals likely to be in short supply, and of rare minerals the demand for which is expected to increase, for the continuous attention of member countries;

(iv) To collate information from national agencies and other sources on mining developments in the region during 1968 and 1969;

(v) To prepare for publication the annual reviews of mining developments in the region for 1968, including current mining activities, discoveries of new mineral resources, opening of new mines, production and trade of mineral commodities;

(vi) To collate information on mineral deposits and prospects in the region, on standard data cards and in computer memories, for easy retrieval for the use of planners, investors and other users of such information;

(vii) To publish the proceedings of the seminar on mining legislation and administration held at Manila in October 1969, including up-to-date review of the existing mining laws in countries of the region.

Priority C

Work content

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

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

To convene as required, meetings of groups of experts on specific mineral commodities.

Related programmes:

AIDC projects on fertilizer, building materials, iron and steel, chemical industries; Secretary-General's proposal for a Five-Year Survey of Non-Agricultural Natural Resources; World Iron Ore Resources Survey.

IC5: 3-6.2 *Mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote exploration for and development of mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
8	-	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To establish a regional panel of experts consisting of specialists in different fields, to be attached to the ECAFE secretariat in order to assist member countries on request with guidance on the survey and evaluation of deposits of mineral raw materials for fertilizers;

(ii) To assist in the testing and analysis of samples of mineral raw materials for fertilizers;

(iii) To assist in arranging on-the-job training of technical personnel from the ECAFE region in industrialized countries within and outside the region.

Related programmes:

AIDC project on fertilizer industry.

6. Housing, building and physical planning

IC6: 3-7.1 Housing and related community facilities

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist countries in evolving effective housing policies backed up by programmes and plans and in working out the resource requirements to meet the targets of this sector in the national plans.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
23	24	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To provide advisory and consultative services, on request by member Governments, in the formulation of national housing policies and housing programmes for incorporation in national plans;

(ii) To assist countries with direct advisory services in the establishment of housing finance institutions and in working out resources requirements for the housing sector and to help in the establishment of institutional arrangements for mobilizing additional savings for the housing sector.

(b) Studies:

(i) To prepare a countrywise study, through a team of experts, of existing institutional arrangements for the financing of housing in the ECAFE countries;

(ii) To prepare a basic study on the criteria for investment in housing for a developing economy to strengthen the case for a higher priority for housing in the national development plans;

(iii) To prepare breakdown of growth rate targets fixed for the Second Development Decade in terms of targets for the housing and community facilities sector.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To act as regional information centre on problems of housing policies and programmes, housing designs and housing finance;

(ii) To collect data with a view to establishing a task force for housing finance.

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

(i) To organize a preparatory group meeting for ministerial-level conference on housing (1970);

(ii) To organize a conference or colloquium of ministers of housing and related meetings (1971).

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To contribute to the establishment of a World Housing Programme during the Second Development Decade.

(b) Studies:

To prepare a study on industrial workers' housing in the ECAFE region in order to provide guide-lines for formulating a policy for such housing within the housing framework.

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

To organize a study tour on the financing of housing and urban development (1971).

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(b) Studies:

To prepare a study on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters and slum clearance in the ECAFE region in order to provide guide-lines for meeting this problem.

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

To organize a seminar and study tour on housing policies, programmes administration and management (1971).

Related programmes:

The World Housing Programme and the International Housing Year contemplated by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

'B' and 'C' priority studies will be undertaken in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre project IC6: 3-7.2. The 'C' priority study on squatter and resettlement standards will be carried out in collaboration with the Social Development Division of ECAFE.

IC6: 3-7.2 Regional housing centres

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist the countries through publications, expert advice and training courses, in finding solutions to problems on various aspects of housing, building and building materials.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	-	-	8		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist the Government of Ceylon in the expansion and reorganization of the Building Centre at Colombo; to assist other building centres in the region on request;

(ii) To assist the two Regional Housing Centres in expanding their various projects and activities so that the countries of the region may derive maximum benefit from them.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To circulate the Regional Housing Centres' periodicals to the liaison officers in various countries.

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

To organize training courses in the sociological and economic aspects of housing.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

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

To organize training courses in:

- (i) Productivity in the building industry;
- (ii) Housing management and community welfare;
- (iii) Housing and building statistics.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

(b) Studies:

(i) To prepare a study on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region, in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centres (see Priority 'C' studies of project IC6: 3-7.1);

(ii) To prepare a study on problems of rural housing and the provision of community facilities.

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

To organize a workshop for liaison officers of the Regional Housing Centres, in order to improve working relations between the liaison officers and the Regional Housing Centres.

IC6: 3-7.3 Building and building materials

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist countries in developing their building and building materials industries, in reducing costs through rationalization, and in increasing productivity through standardization and modular coordination.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
4	-	-	4		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist countries in the introduction and use of modular components in the building and building materials industries, through direct advisory services and roving seminars;

(ii) To establish, in the countries of the ECAFE region, a system of technical correspondents for the promotion of industrialization of building.

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

(i) To convene a Roving Seminar on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination (1970);

(ii) To participate in the World Consultation on the Use of Wood in Housing and Structures, organized by FAO and the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

To prepare a catalogue of building research projects in progress in the region and an inventory of pilot plants in this field, in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi.

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

(i) To convene a regional meeting of directors of building materials and development research institutions, to 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 (1971-1972);

(ii) To organize an *ad hoc* group of experts meeting on the planning for, and programming of, the construction industry (1970-1971);

(iii) To conduct an intensive survey on the species of bamboo available in the region and to convene a seminar on bamboo and secondary species of timber as building materials for low-cost housing, in collaboration with FAO and the Regional Housing Centre, Bandung (1972).

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

To prepare a study on the consumption norms for building materials for various types of construction, and on construction as a percentage of outlay in various sectors of development in order to facilitate budgeting for materials.

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

To organize a workshop on the manufacture of building materials from agricultural and industrial wastes, in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi (1972-1973).

Related programmes:

IA2: 3-1.5 and AIDC work programme relating to standardization; interregional seminar on World Consultation on the Use of Wood in Housing and Structures in collaboration with FAO and the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

IC6: 3-7.4 *Urban and regional development*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist the countries in channelling the rapid urban growth along desirable lines; to assist in the translation of national development plans into national physical plans, through regional plans, by providing and promoting research and training facilities in regional science through the establishment of national, subregional, and regional institutes and the supply of a manual on regional planning methods.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	IRA*	RA	X-B
12	12	1		11

(a) Assistance of Governments:

(i) To organize training courses in comprehensive regional planning in collaboration with the Japan/United Nations Centre for Research and Training at Nagoya, Japan, and the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation;

(ii) To assist countries in establishing national training and research centres in urban and regional planning;

(iii) To prepare a manual on regional planning to provide guide-lines for urban and regional planners;

(iv) To provide direct advisory services to Governments on problems of urban and regional planning.

(b) Studies:

To prepare a countrywise study on existing urban land-use policies and land-control measures in the region, with a view to identifying the existing deficiencies and evolving policies and measures to control urban land prices.

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

(i) To convene an *ad hoc* group of experts to finalize the manual on regional planning (1970);

(ii) To convene an *ad hoc* group of experts to undertake a survey of the facilities for education, training and research in urban and regional planning (1970), as well as group missions on regional development programmes.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	IRA	RA	X-B
-	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

To prepare a study on the establishment of a consultancy service under the auspices of ECAFE.

(t)

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

To organize a roving seminar on regional development planning.

* Interregional advisers.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	IRA/RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

(b) Studies:

- (i) To carry out a survey of existing physical planning organizations and planning laws in the countries of the region;
- (ii) To prepare a model planning law.

Related programmes:

Programme approved by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and implemented by the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council Resolution 1986 C (XXXIX). Co-ordination of activities within the secretariat through the Standing Group on Regional Planning.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

4. Surveying and mapping

ID4: 3-8.1 *Regional geological and specialized maps and related activities*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To prepare regional geological and other specialized maps for the planning of mineral resources development programmes, and related activities.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
6	-	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To prepare, review and revise regional geological 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 schedules:

- (a) Regional oil and natural gas map, second edition, to be completed in 1970 for publication in 1971, the first edition was published in 1962;
- (b) Regional mineral distribution map, second edition, to be compiled in 1970-1971 and completed and prepared for printing in 1971;
- (c) Regional tectonic map; to be compiled in 1970 and completed and prepared for printing in 1971;

(d) Regional metallogenic map, to be compiled during 1970 and 1971, and completed and prepared for printing in 1972;

(ii) To collect information from ECAFE countries for the preparation of geological and related maps;

(iii) 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:

UNESCO Scientific Maps series, Commission for the Geological Map of the World (CGMW), Sub-Commission of the World Tectonic Map.

ID4: 3-8.2 *Off-shore prospecting for mineral resources: Committees for co-ordination of joint programmes (Pacific Ocean Area and Indian Ocean Area)*

Authority:

Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote and assist in prospecting for minerals on the marine shelves of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
8	-	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist in arranging for the training of personnel for off-shore prospecting for mineral resources;

(ii) To assist and advise countries of the region, at their request, in formulating off-shore geophysical and other survey projects in marine shelf areas.

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

(i) To service the meetings of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-shore Areas (Pacific Ocean Area);

(ii) To service the meetings of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-shore Areas (Indian Ocean Area).

Related programmes:

United Nations Headquarters projects: "Off-shore Hydro-carbons"; "Mineral resources development - problems and policies"; "Resources of the sea" and "Development of marine science and technology".

ID4: 3-8.3 Development of national geological services in the ECAFE region

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-second session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote the development of national geological services in the countries of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
10 - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To study the requirements of member countries, suggest improvements, and render assistance, if required, on basis of data on proposed national programmes in the field of geological survey and prospecting for the next five to ten years;

(ii) To study the possibilities of strengthening and expanding certain national geological survey organizations, with a view to making them available for regional use in specific aspects of research and training;

(iii) To review developments in the field of engineering geology in member countries of the region, with a view to assisting Governments in arranging for the training of their personnel with the help of research facilities in other countries, and in obtaining laboratory equipment for use in the field of engineering geology.

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

(i) To prepare and service the joint eighth sessions of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development;

(ii) To organize, in 1970, a seminar and study tour in the Soviet Union, on modern drilling methods and techniques employed in that country in exploration and evaluation of mineral deposits;

(iii) To collaborate with UNESCO in organizing a second seminar on geochemical prospecting methods and techniques applicable in both dry and humid zones of the ECAFE region, with due consideration being given to likely offers of host facilities from India and the Soviet Union.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To arrange, for geologists and engineers from countries with potential geothermal energy resources, upon request of their Governments, visits to countries with developed geothermal resources;

(ii) To organize a roving team of experts to visit interested countries and lecture on new methods and techniques in integrated surveys and prospecting applicable to the conditions in the countries visited, including the interpretation of data.

Related programmes:

World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, Natural Resources Sector.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Development of transport

ID1: 4-1.1 General transport and the planning and co-ordination of transport and communications development

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Review of transport and communications programmes and policies and promotion of regional co-operation; periodic review of governmental transport co-ordination policies.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i> (1970 only)
EP C RA X-B
11 - - -

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake specific studies on promoting regional and subregional co-operation in the transport and communications fields and their co-ordinated development;

(ii) To initiate action, as necessary, in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies and the Task Force, on commodity flows as affecting transport and problems of transport of specific selected commodities;

(iii) Regular review of governmental policies on co-ordination of transport.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on general transport problems, railways, highways and highway transport, ports, coastal and maritime shipping, inter-island communications, water transport (including inland waterways), pipelines, tourism, facilitation of international traffic and telecommunication;

(ii) Library and transport documentary film service;

(iii) 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; Application of science and technology to development (Industry and Natural Resources Division) and United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months	EP	C	RA	X-B
3	-	-	-	-

(a) Assistance to Governments:
Advisory services through organizing study missions relative to specific problems, on request.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Periodic collection and dissemination of information regarding scientific and technological developments, including training and research facilities in the field of transport and communications.

ID1: 4-1.2 *Promotion of tourism*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Promoting tourism, review current trends and developments, and promoting regional co-operation through institutionalizing infrastructure facilities, such as training and research.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	EP	C	RA	X-B
5	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies

(i) Promoting regional action;
(ii) The possibility of establishing regional training centres for personnel engaged in tourist industry and allied services, including the hotel industry.

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

Convening periodic seminars to consider various problems affecting tourism.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with United Nations Headquarters; IUOTO; UNCTAD and United Nations regional economic commissions and specialized agencies.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months	EP	C	RA	X-B
-	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

To examine the possibility of organizing a task force for providing self-generating training programmes and to render on-the-spot technical advisory services to interested countries.

(b) Studies:

(i) On the possibility of exchanging personnel between the less developed countries and the more developed countries of the region and others for training purposes;

(ii) On the promotion of cultural tourism and development of national parks and games sanctuaries;

(iii) On the possibility of expanding national hotel training centres for regional use for undertaking advance study of tourism, including documentation services.

ID1: 4-1.3 *Facilitation of international traffic*
(s,t)

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport; promoting and establishing prerequisites for the implementation of international conventions, agreements and other arrangements.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	EP	C	RA	X-B
13	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

To formulate recommendations for the adoption and implementation of existing conventions, agreements and recommendations for facilitating international traffic and to propose prerequisites for such adoption and implementation and other regional arrangements where necessary.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Periodic up-dating of information on all aspects of international traffic for further evaluation and dissemination.

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

Convening *ad hoc* working parties of experts to study problems relating to all aspects of facilitation of international traffic.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with ECE, ECA, IMCO, ICAO, WHO, CCC, IATA, OTA, IUOTO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDROIT, ICC and Motor Insurers' Bureau (London).

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
1	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To render technical advisory services to countries, upon request, on specific measures for implementation of the recommendations of the first Working Party on the Facilitation of International Traffic.

(b) Studies:

(i) Setting up of regional arrangements for third-party risk insurance of vehicles in international traffic;

(ii) To draft recommendations on the design of simplified and standard forms, preferably in the form of aligned series.

ID1: 4-1.4 *Unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Assisting Governments in formulating policies and programmes for utilizing unitized methods of handling freight by pallets, containers and other unitized methods in inter-modal transportation and ancillary requirements, including operational and economic aspects.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
3	-	-	6		

(b) Studies:

Collection, analysis and evaluation of data relating to current development concerning unitized loads (pallets, containers and others) and unitized methods of cargo handling in inter-modal transportation and studies of methods for implementing the adoption of unitized systems of cargo handling.

Related programmes:

Work of the International Container Bureau; International Standards Organization (ISO); International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA); IMCO; UIC; United Nations Headquarters.

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Assisting Governments on request with programmes on developing unitized methods of freight handling such as containerization, palletization, piggy-backs, roll-on/roll-off and other techniques in inter-modal transportation.

ID1: 4-2.1 *International highways and highway transport*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote the development of international road goods and passenger transport within the ECAFE region, in co-operation with the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau (TTB).

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
9	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In co-operation with the Asian Highway TTB, to render assistance to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee in matters pertaining to the Asian Highway 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 accession to the international conventions including the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals.

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake studies of international road transport and traffic and to evolve short- and long-term measures required for the development and promotion of intraregional, interregional and international road goods and passenger transport in an integrated, efficient and economical inter-modal transport system (including container transport);

(ii) To keep under review the possibilities of achieving regional uniformity in the rules and regulations of road traffic, road signs and signals and technical requirements for vehicles.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect data and statistics on international roads and road transport.

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

(t) To convene a working party of experts for regional agreement on the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals (1968). Co-operation of OTC to be sought.

Related programmes:

To co-operate with the Asian Highway TTB in all its technical activities concerning transport and communications, including matters for which ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies are responsible. Facilitation of International Traffic (Project ID1: 4-1.3), Trans-Asian Railway Network (Project ID1: 4-4.2).

ID1: 4-2.2 *Highways and highway transport*
(s,t)

Authority:

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote highways and highway transport in the region and to improve the techniques of road engineering; to promote highway traffic engineering in all its aspects, so as to achieve safe, efficient and economic movement of persons and goods.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	(a) Assistance to Governments:
EP C RA X-B	(i) To advise, on request, on matters relating to all aspects of highway and traffic engineering and highway transport;
5 3 - -	(ii) To set up a panel of experts on road-building equipment and machinery to assist the governments, on request;
	(iii) To render assistance, on request, in training programmes for the operators, technicians and mechanical engineers of the region.
	(b) Studies:
	(i) Studies on modernization and mechanization of rural road vehicles;
	(ii) To prepare a guide to highway feasibility studies for the ECAFE region;
	(iii) Application of the latest soil stabilization techniques for construction of roads in rural areas with particular emphasis on maximum utilization of manual labour;
	(iv) To study the comparative costs and suitability of various types of pavement and surfacing for varying traffic densities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of basic highway and highway transport statistics and information on new highway and traffic engineering techniques.

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

Convening of a seminar on pavement thickness and highway design standards. Co-operation of OTC to be sought.

(t)

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union (IRU), International Union of Public Transport (IUPT) and the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses; relevant programmes of other regional economic commissions.

ID1: 4-2.3 *Study of urban traffic and transportation problems*

Authority:

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To identify and propose remedial measures for urban traffic and transportation problems.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	(a) Assistance to Governments:
EP C RA X-B	(i) To render advisory services to the countries of the region on urban transportation and traffic problems;
12 3 - -	(ii) To set up a panel of experts on urban transportation and traffic to provide, upon request, advisory services to Governments;
	(iii) Arrange, on request, regional research and training programmes on urban traffic engineering and transport planning.
	(b) Studies:
	(i) Traffic management and measures required to combat traffic congestion in the growing cities of the ECAFE region;
	(ii) Publication of a Manual on Traffic Surveys;
	(iii) Co-ordination of mass and personal transport and basic conditions for its application.
	(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
	Convening a roving mission and/or a seminar on urban traffic and transportation.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1	-	-	-	

(b) Studies:

Study on the methods of developing master transportation plans for the growing large cities of the region.

Related programmes:

ECAFE project IC6: 3-7.4 - Urban and regional development, in co-operation with Division of Industry and Natural Resources, IUPT, IRU and the United Nations Headquarters, Division of Physical Planning, Department of Social Affairs.

ID1: 4-3.1 *Improvement and development of water transport*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Improvement and development of water transport, hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries and coast, mechanization of country craft, improved design of tugs and barges.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
15	-	-	-	

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance to countries, on request, in the field of water transport, taking into account the possibility of a regionally co-ordinated approach;

(ii) Assisting and advising the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, on request, in matters relating to river navigation;

(iii) Assistance in setting up a demonstration pilot project for modernization and mechanization of country craft, preferably of local construction and material;

(iv) Assistance in setting up a regional dredging organization for improving the efficiency of the existing facilities and equipment and rendering "on the site" specialist services, solving dredging problems on a co-ordinated regional level and training personnel.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the feasibility of the establishment of a revolving credit fund for emergency acquisition of dredging spare parts with co-operation of aid-giving agencies;

(ii) To study the feasibility of establishing and/or upgrading regional or subregional hydraulic laboratories for waterways, ports and harbours and other purposes.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On methods of river and canal improvements for navigation and dredging techniques.

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

(s) To convene a training course/conference on transport of wood and wood products, in co-operation with FAO and SIDA.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the National Hydraulic Laboratory at Chatou (France), and the Water Resources Development Division.

ID1: 4-3.2 *Port development and operations*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To improve port efficiency in order to achieve reduction in the turn-round time of ships in deep sea, coastal and inland ports and to promote regional and sub-regional co-operation.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
11	-	12	-	

(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) To promote training in port operations, labour and management, in co-ordination with other agencies, including the ILO and IMCO; and assistance in upgrading national training institutions;

(iii) To arrange interport exchanges of personnel for purposes of training.

(b) Studies:

Studies of selected ports of the region, with a view to improving their over-all efficiency, in co-operation with interested organizations and agencies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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 ECAFE International Trade Division.

ID1: 4-3.3 *Development of shipping: national, sub-regional and regional shipping services*²²

Authority:

Committee on Trade, thirteenth session, 1970; Committee on Transport and Communications, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for the trade and economic conditions of developing member countries of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
16 - - -

- (a) Assistance to Governments:

Assistance in formulating national, regional and international policies and operational programmes for the development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) and services, taking into account economic criteria, new technology and programming techniques.

- (b) Studies:

Conducting, in co-operation with UNCTAD, IMCO, the Asian Development Bank and other agencies, economic and technical studies for (a) above, including:

(i) Preparation of selected commodity flow data and charts by route and by geographical area;

(ii) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services serving the region;

(iii) Preparation of economic descriptions of optimum model vessels and fleet composition suitable for developing countries individually and as a group, taking into account latest technological developments in ship-building and cargo handling, with a view to minimizing initial and operational costs of services, due regard being given to the desirability of standardizing the fleets' main

technical features e.g. hull design, propulsion, auxiliaries and navigational instruments;

(iv) Preparation of guide-lines on how to acquire and finance fleets.

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

Expert meetings as may be required.

Related programmes:

Transport and communications project on port development and hinterland transport by all modes: implementation of this project to be carried out jointly with the International Trade Division and in close collaboration with UNCTAD, IMCO, ESA Resources and Transport Division, and other interested agencies.

ID1: 4-4.1 *Regional railway training and research*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote and to co-ordinate railway research on problems studied within and outside the region and to assist in training programmes.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
8 - - -

- (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To identify problems requiring research, studies and investigation on behalf of railways of the region;

(ii) To assist and co-ordinate the work of railway research for the region, particularly in regard to the allocation of priorities to the research institutes;

(iii) To liaise with the training and research institutes of India, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, UIC, the Association of American Railroads (AAR), the Australian-New Zealand Railways (ANZR) and any other institutes willing to co-operate, on the dissemination of results to railway administrations, and to assist and promote training facilities where required.

- (b) Studies:

Continuing review and evaluation of results of research and investigations on a world-wide basis for the dissemination of information of interest to railways.

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On training and training facilities both within and outside the region.

²² Also appears under IA6: 2-0.9 in the work programme of the Committee on Trade.

Related programmes:

Programmes of the training and research centres of India, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, UIC, AAR and ANZR.

ID1: 4-4.2 *Trans-Asian Railway Network*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To co-ordinate and facilitate feasibility studies and projects for regional and international rail transport.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	-	12	24		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist in compiling economic, technical, financial and statistical data and in identifying and solving problems of rail transport with neighbouring countries;

(ii) To assist in co-ordinating and implementing offers by countries to survey the economic and technical feasibility of standardization with the long-term objective of linking up existing railway networks of the region.

(b) Studies:

Studies of technical, administrative and economic problems relating to the improvement of substandard sections, construction of the missing links and the development of the over-all network.

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

Convening of a working party of experts on the Trans-Asian Railway in co-operation with OTC.

(t)

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 Collaboration of Railways (OSZhD).

ID1: 4-4.3 *Study of computers and introduction of cybernetics for railway operation and management*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Assistance to railways of the region in introducing computerization as an aid to management and operation; study of computerization as an introduction to cybernetics.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
6	-	-	-		

(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 symposia on cybernetics.

ID1: 4-4.5 *Current trends and developments in railway traction and in track construction and maintenance*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Evaluation and dissemination of information on current trends and developments in motive power and in track construction and maintenance.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
8	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Assistance, on request, with modernization of motive power and of track construction and maintenance.

(b) Studies:

Comparative studies on trends and developments in motive power and modern track construction and maintenance.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Dissemination of information on current practices, including utilization of conventional and unconventional types of energy for railway use and modern methods of track construction and maintenance.

Related programmes:

Co-operation in the technical studies of UIC, AAR, Office for High Speed Ground Transportation (OHSGT) and ANZR.

2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunication

ID2: 4-5.1 *Improvement and development of telecommunication*

Authority:

Transport and Communications Committee, eighteenth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Technical assistance in the development of telecommunication services and in the implementation of regional and subregional telecommunication networks.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
3 - - 30

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To provide technical advisory services for the planning and development of national, subregional and regional telecommunication services, including financial aspects. Assistance in the organization, co-ordination and introduction of new services, e.g. subscriber trunk dialling and operator dialling services, and in the establishment of trunk automatic exchanges for regional traffic;

(ii) To assist, in co-operation with appropriate organizations and agencies, in pre-feasibility surveys of requirements for the missing links and for the upgrading of existing facilities to the standards laid down by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the Consultative Committee on International Radio (CCIR).

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies in the development of telecommunication services, the fixing of targets for development commensurate with economic needs and the introduction of new services and technological advances;

(ii) Studies of the economic aspects of improvement in communication services, with a view to assisting in rationalizing tariffs and creating a favourable climate for introducing commercial accounting and attracting capital for development. Introducing computers for call accounting, store accounting, preparation of bills, etc.;

(iii) Studies to improve the quality of maintenance and services, to review training facilities and to facilitate advanced-level training programmes;

(iv) Co-ordination of satellite communication services in the region, with special reference to their use by countries without an earth station;

(v) Review of radio and microwave systems with reference to new developments, such as PCM techniques and modern systems.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on current technological developments in the telecommunication field, both within and outside the region.

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

(i) Convening of the sessions of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee;

(ii) Convening of regional or subregional *ad hoc* working parties to implement plans laid down by the ITU Plan Committees and to make recommendations for the early completion of regional and subregional networks;

(iii) Convening of other *ad hoc* working parties or seminars on telecommunication training and research, as and when considered necessary.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with ITU, UNDP, OTC and Governments interested in organizing, financing or hosting the seminars.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- - - 6

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To provide advisory services for the co-ordination of research problems in telecommunication services.

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

To set up *ad hoc* working parties on the manufacture of telecommunication equipment in the region, with special reference to low-cost radio and television receivers.

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

2. Planning and programming

IA2: 5-0.1 *Planning and development of water resources*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII), 1968; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Promotion of integrated river basin development for the utilization and conservation of water resources through the formulation of sound policies, well co-ordinated long-range national master water resources development plans, and the research, training and demonstration necessary to achieve planned results.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	
EP C RA X-B	
70 6 12 -	

(t)

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Short-term advisory services to Governments, on request, by the regular staff and a regional adviser, in the preparation of programmes of investigation, formulation of development plans, and review of specific development projects;

(ii) 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 donor countries.

(b) Studies:

(i) Bringing up to date country surveys already published;

(ii) Biennial review of water resources development in the region, for inclusion in the proceedings of the biennial Regional Conference on Water Resources Development and publication in the Water Resources Series;

(iii) Long-term requirements in water resources development in relation to the World-wide Strategy for the Second Development Decade;²³

(iv) The scope of water resources development required to meet the anticipated food requirements of the region for the next two decades;²³

(v) Achievement of goals after project construction: efficiency in water resources project management and the use of water;²³

(vi) Preparation of a check-list in identifying and evaluating benefits of water resources development projects (1970);

(vii) Preparation of a manual of the costing of water resources projects (1970);

(viii) Preparation by a panel of experts of a manual for drafting of a water code (1970-1972).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of major studies and proceedings of meetings in printed form in the Water Resources Series:

1970: (1) Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas;

(2) Lectures on the Advisory Group of Experts on the Design of Hydraulic Structures;

(3) Manual on costing.

(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. (Information on the damage caused by typhoons, cyclones, floods and droughts to the countries of the region is also published annually.)

