



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(28 April 1970 - 30 April 1971)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1971

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

ACAST	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ACIR	Advisory Council for Industrial Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDC	Asian Industrial Development Council
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
ASAC	Asian Standards Advisory Committee
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAFEA-ICC	Commission for Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of ICC
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
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
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
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RCD	Regional Co-operation for Development
TTB	Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau
UIC	International Union of Railways
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade and Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Family Planning Association
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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Introduction

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which covers the period 28 April 1970 to 30 April 1971, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 443rd meeting on 30 April 1971. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

2. The year under review has been marked by intensified efforts of the Commission (a) to prepare for the tasks of the Second United Nations Development Decade and (b) to expand intraregional trade and promote monetary co-operation in such a manner as to attain a balanced economic and social growth of the developing countries of the region through co-operative efforts. The Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, held at Tokyo, has set out policy guidelines for the industrialization of Asian nations during the Second Development Decade. An expert group convened in January 1971 has made recommendations in regard to performance evaluation during the Decade. In the field of commodity plan harmonization, a significant stride forward has been the formulation by the countries concerned of a draft agreement establishing what is to be known as the "Pepper Community". The programmes for trade liberalization and payments arrangements have been advanced with realism and speed. The very successful Second Asian Highway Motor Rally from Dacca to Tehran in November 1970 established the availability of the western section of the Asian Highway system for traffic. Similar tangible evidence of progress has been recorded with other regional undertakings and briefly reflected in this report.

3. The prevalence of an Asian identity and of a powerful urge to pursue the dictates of a common will among Asian countries was, once again, clearly revealed by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation at its fourth session. The Meeting, held at Kabul from 16 to 19 December 1970, elected H.E. Mr. Abdullah Yafali (Afghanistan) as Chairman and the Hon. Mr. T.B. Subasinghe (Ceylon), H.E. Mr. Ismael M. Thajeb (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Abdol Majide Majidi (Iran) and the Hon. Mr. Navaraj Subedi (Nepal) as Vice-Chairmen.

4. Convened in pursuance of the resolution entitled "Strategy for integrated regional co-operation" adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Bangkok in December 1968, the Meeting had the following objectives: (i) to review the progress of work in pursuance of the recommendations of the Third Ministerial Conference; (ii) to consider a programme of trade co-operation in Asia and the Far East; (iii) to consider a programme for regional monetary co-operation, including an Asian clearing arrangement and an Asian reserve scheme; and (iv) to consider supporting programmes in other areas of trade development, as well as in commercial infra-

structure, industrial and mineral production, water resources development, population, and supporting regional institutions.

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

6. The Council of Ministers adopted the Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic Co-operation and Development which, *inter alia*, established a preparatory committee to examine guidelines and negotiate an agreement for the early establishment of an Asian clearing union and an inter-governmental committee to examine principles for a trade expansion programme in the ECAFE region. Guidelines for the establishment of an Asian reserve bank were also to be further examined by an inter-governmental committee.

7. The Commission has increased its participation in the technical co-operation, pre-investment and related operational activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

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

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

1. Industry and natural resources

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

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/PAC) (seventh session), Saigon, 12-23 May 1970

Advisory Group of the Asian Industrial Development Council (fourth session), Bangkok, 7-9 July 1970

¹ A chronological list of meetings of the subsidiary bodies appears as part I, Section D.

Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, Bandung, 20-31 August 1970

Asian Conference on Industrialization (second session), Tokyo, 8-21 September 1970

Asian Industrial Development Council (sixth session), Bangkok, 22-28 January 1971

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-third session), Bangkok, 29 January - 6 February 1971

10. The seventh session of the *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/PAC)* endorsed the recommendation of the Fourth ECAFE Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (October-November 1969) that a seminar on petroleum legislation be held at an early date.

11. The fourth session of the *Advisory Group of AIDC* made various recommendations for the development of forest-based industries, dyestuffs, rice processing and rice bran oil industries, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, petrochemicals, etc.

12. The joint (eighth) session of the *Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development* recommended their merger into a single technical body, to be called the Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources Development for Asia and the Far East, which would meet at intervals of two to three years. It also recommended that a regional arrangement of the tin-producing countries of the region be set up for tin research, exploration and exploitation.