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

(i) Organization of the ninth session of the biennial Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, including preparation of the proceedings for publication in the Water Resources Series;

(t) (ii) Organization of a Roving Seminar on Water Resources Development Planning (1970 and 1971);

(t) (iii) Preparatory work for the organization of a panel of experts on water codes (1971 and 1972);

(s,t) (iv) Preparatory work for the organization, in co-operation with FAO, of a roving seminar on water resources development at the farm level (1971 or 1972);

(s,t) (v) Preparatory work for the organization, in collaboration with the Research and Planning and Social Development Divisions, of a Joint Meeting of Water Resources Engineers, Development Planners and Social Scientists on Social and Non-economic Factors in Water Resources Development (1971 or 1972).

Related programmes:

Because of its wide coverage, this project is related to many programmes of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. Co-ordination is provided by the annual Inter-Agency Meeting on Water Resources Development, functioning as a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months	
EP C RA X-B	
1 - - -	

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

(i) 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 (1971 or 1972).

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

4. Water resources development

IC4: 5-0.2 *Water resources development of international rivers*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

²³ Background study for discussion at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1970.

Project aim:

Rendering of technical assistance to the Mekong Committee in all phases of its work, and promoting the development of other international river basins in the region.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
34	-	-	-		

(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. Preparation and revision of the amplified basin plan report.

(s,t) (ii) Assistance to riparian Governments, on request, in the investigation and development of international rivers in the ECAFE region.

(b) Studies:

(i) 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 are to be submitted to the riparian countries concerned.

Related programmes:

Office of the Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee.

Project (a) (i), above, is closely related to project IA2: 5-0.1, (a) (ii), "Organization of the ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group for rendering services to Governments, on request, in preliminary investigations for water resources development projects".

IC4: 5-0.3 *Flood control methods*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII), 1968, Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To investigate damage by typhoons and cyclones and measures for its mitigation; to promote the development of deltaic areas and the improvement of hydraulic structures.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
11	2	-	12		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance to the intergovernmental Typhoon Committee organized to promote and co-ordinate efforts to minimize typhoon damage; and, through the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons,

(s,t)

to assist in the implementation of the Typhoon Committee's programme of work;²⁴

(ii) Preparatory work for the third 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);

(iii) Advisory services to Governments for the establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems for minimizing typhoon damage.²⁵

(b) Studies:

(i) Comprehensive investigation of typhoon and damage control, including analysis of damage, forecast and warning systems, typhoon and cyclone protection measures, both planned and taken in advance, and emergency measures.

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

(s,t) (i) 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 (1970 and 1971);

(ii) Preparatory work for the organization of a roving seminar on the management of water projects (1971 or 1972).

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
1	-	-	-		

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

(i) Preparatory work for the organization of a roving seminar on the design of rock and earth-fill dams (1971 or 1972).

Related programmes:

UNESCO IHD Project on hydrological forecasting (with reference to flood forecasting). UNESCO IHD Working Group on Floods and Their computation.

IC4: 5-0.4 *Hydrologic studies*

Authority:

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, eighth session, 1968; General Assembly Resolution 2435 (XXIII), 1968; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

²⁴ The Typhoon Committee adopted its programme of work at its inaugural session in December 1968.

²⁵ One expert is being provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for 1970 and 1971; the addition of one regular staff member to the secretariat is deemed necessary.

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.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	2	-	-		

(s)

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(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 UNESCO's International Hydrological Decade Programme. This programme is being closely reviewed; it is also being scrutinized for any useful collaboration which could be established with UNESCO.

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuation of study and analysis of maximum floods in the ECAFE region.

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

(s,t)

(i) Organization of the third ECAFE/UNESCO/OTC Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources, including preparation of the proceedings for publication.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
1	-	-	-		

(s,t)

(b) Studies:

(i) Preparation of generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation (PMF) for estimation of maximum floods in a river basin; preparation of a rainfall frequency atlas and a compendium of volumes of major flood-producing storms in the ECAFE region, in collaboration with WMO. (The charts, atlas and compendium will be extremely useful for water resources planning and design.)

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Dissemination of hydrologic and hydraulic information and compilation of representative hydrologic data of major river basins of interest to countries in the region.

Related programmes:

- (1) Proposed ECAFE Regional Computer Centre;
- (2) UNESCO IHD Panel of Experts on Design of Water Resources Projects with Inadequate Data.

STATISTICS DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

5. Development and provision of basic statistical information

IA5: 9-0.1 *Statistical compilation and analysis*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Collection, compilation and dissemination of basic statistical information for ECAFE countries.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
24	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Advice to countries on the presentation of charts.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Maintenance of basic statistical series for ECAFE countries and publication of these series in the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* and the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East*;

(ii) Compilation of special statistical tables for the annual *Economic Surveys* and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat;

(iii) Preparation of trade matrices for commodity flow. Study by the Task Force on regional co-operation.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	24	-	-		

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation and presentation of statistical data in the form of charts and graphs and maintenance of the charts up to date;

(ii) Compilation of statistics on intra-regional commodity flow and production;

(iii) Preparation of economic indicators.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	6	-	-		

(b) Studies:

Preparation of manual on charting.

IA5: 9-0.2 *Statistics development, methods and standards*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Development of the statistical system to meet the evergrowing needs of administration, policy formulation and planning for economic and social development.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
12 - 12 -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advice and assistance to Governments, particularly through regional advisory services, in the formulation and implementation of programmes of statistics development and the building up of a sound statistical system to meet the needs of planning and development during the Second Development Decade;

(ii) Advice and assistance to Governments in the programming and formulation of requests for technical assistance, including assistance from UNDP Special Fund for statistics development;

(iii) Advice and assistance to countries in giving effect to international programmes, standards, principles and recommendations for statistics development.

(b) Studies:

(i) In co-operation with ILO, preparation of a manual on price statistics and computation of price indexes (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session);

(ii) Formulation of a programme of current housing and building statistics for the ECAFE countries (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session);

(iii) Studies on the problems of industrial classification, collection, study and dissemination of information on the state of industrial statistics in the countries of the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and specialized agencies:

(i) Continuous examination of national statistical methods and practices in relation to international standards, with a view to improving international comparability;

(ii) Continuous evaluation of the quality of current statistics produced in countries of the region;

(iii) Periodic collection and distribution of lists of statistical publications issued by countries of the region;

(iv) Preparation of a periodic digest of statistical methodology, to include reviews of new methodological developments and innovations (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session),

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

(i) *Conference of Asian Statisticians*: The tenth session will be held towards the end of 1970;

(ii) *Working Group on Construction Statistics*: Planned for May 1970 (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session);

(iii) *Seminar on Price Statistics*: Planned for mid-1970, to discuss the proposed system of price and quantity indexes in relation to national accounts, problems of collecting price statistics and preparation of index numbers (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session);

(iv) *Seminar on Social Statistics*: Planned for late 1970, to evaluate the requirements and availability of social statistics in order to relate them more closely to social development programmes (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session);

(v) *Working Group on 1973 Basic Industrial Inquiries*: Planned for early 1971, to formulate the proposals for the 1973 round of basic industrial inquiries for the region as a part of the 1973 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session).

Priority B

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- 12 - -

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake analytical work and bring out statistical reviews on various topics covering the ECAFE region (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session);

(ii) To prepare guidelines for the development of statistics on children and youth (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session);

(iii) In co-operation with ILO, to prepare studies on the measurement of labour force, employment, unemployment and under-employment with special reference to Asian countries (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, sixth (1965) session);

(iv) To prepare a study of series on constant prices and indexes on distributive trades dealing with practices of countries and the concepts which should be used (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session);

(v) To undertake exploratory studies with a view to collecting data on physically handicapped children (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, ninth (1969) session).

Related programmes:

Review of the work of the United Nations statistical experts in the countries of the region; co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the specialized agencies and UNICEF in statistics development.

IA5: 9-0.3 *National accounts*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Development of national accounts in accordance with the Revised System of National Accounts formulated by the United Nations at its fifteenth session.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
24 - 12 -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Advice and assistance to Governments, through personal visits by staff members and regional advisers, in the development of national accounts, including interindustry relations and flow of funds.

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuing study of the national accounts of the region in relation to international standards;

(ii) Preparation of a guide to compilation of input-output tables (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection of information on current practices in the compilation of national accounts in the region.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- 3 - -

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

Working Group on Production Accounts, including Commodity Balances and Input-Output Tables.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations in the development of national accounts.

IA5: 9-0.4 *Censuses and sample surveys*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Promotion of the participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses, development of sample survey systems and improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
12 - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Through advisory services:

(i) Establishment and development of sample survey systems;

(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) On *sampling techniques* and on sample surveys in different fields, and preparation of the Report on Sample Surveys in the ECAFE region;

(ii) On the costs of each stage of survey;

(iii) On the character of inquiries on distributive trades conducted by the countries of the region.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- 6 - -

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On the tabulation country programmes for surveys;

(ii) To assist countries in preparing, conducting and evaluating civil registration systems.

Priority C

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
12 6 - -

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

To organize a regional seminar on sample registration/surveys and other non-conventional approaches for obtaining vital statistics.

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office.

IA5: 9-0.5 *Statistical manpower and training*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To promote training of statisticians at the regional and subregional levels and in the countries of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
12 - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Advice and assistance to countries in organizing statistical training programmes; organizing subregional and regional training centres in the region for training statistical personnel at all levels.

(b) Studies:

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 forthcoming decade.

(c) 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) To assist the training centre for the French-speaking countries; Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam;

(ii) To assist national training centres in organizing training activities for the 1970 censuses of population and housing;

(iii) To maintain close liaison with the Asian Statistical Institute in Tokyo.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- 8 - -

(b) Studies:

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 (recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session).

Related programmes:

Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies.

IA5: 9-0.6 Electronic data-processing

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Strengthening of electronic data-processing techniques in the region by

advisory services and operational assistance, and servicing of secretariat requirements. 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.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
48 - 12 12

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Advice and assistance on:

(i) The general requirements of governments in the field of data-processing, particularly proposals for new electronic computer applications and the organization of existing ones, with emphasis on the requirements of government statistical services;

(ii) The techniques of processing of census data, particularly population and housing;

(iii) Subregional workshops on census programming - a series of three subregional workshops, with participation according to the level of preparedness for the 1970 World Census of Population Programme, in which the systems design and computer programming of the census will be reviewed in detail;

(iv) Training course in computer processing of population statistics - a nine-month course in data-processing for trainees from selected Governments, with emphasis on techniques for the processing of censuses of population and on the development of population statistics by computer.

(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 associate recommendations of the seventh, eighth and ninth 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 whereby 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 *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East*, Series A and B;

(iv) Establishing 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 United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies concerned, in connexion with the operational and organizational aspects of electronic data-processing.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

IA1: 6-0.1 *Social survey and review of social development trends*

Authority:

Commission resolution 99 (XXV) 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To continuously assemble and analyse information on social aspects of development in Asian countries, with special attention to the identification of social and non-economic problems requiring the urgent attention of planners in the interest of rapid over-all development.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
8 - - -

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

A survey of social trends and developments in the ECAFE region, incorporating appropriate policy conclusions, will be prepared for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-seventh session and for subsequent distribution to development planning agencies in ECAFE countries; selection of the special topic for this survey depends on the availability of data, and has yet to be decided. (See also related project IA2: 6-0.3).

Related programmes:

(i) IA1: 1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments (Research and Planning Division);

(ii) Social survey of the lower Mekong territories in co-operation with UNICEF and the Mekong Committee;

(iii) Assistance to joint survey missions for national or regional development.

2. Planning and programming

IA2: 6-0.3 *Social development and planning*

Authority:

Commission resolution 99 (XXV) 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

Utilization of information collected and analysed under project IA1: 6-0.1, to prepare studies, reports, manuals, etc., on applied social development planning, and to provide direct assistance to Governments in the field of social development planning.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
14 - 12 -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Provision of advisory services on all social aspects of development planning and plan implementation, including assistance in the training of relevant national planning personnel; participation in advisory teams or country missions on development planning.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Completion of a select annotated bibliography of source and reference materials on social aspects of development planning, to be distributed to development planning agencies in the ECAFE region and to be utilized in the provision of advisory services, particularly where the training of planners is involved.

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

Preparation of working documentation and related materials for the first session of the Working Party on Social Development in the ECAFE Region. This will include (i) the convening of a Preparatory Expert Group on Social Development Planning, to be followed immediately by (ii) the convening of the Working Party itself (1970). The recommendations of the Working Party will be carried forward in advisory services to Governments and in other aspects of the programme of work.

Related programmes:

(i) Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia (1971); UNESCO: Preparation of working and/or background documentation on special social aspects and problems of educational planning in Asian countries;

(ii) IA2: 1-2.1 Economic Development and Planning (Research and Planning Division);

(iii) United Nations Research and Training Programme in Regional Development, Chubu, Japan - providing short-term lectures;

(iv) Assisting the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning - providing lectures and seminars;

(v) Assistance to joint planning missions for national or regional development.

Priority C

Related programmes:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	-	-	-		

(i) Regional Seminar on Planning for the Development of Young Human Resources; UNICEF: Preparation of working and/or background documentation on methods of planning for the over-all welfare and development of children and youth;

(ii) Co-operation in continuing case studies on income distribution for ensuring better development planning.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

4. Social welfare

IB4: 6-0.5 Social welfare policy, development and administration

Authority:

Commission resolution 99 (XXV), 1969; Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI), 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To develop and strengthen organized social welfare programmes capable of meeting the challenge of rapidly changing socio-economic conditions; strengthen the contribution of social welfare to over-all national development; and effectively mobilize and develop human resources for social welfare.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
21	9	6	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Through field visits, correspondence, and through promotion and participation in national meetings; in planning, organizing and administering national social welfare services and programmes; developing and strengthening social work training and manpower resources; planning, developing and reviewing UNICEF-assisted social services projects.

(b) Studies (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Regional study on the mobilization of community resources for social welfare;

(ii) Case-study on social welfare planning (in Japan or the Republic of Korea);

(iii) Survey of regional social welfare trends, with particular relevance to desirable regional standards and principles.

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

Advance planning and preparation for a regional seminar on social welfare planning and administration (proposed for 1971).

Related programmes:

(i) Continuing assistance in the selection of fellowships, etc., to the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan;

(ii) Joint field evaluation of UNICEF-assisted social services projects;

(iii) Active co-operation with UNICEF in a survey of curricula of schools of social work in the ECAFE region;

(iv) Contribution to United Nations reports and studies on social welfare;

(v) Preparation of working documents and related material for the first session of the Working Party on Social Development in the ECAFE Region (December 1970);

(vi) Participation in the ICSW and IASSW Conferences in Manila (August/September 1970);

(vii) Participation in the fourth World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Kyoto, August 1970).

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	-	-	-		

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Joint ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop on Social Welfare In-Service Training (10 February - 6 March 1970).

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

Direct participation in the Expert Group Meeting on the Scope and Content of Advanced Training of Senior Social Welfare Personnel (anticipated as part of the United Nations Special Fund assistance to the *Training and Research Institute for Social Welfare and Development* to be established in the region).

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
1 - - -

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Continuation of the issue of a brief periodic newsletter to serve as a forum for professional social work and community development educators, planners and practitioners and for the exchange of views on current problems.

6. Rural and community development, including co-operatives

IB6: 6-O.6 *Regional and community development*

Authority:

Commission resolution 99 (XXV), 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist in the (a) formulation of sound community development policies, programmes, training and exchange of information; and (b) mobilization of human, financial and community resources for implementing national programmes. This includes recommending the adoption of suitable community development programmes, techniques and approaches, organizing training, and developing their human and community resources, in furtherance of national development. These programmes, etc. include the promotion of integrated self-help development activities at grass-root levels; acquiring new development-oriented attitudes and skills; fostering local leadership and local institutions; stimulating social and attitudinal changes or reforms, and the application of proven community development techniques to such national and regional development programmes as require popular participation.

Priority C²⁶

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
12 1 6 -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

In planning, organizing, administering, evaluating and training for national community development programmes and for other national programmes requiring the use of community development techniques. This includes joint interdisciplinary group missions for evaluating national programmes, and for planning regional development projects; and individual assistance to universities and higher schools of learning for imparting professional education in community development.

(b) Studies:

(i) Role of local governments, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in

community development (1970); evaluation of the economic development benefits of community development in Asia (1971); evaluation of social, administrative and local government benefits of community development in Asia (1972);

(ii) Review of hill tribe development in Asia (1970); community development and the development of youth and women (1971); role of community development in integrated regional and rural development (1972);

(iii) Monographs on selected aspects of community development in specific countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Assessment and compilation of new community development trends, techniques and knowledge developing in the region and disseminating the results as well as the above-mentioned studies to governmental departments, training, institutions and non-governmental organizations.

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

(i) Annual inter-agency meetings on rural and community development (1970, 1971 and 1972);

(ii) Preparatory work for regional seminars on:

(a) Application of action research in integrated regional, rural and community development (1972/73); and

(b) Tribal and hill tribe development (1971/72);

(iii) Participation in national community development seminars.

Related programmes:

(i) Inter-agency meetings on social development (quarterly);

(ii) Participation in the related work programmes and seminars of United Nations agencies and NGOs;

(iii) Participation in joint survey, planning, evaluation and training missions;

(iv) Contribution to the Working Party on Social Development in the ECAFE Region.

IB6: 6-0.7 *Mobilization of youth for national development*

Authority:

Commission resolutions 88 (XXIII), 1967 and 99 (XXV), 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

²⁶ This project, though of very high and continuing priority, cannot be implemented, as long as staff resources are not available; for that reason alone, it is classified as "Priority C". If and when the required staff is recruited, the project will automatically be upgraded to 'A'.

Project aim:

To assist in: evolving forward-looking national and regional policies as part of development plans for the younger generations (under 25 years old) who constitute 65 per cent of the total Asian population; determining their problems, needs and aspirations; evolving programmes to meet such problems, needs and aspirations, including programmes of training for youth leadership; and promoting their participation in, and contribution to, national social, economic, political and cultural development.

Priority A²⁷

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
- - - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

Through (regional) advisory services:

(i) In planning national youth services and programmes and in training for youth work and youth leadership;

(ii) Undertaking, on request, joint missions with other specialized agencies of the United Nations, for developing and strengthening national youth policies, establishing experimental pilot projects and undertaking cross-sectoral programmes for promoting the active participation of youth in national development;

(iii) Organizing regional youth leadership training institutions in co-operation with requesting governments.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Continuing assessment in retrospect and prospect of the youth situation in the region; preparation of reports on selected aspects of the problems of youth development; country monographs on youth activities and organizations, for use as background information for the Regional Youth Seminar (September 1970).

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

A Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (September/October 1970) in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation, the United Nations Social Development Division, UNICEF and the specialized agencies directly concerned with youth work (WHO, UNESCO, ILO and FAO). NGOs dealing with youth will also be invited, along with youth organizations, to participate.

²⁷ This project is categorized as "A" although as of 1969, no staff resources are available to the Social Development Division to carry out the project. If these are provided, the project will be implemented immediately as 'A' category.

Related programmes:

Activities of UNICEF and the United Nations specialized agencies in the development of young human resources, including:²⁸

(i) Preparatory Expert Group Meeting on the Methodology of Integrating the Development of Young Human Resources in National Planning;

(ii) Preparatory work for the Regional Seminar on Planning for the Development of Young Human Resources (UNICEF 1971).

POPULATION DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

IA1: 6-0.2 *Population aspects of economic and social development*

Authority:

Asian Population Conference, 1963; Commission resolutions 54 (XX), 1964 and 74 (XXIII), 1967; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To assist Governments of the region in expediting economic and social development through the solution of population problems, especially with reference to problems arising from high population growth rates and from rapid urbanization.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
41 16 12 21

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In defining the interaction between population trends 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 questions;

(iv) By participating and assisting in national seminars and other technical meetings on various aspects of population problems.

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey and evaluation of census and agricultural data (continued from 1969/70);

²⁸ As agreed in principle at the First Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Social Development, Bangkok, 26-29 September 1969.

(ii) Comparative study on population growth and agricultural change (continued from 1969/70);

(iii) Trends in urbanization in countries of the ECAFE region;

(iv) The population aspects of manpower and employment, in collaboration with ILO;

(v) Comparative study of literary and educational attainment and their inter-relationships with fertility, in collaboration with UNESCO;

(vi) Comparative historical study of mortality trends in countries of the ECAFE region, with the possible collaboration of WHO.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation of a 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.

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

(i) Second Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination of Regional Programmes in the Population Field, 1-3 June 1970;

(ii) Seminar on Population Aspects of Manpower and Employment, January 1971 (in collaboration with ILO);

(iii) Second meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian Population Conference, March 1971.

Related programmes:

- (1) IA1: 6-0.4 Selected aspects of population policies and programmes;
- (2) IA1: 9-0.1 Statistical compilation and analysis.

2. Planning and programming

IA2: 6-0.4 *Selected aspects of population policies and programmes*

Authority:

Asian Population Conference, 1963; Commission resolutions 54 (XX), 1964 and 74 (XXIII), 1967; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To help governments in the ECAFE region to resolve problems relating to the formulation and implementation of popu-

lation 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.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
43 12 12 75

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In implementing population policies;

(ii) In evaluating current family-planning programmes and conducting pertinent methodological studies;

(iii) In designing, executing and analysing fertility sample surveys and surveys of knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning;

(iv) By participating and assisting in national meetings on population policy and various aspects of family-planning programmes.

(b) Studies:

(i) On the status and current activities of ECAFE countries in training personnel for family-planning programmes;

(ii) Of methods and techniques in fertility analyses, adopting or developing those which might be useful to ECAFE countries in implementing family-planning programmes;

(iii) On the use of computers for fertility research;

(iv) Comparative study of fertility levels and trends in the ECAFE region;

(v) Comparative study of communication techniques used by countries in the ECAFE region in their family-planning programmes.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Compilation and dissemination of selective documentation on data, research and studies on population policy and action programmes in family planning.

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

(i) Working Group on the Training of Personnel for Family-planning Programmes, 27 July-7 August 1970;

(ii) Training Course in Fertility and Family-planning Analyses, 1 September-27 November 1970.

Related programmes:

- (1) IA1: 6-0.2 Population aspects of economic and social development;
- (2) IA5: 9-0.3 National accounts;
- (3) IA5: 9-0.4 Census and sample surveys.

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

IA1: 7-0.1 *Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To undertake periodic analysis and review of the food and agricultural situation.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	
EP C RA X-B	
13 - - -	

(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 for Asia and the Far East*.

Related programmes:

- IA1: 1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments.
IA6: 2-0.1 Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies.

2. Planning and programming

IA2: 7-0.2 *Agricultural development and planning, with special reference to their economic aspects*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To facilitate improvements in agricultural programming and implementation.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months	
EP C RA X-B	
31 5 - -	

(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.

²⁹ Work on these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

(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: case-study 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 1971); status of national development plans and their regional implications to be completed in 1970;

(ii) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. impact of community development activities, co-operatives, etc.; relationships with industry; capital formation in agriculture; rural employment, agricultural surpluses for economic development; crop diversification, etc. A case-study on crop diversification in Thailand to be completed in 1970;

(iii) Country studies on possibilities and measures for promoting intra-regional trade and harmonization of plans:

(a) Rice and cereals (to be completed in 1970);

(b) Other commodities, such as oil-seeds and oilcakes, rice bran, spices, sugar (selected studies to be planned in 1970 and initiated from 1971 onwards).

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

Establishment of an ECAFE/FAO expert group on stabilization of intra-regional trade and harmonization of plans in respect of rice and cereals, possibly in 1971.

Related programmes:

IA2: 1-2.1 Economic development and planning.

IA2: 1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans (in particular, rice and rubber studies).

IB6: 6-0.6 Regional and community development.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Development of food and agriculture

IC1: 7-0.3 *Agricultural financing and credit*

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To facilitate structural and operational improvements in institutions for agricultural financing and credit.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
2 - - -

(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 the 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: 7-0.2 Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects.

IC1: 7-0.4 Food and agricultural price policies

Authority:

Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To facilitate improvement in agricultural price and support policies.

Priority B

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA X-B
2 - - -

(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: 7-0.2 Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

3. Institutional and administrative development

IA3: 8-0.1 Public administration and national development

Authority:

Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problem of Asian Governments, 1965; Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development, 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

The project is designed to raise the level of administrative capability in general and to gear the administrative systems and processes to the requirements of development, in particular by reviewing current trends and developments and promoting regional cooperation through interchange of ideas, concepts and techniques. In addition to strengthening administration in key staff functions, the project aims to identify critical programmatic areas and remedy administrative deficiencies therein.

Priority A

Work content:

<i>Man-months</i>
EP C RA* X-B
12 - 12 12

(a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Technical assistance, on request, specifically in such areas as administrative reform and improvement, personnel administration, administrative resource development and training, improvement of the administration of major development function, administration for local development and similar substantive fields;

(ii) Providing substantive technical assistance in the development of the Regional Centre for Development Administration, undertaking all preparatory work concerning the plan of operation for the establishment of the Regional Centre;

(iii) Promoting the experimental use of new management techniques in support of development administration, including the initiation, planning and organizing of pilot or demonstration projects on improved methods in specific areas of administration;

(iv) Identifying the administrative training institutions and programmes of excellence in the region for their effective utilization by countries on a bilateral basis;

* RA : 12 more in process of recruitment.

(v) Assisting governments on group missions sponsored by substantive divisions in specific fields where implementation aspects play a distinct role in the achievement of programme goals or targets;

(vi) Conducting group activities or exercises in countries and/or at the regional level on contemporary issues of administration and management of practical interest to the Governments.

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake case-studies or special technical papers on specific operational aspects of contemporary administrative and management issues for accelerated development and regional co-operation;

(ii) To undertake a bench-mark survey, based on specific country experiences, of the potentiality of some of the modern management techniques in administration;

(iii) To undertake reviews of contemporary trends and developments in personnel management practices;

(iv) To undertake the preparation and maintenance of a regional roster on applied and basic researches in administration, especially case studies on multi-purpose development programmes.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Periodic collection and dissemination of information regarding developments in administration, including training and research facilities in the region.

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

(i) Convening of an expert meeting of administrators on national administrative requirements for development and technical co-operation;

(ii) Roving seminar on some of the key aspects of implementation of administrative reforms in a country where substantive attempts have already been made to review and recommend specific measures for operational use.

Related programmes:

Other ECAFE projects, including those relating to problems of (a) economic development planning, (b) social develop-

ment planning and (c) industrial management, of the Research and Planning Division, the Social Development Division and the Industry and Natural Resources Division, respectively.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNIT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

3. Institutional and administrative development

IA3: 8-0.2 *Programming of technical co-operation*

Authority:

Commission resolution 72 (XXII), 1966; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970.

Project aim:

To improve the capacity of member Governments, in order to make full use of all United Nations programmes and to evaluate their impact as a basis for better programming.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- 6 - -

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To prepare, within the global framework of research done elsewhere in the United Nations family and along guide-lines that may be issued, a manual on procedures and organizational machinery for the evaluation of technical assistance at government level;

(ii) To organize an ECAFE/UNDP group mission to one or two interested countries, to help train and strengthen technical assistance co-ordinating units at the departmental level.

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

A seminar on techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance, to be held at ECAFE in co-operation with UNITAR, UNDP and the specialized agencies.

Related programmes:

Studies on evaluation by UNDP and UNITAR at the global level. Training conducted by UNITAR and UNDP at the global level, and by UNIDO in the field of industry.

(iii) Index of projects including summary of man-months

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION		Man-months				Page
A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT						
1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities		EP	C	RA	X-B	
1. IA1: 1-1.1	Review of current economic trends and developments	Priority A	96	-	-	66
2. IA1: 1-1.2	Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance	Priority A	24	-	-	67
2. Planning and programming						
3. IA2: 1-2.1	Economic development and planning	Priority A	36	-	24	67
4. IA2: 1-2.2	Projections and programming for economic development	Priority A	48	8	-	67
5. IA2: 1-2.3	Regional harmonization of development plans	Priority A	72	4	-	68
6. IA2: 1-2.4	Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade	Priority A	*	-	-	69
Total			276	12	24	60

* Under formulation

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT						
6. Trade expansion		EP	C	RA	X-B	
1. IA6: 2-0.1	Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies	Priority A	20	-	-	69
2. IA6: 2-0.2	Regional economic co-operation: trade expansion, clearing and payments arrangements and monetary policies	Priority A	21	24	-	70
3. IA6: 2-0.3	Methods of expanding international trade	Priority A Priority B	24 -	22 -	- -	70
4. IA6: 2-0.4	Commodity problems	Priority A	4	6	-	71
5. IA6: 2-0.5	Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade	Priority A Priority C	4 -	6 -	- -	71
6. IA6: 2-0.6	Commercial arbitration facilities: ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration	Priority A Priority C	3 -	11 -	- -	72
7. IA6: 2-0.7	Shipping and ocean freight rates: Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services	Priority A Priority B	6 -	10 -	8 -	73
8. IA6: 2-0.8	ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre	Priority A Priority C	24 -	10 -	12 -	74
9. IA6: 2-0.9	Development of shipping: national, subregional and regional shipping services	Priority A	2	4	4	74
Total			108	93	24	-

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT						
1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities		EP	C	RA	X-B	
1. IA1: 3-1.1	Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation	Priority A	36	-	18	75

					<i>Man-months</i>				<i>Page</i>
					EP	C	RA	X-B	
2. Planning and programming									
2.	IA2: 3-1.2	Industrial development and planning	Priority A	44	21	-	-*		76
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
3.	IA2: 3-1.3	Application of science and technology to development	Priority A	6	3	-	-		76
			Priority B	-	-	-	-		
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
4.	IA2: 3-1.4	Industrial research	Priority A	9	-	-	-		77
			Priority B	5	9	-	-		
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES									
2. Industrial development					EP	C	RA	X-B	
5.	IC2: 3-1.5	Industrial standardization	Priority A	12	-	12	-		78
			Priority B	3	-	3	-		
6.	IC2: 3-1.6	Planning and development of export industries	Priority A	4	-	-	-		79
			Priority B	-	-	-	-		
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
7.	IC2: 3-1.7	Industrial investment promotion	Priority A	3	3	-	-		79
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
8.	IC2: 3-1.8	Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development	Priority A	86	55	35	90		80
			Priority B	36	21	18	42		
			Priority C	3	3	-	6		
9.	IC2: 3-1.9	Development of industrial management techniques and productivity	Priority A	6	-	-	-		81
			Priority B	-	-	-	-		
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
10.	IC2: 3-2.1	Problems of development of small industries	Priority A	30	-	-	-		81
			Priority B	-	-	-	-		
11.	IC2: 3-2.2	Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale industries and the Asian Handicraft Centre	Priority A	3	14	-	-		82
			Priority B	-	-	-	-		
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
12.	IC2: 3-3.1	Development and planning of metal-producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries	Priority A	30	10	10	6		83
			Priority B	19	4	-	41		
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
3. Energy development									
13.	IC3: 3-4.1	Electric power development and planning	Priority A	30	50	-	-		84
			Priority B	6	4	-	-		
14.	IC3: 3-4.2	Energy resources development	Priority A	4	-	12	-		85
			Priority B	6	6	-	-		
15.	IC3: 3-4.3	Development of electrical manufacturing industries	Priority C	-	-	-	-		86
16.	IC3: 3-5.1	Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East	Priority A	6	-	-	-		86
5. Mineral resources development									
17.	IC5: 3-6.1	Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in the ECAFE region	Priority A	32	6	-	-		87
			Priority C	-	-	-	-		
18.	IC5: 3-6.2	Mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry with particular reference to the ECAFE region	Priority B	8	-	-	-		87

* Industrial projects relating to regional and subregional co-operation are covered by the work programme of AIDC, utilization of man-months of which are:

EP	C	RA	X-B
125	79	53	138

			<i>Man-months</i>				<i>Page</i>	
			EP	C	RA	X-B		
6.	Housing, building and physical planning		EP	C	RA	X-B		
19.	IC6: 3-7.1	Housing and related community facilities	Priority A	23	24	-	-	87
			Priority B	-	-	-	-	
			Priority C	-	-	-	-	
20.	IC6: 3-7.2	Regional Housing Centres	Priority A	2	-	-	8	89
			Priority B	-	-	-	-	
			Priority C	-	-	-	-	
21.	IC6: 3-7.3	Building and building materials	Priority A	4	-	-	4	89
			Priority B	-	-	-	-	
			Priority C	-	-	-	-	
22.	IC6: 3-7.4	Urban and regional development	Priority A	12	12	1	11	90
			Priority B	-	-	-	-	
			Priority C	-	-	-	-	

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

			EP	C	RA	X-B		
4.	Surveying and mapping		EP	C	RA	X-B		
23.	ID4: 3-8.1	Regional geological and specialized maps and related activities	Priority A	6	-	-	-	91
24.	ID4: 3-8.2	Off-shore prospecting for mineral resources; Committees for Co-ordination of Joint Programmes (Pacific Ocean Area and Indian Ocean Area)	Priority A	8	-	-	-	91
25.	ID4: 3-8.3	Development of national geological services in the ECAFE region	Priority A	10	-	-	-	92
			Priority C	-	-	-	-	
Total				492	245	109	226	

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

			EP	C	RA	X-B		
1.	Development of transport		EP	C	RA	X-B		
1.	ID1: 4-1.1	General transport, planning and co-ordination of transport and communications development	Priority A	11	-	-	-	92
			Priority B	3	-	-	-	
2.	ID1: 4-1.2	Promotion of tourism	Priority A	5	-	-	-	93
			Priority B	-	-	-	-	
3.	ID1: 4-1.3	Facilitation of international traffic	Priority A	13	-	-	-	93
			Priority B	1	-	-	-	
4.	ID1: 4-1.4	Unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight	Priority A	3	-	-	6	94
			Priority B	-	-	-	-	
5.	ID1: 4-2.1	International highways and highway transport	Priority A	9	-	-	-	94
6.	ID1: 4-2.2	Highways and highway transport	Priority A	5	3	-	-	95
7.	ID1: 4-2.3	Study of urban traffic and transportation problems	Priority A	12	3	-	-	95
			Priority B	1	-	-	-	
8.	ID1: 4-3.1	Improvement and development of water transport	Priority A	15	-	-	-	96
9.	ID1: 4-3.2	Port development and operations	Priority A	11	-	12	-	96
	ID1: 4-3.3	Development of shipping; national, subregional and regional shipping services	Priority A	16	-	-	-	97
10.	ID1: 4-4.1	Regional railway training and research	Priority A	8	-	-	-	97
11.	ID1: 4-4.2	Trans-Asian Railway network	Priority A	2	-	12	24	98

			Man-months				Page
			EP	C	RA	X-B	
12. ID1: 4-4.3	Study of computers and introduction of cybernetics for railway operation and management	Priority A	6	-	-	-	98
13. ID1: 4-4.5	Current trends and developments in railway traction and in track construction and maintenance	Priority A	8	-	-	-	98
2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunication							
14. ID2: 4-5.1	Improvement and development of telecommunication	Priority A	3	-	-	30	99
		Priority B	-	-	-	6	
Total			133	6	24	66	

DIVISION WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

2. Planning and programming			EP	C	RA	X-B	
1. IA2: 5-0.1	Planning and development of water resources	Priority A	70	6	12	-	100
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

4. Water resources development			EP	C	RA	X-B	
2. IC4: 5-0.2	Water resources development of international rivers	Priority A	34	-	-	-	100
3. IC4: 5-0.3	Flood control methods	Priority A	11	2	-	12	101
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	
4. IC4: 5-0.4	Hydrologic studies	Priority A	2	2	-	-	101
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	
Total			120	10	12	12	

STATISTICS DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

5. Development and provision of basic statistical information			EP	C	RA	X-B	
1. IA5: 9-0.1	Statistical compilation and analysis	Priority A	24	-	-	-	102
		Priority B	-	24	-	-	
		Priority C	-	6	-	-	
2. IA5: 9-0.2	Statistics development, methods and standards	Priority A	12	-	12	-	102
		Priority B	-	12	-	-	
3. IA5: 9-0.3	National accounts	Priority A	24	-	12	-	104
		Priority B	-	3	-	-	
4. IA5: 9-0.4	Censuses and sample surveys	Priority A	12	-	-	-	104
		Priority B	-	6	-	-	
		Priority C	12	6	-	-	
5. IA5: 9-0.5	Statistical manpower and training	Priority A	12	-	-	-	104
		Priority B	-	8	-	-	
6. IA5: 9-0.6	Electronic data processing	Priority A	48	-	12	12	105
Total			144	65	36	12	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION		<i>Man-months</i>				<i>Page</i>	
A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT							
1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities		EP	C	RA	X-B		
1. IA1: 6-0.1	Social survey and review of social development trends	Priority A	8	-	-	-	106
2. Planning and programming							
2. IA2: 6-0.3	Social development and planning	Priority A	14	-	12	-	106
		Priority C	2	-	-	-	
B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES							
4. Social welfare							
3. IB4: 6-0.5	Social welfare policy, development and administration	Priority A	21	9	6	-	107
		Priority B	2	-	-	-	
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	
6. Rural and community development, including co-operatives							
4. IB6: 6-0.6	Regional and community development	Priority C	12	1	6	-	108
5. IB6: 6-0.7	Mobilization of youth for national development	Priority C	-	-	-	-	109
		Total	60	10	24	-	

POPULATION DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT							
1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities		EP	C	RA	X-B		
1. IA1: 6-0.2	Population aspects of economic and social development	Priority A	41	16	12	21	109
2. Planning and programming							
2. IA2: 6-0.4	Selected aspects of population policies and programmes	Priority A	43	12	12	75	110
		Total	84	28	24	96	

ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT							
1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities		EP	C	RA	X-B		
1. IA1: 7-0.1	Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East	Priority A	13	-	-	-	111
2. Planning and programming							
2. IA2: 7-0.2	Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects	Priority A	31	5	-	-	111
C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES							
1. Development of food and agriculture							
3. IC1: 7-0.3	Agricultural financing and credit	Priority B	2	-	-	-	112

		<i>Man-months</i>				<i>Page</i>	
		EP	C	RA	X-B		
4. IC1: 7-0.4	Food and agricultural price policies	Priority B	2	-	-	-	112
		Total	48	5	-	-	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

3. Institutional and administrative development		EP	C	RA	X-B		
1. IA3: 8-0.1	Public administration and national development	Priority A	12	-	12	12	112
		Total	12	-	12	12	

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNIT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

3. Institutional and administrative development		EP	C	RA	X-B		
1. IA3: 8-0.2	Programming of technical co-operation	Priority A	-	6	-	-	113
		Total	-	6	-	-	

(iv) Calendar of Meetings
(May 1970 - April 1971)

(including panels of experts, working groups, etc.)

	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Panels, Expert Groups etc.</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Venue</i>	
1.	Seventh session of CCOP (Pacific)	MAY 1970	Tue 12 - Sat 23	Saigon	
		(i) Working Group on Construction Statistics	Mon 25 - Sat 30	Bangkok	
2.	Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta	JUNE	(ii) Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian Population Conference (first meeting)	Wed 10 - Sat 13	Bangkok
				Mon 15 - Mon 22	Bangkok
				Thu 25 - Fri 26	Saigon*
			(iii) Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials for Second Conference on Industrialization	Mon 29 June - Tue 7 July	Bangkok
3.	Mekong Committee, 47th session (special)				

* Subject to confirmation.

	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Panels, Expert Groups etc.</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Venue</i>
		JULY		
		(iv) AIDC Advisory Group (fourth meeting)	Wed 8 - Mon 13	Bangkok
		(v) Working Group on Training of Personnel for Family Planning Programmes	Mon 27 July - Fri 7 Aug	Bangkok
		AUGUST		
		(vi) Meeting of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	Mon 3 - Wed 5	Bangkok
4.	Joint Meeting of the Working Party of Senior Geologists (eighth session) and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (eighth session)		Thu 20 - Mon 31	Bandung, Indonesia
5.	Governing Council (Asian Institute)		Thu 27 - Fri 28	Bangkok
6.	Meeting of Administrators and Experts on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation		Mon 31 Aug - Mon 7 Sep	Bangkok
		SEPTEMBER		
7.	Second Asian Conference on Industrialization	(vii) Seminar on Economic Development Problems for 1970	Tue 8 - Mon 21	Tokyo
8.	Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development		Wed 9 - Tue 22	Dushambe, USSR
9.	Regional Conference on Water Resources Development		Thu 24 Sep - Sat 3 Oct	Bangkok
10.A	Advisory Board (Mekong), fourteenth meeting		Mon 28 Sep - Mon 5 Oct	Bangkok
			Tue 29 Sep - Tue 6 Oct	Bangkok
		OCTOBER		
B	Mekong Committee, forty-eighth session (special)		Tue 6 - Sat 10	Bangkok
11.	Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials on Regional Payments Arrangements		Wed 7 - Wed 14	Bangkok
12.A	Advisory Board (Asian Highway) (third meeting)		Wed 7 - Fri 9	Bangkok
B	Asian Highway Experts Working Group		Thu 8 - Fri 9	Bangkok
C	Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (sixth session)		Mon 12 - Wed 14	Bangkok
13.	Water Transport Sub-Committee		Thu 15 - Thu 22	Bangkok
SATURDAY 24 OCTOBER 1970 - UNITED NATIONS DAY				

	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Panels, Expert Groups etc.</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Venue</i>
14.A	Seminar on Telecommunication Development		Wed 28 Oct - Mon 9 Nov	Bangkok
		NOVEMBER		
B	Telecommunication Sub-Committee (second session)		Tue 10 - Mon 16	Bangkok
15.	Inter-Governmental Consultations on Plan Harmonization in Rice		Mon 2 - Fri 13	Bangkok
	Mekong Committee, forty-ninth session (special)		Mon 16*	Bangkok
16.	Typhoon Committee (third session)		Wed 18 - Tue 24	Bangkok
		(viii) Meeting of Experts on Trans-Asian Railway Network	Thu 26 Nov - Thu 3 Dec	Bangkok
17.A	Preparatory Expert Group on Social Development Planning		Mon 30 Nov - Sat 5 Dec	Bangkok
		DECEMBER		
B	Working Party on Social Development Planning		Tue 8 - Tue 15	Bangkok
18.	Conference of Asian Statisticians		Wed 2 - Mon 14	Kuala Lumpur
		(ix) Sixth Working Group on National Accounts: Input-output Tables	Thu 17 - Wed 23	Bangkok
19.A	Preparatory Meeting of Officials for the Council of Ministers		Wed 16 - Sat 19	Kabul
B	Council of Ministers		Mon 21 - Wed 23	Kabul
		JANUARY 1971		
		(x) Panel Meeting of Senior Economic Advisers on Short-term Economic Policies	Wed 6 - Fri 8	Bangkok
20.	Working Party on the Facilitation of International Traffic		Wed 6 - Wed 13	Bangkok
21.A	Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks		Thu 7 - Thu 14	Bangkok
B	Committee on Trade (fourteenth session)		Fri 15 - Mon 25	Bangkok
22.A	Advisory Board (Mekong), fifteenth meeting		Wed 20 Jan - Mon 1 Feb	Bangkok
B	Mekong Committee, fiftieth session (plenary)		Wed 27 Jan - Mon 1 Feb	Vientiane**
		FEBRUARY		
23.	Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-third session)		Mon 8 - Mon 15	Bangkok
		(xi) Working Group on Social Statistics	Tue 16 - Mon 22	Bangkok

* A half-day meeting, to consider the report of the Seminar on Amplified Basin Plan.

** Subject to confirmation.

	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Panels, Expert Groups etc.</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Venue</i>
24.	Governing Council (Asian Institute)		Thu 18 - Fri 19	Bangkok
25.	Transport and Communications Committee (nineteenth session)		Tue 23 Feb - Tue 2 Mar	Bangkok
26.	Commission (twenty-seventh session) Mekong Committee (concurrently), fifty-first session (special)	MARCH - APRIL	March - April	Manila

II. TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1970/----

(Selected Projects)

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

1. Major project and aim: *Plan harmonization and regional co-operation: the ASEAN Study (Project IA2: 1-2.3)*
 The object of this study is to discover the areas and forms of co-operation among the five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand).

2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Preparation of plan of investigation. Jan.-Feb. 1970
 - (b) First meeting of the Advisory Committee. Mar. 1970
 - (c) Collection of materials for the macro-study. Apr.-June 1970
 - (d) Analysis of the data and drafting of report on macro-study. July-Dec. 1970
 - (e) Second meeting of the Advisory Committee. Dec. 1970
 - (f) Sectoral studies (collection of data and analysis). Jan.-July 1971
 - (g) Third meeting of the Advisory Committee. Aug. 1971
 - (h) Drafting of the sectoral reports. Sep.-Dec. 1971
 - (i) Fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee. Dec. 1971
 - (j) Submission of the report to the Governments and to the Commission. Apr. 1972

1. Major project and aim: *Plan harmonization and regional co-operation in rubber (Jointly between Research and Planning, Trade and Agriculture Divisions and UNCTAD/GATT-ITC) (Project IA2: 1-2.3)*

2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Country studies to be completed. July 1970
 - (b) Regional study and drafting of proposals. Oct. 1970
 - (c) Meeting of expert group to discuss the draft proposals for regional co-operation in rubber. Mar. 1971
 - (d) Second meeting of expert group. Oct. 1971
 - (e) Inter-governmental negotiating committee to draft agreement. Dec. 1971
 - (f) Signing of Agreement. July 1972

1. Major project and aim: *Plan harmonization and regional co-operation in rice (Jointly between Research and Planning, Industry, Trade and ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Divisions) (Project IA2: 1-2.3)*

To develop schemes of regional co-operation to meet the problem of rice surplus/deficit in the region.

2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1971

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Completion of country studies. 1969
 - (b) Completion of regional study. Jan. 1970
 - (c) Completion of final draft of the scheme on regional co-operation in rice. Feb. 1970

- (d) Discussion at expert level of the draft scheme. Mar. 1970
- (e) Second meeting of the expert group to finalize the draft scheme. Nov. 1970
- (f) Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee for Adoption of the Rice agreement/convention, etc. Dec. 1970 or early 1971
- (g) Signing of agreement/convention. Mar. 1971
- (h) Inaugural meeting of the participating countries establishing the rice agreement/convention. July 1971
- (i) Implementation of agreement/convention through appropriate machinery (to be carried out by ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division). July 1971

1. Major project and aim:

Appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade (Project IA2: 1-2.4)

In terms of resolution 94 (XXV) by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, the objective is to evaluate the national means and measures taken to accelerate economic development of the ECAFE developing countries and to identify the national and international measures required to solve the problems encountered. This will provide the country analysis in depth required to prepare the review of current economic trends and developments for the ECAFE region as a whole.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion of study:

The broader programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one.

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the study:

----- 1971

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Convening of an Expert Group on Criteria, Machinery and Detailed Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade. 1970

(b) Missions to countries and undertaking one country study as a pilot project. Dec. 1970

(c) Submission of the study to a working party for review. 1971

(d) Mission to countries and undertaking of additional three or four country studies. 1971

(e) Submission of the studies to a working party composed of country representatives for internal discussion. Early 1972

1. Major project and aim:

Research on the optimal distribution of selected industries in the ECAFE region (Project IA2: 1-2.2)

The objective is to identify industries in which economies of scale are considerable and then to project regional demand and supply potential with a view to identifying optimal distribution of such industries and the framework for regional co-operation in these industries.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion of study:

Initially Iron and steel, fertilizer industries, etc. will be studied and completed by the end of 1971.

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for co-operation:

----- 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Missions to countries concerned and preparation of the eight industry studies and the development of models which explicitly take account of trade within the region and trade with the rest of the world. 1970/1971

- (b) Convening of the eighth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques to review the studies. Oct. 1971
- (c) Convening of a meeting of country representatives to consider the appropriate steps at national levels required for regional co-operation which may bring about optimal location of such industries.
- (d) Submission of results to ministerial meeting (Council of Ministers). 1972
- (e) Completion of this phase of the project. 1973
- (f) The broader programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one. In 1972, additional industries will be studied. Use will be made of the studies prepared by the Division of Industry and the Task Force.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:

Regional trade liberalization and monetary co-operation (Project IA6: 2-0.2)

The objective in the current phase will be to try to initiate an appropriate pattern of trade liberalization in a practical form, evolve and, step by step, implement an Asian Plan of Trade Expansion and Liberalization; similarly to institute a suitable system of payments and clearing arrangements.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion:

----- 1971

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the Asian Plan:

----- 1972/1973

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Preparation for experts and officials meetings, missions to interested countries of the region. 1970

(b) Ministerial meeting (Council of Ministers) (for 2a). 1970

(c) Preparatory meeting of officials (for 2b). 1971

(d) Missions to countries. 1971-1972

(e) Ministerial meeting (Council of Ministers) (for 2b). 1972

(f) Completion of this phase of the project. 1973

(g) The broader programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one.* 1973

1. Major project and aim:

Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for trade and economic conditions of developing member countries of the region (Project IA6: 2-0.9 under International Trade Division, and ID1: 4-3.3 under Transport and Communications Division)

The objective is to assist developing member countries to develop shipping fleets in a practical way by applying advanced economic criteria, new technology and programming techniques.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion of the Asian plan:

----- 1970/1971

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the Asian plan:

----- 1974

* Particularly in respect of (i) insurance and re-insurance of credit for trade, and (ii) infrastructure development.

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|--|---|--|
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Preparation of selected commodity flow data and charts by route and by geographical area. | 1970-1972 |
| | (b) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services serving the region. | 1970-1972 |
| | (c) Preparation of economic descriptions of optimum model vessels and fleet composition suitable for developing countries individually and in group, taking into account latest technological developments in shipbuilding and cargo handling, with a view to minimizing initial and operating costs of services, due regard being given to the desirability of standardizing the fleets' main technical features (e.g. hull design, propulsion, auxiliaries and navigational instruments). | 1972/1973 |
| | (d) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets. | As requisite phased on progress of work. |

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

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| 1. Major project and aim: | <i>Industrial development and planning</i> (Project IA2: 3-1.2) | |
| | Planning, programming, evaluation of projects, training and research to promote rational development of manufacturing industries with special reference to regional co-operation. | |
| 2. Intended target year for completion: | | |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Since this project is a continuing project there is no target year for completion. The actions programmed for 1970 under this major project are as listed in the work programme for 1970-71 under priority A. | |
| | (b) Regarding study on problems and techniques of industrial planning (including problems relating to industries of major importance to ECAFE region), the following project development timetable is envisaged: | |
| | (i) Missions to lagging countries of ECAFE region; | 1970 |
| | (ii) Consultations with Governments concerned on the modification and co-ordination of plans and the identification of areas for co-operation, integration, market sharing, etc.; | 1971 |
| | (iii) Assist Governments concerned in seeking desired technical aid in collaboration with UNIDO. | 1972 |
| 1. Major project and aim: | <i>Application of science and technology to development</i> (Project IA2: 3-1.3) | |
| | Survey of existing facilities for the transfer of technology and study of feasibility of the setting up of a regional transfer of technology and information centre. | |
| | To survey and study the needs of the technology transfer facilities in countries of the region and the feasibility of establishing a regional centre for transfer of technology. | |
| 2. Intended target year for completion: | ----- 1972/1973 | |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Survey of existing facilities for the transfer of technology in countries of the region. | 1970 |

- (b) Study of the needs of a regional technology transfer and information centre that will serve the needs of countries of the region. 1971
- (c) Preparation of a proposal for a regional technology transfer and information centre. 1972

1. Major project and aim:

Planning and development of export industries

Expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. (Project IC2: 3-1.6)

2. Intended target year for completion:

A continuing project.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) The activities programmed for 1970-1971 are listed under priority A of the work programme.
- (b) The project development timetable is envisaged as follows:
 - (i) Continue country-studies on export possibilities of manufactures and semi-manufactures. (so far eight country-studies completed);
 - (ii) Studies in collaboration with ECAFE International Trade Division and UNCTAD on tariffs affecting the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing ECAFE countries. 1970-1972

1. Major project and aim:

Industrial investment promotion (Project IC2: 3-1.7)

Promotion of domestic as well as foreign capital in national and regional industrial enterprises and facilitation of international financial flows towards industrial ventures.

2. Intended target year for completion:

A continuing project.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) The activities programmed for 1970-1971 are listed under priority A of the Work Programme.
- (b) The project development timetable is envisaged as follows:
 - (i) To undertake studies pertaining to international private agencies dealing with financing, research, etc.; 1970
 - (ii) To undertake studies on economic and technical aspects of foreign investment in industry in the region; 1970
 - (iii) To organize meetings of private investors to establish direct contact between private investors of the region for closer collaboration in industrial investment, with special reference to projects identified by AIDC. 1971

1. Major project and aim:

Development of electrical-manufacturing industries (Project IC3: 3-4.3)

2. Intended target year for completion:

----- 1973

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Preliminary studies to estimate, on the basis of the plans and programmes of power development in the regional member countries, the requirements of electrical plant and equipment in the next 15 to 20 years. These studies will include standardization of designs and equipment (wherever possible) so as to limit multiplicity of types and kinds. 1971

- (b) Organization of broad fact-finding missions to identify scope for the establishment of electrical-manufacturing industries in the ECAFE countries on a national or multi-national basis. 1972
- (c) Preparation of project report together with detailed cost estimates and schedules of construction programme. 1973

1. Major project and aim:

Promotion of area-wide (rural) electrification in the countries of the ECAFE region, using international assistance in investment financing. (Project IC3: 3-4.1)

2. Intended target year for completion:

----- 1972/1973

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Consultations with Governments on the scope of the intensified effort to accelerate rural electrification. Duration in each country 3 months
- (b) Field surveys and data collection. 3 months
- (c) Preparation of standard designs where feasible and necessary and the preparation of project reports for each country. 12 months
- (d) Consultations with Governments and ADB on the possibilities of raising finances. 3 months
- (e) Construction works. These may extend over a five-year period

1. Major project and aim:

Regional geologic and specialized maps and related activities (Project ID4: 3-8.1)

Preparation of revised regional geologic map; revised regional oil and natural gas map; revised mineral distribution map; regional tectonic map; regional metallogenic map; regional gravity map; inventories of mineral resources in standard data sheets.