13. The *Second Asian Conference on Industrialization* stipulated policy guidelines and made detailed recommendations for the industrialization of Asian nations in the Second Development Decade. It stressed the need for vigorous export promotion of manufactures and semi-manufactures, and for the improvement of the relative competitiveness of manufactured goods produced by developing countries. The Conference adopted the Tokyo Declaration on Development of Regional Co-operation for Asian Industrialization and a resolution on science and technology for industrial development.

14. The *Asian Industrial Development Council* welcomed the imminent launching of the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation. With a view to furthering the development of the *iron and steel industries*, the Council suggested that a high-level mission be organized to discuss with representatives of the industries and Governments concerned the possibilities of establishing a south-east Asian joint venture to manufacture billets. The Council recommended that investigations for the development of steel industries in the countries of the lower Mekong basin be undertaken.

15. The Council discussed in depth problems relating to the development of the *petrochemical industry* and took note of a feasibility study on a

southeast Asian petrochemical complex undertaken by Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore with the assistance of the French Government.

16. In regard to *forest-based industries*, the Council felt the need for a timber bureau to provide market intelligence. It urged member countries to co-operate fully with the Working Group on Timber and Timber Products of the Asian Standards Advisory Committee in order to arrive at regional standard grading rules and specifications for logs, lumber and manufactured products.

17. In the context of promoting the *coconut processing industry, agro-industrial complexes and the oil palm and oilseed protein industries*, it recommended the creation of a panel for agro-industrial development and a consultative mission.

18. The Council assigned the preparation of revised terms of reference for a proposed study mission on an Asian investment centre to its Advisory Group.

19. The *Committee on Industry and Natural Resources* considered the causes of disparity in industrial growth among developing ECAFE countries and the possibilities for promoting export industries. It examined activities in the fields of geology and mining resources development, housing, building and physical planning, metals and engineering industries, development of energy resources and electric power and development of small-scale industries. It studied various reports and reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and of the special organs for regional co-operation, AIDC and CCOP.

Development of industries

20. The Committee observed that the gap between the more and less developed among the developing countries was growing wider and constituted, from a regional point of view, a matter for deep concern. It stressed the importance of regional co-operation as advocated in the Tokyo and Kabul Declarations in seeking solutions to market limitations.

Possibilities for promotion of export industries

21. The Committee stressed that, in the long run, competitiveness of price and of quality would be the decisive factors if countries were to succeed in taking full advantage of preferential treatment and in entering the markets of developed countries. It felt that there might also be scope for some associated re-structuring of manufacturing activities in developed countries.

Mineral resources

22. The Committee endorsed the recommendation that a mission of high-level experts be organized to consult with national authorities to determine needs and to identify problems common to more than one country, prior to the establishment of a regional mineral resources development centre. It suggested that proper assistance be extended to the efforts being made to bring about the establishment of an organization for the tin-producing countries of the region.

Housing, building and planning

23. The Committee emphasized the importance of regional planning as an effective tool for co-ordinating national and local planning for accelerated development in a harmonious environment. In view of the severe shortage of trained planners, it endorsed the proposal to establish a United Nations centre for regional development in Asia at Nagoya, Japan.

Small-scale industries

24. The Committee, recognizing the great potentialities of small-scale industries, felt that the range of industries suitable for development in that sector was so vast that ways and means would have to be explored for promoting them and integrating them with the development of large-scale industries. Small-scale industries were particularly relevant to the situation generally prevailing in the developing countries of the region, where an abundance of unskilled or semi-skilled workers and an insufficiency of financial, technical, managerial and entrepreneurial resources, coupled with the need to ensure an adequate regional distribution of industries and to avoid concentration of economic power, called for a new and dynamic approach.

Special International Conference of UNIDO

25. The Committee, attaching great importance to the forthcoming Special International Conference to be organized by UNIDO from 1 to 8 June 1971 at Vienna, urged the Governments of member countries to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level.