2. Intended target year for completion:

A continuing project.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Regional oil and natural gas map (second edition) revision: ready for printing: 1970
1971
- (b) Regional mineral distribution map (second edition) revision: ready for printing: 1970-1971
1971
- (c) Regional tectonic map compilation: ready for printing: 1970
1971
- (d) Regional metallogenic map draft completed: ready for printing: 1971
1972
- (e) Regional gravity map compilation: ready for printing: 1970-1971
1972
- (f) Compilation of systematic inventories of mineral resources in standard data sheets for storage in the countries as well as in the secretariat and eventually in computer memories: 1970-1972

1. Major project and aim:

Development of national geological services in the ECAFE region (Project ID4: 3-8.3)

To promote the improvement of national geological services through the provision of advisory services to governments, the arranging for training of personnel in the national geological services; the exchange of experience among the countries in the field; and possibly the setting up of a regional geological service organization with a suitable national organization as nucleus.

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| 2. Intended target year for completion: | Continuing. | |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Review of status of development in the field of engineering geology in member countries of the region with a view to assisting Governments in arranging for the training of their personnel, using the research facilities in other countries. | 1969-1970 |
| | (b) Study tour to the Soviet Union on modern drilling methods and techniques for the exploration and evaluation of mineral deposits. | 1970 |
| | (c) Second seminar on geochemical prospecting methods and techniques (with UNESCO). | 1970 |
| | (d) Survey of existing facilities, national geological services, and proposed national programmes in the field of geological survey and prospecting. | 1970-1971 |
| | (e) Roving team of experts on new methods and techniques in integrated surveys and prospecting applicable to the conditions in the countries visited. | 1971 |
| | (f) Study possibilities of strengthening and expanding certain national geological survey organizations with a view to making them available for regional use in specific aspects of training and research. | 1971-1972 |

1. Major project and aim:

Provision of resources for housing (Project IC6: 3-7.1)

To assist countries in working out resources requirements for the housing sector and help in the establishment of appropriate institutional arrangements for mobilizing additional savings for the housing sector including establishment of a 'Task Force'.

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| 2. Intended target year for completion: | ----- | 1975 |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Mission to survey the existing financing institutions in the countries of the region. | 1970 |
| | (b) Establishment of the 'Task Force' on housing finance for the region and promotion of co-operative action amongst the countries for international action for housing finance in co-operation with institutions like the Asian Development Bank. | 1971-1974 |
| | (c) On the basis of the mission's report, encourage the countries to strengthen or establish new institutions for housing finance. | 1971-1975 |

1. Major project and aim:

High priority for housing in development plans (Project IC6: 3-7.1)

To assist in obtaining a high priority for the housing sector within the national development plans.

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| 2. Intended target year for obtaining acceptance at ministerial level: | ----- | 1971 |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Preparatory Group Meeting for Asian Conference of Ministers of Housing. | 1970 |
| | (b) Conference of Ministers to adopt a strategy for housing during the Second Development Decade. | 1971 |
| | (c) Follow-up by the countries to implement these recommendations. | 1971-1980 |

1. Major project and aim: *Establishment of national and regional training centres in urban and regional planning* (Project IC6: 3-7.4)
2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1974/1975
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Strengthening of national training centre in Chubu (Japan) for regional planning. 1969-1970
 - (b) Establishment of national training centre in other interested countries. 1971-1972
 - (c) Survey mission to assess the requirements for training and research in urban and regional planning. 1971
 - (d) Inter-governmental consultations. 1972

1. Major project and aim: *Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation* (Project IAI: 3-1.1) (AIDC.2)
- To assess the potential for industrialization of the developing ECAFE countries in the 1970s and 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.
2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1971
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Preparation of an inventory of available studies and data; selection of industries and countries to be studied; formulation of detailed directives for industry studies and formulation of macro-economic framework for 1970-1980. Feb-May 1970
 - (b) Preparation of individual sector studies by industry experts. June-Dec 1970
 - (c) Checking and integration of individual studies to arrive at policy recommendations for the establishment of industries on a regional basis and formulation of recommendations for co-ordinated industrial investment and trade policies designed to achieve regional integration. Jan-June 1971

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

1. Major project and aim: *Facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport* (Project ID1: 4-1.3)
- The objective in the current phase will be the facilitation of international transport, travel and trade in the ECAFE region; by formulation of recommendations for participation in multilateral conventions and agreements and other specific action programmes such as regional insurance of vehicles and simplification of documentation.
- The programmes are to support the Asian Highway, Trans-Asian Railway network and regional shipping and ports programmes. The above steps will be implemented through the guidance of *ad hoc* working parties reporting to the Transport and Communications Committee at its Sub-Committees.
2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1973/1974
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Collection, analysis and review of information on facilitation. 1969
 - (b) Formulation of recommendations on facilitation measures, including simplification of documentation and setting up institutions for third party insurance of vehicles within the region. 1970

- (c) Assistance in institutional support at national level and establishment of prerequisites for implementing the existing Conventions and agreements. 1971-1972
- (d) Through-transshipment documentation for containerized and other traffic. Drafting of agreements on (b) and (c) above, based on the regional requirements (in consultation with the United Nations Legal Counsel and other regional economic commissions). 1972
- (e) Finalization of schemes for regional insurance of motor vehicles in international traffic and promotion of their compulsory application. 1973
- (f) Finalization of recommendations for simplified design of standardized documentation, preferably in aligned series. 1974

1. Major project and aim:

Trans-Asian Railway network (Project ID1: 4-4.2)

Co-ordination and facilitation of feasibility studies and projects for regional and international rail transport.

2. Intended target year for completion:

- 1975 (expected through-running Europe from Iran).
- 1980 (expected completion of project up to Burma border).

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Techno-economic surveys of priority routes (Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and Thailand).
- (b) Studies on possible alignments of the network and preparation of large-scale map.
- (c) Detailed location surveys for:
 - (i) New lines to be constructed into Afghanistan from Iran (Herat-Meshad); 1970-1972
 - (ii) New lines in Thailand (Suphanburi-Tak-Maesot and Phitsanuloke-Tak-Maesot) that can eventually form part of the network. 1970-1971

Surveys are planned subregionally in order not to hold up implementation till full completion of survey.
- (d) Inter-governmental consultations; arrangements for drawing up suitable bi/multi-lateral agreements for through operation of trains. 1972
- (e) Development of financing arrangements. 1972-1973
- (f) Establishment of an over-all authority or organization to oversee the development and progress of works. 1973-1974

1. Major project and aim:

Port development and operations (Project ID1: 4-3.2)

To improve port efficiency in order to achieve reduction in turn-round of ship in deep sea, coastal and inland ports and to promote regional and subregional co-operation.

2. Intended target year for completion:

- (a) Port advisory and information centre. Continuing activities
- (b) Port consultancy services. "
- (c) Regional training centre(s) for port personnel. 1971/1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Country studies of 22 ports in 8 countries. (b) Establishment of Port Advisory and Information Centre. (c) Establishment of <i>ad hoc</i> port consultancy services. (d) Regional training centre for port personnel - preliminary studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1965-1968 1969 1969 1969
1. Major project and aim:	<p><i>Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for trade and economic conditions of developing member countries of the region</i> (Project ID1: 4-3.3; also IA6: 2-0.9 under International Trade Division)</p> <p>The objective is to assist developing member countries to develop shipping fleets in a practical way by applying advanced economic criteria, new technology and programming techniques.</p>	
2. (a) Intended target year for completion of the Asian plan:	-----	1970/1971
(b) Intended target year for adoption of measures for implementing the Asian plan:	-----	1974
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Preparation of selected commodity flow data and charts by route and by geographical area. (b) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services serving the region. (c) Preparation of economic descriptions of optimum model vessels and fleet composition suitable for developing countries individually and in group, taking into account latest technological developments in shipbuilding and cargo handling, with a view to minimizing initial and operating costs of services, due regard being given to the desirability of standardizing the fleets' main technical features (e.g. hull design, propulsion, auxiliaries and navigational instruments). (d) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970-1972 1970-1972 1972/1973 As requisite phased on progress of work.
1. Major project and aim:	<p><i>Regional telecommunication network</i> - ECAFE/ITU project (Project ID2: 4-5.1)</p> <p>To establish a regional telecommunication network based on a terrestrial communication system supplementing the global satellite communication systems already launched this year.</p>	
2. Intended target year for completion:	-----	1974/1975
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Feasibility survey [plan of operation pursuant to ECAFE resolution 93 (XXIV)], submitted by ITU and approved by UNDP. (b) Pre-investment survey and feasibility studies. Studies will be conducted subregionally in order not to hold up implementation till full completion of survey. (c) Inter-governmental consultations, including ADB; arrangements for suitable tariff agreement. (d) Development of financing arrangements. (e) Construction work. (f) Establishment of Asian telecommunication operations board (possibly an Asian telecommunity aimed at achieving most economical rates). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1969 1970 to Aug 1971 1971-1972 1971-1973 1971-1974

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1. Major project and aim: *Preparation of a manual for drafting a water code (Project IA2: 5-0.1)*

Preparation by a panel of experts of a manual on drafting water codes for use in the countries of the ECAFE region.

2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1973/1974

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Organization of panel of experts on water codes. Sep 1969 - June 1970
 - (b) Familiarization tour of panel co-ordinator. Nov 1969 - Feb 1970
 - (c) Preparation of first draft of manual. July 1970 - Oct 1971
 - (d) First meeting of expert panel. Nov 1971
 - (e) Revision of manual. Dec 1971 - Oct 1972
 - (f) Second meeting of expert panel. Nov 1972
 - (g) Preparation of manuscript for manual, editing and publication. 1973/1974

1. Major project and aim: *Promotion of development of selected international river basins (Project IC4: 5-0.2)*

2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1975 - pre-investment stage

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Preliminary reconnaissance surveys by staff of Division and/or ECAFE water resources consulting group. 1970/1971
 - (b) Preparation of preliminary basin plan. 1971/1972
 - (c) Reconnaissance surveys and preparation of project reports. 1972/1974
 - (d) Procurement of assistance for preparation of feasibility reports (UNDP or bilateral). 1974/1975
 - (e) Construction of projects. 1975 onwards

1. Major project and aim: *Typhoon and cyclone damage control project (Project IC4: 5-0.3)*

To mitigate typhoon and cyclone damage in the ECAFE region through the establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems in major river basins and of institutions to achieve this objective.

2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1975

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Establishment of Typhoon Committee secretariat in the Philippines with UNDP/TA assistance. 1970
 - (b) Reconnaissance and feasibility surveys for the establishment of flood forecasting and warning systems in Thailand, Laos, China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea, with assistance from external sources. 1970/1971
 - (c) Service the annual session of the Typhoon Committee. 1970-1975
 - (d) Undertake comprehensive studies of typhoon and cyclone damage control methods. 1970-1972

- (e) Organize jointly with WMO the second Meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Cyclones. 1970/1971
- (f) Detailed survey for the establishment of a flood forecasting and warning system in the Pampanga river basin in the Philippines, with assistance from external sources. 1970/1971
- (g) Procurement of assistance for the establishment of flood forecasting and warning system in the Pampanga river basin in the Philippines. 1972/1973
- (h) Detailed survey for the establishment of flood forecasting and warning systems in Thailand, Laos, China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea, with assistance from external sources. 1972/1973
- (i) Assist the countries in procuring technical and financial assistance to implement recommendations of Working Group of Experts on Cyclones. 1972-1975
- (j) Procurement of assistance for the establishment of flood forecasting and warning systems in Thailand, Laos, China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea. 1973-1975

STATISTICS DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:

Regional institute of applied data processing (Project IA5: 9-0.6)

The objective is to establish a centre for on-the-job training in applied data processing for the developing countries of the ECAFE region.

2. Intended target year for completion:

----- 1971

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Circulation of the report of the Committee of Experts on the establishment of the Regional Institute to countries of the region for comments. Dec 1969
- (b) Receipt of comments on the report from countries. Feb 1970
- (c) Submission of report and the comments from countries to twenty-sixth session of the Commission. Apr 1970
- (d) Preparation of application to UNDP for financial assistance for the project. June 1970
- (e) Consideration of application by UNDP Governing Council. Jan 1971
- (f) Completion of the project. Dec 1971

DIVISION OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Major project and aim:

Mobilization of youth in national development (Project IB6: 6-0.7)

To assist in: evolving forward-looking national and regional policies as part of development plans for the younger generations (under age 25) who constitute 65 per cent of the total Asian population; determining their problems, needs and aspirations; evolving programmes to meet such problems, needs and aspirations including programmes of training for youth leadership; and promoting their participation in and contribution to national, social, economic, political and cultural development.

2. Intended target year for completion:

This is expected to be a continuing project as long as the need for special technical assistance to youth is indicated in the region.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

The tentative timing of some of the major project components are as follows:

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| (a) Consultations with Governments and UN specialized agencies, NGOs, etc. in connexion with the preparation of the Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development; | late 1969 - early 1970 |
| (b) Preparation of monographs on youth development activities in selected countries. | early 1970 |
| (c) Preparation of working documents on overall planning for the welfare and development of youth and children. | |
| (d) Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development. | Sep/Oct 1970 |
| (e) Collation of information on problems of youth development in Asia, including contribution to the report on "A Profile of Asia's Youth". | late 1970 - early 1971 |
| (f) Inter-agency consultations on youth work. | annually |
| (g) Regional Seminar on Yuong Human Resources Development Planning (proposed by UNICEF as joint project). | 1971 |
| (h) Establishment of regional machinery for exchange of information and clearing house activities. | 1972 |
| (i) Regional studies on selected aspects of youth development. | 1971-1972 |
| (j) Organization of regional or subregional youth-leadership training institutions. | 1972-1974 |
| (k) Creation of regional inter-agency advisory team of experts to advise Governments on youth activities; | 1973-1974 |
| (l) Co-ordination of inter-agency efforts and rendering of advisory assistance to Governments with joint missions, in order to integrate the plans for the development of youth into national development plans. | 1973-1974 |

POPULATION DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:

Population aspects of economic and social development (Project IAI: 6-0.2)

To assist Governments in the ECAFE region in expediting economic and social development through the solution of population problems, the current phase ending with the second Asian Population Conference.

2. Intended target year (for current phase of project).

----- 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

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| (a) Evaluation of data and initiation of country case studies as programmed and of secretariat comparative studies on the interrelationships between population trends and socio-economic development. | 1970/1971 |
| (b) Seminar on population aspects of manpower and employment. | Jan 1971 |
| (c) Seminar on population aspects of social development planning. | July 1971 |
| (d) Seminar on population aspects of urbanization and industrialization. | Jan 1972 |
| (e) Seminar on the computerization of population projections. | Mar 1972 |
| (f) The second Asian Population Conference. | Oct 1972 |
| (g) The broader Asian Population Programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one. | 1972- |

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Selected aspects of population policies</i> (Project IA2: 6-0.4)	
	To help Governments in the ECAFE region to resolve problems relating to the formulation and implementation of their population policies and programmes, the current phase ending with the second Asian Population Conference.	
2. Intended target year (for current phase of project):	-----	1972
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Initiation of comparative studies on fertility levels and trends, communication techniques and personnel training in family planning.	1970/1971
	(b) Working group on training of personnel for family planning programmes.	July/Aug 1970
	(c) Training course in fertility and family planning analyses.	Sep/Nov 1970
	(d) Training course on the use of computers for fertility research.	May 1971
	(e) Expert working group on comparative fertility studies.	Sep 1971
	(f) Roving seminar on the evaluation of family planning programmes.	May/Aug 1971
	(g) Roving seminar on communication techniques in family planning.	Sep/Nov 1971
	(h) Roving seminar on training techniques in family planning.	Jan/Apr 1972
	(i) Expert working group on the socio-economic returns of family planning.	May 1972
	(j) The second Asian Population Conference.	Oct 1972
	(k) The broader Asian Population Programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one.	1972-

ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects</i> (Project IA2: 7-0.2)	
	The objective is to facilitate improvement in agricultural programming and implementation. The current phase of the programme stresses assistance to countries in stabilization and expansion of intraregional trade in agricultural commodities and harmonization of national development plans in the light of the anticipated demand/supply situation.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	-----	1974
	(Action already initiated in 1969 with the holding of an expert group meeting on stabilization and expansion of intraregional trade and harmonization of agricultural plans.)	
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Preparation of country studies on supply/demand outlook for rice and cereals in 1975 and preparation of a regional paper.	1970
	(b) An expert group meeting to consider over-all supply/demand situation for rice and cereals in the region in 1975.	1971
	(c) Completion of regional study on national development plans and their regional implications.	1970
	(d) Completion of case studies on requirements and availability of agricultural inputs.	1970

- (e) Selected case studies on financial requirements of various agricultural development plans (possibly one case study per year). 1969-1972
- (f) Selected case studies on crop diversification. 1970-1971
- (g) Preparatory action and initiation of studies in depth on supply/demand situation of selected commodities; oilseeds, oilcakes, rice bran, sugar. 1970-1974
- (h) The broader programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

1. Major project and aim:

Public administration and national development (Project IA3: 8-0.1)

To enhance the level of administrative capability in general and to identify and remedy specific deficiencies in planning, organizing and implementing capacities for development.

2. Intended target year for completion:

The project, by its nature, will be a continuing one; it will require sustained efforts over a period of time before the level of performance can be measured.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

Establishment of Regional Centre for Development Administration:

- (a) Preparation and finalization of a tentative plan of action. Jan-Feb 1970
- (b) Working-level consultations with UNDP (Special Fund) concerning the work plan, estimated budget, etc. Feb-Mar 1970
- (c) Assisting the participating countries in submitting formal request to UNDP (Special Fund) for assistance. Apr-May 1970
- (d) Missions to countries concerning financial pledges and other related items for the establishment of the Centre. May 1970
- (e) Preparatory work and consultation with the host country and UNDP (Special Fund) on the establishment of the Centre. June 1970
- (f) Preparatory work on the recruitment of nucleus staff and other substantive matters concerning the operation of the Centre. July-Dec 1970

Other activities:

- (a) Make preparations for and conduct the Meeting of Administrators and Experts on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation. Jan-Aug 1970
- (b) Make preparations for and conduct the roving seminar on some of the key implementation aspects of administrative reforms. Sep-Dec 1970

III. LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS: 1970/-----
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE
PERSPECTIVES

(Prepared in pursuance of ECOSOC resolutions 1264 (XLIII) and 1356 (XLV) and Commission decisions and resolution 94 (XXV) on the Second Development Decade)

Commission resolution 94 (XXV) requested 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.

Accordingly, these proposals are presented in schematic form for ease of understanding and assessment and in order to facilitate practical follow-up by the

Commission and the countries. As stated in the introduction to the work programme, this exercise in long-term planning in the context of the Second Development Decade constitutes a first attempt to cover several major areas of economic and social development, in which the Commission may wish to gather its forces for constructive and consolidated efforts at both the national and regional levels, and also to consider in broad terms the type of support in terms of resources that should be planned for the coming years.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

Major programme field: *Economic development and planning*

Country level

Regional level

I. Critical anticipated problem areas:

The major problem areas for the next decade in this region are likely to be the following:

(a) Increasing pressure on the balance of payments position - due to:

(i) Slower growth in exports than imports leading to growing trade deficit;

Agricultural commodities still constitute the major part of exports for developing Asian countries. Their growth rate necessarily is slow. With accelerated development the growth rate of import is likely to be higher because in developing countries import content of investment is larger than that of GDP as a whole.

The threat of substitution and the danger of overproduction in a number of agricultural commodities whose production has been planned on an extensive scale during the present decade are likely to lead to a fall in prices causing a decline in income from exports.

The demand generated by the war in Viet-Nam for exports of many commodities is likely to be considerably reduced in the Second Development Decade.

(ii) Deficits in the invisibles are likely to increase.

Shipping charges and freight rates are likely to be higher and rise in cost. The service income derived from the Viet-Nam situation will fall. The flow of tourist traffic will depend on the prosperity maintained in the developed countries.

Country level

Regional level

(iii) Capital flow which was tending to stagnate in recent years has to increase; debt service charges will multiply. The rate of interest is tending to rise and conditions of foreign aid are tending to become harder.

- (b) The new technology in agriculture is likely to be well-established by the end of the decade and this will create the necessary potential for higher domestic savings if suitable measures can be adopted to mobilize it for investment.
- (c) Industrial development may not rise fast enough in countries because of the smallness of markets. Many industries established in these countries are already suffering from idle capacity. Industrial investment may show a rise in the early years but a phase of stagnation within a few years seems to be inevitable because of the high-cost structure created by the protection necessary to support these industries.
- (d) Growing population pressure is likely to reduce domestic saving and increase consumption, requiring investment in housing, urban development and public consumption expenditure.
- (e) Growing social instability. It would be erroneous to regard any social instability in the countries of the region to be due to entirely non-economic factors. They are, in a very real sense, the consequences of economic growth itself. The economic factors which can be identified as responsible are the following:
 - (i) rising expectation of the masses;
 - (ii) unequal economic growth of social groups and regions;
 - (iii) failure to reduce unemployment and under-employment;
 - (iv) failure to recognize distributive justice as a given condition within the framework of which growth strategy was to be formulated;
 - (v) lack of job opportunities for the educated middle-class youth.

2. Potential area for action:

It is difficult to see how without comprehensive planning and strenuous plan implementative effort these challenges can be met and the Second Development Decade objectives achieved.

Planning however requires considerable improvement both in formulation and in implementation.

Country level

Regional level

Project formulation and evaluation need to be thoroughly done. The meshing of project and sectoral plans with the macro-plan need to be worked out. A series of policy objectives need to be worked out and the efficiency of the administrative machinery needs to be considerably improved.

Intensive investigation is necessary to isolate the problem areas and weak spots and to find remedies. Special group activities need to be organized to disseminate this new knowledge. Technical advice needs to be provided to help the countries to adopt these measures.

In the area of trade expansion and industrialization, regional and sub-regional co-operation and integration need to be developed on as extensive a scale as possible.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

The work is continuing but requires considerable intensification.

3. Type of action contemplated:

A. *On planning*

- (a) Intensive research on development and planning problems;
- (b) Group activities (missions and discussions); and publications;
- (c) Advisory services.

B. *On integration and regional co-operation*

- (a) Intensive research on areas and forms of co-operation on the basis of commodities, projects and sub-regions;
- (b) Expert group meetings and inter-governmental negotiating committee;
- (c) Publication of special research findings.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970	-	120	MM
1971	-	144	MM
1972	-	144	MM
1973	-	144	MM
1974	-	144	MM
1975	-	144	MM

Major programme field: *Appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

The trade and saving gap is likely to widen initially with accelerated growth.

Linking of aid to development plans and liberalization of trade policies by developed countries.

2. Potential area for action:

- Measures to promote exports and to accelerate appropriate import substitution programmes.
- Measures to mobilize domestic savings.
- Measures to improve planning techniques including project appraisal.

Appropriate measures for the expansion of intraregional trade, co-ordination of investment policies among countries of the region so as to improve the competitive position of regional exports to the rest of the world.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971; continuing project.	
3. Type of action contemplated:	Country analysis for appraisal of progress and policies.	System of mutual discussion, confrontation and recommendations of policies.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 48 MM 1971 - 84 MM 1972 - 108 MM 1973 - 120 MM 1974 - 132 MM 1975 - 144 MM	1970 - 48 MM } For preparation of 1971 - 48 MM } current economic 1972 - 48 MM } survey for the 1973 - 48 MM } ECAFE region 1974 - 48 MM } 1975 - 48 MM }

Major programme field: *Optimal distribution of selected industries*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Size of the market in many countries of the region for various industrial products may be too small to justify opening lines of production in such industrial fields. (b) Likely danger of excess capacities being created in many industries in several countries having very small domestic markets.	Once the optimal distribution of the selected industries have been identified, the problem of ensuring regional market for such industries; financing of investments for industries, operation of which is being started on a very large scale; arriving at a proper distribution of industries among countries participating in the regional co-operation scheme.
2. Potential area for action:	Appraisal of industries with a view to selecting the best one, so as to ensure the most efficient use of scarce resources.	Review of the studies by an expert group. Convening of representatives of countries concerned for the review of the studies and preparation of appropriate codes for the implementation of the project.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971; continuing project for broader perspective.	
3. Type of action contemplated:	Appropriate policy measures at national level to encourage investments in these areas.	Appropriate measures for bringing about economic co-operation among countries in the region for an efficient allocation of industries to different countries so as to ensure efficient use of scarce resources at regional level.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 90 MM 1971 - 90 MM 1972 - 72 MM 1973 - 72 MM 1974 - 72 MM 1975 - 72 MM	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

Major programme field: *Regional payments arrangements and trade liberalization*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:		(i) Development of suitable schemes of regional payments and/or clearing arrangements linked with trade liberalization schemes; (ii) Development of a system of intra-regional trade preferences in the context of global system of preferences; (iii) Follow-up on the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations held under the auspices of GATT;

Country level

Regional level

2. Potential area for action:

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

3. Type of action contemplated:

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

Missions to member countries to consult with officials concerned on the subject.

(iv) Follow-up action on recommendation of the Council of Ministers on Asian Economic Co-operation.

All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.

For 1 (i) above 1970
 For 1 (ii) " 1971
 For 1(iii) " 1972
 For 1 (iv) " 1972

- (i) Missions to member countries to consult with officials concerned on the subject;
- (ii) Meeting of experts consultants on trade expansion;
- (iii) Meeting of Government and central bank officials on regional payments arrangements and trade liberalization;
- (iv) Study of commodity flow and trade structures of the region;
- (v) Meeting of experts for the establishment of institutional arrangements and trade liberalization;
- (vi) Studies related to intraregional trade preferences.

1970 - 16 MM
 1971 - 52 MM
 1972 - 64 MM
 1973 - 60 MM
 1974 - 60 MM
 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Transit trade problems of land-locked countries, follow-up on UNCTAD recommendations; trade in petroleum and petroleum products and insurance and re-insurance*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

- (i) Development of mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems for assisting ECAFE land-locked and transit countries to expand their trade and economic co-operation;
- (ii) Development of international measures in close co-operation with UNCTAD and other United Nations regional economic commissions for the improvement of the regional trade position.

- (i) Development of mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems for assisting ECAFE land-locked and transit countries to expand their trade and economic co-operation;
- (ii) Development of international measures in close co-operation with UNCTAD and other UN regional economic commissions for the improvement of the regional trade position;
- (iii) Promotion in the expansion of intraregional trade in petroleum and petroleum products;
- (iv) Establishment of regional/sub-regional re-insurance pool;
- (v) Development of export credit and export credit insurance schemes in the region.

2. Potential area for action:

All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	For 1 (i) above 1970 For 1(ii) " 1970	For 1 (i) above 1970 For 1 (ii) " 1970 For 1(iii) " 1970 For 1(iv) " 1971 For 1 (v) " 1972
3. Type of action contemplated:	Study and analysis of transit trade problems of land-locked countries in co-operation with UNCTAD and preparation of suitable solutions acceptable to both the land-locked and transit states.	(i) Study and analysis of transit trade problems of land-locked countries in co-operation with UNCTAD and preparation of suitable solutions acceptable to both the land-locked and transit states; (ii) Follow-up on the recommendation of the first and second sessions of UNCTAD and preparations for the third session; (iii) Conferences on trade in petroleum and petroleum products in 1970 and expert group on trade in petroleum products in 1972; (iv) Preparation of analytical study on problems of insurance and re-insurance; (v) Organization of expert group meeting on insurance and re-insurance in 1971 and establishment of re-insurance pool on regional/subregional basis; (vi) Expert group on export credit and export credit insurance.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 23 MM 1971 - 23 MM 1972 - 23 MM 1973 - 30 MM 1974 - 36 MM 1975 - to be determined.	

Major programme field: *Customs administration and valuation*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Assistance in the development of customs administration facilities in member countries of the region.	(i) Promotion of the adoption and implementation by member countries of the Definition of Valuation for Customs Purposes and the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures; (ii) Promotion of mutual co-operation among member countries in regard to the prevention of smuggling and law enforcement; (iii) Assistance in the development of customs administration facilities in member countries of the region.
2. Potential area for action:	All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	For 1 above 1971	For 1 (i) above 1970 For 1 (ii) " 1971 For 1(iii) " 1971
3. Type of action contemplated:		(i) Follow-up action on the consequential requirements of the definition of value for customs purposes;

Country level

Regional level

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970	-	4	MM
1971	-	16	MM
1972	-	16	MM
1973	-	18	MM
1974	-	18	MM
1975	-	to be determined.	

- (ii) Follow-up on action regarding revision, acceptance and implementation of ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures;
- (iii) Studies of selected customs documents, customs terminology, definition and classifications;
- (iv) Review of existing training facilities;
- (v) Organization of Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Customs Administration in 1971 and sixth session of Working Party on Customs Administration 1971/72.

Major programme field: *Promotion of commercial arbitration and conciliation: ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

- (i) Promotion of development of arbitration facilities in member countries and wider use of arbitration as a means of settling international trade disputes;
- (ii) Technical assistance to national arbitral bodies.

- (i) Research on legal and technical aspects of commercial arbitration;
- (ii) Collection and dissemination of information on commercial arbitration and conciliation.

2. Potential area for action:

All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

For 1 (i) above	1970
For 1(ii) "	1971

For 1 (i) above	1971
For 1 (ii) "	1970

3. Type of action contemplated:

Advisory services in the development of commercial arbitration and its wider use in countries of the region.

- (i) Studies and analyses of arbitral legislation and their effectiveness in settling trade disputes in countries of the region;
- (ii) Continuation of the publication of ECAFE News Bulletin in Commercial Arbitration;
- (iii) Organization of Conference on Commercial Arbitration in 1972.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970	-	3	MM
1971	-	15	MM
1972	-	15	MM
1973	-	18	MM
1974	-	18	MM
1975	-	to be determined.	

Major programme field: *Shipping and ocean freight rates: ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

- (i) Freight study units and consultative machinery for negotiations;

- (i) Promotion of regional co-operation in shipping and ocean freight rates; policy of shipping facilities and chartering exchanges;

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
	(ii) Development of systematic collection of shipping statistics;	(ii) Development of systematic collection of shipping statistics;
	(iii) Establishment of national merchant marines.	(iii) Training of maritime personnel.
2. Potential area for action:	All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	For 1 (i) above 1971 For 1 (ii) " 1970 For 1(iii) " 1970	For 1 (i) above 1971 For 1 (ii) " 1970 For 1(iii) " 1970
3. Type of action contemplated:	Advisory services in creation of freight study units and consultative machinery.	(i) Assistance in pooling of shipping facilities and joint chartering companies at regional/subregional level; (ii) Studies and assistance in the development of systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping; (iii) Organization of training course on shipping economics and administrative policies in 1970 and 1971, Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates (second session) in 1971 and an expert group on regional/subregional shipping pools and chartering exchanges in 1971/72.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 20 MM 1971 - 44 MM 1972 - 56 MM 1973 - 60 MM 1974 - 60 MM 1975 - to be determined.	

Major programme field: *Trade promotion activities: ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(i) Assistance in establishing and strengthening national trade promotion efforts and institutions; (ii) Assistance in organizing Asian international trade fairs and exhibitions.	(i) Organization of training courses, seminar and study tours; (ii) Market surveys, research and services; (iii) Assistance in organizing Asian international trade fairs and exhibitions; (iv) Collection and dissemination of data on tariff and non-tariff barriers on products of interest to member countries of the region, compilation and publication of lists of major exporters and importers.
2. Potential area for action:	All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	For 1 (i) above 1970 For 1(ii) " 1971	For 1 (i) above 1970 For 1 (ii) " 1971 For 1(iii) " 1971 For 1 (iv) " 1970
3. Type of action contemplated:	Advisory services to member countries in the organization of and participation in the third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in 1972.	(i) Organization of roving seminar on export promotion and training courses in other specific topics in the following years; (ii) Market surveys and studies on selected commodities, including tea, spices and natural rubber;

Country level

Regional level

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970 - 24 MM
1971 - 48 MM
1972 - 60 MM
1973 - 60 MM
1974 - 60 MM
1975 - to be determined.

- (iii) Publication of ECAFE Trade Bulletin for dissemination of information on tariff and non-tariff barriers in countries of the region;
- (iv) Advisory services to member countries in the organization of and participation in the third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in 1972.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Major programme field: *Industrial development and planning*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Inadequacy of trained personnel for planning, implementation and operation (management and technicians); limited resources; general stability.

Lack of will in co-operation, difficulty in finding equitable distribution of benefits from subregional projects, unequal level of development between countries concerned; hindrances to regional/subregional co-operation. Intensification of integrated studies for regional co-operation with the assistance of ADB, etc. - Private sector.

2. Potential area for action:

Strengthening of national planning, programming, implementation and operational units through providing training facilities and expert services; assist countries concerned (especially those lagging) in formulation of industrial policies, planning, programming and help to solve their operational problems.

Establishment of regional centre for development administration including management at a high level, as suggested by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session (1969).

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Not directly applicable in this case as it is a continuing project which has already been undertaken for many years. But special attention to lagging countries of the region should be started in 1970 with studies on their plans and programming techniques to identify areas where United Nations technical assistance could be given most effectively.

Subregional co-operation among developing countries, including lagging countries, may be effectively promoted from 1971 onwards.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Missions to lagging countries, study their programmes, programming techniques and problems and then identify areas where technical assistance is needed. Help them in seeking required assistance from appropriate United Nations agencies.

Through the Committee and AIDC for ADB help, find ways and means of developing regional/subregional projects; site for proposed regional centre. Organize colloquia of industrial programmers, planners and managers in ECAFE region.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970 - 17 MM
1971 - 14 MM
1972 - 9 MM
1973 - 9 MM
1974 - 9 MM
1975 - to be determined.

1970 - 26 MM
1971 - 42 MM
1972 - 32 MM
1973 - 16 MM
1974 - 16 MM
1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Application of science and technology to development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of trained personnel, limited facilities for scientific and technical work, lack of institutions for the transfer of technology; limited financial allocation.	Lack of co-ordination in research work; lack of regional training facilities for manpower for science and technology.
2. Potential area for action:	Strengthening or establishing of national institutions for promoting the transfer of technology; conducting applied research; training of scientific and technological personnel.	Setting up of regional training centres in various fields of science and technology; co-ordination of research work; organizing of roving teams in special fields; regional technology transfer and information centres.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970	1971
3. Type of action contemplated:	Assistance to Governments in the training of manpower for science and technology; survey of needs of each country for promoting the transfer of technology into the country; establishing links between scientific and technological institutions in developing countries and technically advanced countries.	Setting up of regional technology transfer and information centre(s); regional training centres in various specialized fields of science and technology.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 6 MM 1971 - 9 MM 1972 - 9 MM 1973 - 15 MM 1974 - 15 MM 1975 - to be determined.	---- 1971 - 9 MM 1972 - 9 MM 1973 - 15 MM 1974 - 15 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Planning and development of export industries*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of trained personnel in export trade promotion (both in public and private sectors), insufficient development of supporting bodies to export trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures (banking facilities, export insurance and credit schemes, standardization, industrial research, industrial design centres, trade advisory and promotion centres, modern port facilities, etc.).	Need to strengthen training programme through ECAFE International Trade Division/UNCTAD. Regional or sub-regional co-operation in production to produce products of international standards at competitive costs. Pooling of resources for production and distribution is highly desirable for smaller southeast Asian countries.
2. Potential area for action:	To send out joint United Nations export promotion exploratory survey missions to member countries not covered by the first joint mission organized in late 1968 by UNIDO/UNDP/UNCTAD/GATT-ITC/ECAFE to identify areas where United Nations technical assistance would be most effective to promote export of manufactures and semi-manufactures. To strengthen the existing supporting agencies in each member countries designed for promotion of exports.	To establish a regional trade promotion adviser post for manufactures and semi-manufactures to render advisory services to member governments on request.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	The pressing need for promotion of export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from ECAFE developing countries already exists.	The work in this field is to be carried out simultaneously with country programmes.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Organize joint export promotion exploratory missions. Render technical assistance in areas identified by the survey missions. Undertake studies on	Strengthen International Trade Centre at ECAFE in collaboration with UNIDO and UNCTAD/GATT-ITC and organize training programmes both at Bangkok

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
	products which hold out greatest promise in collaboration with UNCTAD/GATT-ITC. Advisory services to be rendered by the regional adviser.	and Geneva and roving seminars to interested member countries; promote product-wide trade in collaboration with FAO, UNIDO, etc.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 7 MM 1971 - 7 MM 1972 - 7 MM 1973 - 5 MM 1974 - 5 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 4 MM 1971 - 4 MM 1972 - 4 MM 1973 - 2 MM 1974 - 2 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Industrial investment promotion*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of capital. Development of plans and mechanism for mobilization of domestic capital. Development of suitable incentives for investments in industries by local and foreign investors.	Development of international industrial financing co-operation, international industrial development co-operation, international and bilateral agreements on transfer of capital, investments, remittance of interest, dividends, repatriation of capital, salaries of foreign technicians and experts, etc. Extension of soft loans by ADB and other banking institutions within ECAFE region.
2. Potential area for action:	To assist developing countries to develop plans and machinery.	To strengthen lending capacity of ADB.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Work has already begun and is of a continuing nature.	Same as in country level.
3. Type of action contemplated:	To disseminate the findings and recommendations of AIDC survey missions, fact-finding teams, expert study groups, etc., to indicate investment opportunities in the region; to undertake studies pertaining to international private agencies dealing with financing; studies on economic and technical aspects of foreign investment in industry in the region; studies relating to investment laws, flow of funds, burden of debts, etc. To organize meetings of private investors from within and outside the region to promote more active participation in industrial investments.	To organize regional panels, etc., on industrial investments and investment promotional talks in close co-ordination with the activities of AIDC.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 6 MM 1971 - 3 MM 1972 - 3 MM 1973 - 3 MM 1974 - 3 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 3 MM 1971 - 3 MM 1972 - 3 MM 1973 - 3 MM 1974 - 3 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Electric power supply industry*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Modernization of the electric power supply industry in the regional countries designed towards making power cheap and adequate. (b) Introduction of nuclear power in the regional countries and the problem of integrating it in the existing power systems. Development of energy-centred agro-industrial complexes.	Promotion of area-wide (rural) electrification in the countries of the region.

Country level

Regional level

2. Potential area for action:

Technical catalytic assistance to regional countries in the application of modern planning and programming techniques including systems analysis and operational research in the development of integrated electric power systems.

Technical assistance and services to the countries to work out and execute a phased programme of rural electrification.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

1970: subject to resource availability.

1970

3. Type of action contemplated:

Many of the ECAFE developing countries will need to build nuclear power stations much sooner than is perhaps visualized at present. The reasons for such introduction as well as the timing and nature of nuclear power development will naturally depend on the relevant local factors. In view of the fact that it is a very new technology and calls for enormous investment funds, it is important that the countries prepare themselves from now on by undertaking pre-investment surveys and investigations, by acquiring the essential technological know-how and by imparting necessary technical training to the national personnel in various branches of nuclear power development. It is proposed to organize expert missions, with co-operation of IAEA, to assist the governments of the developing countries to undertake these pre-investment studies and prepare, wherever possible, bankable project reports.

Perhaps the only major handicap for achieving rapid growth of area-wide (rural) electrification in the developing regional countries is the lack of the required financial resources, because investments for such rural power supply facilities will not yield a profitable return, especially in the first few years. For this reason, even the developed countries have found it inescapable to subsidize rural electrification in one way or another.

Nuclear installations hold out the possibility of generating extremely low cost power (2 mills per kWh) in large size installations. Studies have recently been made on the economics of developing agro-industrial complexes with such a low-cost large-scale energy centre as the core. It would appear that significant benefits can be realized from such unified energy based projects, especially by the developing countries. It is proposed to organize expert groups with the co-operation of IAEA to undertake intensified investigations on the subject and identify the specific locations where such complexes can be advantageously developed. Detailed project reports will then be attempted.

In many of the ECAFE countries, density of population in rural areas is substantial, unlike the sparse rural areas of Europe or the United States. The potentialities of load development are indeed high, though on account of the present low purchasing power of the people, the initial load demand will be low. Progress can be achieved only if this vicious circle is broken.

The first task then is to determine the total investment requirements and the extent of subsidies, if any, that will have to be provided. This calls for preparing detailed project reports giving qualitative information on the installations and facilities which will have to be built, the costs, particulars of load demand and expected revenues, etc. To assist the countries in preparing such comprehensive project reports, it is proposed to make available one or more experts to the countries on request.

These project reports could form the basis for requesting specific financial assistance (loans or grants).

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971	-	12	MM	24	MM
1972	-	12	MM	36	MM
1973	-	12	MM	12	MM
1974	-	-	-	12	MM
1975	-	-	-	12	MM

1971	-	12	MM
1972	-	12	MM
1973	-	12	MM
1974	-	12	MM
1975	-	12	MM

Major programme field: *Development of energy resources*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Many of the regional development countries do not have the basic data on the available natural energy resources, and the costs and other problems of harnessing them. To ensure the economic utilization of these national assets and also in order that the growing demands of energy from the industrial

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

Regional level

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

1970

3. Type of action contemplated:

To begin with it should be possible to make available to the countries, on request, the services of a regional energy adviser, who will assist them in carrying out the basic energy surveys and compiling the essential energy statistics. This will be followed by the preparation of energy balance sheets for each of the countries.

It is visualized that a Centre for Energy Studies be established under the aegis of ECAFE, for undertaking intensified research activities in the field of energy. Such a centre will undertake a continuing study of the problems of energy economics, long-term perspective projections of energy demand and supply, problems of investment in energy industries, energy pricing policies, impact of energy prices on economic development. The Centre will also sponsor and promote training in various aspects of energy development.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970 - 12 MM
1971 - 24 MM
1972 - 24 MM
1973 - 24 MM
1974 - 24 MM
1975 - 24 MM

Major programme field: *Electrical manufacturing industries*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Most developing regional countries are presently dependent on foreign countries for the supply of almost all their requirements of electrical plan and equipment. Although this dependence may have to continue in regard to major and heavy machinery and equipment, it would be of some advantage if the countries could develop indigenous capacity to manufacture at least some of the lighter electrical equipment and apparatus. In the case of smaller countries, the possibility of establishing such electrical manufacturing industries on a joint venture basis between two or more countries could be examined. In this connexion, it is necessary to stress the importance of the electronic-manufacturing industry, which is fast becoming an extremely important field of knowledge and has innumerable applications in modern society.

2. Potential area for action:

These would include projection of requirements of electrical equipment and market possibilities, availability of indigenous raw materials for manufacture, problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:		1970
3. Type of action contemplated:		Subject to the willingness of countries, it is proposed to organize appropriate survey missions to examine the feasibility of establishing electrical-manufacturing industries on a national or multinational basis.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1970 - - 1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 18 MM 1973 - 24 MM 1974 - 24 MM 1975 - 24 MM

Major programme field: *Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of risk capital for exploration for petroleum and natural gas; lack of trained petroleum geologists, engineers and technicians.	Lack of regional training facilities; difficulty in recruiting advisers or experts.
2. Potential area for action:	Training of personnel in geological survey for petroleum exploration, recognition and assessment of potential petroleum and gas fields, and exploration on phase; advisory services in the various phases of the petroleum industry.	Regional training facilities; co-ordination of research and exploration programmes; regional interpretation facilities of survey data; regional symposia.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971	1971
3. Type of action contemplated:	To arrange for training of personnel; to provide advisory services in the various aspects of petroleum exploration.	To organize regional training facilities; to hold symposia on petroleum and natural gas resources development; to up-date the regional oil and gas map; to promote regional co-operation in exploration and research.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 2 MM 1971 - 4 MM 1972 - 6 MM 1973 - 6 MM 1974 - 6 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 4 MM 1971 - 4 MM 1972 - 2 MM 1973 - 2 MM 1974 - 2 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Mineral resources development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of trained personnel, limited financial resources.	Lack of training facilities within the region for specialized lines.
2. Potential area for action:	Strengthening of national agencies for promoting, prospecting, and exploration of mineral prospects; pilot testing of mineral products for beneficiating and/or smelting, etc.	Promoting regional co-operation in establishing common training facilities, co-ordination of research work and studies in the mining and mineral field.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970	1971
3. Type of action contemplated:	Assistance to Governments in the training of manpower for mineral resources development; in the formulation of mineral exploration programmes; and providing advisory services in specialized lines.	Setting up regional training centres in various specialized lines by strengthening of existing national institutions for regional use; setting up a central pool of prospecting and exploration equipment; organizing roving team of experts to assist countries and special fields.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 12 MM 1971 - 15 MM 1972 - 30 MM 1973 - 15 MM 1974 - 30 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 48 MM 1971 - 24 MM 1972 - 23 MM 1973 - 24 MM 1974 - 23 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Surveying and mapping regional geologic and specialized maps and related activities*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Incomplete data in some countries; lack of trained personnel for compiling the desired information.	Recruitment of experts for the compilation of highly specialized maps to assist co-ordinators.
2. Potential area for action:	Providing advisory services in the compiling of national specialized maps.	Assistance to co-ordinators in the compilation work at the regional level; co-operation with UNESCO in the printing and distribution of maps.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	(a) Regional oil and natural gas map (2nd edition) 1970 (b) Regional mineral distribution map (2nd edition) 1970-1971 (c) Regional tectonic map 1970 (d) Regional metallogenic map 1971 (e) Regional gravity map 1970-1971 (f) Inventories of mineral resources in standard data sheets 1970-1972	1971 1971 1971 1972 1972
3. Type of action contemplated:	Assistance to Governments, where necessary, in the compilation of national specialized map.	Assistance to co-ordinators in the compilation of regional specialized maps; co-operation with UNESCO and other organizations in the finalization and printing and distribution of printed maps.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 2 MM 1971 - 7 MM 1972 - 10 MM 1973 - 10 MM 1974 - 10 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 4 MM 1971 - 7 MM 1972 - 4 MM 1973 - 4 MM 1974 - 4 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Surveying and mapping development of national geological services*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of trained personnel and laboratory facilities in the field of geology and mineral resources; limited budget allocations.	Lack of regional training facilities, difficulty of recruitment of qualified advisers; funds for survey equipments.
2. Potential area for action:	Strengthening of national geological services, through training and assistance in setting up essential facilities such as laboratories and libraries.	Setting up training centres for specialized lines of geology by strengthening existing national institutions for regional use.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970	1971
3. Type of action contemplated:	Assistance to Governments in arranging for the training of personnel in various lines of geology, particularly field geology and the applied aspects of geology.	Surveying of existing facilities for providing geological services in the countries with a view to determining their specific needs, and studying the feasibility of setting up regional facilities for geological study and research, including laboratory services of highly specialized nature.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 4 MM	1970 - 6 MM
	1971 - 6 MM	1971 - 6 MM
	1972 - 7 MM	1972 - 5 MM
	1973 - 8 MM	1973 - 4 MM
	1974 - 8 MM	1974 - 4 MM
	1975 - to be determined.	1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Small-scale industries*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>1. Developing small industries in backward rural areas for promoting dispersal of industries.</p> <p>2. Under-utilization of plant capacities in small-scale industries.</p> <p>3. Standardization and optimal quality in respect of small industry products.</p> <p>4. Co-ordination of development plans, diversification and specialization of production in small industries sector.</p>	<p>Same as at country level.</p> <p>- do -</p> <p>- do -</p> <p>- do -</p>
2. Potential area for action:	As above.	As above.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	<p>For project 1(1) above - 1970</p> <p>For project 1(2) above - 1971</p> <p>For project 1(3) above - 1971</p> <p>For project 1(4) above - 1973</p>	<p>)</p> <p>) Same as at country level.</p> <p>)</p>
3. Type of action contemplated:	<p>For project 1(1) - To begin with countrywise studies.</p> <p>For project 1(2) - To make countrywise studies. Based on these studies, expert advice to be given to countries to overcome the problem.</p> <p>For project 1(3) - To advise small industrial firms in newly industrializing countries, upon deciding on and manufacturing products of optimal quality, so that waste might be minimized and productivity maximized. This advice to involve study of design of products; work methods including degree of mechanization; costs and pricing; and demand and competition. Information to be disseminated through the Small Industry Bulletin.</p> <p>For project 1(4) - To make countrywise studies of development policies and programmes in developing small-scale industries and the type of products manufactured and then study ways and means of diversification and specialization of production.</p>	<p>To convene a seminar in 1971 on agro-based industries with a view to studying the development of rural areas.</p> <p>To investigate the possibility of setting up a regional organization for co-ordination of development plans, diversification and specialization of production in the small-scale industries sector.</p>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<p>1970 - 12 MM</p> <p>1971 - 18 MM</p> <p>1972 - 20 MM</p> <p>1973 - 20 MM</p> <p>1974 - 20 MM</p>	<p>1971 - 4 MM</p> <p>1973 - 6 MM</p> <p>1975 - to be determined.</p>

Major programme field: *Housing, building and planning*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>1. Deterioration of human environment and physical setting.</p> <p>2. Spiralling urban land values.</p> <p>3. Absence of savings and financing arrangements for housing and urban development.</p> <p>4. Absence or inadequacy of appropriate machinery for housing administration.</p> <p>5. Low productivity and rising building costs.</p>	Same as the country level.
2. Potential area for action:	All the five above-mentioned areas are potential areas for appropriate action both at national and regional levels.	- do -
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Work on every one of these problem areas will be initiated in 1970 and will continue through the Second Development Decade.	Work on every one of these problem areas will be initiated in 1970 and will continue through the Second Development Decade.
3. Type of action contemplated:	<p>Arresting the deterioration in human environment by (i) promotion of training and research in urban and regional planning and (ii) promotion of special fund projects for preparation of urban and regional plans of which transportation will form an integral part.</p> <p>Housing finance: Organizing a survey mission to identify the type of financing institution appropriate to conditions obtaining in each country, followed by promotion of such institutions.</p> <p>Building: Identifying the causes for high building costs and assisting the countries in increasing productivity in building industry through promotion of modular co-ordination and rationalizing construction methods.</p> <p>Urban land: A study has been undertaken on the existing laws relating to use and control of urban lands. The countries will be encouraged to adopt rational urban land policies.</p>	<p>(1) Establishment of a task force for housing finance, including regional financing institutions.</p> <p>(2) Establishment of World Housing Programme.</p> <p>(3) Establishment of training and research facilities in various aspects of urban and regional planning.</p> <p>(4) Provision of a manual on regional planning.</p> <p>Establishing a "task force" to promote regional action and mobilizing and channellizing international financing in collaboration with institutions like Asian Development Bank.</p> <p>(1) Co-ordination of research activities in building materials and building amongst the countries.</p> <p>(2) Evolving standards and specification for materials to facilitate intra-regional trade in them.</p>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<p>1970 - 111 MM</p> <p>1971 - 170 MM</p> <p>1972 - 155 MM</p> <p>1973 - 104 MM</p> <p>1974 - 100 MM</p> <p>1975 - 100 MM</p>	

Major programme field: *General transport, planning and co-ordination of transport*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Commodity flows as affecting transport and transportation of specific commodities, including comparative transportation costs. Co-ordination of different modes of transport for ensuring co-ordinated development and avoiding local shortages of over supply.	Promoting subregional and regional co-operation for providing an integrated infrastructure for the economic and social development of the region. Continuing co-operation in promoting the Trans-Asian Railway network and the Asian Highway; regional telecommunication network and a possible development of a regional seaway in relation to establishing regional shipping services, regional shipping pool and chartering. These latter in co-operation with the Task Force, in relation to the targets set for the Second Development Decade. Specific studies on commodity movements in co-operation with specialized agencies, particularly FAO.
		Continuing regular review of governmental policies of co-ordination of transport keeping in view the targets set for the Second Development Decade. Problems of land-locked countries.
2. Potential area for action:	Collection, analysis and dissemination of information covering all modes of transport, including pipelines, tourism, coastal and maritime shipping and inter-island communications, and facilitation of international traffic. Promoting training and research facilities, particularly dissemination of information in co-operation with appropriate sections of the Division.	Continuing provision of library and transport documentary film services; compilation and publication of the Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East. Co-operation with the Task Force. Institutionalization of regional studies on transport and communications through establishment of a regional transport study and research centre as part of the effort for attaining targets set for the Second Development Decade.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	As in 1. and 2. above.	As in 1. and 2. above.
	EP	
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 12 MM 1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 14 MM 1973 - 14 MM	

Major programme field: *Promotion of tourism*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Problems arising from lack of transportation facilities and access to touristic areas, problems arising from restriction on entry and exit of tourists and red-tape and cumbersome frontier formalities procedures. Shortages of resources for promoting tourism through publicity or otherwise and for development of touristic areas. Lack of trained personnel. Developing cultural tourism and national parks.	Promoting regional training facilities for personnel engaged in touristic activities; hotel and aligned services. Development of regional centre for advanced touristic studies and documentation centre. Promoting joint subregional or regional promotional activities through joint publicity package tours and other means. Continuing co-operation with

Country level

Regional level

			IUOTO and its subregional commissions, UNCTAD, United Nations Headquarters. Organizing seminars, study weeks and setting up a Task Force for providing regenerating technical assistance. As a major means of promoting invisible exports, tourism is directly geared to the activities connected with the Second Development Decade.
2. Potential area for action:	Provision of technical assistance for establishing or up-grading national training centres for tourist personnel and hotel and aligned services; cooperation with UNESCO and FAO in promoting cultural tourism and development of national parks respectively.		Preparation of a project for establishing a regional training centre for tourist personnel and hotel and aligned services after location has been decided. Preparation of an application for UNDP assistance and other connected work. Organizing a task force at interregional level for providing on-the-spot technical advisory services to interested countries. Arranging with the more advanced countries of the region to provide technical training for personnel from other countries. Preparations for expanding regional training centres for undertaking advanced touristic studies and documentation services.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970, 1971		1971, 1972, 1973
3. Type of action contemplated:	Technical advisory services, on-the-spot studies of specific problems.		Organizing advisory services and further studies with regard to methods for institutionalizing regional training facilities, advanced studies in touristic subjects and documentation services.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		<i>EP</i>	
		1970 - 8 MM	
		1971 - 8 MM	
		1972 - 12 MM	
		1973 - 12 MM	
		1974 - to be determined.	
		1975 - to be determined.	