2. International trade

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

Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials on Regional Trade and Monetary Co-operation, Bangkok, 2-9 November 1970

Committee on Trade (fourteenth session), Bangkok, 16-24 February 1971

Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an Asian Clearing Union, Bangkok, 16-22 March 1971

27. The *Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials on Regional Trade and Monetary Co-operation* considered the proposals and report of the high-level missions on regional trade and monetary co-operation. It adopted a report covering (i) a draft statement of principles for trade expansion among developing countries of the ECAFE region; (ii) a draft statement of principles on sub-regional groupings; (iii) draft guidelines for the establishment of an Asian clearing union; and (iv) draft guidelines for the establishment of an Asian reserve bank.

28. The report of the Meeting was submitted to the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation held at Kabul from 16 to 19 December 1970.

29. The *Committee on Trade* stressed the importance of co-operation between ECAFE, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other international organizations in the follow-up work on the *generalized system of preferences*, as recommended by the Special Committee on Preferences of UNCTAD.

30. Serious concern was expressed by most representatives as to the possible effects on world trade were such a trade bill as the Mills Bill, which had been submitted to the United States Congress in 1970, to be passed.

31. The Committee welcomed the creation of a special unit within the secretariat to give continued attention to the special problems of the least-developed among the developing countries and the land-locked countries of the ECAFE region.

32. The *Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an Asian Clearing Union* formulated an agreement for the establishment of an Asian clearing union and stipulated follow-up steps to be taken prior to final establishment of the Union.

3. Transport and communications

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

Advisory Board to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (third session), Bangkok, 17-19 September 1970

Water Transport Sub-Committee (ninth session), Bangkok, 15-22 October 1970

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (sixth session), Bangkok, 26-28 October 1970

Telecommunication Sub-Committee (second session), Bangkok, 10-16 November 1970

Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway (second session), Bangkok, 26 November - 3 December 1970

Workshop on Urban Traffic and Transportation, Bangkok, 8-17 December 1970

Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic (second session), Bangkok, 4-11 January 1971

Transport and Communications Committee (nineteenth session), Bangkok, 13-20 January 1971

34. At its third session, the *Advisory Board to the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee* stressed the need, in preparing the next five-year plan covering 1970/71 - 1975/76, to provide a suitable number of feeder roads in support of the Asian Highway system and to develop the skills of highway officials so as to ensure the proper construction and maintenance of highways.

35. The *Water Transport Sub-Committee* (ninth session) urged that further action be taken regarding

dispersal of ownership of coastal fleets; rationalization of irregular or over-tonnage services; and setting up governmental consultative machinery for liaison with shippers, ports and other organizations concerned.

36. The sixth session of the *Asian Highway Coordinating Committee* recommended stimulation of traffic and transport over the Asian Highway routes and beyond by providing adequate ancillary services, easing frontier formalities and affording widespread publicity; development of the Asian Highway Technical Information Centre; organization of a third Asian Highway motor rally starting from Istanbul (Turkey), passing through Iran and ending in Pakistan, India or Nepal, utilizing route A-2; and exploration of the possibility of obtaining assistance from co-operating countries.

37. The *Telecommunication Sub-Committee* (second session), having considered, among various other matters, the possibilities of establishing an "Asian telecommunity", recommended more detailed study, particularly to define its scope and function and to go into the matter of operational jurisdiction.

38. The *Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway* (second session) formulated action programmes for lines to be newly constructed in Thailand and from Iran/Pakistan to Afghanistan. Proposals for railway ferry services as well as further extensions of the network into the Khmer Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam were endorsed.

39. The *Workshop on Urban Traffic and Transportation* recognized the importance of helping member countries to solve their urban transportation problems. It recommended that training for government officials be provided through existing international institutions such as the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning or through country institutions directly or with the co-operation of developed countries.

40. The *Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic* (second session) suggested a reduction of visa formalities and fees, and made recommendations in regard to health regulations. It asked Governments to give urgent consideration to participation in existing international conventions such as the Convention on Road Traffic (Vienna, 1968), the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (London, 1965) and the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods (Geneva, 1959).

41. The *Transport and Communications Committee* (nineteenth session) approved, in principle, the establishment of an Asian telecommunity, after appropriate studies had been completed.