Major programme field: *Facilitation of international traffic by all modes*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Inadequate and non-uniform national legislation hampering facilitation.		Absence of regional arrangements and agreements with respect to certain modes of transport requiring drafting of appropriate agreements and promoting regional agreements.
2. Potential area for action:	Collection, analysis and dissemination of information. Consultations at country level.		Preparation of appropriate regional agreements and conventions, establishment of prerequisites for early implementation of existing conventions and agreements relevant to conditions in the region.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.		Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	As in 2. above.		As in 2. above.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		<i>EP</i> <i>RA</i>	
		1970 - 3 12	
		1971 - 15 -	
		1972 - 15 -	
		1973 - 15 -	
		1974 - 15 -	

Major programme field: *Regional railway training and research*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Problems arising with regard to (i) track, motive power, signalling, operation and economic aspects. Operational research, utilization of new techniques including cargo handling. Up-grading of training facilities at national level.	Intraregional development of training facilities, co-operation with existing training and research centres.
2. Potential area for action:	National training centres and their up-grading with provision of equipment, teaching staff and other assistance, promoting national facilities with appropriate technical assistance.	Promotion of regional training and research facilities.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Consultations and on-the-spot studies and technical advisory services.	Organizing study tours, promoting inter-regional training facilities for research at designated centres.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<i>EP</i> 1970 - 8 MM 1971 - 8 MM 1972 - to be determined 1973 - to be determined 1974 - to be determined 1975 - to be determined	

Major programme field: *Transportation by unitized loads*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	With the advent of the container revolution there is growing interest at the country level in unitization of cargo handling by all means of transport. Many railways of the region have introduced containers for transportation of various commodities and the main areas where critical problems might arise are determination of the commodities; utilization of the right type of equipment including adoption of ISO standards; and provision of the right type of handling equipment. The problem would basically be one of technical advisory services with certain specific techno-economic studies.	With the progress made in the implementation of the Trans-Asian Railway network and the development of international transportation by rail, containers and containerized transportation will play an increasing role. The use of containers will become more crucial. Containers might be an adequate answer to break of gauge problems. With regard to inter-modal transportation, pivotal ports could serve as assembly points for retail distribution to other centres. The economies and the technical aspects of this system would require attention.
2. Potential area for action:	Mainly collection, analysis and dissemination of information after evaluation of data relative to transportation by unitized methods, specific problems being studied in order to suggest solutions. Assistance to Governments might include advice on programme for developing unitized methods of cargo handling, particularly use of containers, palletization, piggy-back, roll-on roll-off devices and other current techniques.	Technical assistance would basically be related to developing international transportation through the use of containers, overcoming specific break of gauge problems. Standardization of containers for international traffic, provision of specific training facilities with regard to handling techniques and use of modern equipment.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970-1972	1970-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	As under item 2. above	As under item 2. above
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 12 1971 - 12 1972 - 12 1973 - to be determined 1974 - " 1975 - "	

Major programme field: *Computers and introduction of cybernetics for railway operation and management*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>																					
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	The use of computers in some railway administrations of the region for payroll purposes and control of freight train movements.	Co-operation with the ECAFE regional institute for applied data processing.																					
2. Potential area for action:	In the light of the tremendous potentialities for computerization. Technical assistance to interested countries in introducing computerized techniques for immediate use or as a preliminary to introducing cybernetical techniques and training facilities.	Promoting and developing training facilities for computerized and cybernetical techniques.																					
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970, 1971	1972, 1973																					
3. Type of action contemplated:	Continuing studies and technical advisory services.	Continuing studies and technical advisory services.																					
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td style="text-align: center;"><i>EP</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1970</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>1971</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>1972</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: center;">to be determined</td></tr> <tr><td>1973</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: center;">"</td></tr> <tr><td>1974</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: center;">"</td></tr> <tr><td>1975</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: center;">"</td></tr> </table>		<i>EP</i>		1970	-	9	1971	-	9	1972	-	to be determined	1973	-	"	1974	-	"	1975	-	"	
	<i>EP</i>																						
1970	-	9																					
1971	-	9																					
1972	-	to be determined																					
1973	-	"																					
1974	-	"																					
1975	-	"																					

Major programme field: *Trends and developments in railway traction and in track construction and maintenance*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>With the increasing costs of track construction and maintenance and with the critical balancing points beyond which particular modes of traction might become more economical (electrification more economical beyond 11 million tons annually on single tracks) countries of the region might require techno-economic evaluation of current methods of track construction and maintenance utilized by them as well as the motive power used for traction purposes. In the context of the abundance of comparatively cheap labour in many countries of the region and the continuing dependence of many of them on imported fuel and the restricted capacity for indigenous manufacture, specific problems will have to be studied and evaluated for providing technical assistance. The steam locomotive is fast becoming a thing of the past but diesel versus straight electrification will have to be examined.</p> <p>The choice of different types of transmission (diesel, electric and diesel hydraulic) will have to be studied.</p>	<p>With the development of the Trans-Asian Railway network, problems of standardization of procedures and practices for track construction and maintenance as well as for locomotive management procedures will have to be studied and a basic uniformity will have to be evolved. Particular advantages of different types of motive power and the specific practices of different countries will have to be broadly analysed and a general consensus achieved.</p> <p>Certain labour problems may also have to be studied particularly with regard to train crews should it become necessary to permit the same crew to operate the equipment over the railways.</p>
2. Potential area for action:	Technical assistance to governments with regard to modernization of motive power of track construction and maintenance. Comparative studies of trends and developments of motive power and	Evaluation of current practices and procedures with regard to track construction and maintenance as well as those concerning motive power operation and management.

Country level

Regional level

modern track construction and maintenance, including the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on current techniques employed outside the region.

With the realization of the Trans-Asian Railway network and in order to achieve economies in operation, it might be desirable to give thought to caboose working.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

1970-1973

1970-1975

3. Type of action contemplated:

Technical advisory services to governments with regard to modernization of motive power and track construction and maintenance; utilization of mechanized methods having regard to availability of manpower.

Technical advisory services in the context of developing international traffic on the lines mentioned under 2 above.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970	-	12
1971	-	14
1972	-	to be determined
1973	-	"
1974	-	"
1975	-	"

Major programme field: *Trans-Asian Railway network*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Construction problems under difficult terrain, particularly in Afghanistan, Iran (desert and mountainous conditions); East Pakistan bridging of major rivers and difficult road-bed; resources required including technical skills and material. The sections Pakistan-Burma-Thailand require special construction skills and methods for fixing alignments.

Problems of basic standardization, break of gauge, technical financial and operational problems of international through traffic; possible alignments of proposed routes, further technoeconomic surveys in selected countries for determining commercial viability. Studies on existing and potential, national, subregional, regional and intraregional traffic on the network. Institutionalizing international and regional regime for organizing and promoting international traffic including accession to relevant existing international conventions; proposing new arrangements where necessary.

2. Potential area for action:

Afghanistan, Iran and Thailand.

Other surveys in selected countries. Technical studies as listed above. It is hoped that during the Second Development Decade, through running from the links with Europe and Africa upto the Burmese border may be possible; further work to be completed by 1980.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Continuing. Surveys and studies to commence 1970 and 1971.

1971-1975, -1980

3. Type of action contemplated:

Detailed location surveys for constructing new line:

- (i) Meshed-Herat
- (ii) Suphanburi-Tak-Maesot
- (iii) Phitsanuloke-Tak-Maesot

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970	-	31	MM
1971	-	36	MM
1972	-	36	MM
1973	-	36	MM
1974	-	36	MM
1975	-	to be determined.	

Major programme field: *I. International road goods and passenger transport*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Road transport problems arising from the increasing inter- and intra-regional trade, especially transport problems of land-locked countries.	As in country level.
2. Potential area for action:	Collection, analysis and evaluation of data required for identifying problems faced by the countries, undertaking studies of specific problems for suggesting short- and long-term measures for promoting development of inter- and intra-regional road transport.	Organizing regional meetings of officials concerned for reaching agreement on measures required for promoting inter- and intra-regional road transport.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970	1973
3. Type of action contemplated:	On-the-spot studies of specific problems, consultations at country level and meetings of officials on a zonal basis for agreement on short-term measures.	As in 2. above.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 12 MM 1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 6 MM 1973 - 6 MM 1974 - 8 MM 1975 - to be determined.	e.g. 1970 1971 - 1 1972 - 6 1973 - 7 1974 - 7 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *II. Highways and highway transport*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(i) Striking a balance between manual labour and road-building equipment in construction of highways. (ii) Exploring ways and means of maximum utilization of limited financial resources; (iii) Improving road transport in rural areas.	Same as Country level.
2. Potential area for action:	Identifying the problems under (i), (ii) and (iii) above.	- do -
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970	1970
3. Type of action contemplated:	(i) Providing a panel of experts on technical matters relating to road construction and utilization of road building equipment; promoting training programmes for highway engineers, operators, technicians and mechanical engineers; (ii) Exploring the possibilities of introducing a low-cost mechanized vehicle and improving draught equipment of animal-drawn vehicles for rural areas.	(i) As for Country level. -
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 10 MM 1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 12 MM 1973 - 10 MM 1974 - 10 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 3 MM 1971 - 10 MM 1972 - 10 MM 1973 - 12 MM 1974 - 12 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *III. Urban traffic and transport problems*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Transport and traffic problems arising from rapid urbanization and increase in numbers of motor vehicles.	-
2. Potential area for action:	Providing technical advisory services by team of experts and promoting training facilities in urban traffic engineering and transport planning with appropriate technical assistance.	As country level.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970	1970
3. Type of action contemplated:	As in 2. above.	Organizing an expert mission to render advisory services on urban traffic, transportation and highway safety problems and offer in-service guidance. Providing technical assistance for arranging regional research and traffic programmes on urban traffic engineering and transport planning.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 12 MM 1971 - 6 MM 1972-1975 to be determined.	1970 - 4 MM 1971 - 6 MM 1972-1975 to be determined.

Major programme field: *Improvement and development of water transport*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Improving the efficiency and modernization of inland waterway fleets; improvement and up-grading of dredging equipment; improving the design and modernization of tugs and barges and methods of towage; inland waterways and canals; conservancy; problems of hydraulic investigations including development of hydraulic laboratories at national level.	Promotion and improvement of water transport, including possibility of a regional co-ordinated approach. Co-operation with the Mekong Committee relating to navigation; establishment of pilot project for mechanization and modernization of country craft preferably using local materials. Setting up a central controlling and coordinating authority for dredging equipment. Overcoming of the backlog in dredging requirements would improve port operation and international trade; an important effort towards fulfilment of the Second Development Decade targets.
2. Potential area for action:	Provision of technical advisory services in connexion with the improvement of inland water transport; river and canal conservancy; improvement and modernization of dredging equipment; up-grading of national hydraulic laboratories; improvement in inland waterway fleets and methods of towage.	Assistance with the establishment of a demonstration pilot project in one or more countries, on a regional or sub-regional basis, for mechanization and modernization of inland waterway craft; establishment of a central authority under the auspices of ECAFE for regulation, control and administration of a pool of dredging equipment; establishment of hydraulic laboratories at regional or subregional levels.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970-1971	1972-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	Surveys, advisory services and studies, on-the-spot technical advice where necessary.	Surveys, advisory services and studies, on-the-spot technical advice where necessary.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 34 1971 - 34 1972 - 38 1973 - to be determined 1974 - " 1975 - "	

Major programme field: *Port development and operation*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>Follow-up action on recommendations of the Port Survey Team, Regional Port Seminar and other expert missions.</p> <p>Promotion of national training facilities in port operation and management in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies.</p> <p>Studies of selected ports for improving over-all efficiency and evaluating current trends in the handling of cargoes, including techno-economic, operational and administrative aspects.</p>	<p>Promotion of regional training facilities for port operation management; inter-port exchanges of personnel; improvement of shipping and handling of forest products in co-operation with FAO on a regional basis. Possibility of standardization of port and cargo handling equipment and of introducing unitized methods of cargo handling in intermodal traffic. Demonstration on a regional basis after evaluation of port information through regional port information advisory services; port development operation and management; convening of further seminars and export missions. Improvement of port efficiency and operation has a direct bearing on the turn-round of ships which in turn has a favourable effect on international trade and is linked with the efforts for attaining targets set for the Second Development Decade.</p>
2. Potential area for action:	As in 1. above.	As in 1. above.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970-1972	1970-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	As in 1. above.	As in 1. above.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 22 1971 - 22 1972 - to be determined 1973 - " 1974 - " 1975 - "	

Major programme field: *Development of shipping, national, subregional, and regional shipping services*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>Formulation of national policies and operational programmes for development of shipping services (ocean, coastal and feeder), using economic criteria and modern technology, programmes and techniques. Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services.</p>	<p>Formulating recommendations for regional and international policies and assisting Governments in their operational programmes for development of shipping fleets (ocean and feeder services), utilizing modern technology.</p> <p>Preparation of selected commodity flow data and charts by routes and geographical areas for establishing regional patterns.</p> <p>Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services.</p> <p>Preparation of economic analysis of optimum modal vessel and fleet compositions suitable for developing countries individually and in groups using technological developments in shipbuilding and cargo handling in minimizing initial and operating costs. Possible standardization of fleets' main technical features to establish guidelines for acquisition and financing of regional fleets.</p>
2. Potential area for action:	As in 1. above	As in 1. above.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970-1972	1970-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	Studies, surveys, on-the-spot technical advisory services, consultancy services and economic and technical evaluation.	Studies, surveys, on-the-spot technical advisory services, consultancy services and economic and technical evaluation.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 26. To be implemented jointly with the International Trade Division. 1971 - To be determined in consultation with the International Trade Division. 1972 - " 1973 - " 1974 - " 1975 - "	

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Major programme field: *Planning and development of water resources*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Shortage of qualified personnel for formulation of long-term plans; (b) Increasing farm production through better water management.	(a) Lack of regional training facilities.
2. Potential area for action:	(a) Practical training of personnel involved in planning; (b) Practical training of personnel involved in management.	(a) Assist in training personnel; (b) Provide advisory services.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970-1975	1970-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Formulate national master water plans within the context of national development plans; (b) Select and send personnel for training in water resources planning and water management.	(a) (i) Organization of roving seminar on water resources planning. 1970-1971 (ii) Organization of training course on the practical problems of water resources planning in collaboration with Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. 1972-1973 (b) (i) Organization of seminar for water resources and agricultural planners on development at farm level, and efficient farm management in collaboration with FAO. 1970-1971 (ii) Organization of roving seminar on management of water projects. 1974-1975 (iii) Organization of roving seminar on design of rock- and earth-fill dams. 1975-1977.

Country level

Regional level

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	About 12 water resources engineers from each country.	<p>(c) (i) Provide advisory service on formulation of national master water plans through regional adviser.</p> <p>1970 - (a)(i) 6 MM 1971 - (a)(i) 6 MM 1972 - (b)(i), (b)(ii) 9 MM 1975 - (b)(iii) 6 MM 1970-1975 (c)(i) - 72 MM (Regional Adviser)</p>
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Major programme field: *Water resources development of international rivers (Investigation and development of selected undeveloped international river basins in the region)*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of information on the potentialities of development of projects of common interest to riparian countries.	Lack of opportunities and machinery of bringing riparian countries together for the joint development of projects.
2. Potential area for action:	Collection and compilation of physical, economic and hydrologic data required for study of international rivers.	Organization of joint preliminary reconnaissance surveys and studies; Preparation of preliminary development plan; Reconnaissance and feasibility surveys of projects; Joint development of projects.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	From 1970 onwards	1970 onwards
3. Type of action contemplated:	<p>(a) Study of potential of international rivers in relation to country requirements in the context of national development plans;</p> <p>(b) (i) Collection and compilation of all physical, economic and hydrologic data required for study of basin;</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(ii) Installation of hydrologic stations.</p>	<p>(a) Preliminary reconnaissance surveys by the staff of Division and/or ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group jointly with riparian countries. 1970/1971</p> <p>(b) Preparation of preliminary basin plan. 1971/1972</p> <p>(c) Reconnaissance surveys and preparation of project reports. 1972-1974</p> <p>(d) Procurement of assistance for preparation of feasibility reports (UNDP or bilateral). 1974/1975</p> <p>(e) Preparation of detailed design for construction of projects. 1975 onwards</p>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	To be undertaken by member countries within their national resources.	<p>1971 - 6 MM (consultant) 1972 - 6 MM (consultant) 1973 - 6 MM (consultant) 1974 - 12 MM (consultant) 1975 - 12 MM (consultant)</p>

Major programme field: *Flood control methods (Mitigation of damage caused by typhoons and cyclones)*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>(a) Lack of experienced technical men.</p> <p>(b) Lack of funds to finance flood forecasting and warning systems.</p>	Lack of studies and proposals calling for joint action on regional level.
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	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2. Potential area for action:	Establishment of pilot flood and/or storm surge forecasting and warning systems in major river basins, improvement of protective and emergency measures.	Comprehensive investigation of typhoons and cyclones, and damage control, including analysis of damage, forecast, and warning systems, typhoon and cyclone protection measures, both planned and taken in advance, and emergency measures. Advisory services to governments on implementation of programme for improvement of existing networks of observation and communications, and for the establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems for minimizing typhoon damage.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1970-1975	1970-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Select candidates for training in flood or storm surge forecasting and warning. (b) Obtain and compile all physical and hydrologic data required for the detailed study, analysis and design of flood and/or storm surge flood forecasting and warning systems, and improvement of protective and emergency measures.	Assist the countries ravaged by typhoons and cyclones in obtaining technical and financial assistance for the implementation of measures required to reduce damage, such as the establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems in major river basins, or forecasting and warning systems for storm surges.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	To be undertaken by member countries within their national resources.	1970 - 25 MM 1971 - 40 MM 1972 - 40 MM 1973 - 40 MM 1974 - 40 MM 1975 - 40 MM

Major programme field: *Hydrologic studies*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Backlog in the processing and analysis of hydrologic data. (b) Inadequate comprehension of hydrologic phenomena extending beyond national boundaries. (c) Catching up with new developments both in field and analytical procedures in hydrology.	(a) Lack of regional training facilities for hydrologists. (b) Lack of regional charts covering hydrologic phenomena. (c) Lack of regional studies on hydrological problems.
2. Potential area for action:	Use computers, prepare regional charts on rainfall and take steps to keep hydrologists abreast with new developments.	(a) Provision of assistance in training hydrologists. (b) Preparation of regional charts on rainfall. (c) Identification of hydrologic problems of regional character.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971-1975	1971-1975
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Train hydrologists in the use of computers. (b) Co-operate with ECAFE and WMO on project concerning preparation of regional charts on rainfall. (c) Participate in training courses for hydrologists organized by ECAFE, WMO and UNESCO.	(a) Provide assistance in training hydrologists in the use of computers and organize training courses in hydrology from time to time. (b) Co-operate with WMO in the preparation of regional charts on rainfall. (c) Undertake studies on hydrologic problems of regional character.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	Hydrologists in supervisory positions in the member countries.	1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 24 MM 1973 - 24 MM 1974 - 24 MM 1975 - 24 MM

STATISTICS DIVISION

Major programme field: Statistical compilation and analysis

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:		Improving the coverage of series shown in the Statistical Yearbook and the Quarterly Bulletin. For this, the co-operation of the countries of the region and the United Nations specialized agencies is needed.
2. Potential area for action:	Collection of information from countries on the new series and dissemination through the Statistical Yearbook and the Quarterly Bulletin.	A new publication relating to economic indicators.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971 and onwards.	
3. Type of action contemplated:	As for 2. above.	
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1970 - 6 MM 1971 - 6 MM 1972 - 6 MM 1973 - 6 MM 1974 - 6 MM 1975 - 6 MM

Major programme field: *Censuses and sample surveys*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:		Analysis and evaluative studies of the data collected in the population and housing censuses of countries.
2. Potential area for action:		Arrange workshops and seminars for the studies.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:		1974
3. Type of action contemplated:		When tabulation of results of census is available, a seminar or workshop should be arranged and evaluative studies made of the results.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1970 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 6 MM 1974 - 24 MM

Major programme field: *Statistical training*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Training of personnel at primary and middle levels.	-

Country level

Regional level

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 2. Potential area for action: | | Organize subregional training centre for groups of countries with similar problems. |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | | Four subregional training centres are envisaged, the starting dates of which are 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | | 4 subregional training courses lasting for about 6 months each to be organized in the 4 centres. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | | 1971 - 24 MM)
1972 - 24 MM) plus local
1973 - 24 MM) supporting
1974 - 24 MM) staff |

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Major programme field: *Social survey and review of social development trends*

The long-term planning of the secretariat's activities in the broad field of social development will be guided by the rapidly changing social trends, problems and needs of the region from time to time, and by the new information gathered from global and regional research and studies. These needs cannot be foreseen very far ahead. The Working Party on Social Development for the ECAFE Region, as constituted under Commission resolution 99 (XXV), will review such problems and needs every two years commencing 1970 and recommend to the Commission the short- and long-term policies, programmes and priorities for the secretariat. During 1970, it will also review a draft long-term plan for social development prepared by the secretariat.

Country level

Regional level

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|---|--|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | See regional programme. | Need for clarification of interrelationships between (i) social and economic factors in planning and development and (ii) individual sectors of planned social development, and for elaboration of appropriate practical policy measures. |
| 2. Potential area for action: | Collection of data, dissemination of information. | Preparation of surveys and studies dealing with questions under (i) and (ii) above. |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | Continuing. | Continuing. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | As in 2. above. | As in 2. above. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | 1970 - 33 MM (requested)
1971 - 33 MM "
1972 - 58 MM "
1973 - 70 MM (estimated)
1974 - 70 MM "
1975 - 96 MM " | |

Major programme field: *Social development and planning*

Country level

Regional level

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|--|---|--|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | Need for direct assistance to Governments in strengthening: (i) social aspects of national and regional development plans; (ii) administrative machinery for such planning; and (iii) facilities for training of social development planning personnel. | Need for preparation of manuals, guidelines, bibliographies, training materials, etc., for dissemination to national planning authorities and for use in missions under "Country level". |
| 2. Potential area for action: | Assistance to Governments as in 1. above. | Preparation of materials as in 1. above. |

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	As in 1. above, including the utilization of regional advisers.	As in 1. above, including utilization of regional advisers.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 51 MM (requested) 1971 - 51 MM " 1972 - 74 MM " 1973 - 74 MM (estimated) 1974 - 74 MM " 1975 - 74 MM "	

Major programme field: *Social welfare policy development and administration*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Promotion and strengthening of: (i) the developmental functions of social welfare in over-all national development; (ii) social welfare's contribution to the promotion of social change for development; (iii) human resource development including planning for social welfare manpower policies and development.	Lack of effective regional co-operation in social welfare; non-existence of regional facilities for the training of senior and key social welfare personnel; and need for the determination of regional standards of social welfare, social legislation, social policy, and evaluation procedures.
2. Potential area for action:	Clarification of the broader questions of national (regional) social welfare policy, planning, legislation, standards and manpower development; promoting popular participation in development; strengthening professional social welfare education and in-service training programmes with adequate developmental orientation.	Regional co-operation in social welfare and development; training of higher level and key social welfare personnel at the regional level; development of regional standards, principles and legislation as recommended by the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing activity.	Continuing activity.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Direct advisory services in formulating national social welfare policies and manpower planning for social development; up-grading professional social welfare education and in-service training programmes for ensuring skilled manpower resources; developing UNICEF-assisted projects geared to meeting the developmental needs of children, families and youth; promoting national workshops and meetings on selected aspects of social welfare planning, development, manpower, education, etc.	Initiating regional co-operation in social welfare including (i) exchange of information; (ii) promotion of a higher-level regional social welfare training and research institution; (iii) regional studies and research on social welfare trends; (iv) community participation in social welfare programmes; (v) determination of social welfare standards, principles, legislations, policies, evaluations, etc. A regional seminar on social welfare planning and administration; a conference of Ministers of Social Welfare and regional working groups on social welfare principles, standards, legislations and policies.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 15 MM 1971 - 21 MM 1972 - 24 MM 1973 - 23 MM 1974 - 23 MM 1975 - to be determined.	1970 - 15 MM 1971 - 32 MM 1972 - 27 MM 1973 - 18 MM 1974 - 18 MM 1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Regional and community development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	The facilitation of planning and implementing national and regional development programmes through the active participation of the people and the	Undertaking of studies and advisory missions to assist Governments in reviewing and assessing their national and regional community development

Country level

utilizing of newly developing trends and techniques of community development, so as to ensure equitable distribution of developmental benefits and higher and more satisfactory levels of living.

2. Potential area for action:

Assist Governments in: (i) the adoption of suitable community development programmes, techniques and approaches; (ii) organizing training courses; and (iii) developing their human and community resources, in furtherance of national development. This includes the promotion of integrated, self-help, developmental activities at grass-root (village) levels; acquiring new development-oriented attitudes and skills; fostering of local leadership and local institutions; stimulating social and attitudinal changes and reforms; and the application of proven community development techniques to such national and regional development programmes as require popular participation.

Special attention will be given to: (i) the development of lesser-developed populations like hill-tribes and groups like youth and women; (ii) improving lay-leaders, auxiliary and professional training for community development; (iii) stimulating action-research in rural, regional and community development.

Regional level

programmes and activities and utilizing improved techniques and methodologies for more effective implementation.

Following up activity envisaged at country levels:

- (i) Up-grading training for community development at professional, national and local levels conforming to the changing needs and problems of the region and experiences from outside the region; this would involve government departments, universities and other institutions of learning as well as non-governmental voluntary agencies and local leaders. Basic and action research will be undertaken and encouraged at regional and national levels leading to the formation of national training and research institutions in community development, with possible special fund assistance.
- (ii) Community development programmes will be extended to lesser-developed sub-national, indigenous special groups like (hill) tribes.
- (iii) Existing national programmes will continue to be evaluated and improved, on request.
- (iv) Intensified exchange of information in the newly developing trends of community development will be carried out. Effective 1970/71 and gradually expanding, a separate exchange of information cell will be needed to collate and disseminate community development information.
- (v) For the same purpose, every alternate year a combined study tour and training course of community development planners in the developing countries of Asia may be carried out specially for making on-the-spot study of new developments and trends.
- (vi) Determining the specific role and programmes for women and youth in national development with the use of community development techniques and institutions.
- (vii) The regional development concept of inter-disciplinary, integrated, sub-national, territorial development will be sponsored, particularly as special fund pilot projects.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

This is a continuing programme.

Continuing project.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
3. Type of action contemplated	As in 2. above.	This is a continuing process which must conform to the changes in techniques in operating individual national programmes. ECAFE's job will be to guide governments and to encourage them to adapt suitable improvements. Such changes cannot be forecast beyond a year or two but will be constantly reviewed during the Second Development Decade; the current emphasis is on the role of youth in national development.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1970 - 9 MM 1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 18 MM 1973 - 18 MM 1974 - to be determined. 1975 - in terms of new developments then taking place.	1970 - 18 MM 1971 - 26 MM 1972 - 30 MM 1973 - 30 MM 1974 - to be determined. 1975 - in terms of new developments then taking place.