42. The Committee formulated an action programme in regard to the Trans-Asian Railway; recommended programmes of training through demonstration projects for traffic engineers and transport planners with a view to their undertaking detailed studies of urban traffic and transportation problems; and made a recommendation in regard

to preparations for countries to participate in the Global Conference on International Container Traffic (1972) to be convened jointly by the United Nations and the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). The Committee endorsed the suggestion that co-operation with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) be intensified and expressed its appreciation of the initiative taken by UPU in requesting UNDP to provide a regional expert on postal administration.

4. Economic development and planning

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

Seminar on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques, Dushanbe, USSR, 16-29 September 1970

Meeting of Experts on the Current Economic Situation and Short-term Economic Policies, Bangkok, 28-30 December 1970

Expert Group on Criteria, Machinery and a Detailed Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade, Bangkok, 11-19 January 1971

44. The *Seminar on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques* was organized by ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC), the Council of Ministers of the Tadjik Soviet Socialist Republic, the Tadjik Academy of Sciences and the State Committee for External Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers. The primary objective was to help in the dissemination of modern planning techniques with special emphasis on the developing ECAFE countries. The Seminar also considered the preliminary agenda for the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and made several recommendations regarding it.

45. The *Meeting of Experts on Short-term Economic Policies* reviewed the current economic situation of countries in the region and their short-term economic policies. Fruitful exchanges of views took place and the results of the discussion were incorporated in the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, 1970.

46. The *Expert Group on Criteria, Machinery and a Detailed Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade* recommended that an appraisal of the experience of the region in the pursuit of the objectives and policies of the Second Development Decade be made at least biennially so as to serve as an aid to the global biennial review contemplated in the International Development Strategy. It deliberated upon the criteria, techniques and machinery that might be appropriate for this purpose.

47. While recognizing that the main responsibility for evaluation at the national level must be borne by the individual countries themselves, the Group felt that, for the purpose of the regional appraisals, it would be desirable for ECAFE to make its own evaluations of the experience of individual countries.

Regional economic co-operation

48. Regional co-operation gathered new momentum with the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation at Kabul in December 1970 (see paragraphs 3-6 of this report). In the context of regional co-operation, the year 1970 was marked in particular by accelerated co-operative efforts to bring about the expansion of intraregional trade and to promote monetary co-operation. Work was also carried out in other inter-related sectors bearing on the Strategy for Integrated Development of Regional Co-operation adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Bangkok in December 1968. In that connexion may be mentioned in particular: the holding of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization at Tokyo in September 1970 and the Inter-governmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Pepper in Asia regarding the establishment of a "Pepper Community" in February 1971. Some of the details of these and other meetings and activities pertinent to regional economic co-operation will be found in other sections of this report.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

49. Two members of the Governing Council submitted their resignations. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE requested the Governments of member and associate member countries in the region to nominate candidates for election during the twenty-seventh session of the Commission for the balance of the current term, i.e. up to March 1972.

50. The Governing Council held its fifteenth session on 27 and 28 August 1970 and its sixteenth session on 26 and 27 February 1971.

51. Besides the eighth six-month general course commencing on 1 February 1971 and country courses given in Nepal and Thailand, the following courses were conducted or completed.

52. The trade promotion course at Tokyo was completed on 12 June 1970; the second highway transport programming course, jointly organized by the Institute and the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau (TTB), was conducted at the Institute; for three special courses on development finance, project analysis and agricultural development planning respectively, forty-eight fellowships were awarded to senior officials from eighteen countries of the region. An industrial development administration course, provided with the support of the Government of the Netherlands and the Centre for Industrial Management and Development (CBO), Rotterdam, included field trips to Singapore and the Republic of Korea. The second regional course on health planning, conducted jointly by the Institute and the South East Asia Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO), commenced with an orientation period at New Delhi and was continued at Bangkok. Eighteen senior officials participated. In response to a request from the South East Asia Regional Office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a four-

week training workshop on social development, organized jointly by the Institute and UNICEF for UNICEF officials engaged in social development projects in countries of southeast Asia, commenced on 1 February 1971.

53. The Government of Singapore has identified the site for the Institute's new location and is now preparing building and hostel designs in accordance with the Institute's specifications.