Major programme field: *Mobilization of youth in national development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Vigorous initiative with respect to development of youth, (particularly imperative in Asian countries where the young constitute 65 per cent of the population), unemployment and under-employment which is extensive and concentrated in the younger age groups; the dissatisfaction of youth with existing political social order and its total disassociation from the national development process; rapid movement of young people from rural to urban areas; growing numbers of unskilled, uneducated and out-of-school youth; and the "deculturization" of the young people in cities.	Lack of understanding of the total situation of youth and lack of any coherent policies for youth development and involvement in the socio-political-economic or cultural order in Asia; lack of co-ordination between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned with youth development in providing integrative assistance to Governments for solving youth problems and in planning and developing specific programmes for the development of youth.
2. Potential area for action:	Analytical studies on youth situation and activities at national levels; defining and formulating over-all policies for youth development and their participation in national development; developing and strengthening youth programmes, including programmes for training youth workers and leaders; constructive out-of-school youth and students' activities; preventive programmes connected with problems of juvenile delinquency and drug addiction; formation and strengthening of constructive youth institutions and participation of youth in national development planning.	Collection and dissemination of information on the youth situation and developments in Asia, through publications, studies, seminars and study tours, assessment of youth policies and plans through inter-sectoral group visits; improvement of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level in youth matters of common concern; closer co-operation with NGO's and youth organizations active in youth programmes in the region; training for youth leadership at the regional level.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	As soon as the requested staff resources are available.	-- same as for country level --
3. Type of action contemplated:	Direct advisory services to Governments through a regional adviser on youth policy and development; promotion of national meetings or workshops on appropriate aspects of youth development; developing youth programmes particularly for unemployed and out-of-school youth in co-operation with UNICEF and the United Nations specialized agencies, developing and strengthening youth leadership training schemes and the training of youth	Regular inter-agency consultations on youth for determining a joint regional policy for youth development; creating an inter-agency team of youth experts to assist countries on request, in assessing and planning national policies and programmes; preparation of special studies on important problems of youth development; creation of regional machinery for the collection and dissemination of information (perhaps in co-operation with the WAY Interna-

Country level

workers, making Governments more aware of involving youth in the national development planning process.

Regional level

tional Youth Centres); preparation of monographs on youth development activities in selected Asian countries. Conferences and seminars on selected aspects of youth development, commencing with the Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (1970); organizing subregional youth leadership institutes in co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and UNICEF; and promoting the establishment of a regional youth leadership training centre for the ECAFE region; organizing a youth volunteer corps of service for assisting requesting Governments in implementing their national plans for youth development.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1970	-	30	MM
1971	-	36	MM
1972	-	44	MM
1973	-	48	MM
1974	-	48	MM
1975	-	to be determined.	

POPULATION DIVISION

Major programme field: *Population policies and programmes*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes

Provision of adequate advisory services, regional meetings and training courses.

2. Potential area for action:

- (i) Comparative studies on the interrelationships between population growth and socio-economic changes;
- (ii) For countries implementing national population policies, the evaluation of existing programmes.

- (i) Comparative studies on interrelationships between population growth and socio-economic changes;
- (ii) Technical meetings and roving seminars on the various aspects of family planning programmes, particularly evaluation and communication aspects.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Continuing

Continuing.

3. Type of action contemplated:

- (i) National case studies on the interrelationships between population growth and socio-economic changes;
- (ii) Training of personnel in the various aspects of family planning programmes.

- (i) See action contemplated for related programme: Population aspects of social and economic development;
- (ii) Meetings and seminars, including the following projects already programmed:
 - (a) Working groups on training of personnel for family planning programmes, comparative fertility studies, and the socio-economic returns of family planning;
 - (b) Training courses on the use of computers for fertility studies and in fertility and family planning analyses;
 - (c) Roving seminars on the evaluation of family planning programmes, training techniques

Country level

Regional level

in family planning and communication techniques in family planning;

(d) The second Asian Population Conference.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

To be determined.

1970 - 62 MM
1971 - 82 MM
1972 - 70 MM
1973 - 80 MM
1974 - 80 MM
1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Population aspects of social and economic development*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Analyses of population censuses and their utilization.

Provision of adequate advisory services and training.

2. Potential area for action:

Training of personnel in the evaluation and analysis of census and other population data. Preparation of a monograph series based on census results.

Workshops and roving seminars on various aspects of population analysis and on the interrelationships between population trends and socio-economic development. Assistance to countries in planning a programme of evaluation and analysis (including tabulation and compilation of relevant data) and in outlining a monograph series where appropriate.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Continuing.

Continuing.

3. Type of action contemplated:

See 2 above. The training can be conducted formally or by in-service training courses, possibly with the assistance of the ECAFE secretariat.

See above. The following projects are already programmed:

(i) Secretariat comparative studies on interrelationships between population growth and socio-economic changes;

(ii) Seminars on population aspects of (a) manpower and employment, (b) social development, and (c) urbanization and industrialization;

(iii) Seminar on the computerization of population projections;

(iv) The second Asian Population Conference. Assistance to countries can also be provided through the advisory services of regional demographic advisers and staff personnel.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

To be determined.

1970 - 77 MM
1971 - 155 MM
1972 - 92 MM
1973 - 80 MM
1974 - 80 MM
1975 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	With the development of new technology in agriculture, it is possible that by 1975 the import demand for rice may decrease. On the other hand, the demand for some other cereals such as feed-stuff or other agricultural products may increase.	Possibility of emergence of surpluses in rice and over-all deficit in feed-grains and some other products like oilseeds.
2. Potential area for action:	Assistance to countries in improving their plan formulation so as to ensure maintenance or improvement of exports of agricultural products.	Promotion of measures for medium-term arrangements for intraregional trade in major agricultural commodities and harmonization of plans.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1969-1974	1969-1974
3. Type of action contemplated:	Preparation of country studies in stabilization of trade in rice and other major commodities and orientation of plans.	(a) Identification of over-all supply/demand situation by 1975 in respect of rice, feedgrains and some other important agricultural commodities. (b) Convening of expert group for realistic assessment of supply/demand outlook and indication of action needed for promotion of intra-regional trade and harmonization of plans.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1970 - 36 MM 1971 - 52.5 MM 1972 - 47 MM 1973 - 45 MM 1974 - 45 MM

Note: These requirements include work on country and regional studies.

Major programme field: *Agricultural financing and credit*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	With the adoption of new agricultural technology, demand for agricultural credit by farmers is likely to increase significantly requiring major development and strengthening of institutions for credit at primary level.	Identifying of common problems in this field.
2. Potential area for action:	Advisory assistance.	Convening of technical meeting to identify common problems for development and improvement of credit institutions.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1973-1974	1973-1974
3. Type of action contemplated:	Undertaking of country studies in depth in 1973 and 1974 to identify problems facing institutions for agricultural financing and credit.	(a) Preparation of paper in 1974 to identify common problems at the regional level for improving and strengthening of credit institutions. (b) Convening of technical meeting at regional level to identify common problems and indicate directions along which solutions might be worked out.

Country level

Regional level

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

(c) Mission to countries in 1975 to follow up on recommendation of technical meeting.

1973 - 9 MM*
1974 - 9 MM*

* For preparatory work only, resources for convening meeting and missions to countries in 1975 might be sought through FAO/EPTA Fund.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNIT

Major programme field: *Programming of technical co-operation*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

In the critical years of the 1950s and early 1960s (reconstruction, independence) technical assistance was filling a vacuum so that almost any programme was beneficial. In the 1970s the central goal is accelerated development and it becomes essential that no resources, external or internal, are wasted on low-priority projects. The need is, therefore, apparent to achieve close co-ordination of all external aid (multi-lateral and bilateral) with national plan priorities.

2. Potential area for action:

The United Nations has a recognized and unique role to play in giving assistance for programming in relation to planning. Inter-disciplinary teams were envisaged by the Commission when it considered the report of the Seminar on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance. In December 1969 the General Assembly approved a resolution requesting continuing advisory services to be made available in the field of development planning. The United Nations is now planning to set up decentralized teams at the regional and subregional level working through the regional commissions. Their purpose will be to work out with Governments master plans for technical co-operation which would be used to guide foreign aid offers along national priorities and development schedules.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Activities can start as early as 1970 based on an agreement with UNDP and the countries concerned.

3. Type of action contemplated:

To assemble, in consultation with regional offices of the specialized agencies, and when required, of Headquarters, inter-disciplinary programming teams to work out jointly with government authorities, a programme for technical co-operation in relation to planning.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

3 to 5 posts, including 2 or more regional advisers who may be available full-time for preparation of basic documentation.

Major programme field: *Public administration and national development*

During the Second Development Decade, the role of public administration emerges not merely as that of a separate discipline with a distinct sphere of action, but also as an essential element in the inter-disciplinary approach required by almost all developmental functions and therefore as one of the key factors of development. Development of this new dimension in public administration as an inter-disciplinary activity, cutting across the programmatic areas, would be achieved to a large measure through the projected programme of work envisaged for the Regional Centre for Development Administration. Bearing this in mind, the following are identified as critical anticipated issues at the country level and the concomitant steps to be taken at the regional level by the proposed Regional Centre in particular and the Public Administration Unit in general.

*Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

1. *Administrative Reform: adaptation of public administration systems to development requirements*

Efforts would have to be increasingly made to adopt synoptic and incremental measures of administrative reform and improvement at the structural, organizational, programmatic levels, including programmes and projects in the administration of individual sectors. More meaningful steps would be needed to link administrative reform with development planning; the fundamental importance of administrative aspects of planning would need greater stress; development plans should include not only plans for economic and social factors but also increasingly administrative plans for effective implementation. It would also be necessary to examine whether the administrative system is adequate to achieve the targets set and to incorporate in the plans detailed proposals for strengthening the administrative instrumentalities at all levels of plan implementation.

2. *Civil Service Reorganization and Institution Building*

Sustained efforts would have to be made in a large number of countries to improve their administrative institutions and reorganize their civil service systems. The entire role of the civil service would require re-thinking in the light of the total manpower needs of the government, public corporation, local authority, education and private sectors, as well as some of the substantive issues of personnel management in the modern context.

3. *Improvement of the administration of major development functions*

Greater attention would have to be paid to improving the administration of programmatic sectors of development and co-ordinating them in each sector. Attention would need to be given to rationalizing the organization

Besides providing technical assistance, it will be necessary to critically diagnose the factors conducive for 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. Such work will be undertaken by the Regional Centre for Development Administration with particular emphasis on developing case studies on successful implementation of administrative reform measures.

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 need to be given to the development of middle-level and senior administrators; design, content and methodology of training, etc. Other critical needs in this area are the development of suitable training and case material to support the training programmes in the region on a realistic basis and the undertaking of an inventory of training facilities for dissemination to the countries.

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.

Country level

for programme administration and developing the managerial skills of professional and technical personnel at various levels for special developmental functions.

4. Industrial administration

The advance of industrial development policies in the countries calls for adjustments, or even full-scale innovations, in the legal and administrative field. Administrative problems associated with industrialization programmes will be: strengthening and adaptation of the ministries/departments, co-ordination with planning departments, adoption of legislative measures and regulations, and establishment of new procedures governing relations between the government and economic and professional groups.

5. Urban and Regional administration

The administrative component is crucial to the success of regional (sub-national) development programmes. Problems relating to the structuring of special organizations for regional development, relating them to other public bodies which function in the region and designing of structure of regional administration on a nation-wide basis will demand attention. New problems concerning central agencies and institutions for the improvement of local government, including issues of central services to local authorities, local government systems, local government training and specialized credit institutions for local authorities will come up. Related to these would be administrative aspects of rapid urban growth, administrative problems of housing, etc.

6. Administration of science and technology

Another major issue which would require serious attention is the capability to apply science and technology to development. This would involve a number of administrative problems: improvement of science education; the organization of scientific and technical research; the development and implementation of science policies; establishment of governmental structures for science policy; increasing the productivity of research institutions through improvement in research organization and administration; and training of administrators responsible for scientific institutions.

7. Other areas

- (i) Administration of programmes relating to population and family planning;
- (ii) Distinctive administrative problems of countries in the Pacific region;

Regional level

The projected programme of work for the Regional Centre gives high priority to this subject. The Centre would, on the basis of common experiences in the region, attempt to bring out practical studies on some of the issues identified; arrange exchange of information and offer suitable programmes of development of industrial administrators.

In collaboration with some of the substantive divisions, attempts would be made to develop meaningful studies and arrange mutual exchange of ideas and techniques relevant to specific areas.

Attention would be given, in co-operation with UNESCO, to organizing special task forces to study in depth some of the problems which the countries experience in common.

It would be necessary to undertake in-depth studies in specific areas, and develop suitable guides for action based on regional experience and exchange of ideas. Most of the items identified here form part of the projected work programme of the Regional Centre.

Country level

Regional level

- (iii) Administrative aspects of regional and subregional economic co-operation and integration;
- (iv) Management aspects of public administration, including supply management and inventory control; performance budgeting; management accounting; management of public enterprises.

2. Potential area for action:

- (a) On the spot collection of information and consultation with individual countries.
- (b) Extension of advisory services.
- (c) Research and development of national and cross-national case studies.
- (d) Dissemination of information.
- (e) Activities such as group missions and field seminars.
- (f) Creation and expansion, if possible, of relevant study and training programmes.

Exchange of regional experiences so as to evolve cross-national guides for action through practical studies.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

The work has already started and is continuing, but is to be greatly intensified.

The work is continuing, although on a limited scale at present.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Similar to those identified in No. 2.

Through the early establishment of the Regional Centre for Development Administration the projected areas of action would be reinforced and supplemented in association with the public Administration Unit.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

- 1970 - 52 MM (including 4 MM of C requested)
- 1971 - 75 MM (including 12 P; 12 X-B; 3C requested)
- 1972 - 111 MM (including 24 P; 36 X-B; 3C requested)
- 1973 - to be determined.
- 1974
- 1975

Note: The requested additions are relative to the present 48 MM = 12P + 24 RA + 12 X-B (12 RA in process of recruitment).

Annex I

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS UNDER RULE 23 OF
THE COMMISSION'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

A.

MOBILIZATION OF YOUTH FOR NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

Legislative authority

The need for vigorous initiative with respect to the development of youth is particularly imperative in Asian countries, where people under twenty-five years of age commonly constitute at least 65 per cent of the total population and where unemployment and underemployment are not only very extensive but also highly concentrated in the younger age groups. The high priority and urgency now attached to all forms of action in the field of youth are borne out by:

General Assembly resolutions 2447 (XXIII) on education of youth in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms and 2497 (XXIV) on participation of youth in national development;

Economic and Social Council resolutions 1353 (XLV) on youth participation in international co-operation and 1354 (XLV) on programmes of international action relating to youth; and 1407 (XLVI) on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development;

Commission resolutions 88 (XXIII) and 99 (XXV).

Programme of work

Details of the programme of work involved are contained in project No. IB6: 6-0.7 in part I of the programme of work and priorities 1970/71.

Cost

(a) *Staff requirements*

As of 1969, no special staff have been authorized for this project nor does the over-all staff position of the Division permit servicing it to any significant extent. New and specialized staff must be recruited to meet this additional challenge in a most crucial area of social development. For 1971, one professional staff member at P-4 level, and one regional adviser are requested, together with three man-month consultant services and one GS-6 clerical assistant. By 1972, the work will have definitely increased and, including the annual seminars on youth, will justify one additional P-3 post, and a full-time GS-6 post.

(b) *Technical assistance*

A regional OTC project entitled "Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development" costing \$15,000 was approved for 1970 and it is hereby proposed that such seminars be held every alternate year.

(c) *Travel*

In the absence of specialized staff, it is too early to estimate the travel requirements, but carrying out

the programme of work will certainly necessitate wide travel by staff members who must meet government officials in order to be informed of their plans and provide assistance, solicit their co-operation in regional projects and studies, etc. A lump sum travel authorization of \$2,500 is requested for 1971 and \$3,000 for 1972.

<i>Summary of financial implications</i>	1971	1972
Staff	\$ 75,300	104,124
Travel	\$ 2,500	3,000
Technical assistance	\$ 15,000	15,000

B.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Travel of staff on official business:

(a) Travel of staff to visit the area for consultations with the local government: a maximum of 3 trips by 3 staff members (\$687 per person) Bangkok/Port Moresby/Bangkok	\$ 2,061	
(a) Daily subsistence for 3 persons for 5 days	\$ 270	
(c) Terminal expenses in connexion with official travel	\$ 36	
(d) Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 30	\$ 2,397

General and other expenses

Expenses connected with stationery and reproduction, cables, postage, diplomatic pouches, etc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
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Total		<u>\$ 3,897</u>
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The admission of the Territory would also require expenditure on the present conference facilities, which, during recent years, have become over-burdened owing to the admission of additional countries to the membership of the Commission. Were Papua and New Guinea also to be admitted, the accommodation for representatives attending meetings in the secretariat would require, altogether, additional expenditure of the order of \$15,000.

Additional financial implications for technical assistance would also be involved. It is estimated that US\$20,000 would be required. This amount would have to come from OTC and other technical assistance sources in order to maintain the present level of assistance to other countries.

C.

ASEAN STUDY

Source of finance

The project will be carried out by a research team located at Bangkok which will consist of professional staff members whose services will be loaned by Centre for Development, Planning, Projections and Policies, ECAFE, UNCTAD and other United Nations agencies acting as the sponsoring agencies for the project. ECAFE will contribute two professional staff members for a period of two years. In addition the team will hire consultants for specialized studies.

The total cost of consultants' services, clerical services and other items of expenditure was earlier estimated at \$130,200 for 1970 and \$52,300 for 1971, of which ECAFE's share was \$9,500 each year. This is the amount of resources available at the present moment.

However, the ASEAN Study Advisory Committee has recommended an increase in the scope of the study, covering a much wider field in the area of trade, commerce, industry and related areas. This will involve higher costs. Fortunately UNCTAD and other co-sponsoring United Nations agencies are willing to provide a number of research staff and this will cover the major part of the increased cost. The Government of Belgium has kindly offered to make a donation for the project. Similar donations are likely to be made by other governments and non-governmental organizations.

ECAFE contribution

In addition to the two staff members for the research team to be contributed for twenty-four man-months, the resources to be contributed by ECAFE will be as follows:

	1970	1971
Travel	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Two secretaries	6,000	6,000
Office space rental	6,000	6,000
Stationery and equipment	3,000	3,000
Contingencies	1,000	1,000
	<u>\$ 21,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,000</u>

D.

THE RESOLUTION ON RICE

The implementation of the resolution will require a certain amount of organizational work, research work and the holding of one or two meetings each year. The organizational and research work can be carried out by one senior qualified research worker, with support from the secretariat's Research and Planning Division and a very limited degree of consultancy assistance. There will be a need also for secretarial and computational assistance, but this can be carried out by a single higher grade secretary.

The estimated annual costs for these two posts and the meetings are as follows:

P-4/5 level research officer	\$ 20,200 (estimated)
GS-7/8 level secretary	\$ 3,500 (estimated)
Consultancy services	\$ 5,000
Meetings (consultations)	\$ 20,000*
Supplies and equipment	\$ 2,000
Travel	\$ 3,000
Contingencies	\$ 1,000
	<u>\$ 54,700</u>

E.

TRADE LIBERALIZATION AND PAYMENTS ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ECAFE REGION

In 1970, work on this large and complex project is to be concentrated mainly on studies. Following expert guidance, the secretariat is now actively preparing alternative schemes of trade liberalization linked with regional payments arrangements as envisaged by the Committee on Trade. High level consultations in interested countries of the region between an expert mission and government and central bank officials will take place in July/September 1970 to devise the schemes, which will subsequently be officially submitted to Governments and considered at the Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials late in 1970 or early in 1971. This will be followed by the fourth session of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation when it is hoped that policy decisions will be taken regarding the project. Thereafter a series of extensive negotiations among Governments will take place, which will lead gradually to legal commitments of an enduring nature. It is therefore envisaged that, from 1971 onwards, the secretariat will be required to organize, and assist in, bilateral and multilateral negotiations among Governments. At the same time, the secretariat is also to work out multinational agreements on trade liberalization together with related rules and procedures, and auxiliary agreements covering other aspects of trade expansion. One of the objectives of the project is to encourage subregional groupings that are outward-looking, and to establish links with those already in existence. To carry out that task, the secretariat will, from 1971, require three professional posts as follows:

P-5	12 man-months	\$ 20,200 (estimated)
P-2	24 man-months	\$ 21,240 (estimated)

These professional staff will need to be supported by twenty-four man-months of general service staff.

Trade promotion

The ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, since its establishment in 1968, has had no full-time staff. The Committee on Trade, at its thirteenth session, strongly urged that the Centre's staff be immediately strengthened to enable it to implement the extensive mandate given by the Commission. The Committee agreed that the question of securing additional resources for the Centre should be considered "as a matter of utmost urgency". Work at the Centre has been and will be conducted in

* Finance to be sought from OTC. If OTC funds are not available, participating Governments will have to bear the expenses of their participation in the meeting.

close co-operation with that of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. It includes carrying out market surveys on products of export interest to the region; organizing multinational trade promotion efforts and export promotion programmes covering specific products; assisting member countries in organizing and improving trade promotion services; promoting international trade fairs and exhibitions; disseminating market information; and organizing courses and seminars in export promotion techniques on a regional basis.

Taking into account the limited assistance expected through the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and other sources, in 1971 the Centre will still require the services of at least two additional professional staff members:

P-4 24 man-months \$ 32,400 (estimated)

These professional staff will need to be supported by twelve man-months of general service staff.

Annex II

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STREAMLINING THE WORKING METHODS OF THE COMMISSION BY THE AD HOC GROUP FORMED SUBSEQUENT TO THE DECISION OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS ON 18 APRIL 1970

1. At the meeting of the Heads of Delegations on 18 April, it was decided that any suggestions for reducing the duration of the annual session to ten calendar days be given to the Executive Secretary during this session. The suggestions should relate to the following matters:
 - (a) Reduction of the annual session to ten calendar days;
 - (b) Streamlining of agenda and documentation; and
 - (c) Convenient time for ministers to be present at the annual session.
2. An *ad hoc* group held consultations on 20, 22 and 23 April 1970. The following were present: AUSTRALIA: Mr. P. Knight, Mr. K.J. Horton Stephens; BURMA: U Thet Tun; INDIA: Mr. M.S. Aiyar; INDONESIA: Mr. S. Gondopriyono; JAPAN: Mr. H. Kobayashi, Mr. M. Hanabusa; NETHERLANDS: Mr. L.H.J.B. van Gorkom; PAKISTAN: Mr. S.M. Huda; PHILIPPINES: Mr. B. Catane, Mr. J. Ma, Zarate, Mr. R.P. de Guzman; REPUBLIC OF KOREA: H.E. Dr. P.W. Han, Mr. C.Y. Lee; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Mr. M. Crawford, Mr. W.J. Tonesk; UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS: Mr. R. Paw-U; ECAFE Secretariat: Mr. C. Suriyakumaran and Mr. H. Jhabvala. The representative of the Philippines was elected Chairman. (Not all the persons mentioned were able to attend all the consultations).
3. The group reviewed the present procedures of ECAFE with respect to the above three subjects. It took into consideration existing practices of other international bodies and was informed of the practices of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies.
4. The group also considered the objectives of ECAFE sessions and examined how best to give effect to the wishes of the heads of delegations on the above points.
5. The group decided to recommend that the twenty-seventh session of ECAFE at Manila in 1971 should be for a duration of ten calendar days.
6. Taking into account the existing traditions of ECAFE and the nature of the preparations through committees before Commission sessions, the group considered that the first few days should be reserved for policy statements by ministers in plenary meetings and those of heads of delegations.
7. A larger number of specific issues of importance for decision could be dealt with than hitherto in closed meetings of heads of delegations.
8. To enable the ministers to make their statements more policy oriented, the secretariat should, in consultation with the permanent representatives in Bangkok, prepare a check-list of main policy issues for consideration.
9. The present item 4 of the Commission agenda should be entitled "Economic and social situation in the ECAFE region: issues and policies". The annotated agenda should indicate that the debate on the item would include activities and policies of the Commission in general.
10. With regard to the streamlining of the agenda, the group decided to recommend that certain items of the agenda be amalgamated, while certain other agenda items, where no significant change or development had occurred in a particular year could be considered, say, once every two years.
11. The annotated agenda should be updated after the meeting of the last Committee and circulated to Governments as far ahead as possible before the Commission starts. On each specific substantive item, the secretariat should prepare analytical supplements indicating the decisions of the committees and their affiliated bodies as well as the action required to be taken by the Commission.
12. Since the main committees are in fact committees of the whole of the Commission, the group suggested that statements by the delegations, while noting committee reports, should concentrate on issues arising therefrom on which action by the Commission is required, as well as those arising from policy directives of the ministers. The length of the statements on these items could have important bearing in the successful holding of the session within ten days.
13. The group strongly recommended that statements by representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations be restricted in length.
14. The group considered that some effort should be made by the secretariat and the government of the host country to reduce the time taken up in the formal opening ceremony, for example, at the flag raising ceremony, after the raising of host country's flag, the flags of other member countries could be raised simultaneously with the United Nations flag. Also, votes of thanks should be restricted to two in number -- one on behalf of the regional countries and the other on behalf of non-regional members.

15. The group suggested that a similar *ad hoc* group should be established during the Manila Commission session in order to consider the procedures of the session and to make recommendations for further improvements in the working methods of the Commission.

16. For the consideration of the Executive Secretary, a tentative time-table for the Manila Commission session on a ten-calendar-day basis is annexed to this report. The group considered that, with these changes in ECAFE's working methods, an effective session could be held within a ten-calendar-day period.

TENTATIVE TIME-TABLE
FOR THE NEXT COMMISSION SESSION AT MANILA ON A TEN-CALENDAR-DAY BASIS

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee of the Whole</i>	<i>Technical and Drafting Committee</i>
Day 1 (Mon)	a.m. Inaugural ceremony a.m. Heads of Delegations meeting p.m. Economic and social situation in the ECAFE region (present agenda item 4)	- -	- -
Day 2 (Tue)	a.m. - do - (cont'd) p.m. - do - (cont'd)	- -	- -
Day 3 (Wed)	a.m. Heads of Delegations meeting p.m. Economic and social situation in the ECAFE region (concluded)	- -	- -
Day 4 (Thu)	a.m. Issues relating to economic development and planning: (a) Economic development and planning (present agenda item 6) (b) Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (present agenda item 7) (c) Asian Development Bank (present agenda item 8) p.m. - do -	Technical assistance, incl. public administration (present agenda item 18) Water resources development, development of the lower Mekong basin: report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (present agenda items 12 and 13)	- Programme of work and priorities (present agenda item 19)
Day 5 (Fri)	a.m. Development of trade (present agenda item 9) p.m. Development of industry and Natural resources (present agenda item 10)	Development of agriculture (present agenda item 17) Statistics: (a) reports of meetings; (b) Asian Statistical Institute (present agenda item 14)	Consideration of the draft report (where drafts are available) - do -
Day 6 (Sat)	a.m. Development of transport and Communications: (a) Report of the Transport Committee (b) Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (present agenda item 11)	Social aspects of development; population (present agenda items 15 and 16)	Consideration of the draft report
Day 7 (Sun)	NO MEETING		
Day 8 (Mon)	a.m. Spill-over of agenda items p.m. Resolutions and date and place of next session (present agenda item 20)	- -	- do - - do -
Day 9 (Tue)	NO MEETING		
Day 10 (Wed)	a.m. Adoption of the annual report (present agenda item 21) and closure of session.		

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative: H.E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi

Alternates: Mr. Habibullah Habib, Mr. Mohammad Mirza Sammah

Australia

Representative: The Rt. Hon. William McMahon

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. T.K. Critchley

Alternates: Mr. A.J. Eastman, Mr. H.G. Marshall, Mr. W. McKeown, Mr. K.J. Horton-Stephens, Mr. Philip Knight, Mr. C.R. Jones

Special Adviser: Mr. Oala Oala-Rarua

Advisers: Mr. A.R. McCullough, Mr. K.P. Cooper, Mr. Miles Kupa

Burma

Representative: H.E. U Tun Win

Deputy Representative: U Thet Tun

Alternate: U Aung Thant

Cambodia

Representative: S.E. M. Phlek Phoeun

Deputy Representative: M. Phlek Chhat

Alternates: M. Chip Pech, M. Chan Sun, M. So Yandara, M. Hong Vannayutt, M. Lay Nguon, M. Sor Song, M. Heng Soc Koun

Secretary: M. Oum Sun Thonn

Ceylon

Representative: Mr. A.T. Moorthy

Alternates: Mr. H.S. Wanasinghe, Dr. V. Kanesalingam, Dr. N. Ramachandran

China

Representative: Mr. W.H. Fei

Deputy Representative: Mr. Tsung-shan Tung

Alternates: Mr. Chuan-kuan Niu, Mr. T.K. Tsui, Mr. Wellington Y. Tsao, Mr. Tsung-ti Chen, Mr. Chung-Yue Fung, Mr. Sing-min Yeh, Mr. Wen-tien Tu

Advisers: Mr. Sherman Wang, Mr. Andrew J.P. Shen

Secretary: Mr. Tsun-hsiun Wang

France

Representative: M. Arthur Conte

Alternate: M. Michel Auchère

Advisers: M. Jean Fèvre, M. Raymond Phan Van Phi, M. Georges Leloup

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. B.R. Bhagat

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. K.B. Lall

Alternates: H.E. Dr. P.K. Banerjee, Mr. S. Venkatesan, Dr. R.M. Honavar, Mr. R.C. Arora, Dr. Ramaswamy Mani, Mr. Shamsher Singh, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar

Indonesia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Adam Malik

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. Ismael M. Thajeb

Adviser: H.E. Mr. H.R. Dharsono

Alternates: Mr. S.H. Simatupang, Mr. Soepriardjo Gondoprijono, Mr. Sukardjono, Dr. Sabudiasih, Mr. Arifin Mursalin, Dr. (Miss) Wanda Mulia, Mr. Ibrahim Jasin

Secretary: Mr. Achmad Surjadi

Iran

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdol Hossein Hamzavi

Alternates: Mr. Ali Akbar Zand, Mr. Manoochehr Vahidi, Mr. Bijan Nozari

Japan

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Kiichi Aichi, H.E. Mr. Koichiro Asakai

Deputy Representatives: H.E. Mr. Torao Ushiroku, Mr. Masahiro Nishibori

Alternates: Mr. Haruhisa Kobayashi, Mr. Takumi Hosaki, Mr. Shiro Odamura, Mr. Kunihiko Doshō, Mr. Shuntaro Shishido, Mr. Kenzo Oikawa, Mr. Yoshihiko Sekiyama, Mr. Yasuhiro Kudo, Mr. Eiji Seki

Experts: Mr. Hisashi Aneha, Mr. Yojiro Imamura, Mr. Teruji Kobayashi, Mr. Masamichi Hanabusa, Mr. Tadayuki Nonoyama, Mr. Masateru Kakizaki, Mr. Yoshihiro Jibiki, Mr. Katsuhiko Iguchi, Mr. Yoshiji Nogami, Mr. Ryuzo Kikuchi

Advisers: Mr. Nagao Watanabe, Mr. Keishi Baba, Mr. Jiro Nakamura, Mr. Tarao Nakaya

Korea, Republic of

Representative: H.E. Dr. Pyo Wook Han

Deputy Representative: Mr. Yong Hai Woo

Alternates: Dr. Young Kyo Yoon, Mr. Yong Chol Ahn, Mr. Byung Kug Choo, Mr. Chong Hack Kim, Mr. Sang Wook Kong

Advisers: Mr. Choo Young Lee, Mr. Tae Yon Kim

Laos

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* 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 (XII) of 27 July 1956.

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Representative: H.E. Mr. A. Lewenhaupt

Alternate: Mr. Steen Hohwu-Christensen

Yugoslavia

Representative: Mr. Branko Radivojevic

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mr. Peter Ayles

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE
AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

Mr. Pedro A. Delgado

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Mr. Nils Ramm-Ericson

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
(UNICEF)

Mr. David S. Burgess, Mrs. Margaret Gaan, Miss Neera
Kuckreja

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. M. Rodriguez-Macias, Mr. Y. Ohno, Mr. Nikom Chandravithun, Mr. V.R.K. Tilak

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. S.H. Prakoso, Mr. K.L. Bachman, Mr. H.W. Warde-Jones, Mr. S. Lok, Mr. A.N. Seth, Mr. J. Turbang

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. Raja Roy Singh, Mr. Salah El Din Tewfik, Dr. James F. McDivitt, Mr. L.G. Ponnampereuma, Mr. M. de Clerck, Mr. K. Nhouyvanisvong, Mr. J. Porras

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Gordon J. Stott, Dr. W.H. Huehne

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): Mr. Gordon M. Street, Mr. George H. Homs, Mr. Harold B. Dunkerley

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Prabhakar R. Narvekar

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. P.C. Armour, Mr. N.V.S. Iyengar

Universal Postal Union (UPU): Mr. Alexander Power

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. Mohamed Mill, Mr. K.V. Pai, Mr. H.G. Nowotny

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Dr. S.N. Sen

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP)

Dr. Victor Hoo

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY
AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. G.R. Walter de Silva

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank (ADB): Mr. D.C. Gunsekera, Mr. Koji Nakagawa

Colombo Plan Bureau (CPB): Brig. Gen. A.B. Connelly

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Mr. H.F. Reed

Asian Productivity Organization (APO): Dr. the Honourable S.Y. Chung, Mr. Arjun K. Upadhyaya

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): Mr. Raul de Jesus, Mr. Arcot C. Poulter

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU): Mr. Eiichi Ochiai

International Co-operative Alliance (ICA): Col. Surin Cholprasert

International Union of Local Authorities (IULA): Mrs. Nandaka Suprabhatananda

World Veterans Federation (WVF): Major General Poon Wongvises, Mr. Lert Boonlert

World Confederation of Labour (WCL): Mr. Alfredo C. de Jesus

International Council of Women (ICW): Khunying Samanjai Damrong-Baedyagun, M.L. Anong Nilubol

Category II

International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW): Mr. Sharad D. Gokhale

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF): Mr. G. Raymond Gauntlett

World Young Women's Christian Association (WYWCA): Mrs. V. Coomasamy

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL
DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE
TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

A. Publications

Major Studies (printed)

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East, 1968, United Nations Publication, Sales No. E/F.69.II.F.5 (E/CN.11/840) [English and French]

Report and Recommendations of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion (Regional Economic Co-operation Series No. 6). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/842) [English]

Feasible Growth and Trade Gap Projections in the ECAFE Region (Development Programming Techniques Series No. 7). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.8 (E/CN.11/844) [English]

Asian Industrial Development News No. 4, 1969. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.14 (E/CN.11/867) [English]

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1968. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.1 (E/CN.11/878) [English and French]

Statistics of Children and Youth (Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East, 1968). United Nations Publication, (E/CN.11/879) [English and French]

Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.6 (E/CN.11/881) [English]

Report of Expert Group on Assessment of Acceptance and Use-effectiveness of Family Planning Methods. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.15 (E/CN.11/882) [English]

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XX, Nos. 1 and 2, June and September 1969. United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. E.69.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/884) and E.69.II.F.11 (E/CN.11/894) [English]

Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1967. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.17 (E/CN.11/888) [English]

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol V, Series B No. 1. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.16 (E/CN.11/889) [English]

Thermal Power Stations, A Techno-Economic Study. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.2 (E/CN.11/891) [English]

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East, 1969. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.8 (E/CN.11/895) [English and French]

Projections of Populations of Sub-National Areas (Report of a Working Group). United Nations Publication, (E/CN.11/897) [English]

Directory of Key Personnel and Periodicals in the field Population in the ECAFE Region. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.14 (E/CN.11/898) [English]

Asian Industrial Development News No. 5, 1970. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/918) [English]

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 7. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.7 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/25) [English]

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Nos. 44 and 45. United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. E.70.II.F.4 and E.70.II.F.11 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/44) and (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/45) [English]

Periodicals (Mimeographed)

ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration News Bulletin (TRADE/CA/NEWS/10-11)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/80-83)

B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/880. Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (ninth session)

E/CN.11/883 (E/CN.11/SR.390-410). Summary records of the twenty-fifth session

E/CN.11/885. Summary paper on the ECAFE/UNITAR Regional Seminar on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance in Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/896. Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fifth session)

E/CN.11/899. Annual Report of the Typhoon Committee (December 1968-December 1969)

E/CN.11/901. Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1969

E/CN.11/902. Activities of ECAFE in the field of social development, 1969/1970

E/CN.11/904 and Add. 1 and 2. Report of the fifth session of Asian Industrial Development Council

E/CN.11/905. Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics

E/CN.11/906. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

E/CN.11/907 and Add.1. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-second session)

E/CN.11/909. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1969

E/CN.11/910 and Add.1. Report of the Committee on Trade (thirteenth session)

E/CN.11/911 and Add.1. Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (eighteenth session)

E/CN.11/912. Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources

E/CN.11/913. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (eighth report)

E/CN.11/914. Background information paper on technical assistance and UNDP Special Fund activities in the ECAFE region, including progress made in evaluation and concerted group missions

E/CN.11/915. Activities of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) since the last (twenty-fifth) session of the Commission

E/CN.11/916 and Add.1. Permanent building and hostel facilities for the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

E/CN.11/921 and Add.1. Communication from the Government of Australia requesting the admission of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as an Associate Member of ECAFE

E/CN.11/L.239. Report of the sixth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas

E/CN.11/L.240. Report of the Seminar on Experience of Major Administrative Reforms for Development

E/CN.11/L.241. Report of the Seminar on Statistics for Planning

E/CN.11/L.242. Report of the Workshop on the Techniques of Annual Planning

E/CN.11/L.243. Report of the Panel of Experts on Regional Centre for Public Administration

E/CN.11/L.244. Report of the Fifth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts

E/CN.11/L.245. Report of the Preparatory Meeting for Establishing a Co-ordinating Body for Offshore Prospecting in Countries Bordering the Indian Ocean

E/CN.11/L.246. Report of the Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators

E/CN.11/L.248. Sectoral Output and Employment Projections for the Second Development Decade (Report of the Seventh Group of Experts on Programming Techniques)

E/CN.11/L.249. Report of the Committee of Experts on the Proposal for the Establishment of a Regional Computing Centre

E/CN.11/L.250 and Corr.1. Review of the Social Situation in the ECAFE Region

E/CN.11/L.251. Progress Report on the Establishment of the Asian Statistical Institute

E/CN.11/L.253. A Tentative Plan of Action for the Regional Centre for Development Administration

- E/CN.11/L.254. Report on 1969 Regional Technical Assistance Activities Decentralized to ECAFE
- E/CN.11/L.255. Details of training courses available in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/L.256. ECOSOC resolution 1296 (XLIV) as amended by Council resolutions 1391-1393 (XLVI) requiring amendment to the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions, including the ECAFE
- E/CN.11/L.257. Machinery and scheme for periodic performance evaluation during the Second Development Decade
- E/CN.11/L.258. Report of the ECAFE/FAO Expert Group Meeting on Stabilization and Expansion of Intraregional Trade in Rice and some other Agricultural and Non-agricultural Commodities and Harmonization of National Plans
- E/CN.11/L.261. Asian Population Programme - Progress report
- E/CN.11/L.262. Economic situation in Asia
- E/CN.11/L.263. Regional Economic Co-operation - Progress report
- E/CN.11/L.265 and L.266. Reports of the Asian Coconut Community (first and second sessions)
- E/CN.11/L.267. Progress report on ASEAN study
- E/CN.11/L.268. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1969, Parts I and II
- E/CN.11/L.270. Accommodation for secretariat
- E/CN.11/L.271. Report of Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Rice in Asia
- E/CN.11/L.272. Summary report on the ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop in Social Welfare In-Service Training

**Committee on Industry and
Natural Resources**

Twenty-second session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/74. Report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (ninth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/76. Report of the Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.89. Report of the Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of an Asian Handicraft Centre
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.90. Report of the Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.91. Industrial growth prospects and policies for the Second Development Decade
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.92. Preparation of inventory of mineral resources in member countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.94. Activities in the field of prospecting for mineral resources in Asian Offshore Areas
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.95. The Second Asian Conference on Industrialization

- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.96 and Add.1 and 2. Asian Industrial Development Council
- I&NR/143. Report of the Sub-Committee on Housing Building and Planning (ninth session)
- I&NR/144. Report of the Group of Experts on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination in the Building Industry in Asia and the Far East
- I&NR/149. Report on the meeting for the promotion and the development of the fertilizer and pesticide industries in Asia and the Far East

**Working Party on Small-Scale
Industries**

Ninth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/CIWP.9/L.2. Use of collective action to stimulate the creation of new enterprises, particularly small and rural industries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CIWP.9/L.3. Appropriate technology for small manufacturing plants
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CIWP.9/L.4. Organization of export processing zones for small industry development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CIWP.9/L.5. Status and problems of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region and measures for promotional assistance
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CIWP.9/L.7. Proposal to establish an Asian Handicrafts Centre

**Sub-Committee on Housing, Building
and Planning**

Ninth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.1. Manual on regional planning - suggested scope and content
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.2. Report on follow-up of "Danish Seminars" in the housing field for participants from Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.3 and Add.1. Observations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (eighteenth session) and the Commission (twenty-second session) on the report of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.4. Urban planning and transportation system in the cities of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.5. Urban planning and traffic engineering measures for safer and better traffic circulation in the cities of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.6. Review of the housing situation in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.8. Urban planning and development: trends of urbanization in the developing countries of the ECAFE region - their social policy implications
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.9. Status, patterns and trends of urbanization in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.10. Report of the Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centre (sixth meeting)

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.4(9)/L.11. Report of the Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (ninth session)

Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration

I&NR/ML.1/1. Notes on basic mining policies and legislation for the developing countries of the ECAFE region

I&NR/ML.1/2. Guiding principles of mining legislation

I&NR/ML.1/3. Investment codes and establishment agreements

I&NR/ML.1/4. A few remarks on the conditions and requisites for a modern mining law

I&NR/ML.1/6. Government authority in mineral resources development

I&NR/ML.1/12. Legal classification of mineral materials in the mining laws of some countries of the ECAFE region

I&NR/ML.1/14. Mining regulatory measures affecting safety and use of explosives, conservation and technology

I&NR/ML.1/17. Policy considerations in the development of mineral laws

I&NR/ML.1/18. Government incentives in the development of the mining industry

I&NR/ML.1/30. Government incentives and the underlying realities in mineral resources development

I&NR/ML.1/31. Legal classification of mineral materials

I&NR/ML.1/33. Government revenues from mineral resources

I&NR/ML.1/34. Mining laws in the ECAFE area

I&NR/ML.1/35. Mines and taxation

Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources in Asia and the Far East

Fourth session

E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.4/L.3. Review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Symposium

E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.4/L.4. United Nations assistance to the countries of the ECAFE region in the field of petroleum and natural gas development

E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.4/L.5. Petroleum development in the countries of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.4/L.11. Over-all energy fuel pattern in the ECAFE region

I&NR/PR.4/2. Possibilities of expanding trade in petroleum and petroleum products among the countries of the ECAFE region

I&NR/PR.4/3. Forecasted increase in energy consumption of the ECAFE region during the decade 1965-75.

I&NR/PR.4/5. The use of petroleum and natural gas as feedstocks for the manufacture of fertilizers

I&NR/PR.4/8. Crude petroleum and petroleum products

I&NR/PAR.4/9. A low-level radioactive gas monitor for natural gas operations

I&NR/PR.4/11. Developments in seismic processing for geological interpretation

I&NR/PR.4/13. Protein from petroleum

I&NR/PR.4/14. World energy pattern reserves and consumption with special reference to natural gas

I&NR/PR.4/19. New navigation and orientation unit for offshore airborne measurements

I&NR/PR.4/29. Increasing petroleum recovery from low permeability reservoirs

Committee on Trade

Thirteenth session

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.139. Report of the Working Party on Customs Administration (fifth session)

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.142. Report on the Second Asian International Trade Fair

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.144 and Corr.1. Future training courses of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.147. Review of developments in trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region in 1968-69 and in the Sixties

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.148. Report on the Training Course in Shipping Economics and Administrative Policy

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.149 and Corr.1. The Second United Nations Development Decade: Guidelines and proposals with special reference to the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.150. Proposed schemes for a systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping in the region

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.151. Report of the Training Course for the Study of Policies and Practices of Developed Countries as Affecting Exports from the Developing Countries

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.153 and Corr.1. Trade liberalization and payments arrangements in the ECAFE region: Progress report

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.155 and Corr.1. Export credit and export credit insurance: Report of the Round Table

Working Party on Customs Administration

Fifth session

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.1 and Add.1. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.3 and Adds.1 and 2. Customs procedures relating to goods carried by post

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.4 and Adds.1 and 2. Customs procedures relating to air cargo

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.5 and Adds.1 and 2. Frontier facilities and transit trade including arrangements relating to passengers and their baggage

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.6 and Adds.1 and 2. Movement of goods in bond to inland customs centre

- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.7 and Add.1 and 2. Mutual administrative assistance in regard to the presentation of smuggling and law enforcement
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.8 and Add.1 and 2. Training in customs administration
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.11. The effects of customs procedures on port efficiency in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.12. Container transport
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.13 and Add.1 and 2. ECAFE code of recommended customs procedures
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.5/L.14. Review of the ECAFE code of recommended customs procedures to include the requirements of movements along Asian Highway routes

Transport and Communications Committee

Eighteenth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/184. Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/185. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway Network Project to the Railway Sub-Committee (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/186. Report of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.116. Library services
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.117 and Add.1. Review of activities in the field of tourism and international travel in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.118 and Corr.1. Review of current activities in the field of water transport, ports, coastal shipping and inter-island communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.119 and Corrs.1 and 2. Review of current activities in the field of telecommunication
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.121. Application of science and technology to the development of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.122. Transport planning and co-ordination of transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.123. Report of the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee (third session) to the Railway Sub-Committee (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.124. Revised draft of the terms of reference of the Transport and Communications Committee and its Sub-Committees
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.125. Review of current activities regarding regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.127 and Add.1 and 2 and Corrs.1 and 2. Progress report on measures for facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the ECAFE region

Railway Sub-Committee

Tenth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/56. Computers and cybernetics - report on the current developments of computerization and cybernetics to railway operation and management
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/57. Draft revision to the terms of reference of the Railway Sub-Committee

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/58. Railway training facilities
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/59. Railway research
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/61. Trans-Asian Railway network
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.33. Report of the ECAFE Seminar on Modern Signalling Techniques
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.34 and Corr.1. Report on modern methods and techniques of track construction and maintenance
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.37. Report of the Seminar-Study Tour on Diesel Traction in France
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.38. Technical and economic study of diesel and electric traction
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.39. Report of the ECAFE Seminar on Railway Electrification

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee

Eighth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.32. Ribbon development problems and preventive measures
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.33. Manual on traffic surveys
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.34. The role of co-operatives in road transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.35. Extension of the coverage of the basic highways and highway transport statistics
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.39. Conventions on road traffic and on road signs and signals
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.40. Urban planning and traffic engineering measures for safer and better traffic circulation in the city of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.41. Low cost multipurpose mechanized vehicle for use in rural areas
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.42. Proposals for revision of the terms of reference of Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.43. Guide to highway design standards
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.44. Report on the feasibility of establishing a regional pool of specialized and expensive road building equipment and machinery
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.45. Report on the relationship between varying traffic densities and the optimum thickness of pavement
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.46. Report on urban mass transportation in the region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.47. Preliminary report on the possible modification of the draught equipment of animal-drawn vehicles
- TRANS/Sub.2(VIII)/1. A report on heavy road construction equipment, its maintenance and repair and on workshop practices
- TRANS/Sub.2(VIII)/2. Commercial vehicle traffic in large towns

TRANS/Sub.2(VIII)/3. Problem of the relationship between urban and inter-urban passenger transport, traffic in towns and urban transport costs

TRANS/Sub.2(VIII)/4. The Mehari Car and its characteristics

Conference of Asian Statisticians

Ninth session

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.3 and Add.1. Review of statistics development activities and programmes in the countries of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.4. Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.5. Progress report on the establishment of the Asian Institute for training and research in statistics

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.6. Food consumption surveys

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.7. Report of the Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Data Processing Centre

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.8. Data processing activities in Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.10. Report of the Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.12. Report of the Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.14. Review of the state of educational statistics in Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.16. Report of the Third Working Group on National Accounts

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.17. Report of the Fourth Working Group on National Accounts: Public Sector Accounts

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.18. Wage and related statistics in the countries of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.19. Report of the Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics of Children and Youth

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.20. Report of the Workshop on the Collection of Statistics of Children and Youth

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.9/L.21 and Add.1. Economic statistics of shipping

Seminar on Statistics for Planning

ASTAT/P1g./1. Basic labour statistics

ASTAT/P1g./2. Statistics needed for educational planning

ASTAT/P1g./15. Planning and statistics

ASTAT/P1g./18. Statistics for national health planning

ASTAT/P1g./19. Main principals of organization and methodology of planning

ASTAT/P1g./20. System of planning and account balances

Fifth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts

ASTAT/NA.5/HSA/1. Structure, concepts and definitions and classifications of household sector accounts

ASTAT/NA.5/HSA/2. A draft complementary system of statistics on the distribution of income and wealth

ASTAT/NA.5/HSA/3. National practices in statistics of the distribution of income, expenditure and wealth

ASTAT/NA.5/HSA/4. The uses and requirements of household sector accounts

ASTAT/NA.5/HSA/5 and Add.1. Practices in the compilation of household accounts in the countries of the ECAFE region

ASTAT/NA.5/HSA/6 and Add.1. Methods of compiling household accounts

Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas

WRD/SDA(2)/3. Planning and design of tidal embankments

WRD/SDA(2)/4. Reclamation of marsh lagoon and tidal land

WRD/SDA(2)/11. Water management of deltaic areas with emphasis on salinity control and drainage

WRD/SDA(2)/15. Water and soil resources development for continuous cropping in tropical coastal areas in Asia

Typhoon Committee

WRD/TC.2/4. Activities of the Typhoon Committee during 1969

WRD/TC.2/5. Proposed terms of reference for the Regional Typhoon Centre

WRD/TC.2/6. Draft request to the UNDP for assistance as institutional support to the Typhoon Committee

Working Group on Projections of Populations of Sub-National Areas

POP/PSPN/3. Uses of population projections for sub-national areas in development planning

POP/PSPN/4. Methods and data requirements for sub-national population projections

Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes

POP/ESFP/4. Statistical evaluation of contraceptive methods: use-effectiveness and extended use-effectiveness

POP/ESFP/5. Role of the computer in family planning research and evaluation

POP/ESFP/6. Evaluation of family planning programmes

POP/ESFP/7. A note on the comparability of estimates of programme effectiveness

- POP/ESFP/8. Investigation of trends from programme returns
- POP/ESFP/9. Suggestions toward making decisions about family planning client report
- POP/ESFP/10. Indexes for measurement of amount of contraceptive fraction
- POP/ESFP/11. Design of follow-up surveys for assessing continuation of use of contraceptive methods
- POP/ESFP/13. A handbook for service statistics in family planning programmes
- POP/ESFP/16. Setting and revision of family planning targets
- POP/ESFP/18. Variables for comparative fertility studies
- POP/ESFP/19. Derivation of fertility measures from census data

Seminar on Experiences of Major Administrative Reforms for Development

- PA/Sem.ARD/2. National efforts for major administrative reform: Lessons of experience
- PA/Sem.ARD/8. The relevance of administrative reform to agricultural development

Panel of Experts on Regional Centre for Development Administration

- PA/PE/1. Proposal to establish a Regional Centre for Development Administration

Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators

- PA/Sem.DSA/1. Provisional and restricted report of the United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on the Development of Senior Administrators in the Public Service of developing countries
- PA/Sem.DSA/6. An *aid-memoire* on some aspects of development of senior administrators

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.

Annex IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth 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.

* See E/CN.11/932, para. 541.

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

- (a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;
- (b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Items proposed by any member or associate member of the Commission;
- (d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (e) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category I, subject to the provisions of rule 6; and
- (f) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

Rule 6

Non-governmental organizations in category I may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make;
- (b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Rule 7

The first item upon the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

Chapter III

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 9

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 10

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 11

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Rule 12

The Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

Chapter IV

OFFICERS

Rule 13

The Commission shall, at its first meeting of each year, elect from among its representatives a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, designated as First and Second Vice-Chairmen, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Rule 14

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman designated by the Chairman shall preside.

Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

Rule 16

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

Rule 17

The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such, and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V

SECRETARIAT

Rule 18

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its sub-commissions, other subsidiary bodies and committees. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 19

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 20

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, its sub-commissions, and any other subsidiary bodies and committees.

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 25

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 26

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order. In this case, the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision, and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 27

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

Rule 28

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 29

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 32

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon and also immediately before a vote is taken on such motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 33

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 34

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and, if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 35

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal; then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed; and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 36

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

Chapter VII

VOTING

Rule 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

Except for the provision of rule 6 (b), decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 39

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

Rule 40

The Commission shall normally vote by a show of hands, if any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 41

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 42

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 43

After the voting has commenced, no representative shall interrupt voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGES

Rule 44

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 categories I and II and those on the Roster, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

Rule 48

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to any consultative member participating in the meeting concerned, and to the specialized agencies. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

Rule 49

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in categories I and II and those on the Roster.

Chapter X

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Rule 50

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

Chapter XI

CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Rule 51

1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

Chapter XII

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 52

Non-governmental organizations in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings which are concerned with matters within their field of competence.

Rule 53

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories I and II subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete - e.g. those dealing with matters already disposed of, and those which have already been circulated in some other form to members and associate members of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 54

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category I will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the 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) A written statement submitted by an organization in category II will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 1,500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 1,500 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or other subsidiary bodies;

(f) The Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission itself may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

Rule 55

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the request of the organization;

(b) On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 56

Subject to Rule 23 the Commission may recommend that a non-governmental organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 54 (d) and (e) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XIII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 57

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 58

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 59

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees, sub-committees and working parties shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIV

REPORTS

Rule 60

The Commission shall, once a year, submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

Chapter XV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 61

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission, provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.