5. Statistics development

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

Working Group on Construction Statistics, Bangkok, 25-30 May 1970

Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta, Bangkok, 15-22 June 1970

Conference of Asian Statisticians, tenth session, Kuala Lumpur, 2-14 December 1970

Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Production Accounts, Bangkok, 17-23 December 1970

55. The *Working Group on Construction Statistics* recommended that ECAFE provide the necessary technical assistance for countries developing their construction statistics. It also called upon the countries to allocate adequate funds in their national budgets for the collection, compilation and publication of construction statistics.

56. The *Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta* recommended that countries intensify their efforts to collect and compile quantity and price statistics and to provide adequate funds for the purpose. To facilitate the computation of various indexes of quanta and prices, the countries were urged to resort to increasing use of electronic computers. The Seminar recommended that the United Nations Statistical Office and ECAFE prepare a manual on the estimation of national accounts at constant prices for use by countries of the region.

57. The tenth session of the *Conference of Asian Statisticians* reviewed the statistical activities and programmes of the countries of the region and urged the Governments to allocate adequate funds for statistics development keeping in view the needs of the Second Development Decade. It reviewed the statistics development activities of the secretariat and recommended a programme of work for the five years ending 1976. It also recommended the development of adequate data processing training facilities and commended the work of the Asian Statistical Institute. It discussed the reports of the working groups and seminars held since mid-1969 and reviewed the situation regarding statistics of agriculture, health, education and labour. It broadly approved the draft Guidelines for Statistics on Children and Youth prepared by the secretariat.

58. The *Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts* discussed the structure, concepts, defini-

tions and classifications of production accounts, including commodity balances and input-output tables, their uses and methods of gathering data for their compilation. It recommended the organization of roving seminars for the promotion of the revised System of National Accounts in all its aspects.

6. Water resources development

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

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (ninth session), Bangkok, Thailand, 28 September - 5 October 1970

WMO/ECAFE Meeting of Experts on Tropical Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, Dacca, Pakistan, 21-27 October 1970

Typhoon Committee (third session), Bangkok, Thailand, 18-24 November 1970

60. The ninth session of the *Regional Conference on Water Resources Development* reviewed the progress made in the region during 1969-1970 in relation to irrigation, reclamation and drainage, flood control and soil conservation costs. It endorsed the report of the Second Regional Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas held at Tokyo in November 1969.

61. The Conference decided to take up the following subjects for discussion at its tenth session in 1972: (i) multiple-objective planning in the development of water resources and its ramifications with respect to implementation; (ii) the application of modern scientific management techniques to the operation and maintenance of water resources projects; and (iii) the technical measures and socio-economic considerations entailed in the abatement of water pollution.

62. The *WMO/ECAFE Meeting of Experts on Tropical Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea* identified the meteorological, hydrological, and telecommunication facilities required to minimize damage. It was generally agreed that the functions carried out by the various national warning centres could not be fully centralized into a single regional centre at the present time. The Meeting favoured the setting up of national warning centres similar to that established at Madras.

63. To ensure the continuation of the work it had initiated, the Meeting recommended the establishment of a WMO/ECAFE panel of experts on tropical cyclones under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and ECAFE.

64. The *Typhoon Committee*, at its third session, adopted a resolution appealing to the General Assembly to consider setting up, as a matter of urgency, an appropriate mechanism for mitigating cyclone damage. It considered, as a means of effecting relief following the occurrence of a typhoon or cyclone: (i) the institution of an international disaster fund supported by voluntary contributions; and

(ii) the setting up of mobile disaster relief units having at their disposal emergency supplies, medicine, equipment, experts and other requisites for dispatch at short notice, under international auspices and in close co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, to disaster-stricken areas.

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

65. During the period under review, the Committee held its forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions.² Substantial progress was made in the investigation of priority mainstream and tributary projects, and in the construction of tributary projects.

Resources as of 31 December 1970

66. In 1970, the resources contributed or pledged by twenty-six countries, sixteen United Nations agencies, five foundations and several private companies to the Mekong Committee, or to projects sponsored by it, increased by US\$4.5 million to a total equivalent to US\$202.4 million. The riparian Governments themselves contributed or pledged 44 per cent of the total amount.

67. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) agreed to extend further institutional support amounting to US\$2.5 million to cover the period 1971-1972. Counterpart contributions by the Mekong Committee member countries will amount to US\$2.8 million for the same period.

Data collection and basin planning

68. The Committee completed preparation of its Indicative Plan for the Development of the Water Resources and Related Resources of the Lower Mekong Basin during the period 1971-2000. The Plan is scheduled for publication by the end of 1971.

69. The *Hydrologic Yearbook* for 1967 was published; the 1968 *Yearbook* was in the press at the end of the period under review. The fourth issue of the *Mekong Annual Statistical Bulletin* was published.

Mainstream projects

70. The full feasibility report on the first stage of the Pa Mong mainstream project was completed. The Mekong Committee decided to give priority to the preparation or completion of feasibility reports for mainstream projects at Stung Treng, the Tonle Sap and in the Mekong delta, to bring them up to the same stage of investigation as the Pa Mong and Sambor projects.

71. A Netherlands team began work on studies to serve as a basis for the preparation of a master plan for the agricultural development of the Mekong Delta in the Khmer Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

² The Committee's forty-sixth session was held at Bangkok concurrently with the twenty-sixth session of the Commission from 14 to 27 April 1970.

Tributary projects

72. 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 nine others.

73. The construction of the Nam Ngum tributary project continued in Laos; completion was scheduled for the end of 1971. Also in Laos, construction continued on the Nam Dong tributary project, near Luang Prabang. In the Khmer Republic, construction activity on the main dam of the Prek Thnot power and irrigation project was slightly delayed, but work continued on the diversion weir and the design of the irrigation scheme. In Thailand, construction continued on the Lam Dom Noi multipurpose and Nam Phrom hydroelectric projects, as well as on the Lam Pao, Lam Phra Phloeng, Lam Nam Oon and Lam Takong irrigation projects.

74. Feasibility investigations were in progress on surface and groundwater projects in the Nam Mae Kok-Nam Mae Ing basin in north Thailand, and were completed for the Nam Mun, Nam Chi, Pak Mun and Huai Phu Khi projects in northeast Thailand. In the Khmer Republic, a feasibility report on the Stung Chinit project, and a reconnaissance report on the area south-west of the Great Lake were completed by Japanese Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency (OTCA) teams; work continued with Swiss assistance on the preparation of the construction designs for the Battambang project.

Navigation and transportation

75. The Committee continued its basic work of surveying, charting and marking the Mekong navigation channels.

76. The Asian Development Bank began an evaluation, for the Governments of Thailand and Laos, of the Vientiane-Nong Khai bridge project, which is designed to provide a road, and rail crossing over the Mekong river between Thailand and Laos. The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam began the construction of access roads for the My Thuan bridge project, which is to span the Mekong river in the Delta.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

77. Detailed plans for the development of the Casier Sud pioneer irrigation scheme in the Vientiane Plain of Laos were completed by teams from New Zealand and Israel. A number of freshwater fisheries studies were designed, and a fisheries development programme was prepared for the Nam Ngum reservoir in Laos.

Power market, industries and mineral resources

78. A Japanese team visited the Khmer Republic to examine the possibility of establishing an aluminium industry at Kompong Som to use imported alumina and/or bauxite and to export aluminium to neighbouring countries. Under the French assistance programme, a study was made during the year of

an extra high-tension transmission grid system for the lower Mekong basin. Surveys of aquifers and possible potash deposits in northeast Thailand and Laos were begun with United States assistance. The United Kingdom Institute of Geological Sciences continued the preparation, from aerial photographs, of geological maps of northern Laos.

Social development and public health

79. With the assistance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), an exploratory manpower survey mission visited the four riparian countries. Several rural socio-economic surveys were made in irrigation project areas and in reservoir resettlement communities. In the public health field, surveys were made of the malaria situation in a number of tributary project areas.

7. Social development

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

Expert Group on Social Development, Bangkok,
30 November - 5 December 1970

Working Party on Social Development, Bangkok,
8-14 December 1970

81. The *Expert Group on Social Development* discussed development objectives, planning machinery, methodology for integrated development planning, development indicators, criteria for appraisal of progress, training and research needs and social policy perspectives. It made various recommendations on those subjects.

82. At its first session the *Working Party on Social Development* drew up its own terms of reference for approval by the Commission; it reviewed the social situation in the ECAFE region, identified emerging problems, needs and trends and discussed integrated development objectives, strategies and machinery for planning; and development priorities for the Second Development Decade in Asia. It was of the opinion that wider indicators of integrated development, yet to be determined on the basis of further research, would be able to measure economic growth as well as social progress. It felt that new approaches to the structuring and organization of national planning machinery were called for in order to make integrated planning feasible, and that regional co-operation in integrated development planning should be promoted.

8. Population problems

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

Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian
Population Conference, Bangkok, 10-13 June
1970

Working Group on Training of Personnel in Family Planning Programmes, Bangkok, 27 July - 7 August 1970

84. The *Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian Population Conference* proposed the agenda, site and dates, duration and type of session, individual agenda items, experts and agencies to prepare documents, discussion leaders and resources persons for the Second Asian Population Conference.

85. The *Working Group on Training of Personnel in Family Planning Programmes* discussed, and formulated its findings on, various problems relating to the training of personnel in family planning programmes. Its report will be published in printed form together with the main documents submitted to the meeting.

9. Public administration

86. During the period under review a meeting of *Experts and Administrators on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation* was held at Bangkok, 29 September - 6 October 1970.

87. The Meeting made a number of recommendations for the improvement of administrative systems; emphasized the programmatic orientation of development efforts by means of appropriate administrative plans and highlighted the need to develop human resources.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Industry and Natural Resources Division

Preparation for the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization

88. A Preparatory Committee for the Second Conference on Industrialization, held at Bangkok from 29 June to 7 July 1970, examined the extensive documentation prepared for the Conference and recommended topics for discussion.

Studies and maps

89. In the field of electric power, the following publications were issued: (i) *Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1968* (annual publication); and (ii) *Energy Atlas of Asia and the Far East* (ad hoc publication).

90. In the field of mineral resources development the following publications were issued: (i) *Proceedings of the Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration* (Mineral Resources Development Series No.34); (ii) *Regional Geological Map of Asia and the Far East*, second (revised) edition.

91. Issues No.5 and 6 of the *Asian Industrial Development News* were published. They provide general information on industrial development with emphasis on the work of the Asian Industrial

Development Council (AIDC). Issue No.5 contains a directory of fertilizer plants in the ECAFE region. The compilation of the directory is a continuing project of the *News*.

Science and technology

92. The following three documents were prepared for the sixth session of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), Bangkok, 26 to 28 October 1970: (i) "Review of the activities of ECAFE in the field of natural resources during 1969-1970"; (ii) "Proposal to establish a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit within the ECAFE secretariat"; and (iii) "Activities to meet the problem of the protein gap in the ECAFE region".

Training

93. In co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the University of the Philippines Institute for Small-Scale Industries, a preliminary training seminar on low cost automation was conducted at the Institute from 7 to 30 September 1970. It was attended by participants from six ECAFE countries who were trained as local counterparts for the roving seminar proposed for 1971.

Iron and steel industry

94. The Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute was inaugurated in March 1971 at Singapore. The member countries are China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, with Australia and Japan as supporting countries.

95. The Government of Nepal was assisted in exploring the possibility of establishing a small iron and steel industry in that country, utilizing the Phulchoki deposits and other possible indigenous sources of iron ore.

Petrochemical industries

96. A team of three experts undertook a detailed feasibility study for a southeast Asia petrochemical complex to be located in either the Philippines or Singapore, in the course of which it visited the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia in October 1970.

Forest-based industries

97. *Senior officials' consultations* were conducted at Bangkok from 2 to 6 November 1970 to identify specific steps required for implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Fact-finding Team on Forest-based Industries.

Coconut industry

98. An Expert Study Group on the Coconut Industry consisting of three experts visited Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand to examine prospects for technological development in the coconut industry in the region.

Industrial survey for regional co-operation

99. This survey is to commence in the very near future. It will deal with the long-term perspectives of industrial growth in the 1970s through regional or sub-regional co-operation. It will make concrete proposals for the formulation of balanced industrial development programmes and projects based on co-ordination of investment, production and trade policies among the developing countries to be covered.

Housing, building and planning

100. The final report on the study of urban land use policies and land control measures in the ECAFE region, undertaken in 1970 by the secretariat in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, is being completed.

101. The secretariat collaborated with the joint Japan-United Nations Research and Training Programme in Regional Development (Chubu Region), Nagoya, in conducting its second training course in January-April 1970. The establishment of an Asian centre for regional development on a more permanent basis, under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Government of Japan, is under consideration.

102. Preparations have begun for the second round of the Roving Seminar on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination in the Building Industry in the region.

Engineering industries

103. An expert team on small engines visited Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand in March/April 1970 and discussed the possibility of establishing industries to manufacture small engines for agricultural purposes.

International Trade Division

ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

104. The ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre joined the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in organizing a training course on trade promotion in co-operation with the Japanese OTCA. Held at Tokyo in April/June 1970, the course was attended by twenty-one participants from thirteen member countries in the region.

105. The Centre, in co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), organized an interregional training course in export promotion and techniques and market survey techniques from 1 June to 16 October 1970. A total of nineteen participants were selected from the public sector and business communities in four member countries.

ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services

106. The Centre assisted three regional member countries in applying the uniform system for the collection of economic statistics of shipping on an experimental basis. The work is still in progress.

It advised several member countries on the establishment of freight study units and shippers' councils and on fleet employment and programming and establishment of regular liner services.

ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration

107. 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, surveys 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

108. Studies of cement, chemical fertilizers, jute and jute manufactures were undertaken to examine the general situation and identify possible areas for joint action within the framework of regional trade and monetary co-operation.

Unit on land-locked and less-developed countries

109. A unit was created in the secretariat to give continuous attention to the problems of land-locked countries and the less-developed among developing countries of the ECAFE region. A report on the export promotion problems and needs of the land-locked countries of the region prepared by an expert from a developed land-locked country was transmitted to the Governments of Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal.

Transport and Communications Division

Asian Highway

110. The Asian Highway TTB, in co-operation with the countries concerned and the Colombo Plan Bureau, organized training courses for highway officials at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok, and in France, India, Japan and Malaysia.

111. The Second Asian Highway Motor Rally conducted from 7 to 15 November 1970 ran from Tehran to Dacca passing through Kabul, Islamabad, New Delhi and Kathmandu, a total distance of 6,700 km. The rally was a great success and demonstrated the availability of an important section of the Asian Highway system.

Port Information and Advisory Centre

112. This Centre continued to provide technical advisory services for port authorities of the region.

Joint Study Group on Shipping

113. The Joint Study Group at the secretariat, consisting of the Divisions of Transport and Communications, Trade, Statistics and Industry and

Natural Resources, made satisfactory progress in its co-ordinated drive to develop shipping in the ECAFE region.

Research and Planning Division

Review of current economic developments and policies

114. Part One of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1970*, contains a study on the role of foreign private investment in economic development and co-operation in the ECAFE region, in which foreign capital inflow, in the form of direct investment and portfolio investment, and the increasingly important flow of export credits into Asia are analysed.

115. In Part Two, in addition to a review of recent economic development in twenty-two countries, the *Survey* presents two leading articles: (a) Problems and prospects of the ECAFE region in the Second Development Decade; and (b) Broad features of development in the ECAFE region in 1969/70 and their implications for 1971.

116. The June and September issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* were combined into a single issue (Vol. XXI, Nos. 1/2). Included in the *Bulletin* were the report and selected articles from the Seminar on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques held at Dushanbe, USSR. The December issue (Vol. XXI, No. 3) will appear shortly.

Economic development and planning

117. The report of the Workshop on the Technique of Annual Planning (27 January to 8 February 1969) was published in early 1971. It attempts to meet the needs of countries in the region to improve their techniques and comprehensive of their annual plans.

118. Preparations were made for convening the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners in 1971, the main theme of which is "Planning strategies for the Second Development Decade in the developing ECAFE countries".

Asian Coconut Community

119. The Community held its third session at Quezon City, Philippines, from 29 September to 5 October 1970. It reviewed past activities and discussed co-ordination of efforts and strengthening of mutual support among its members. The fourth session of the Community was held at New Delhi from 12 to 16 April 1971 at which decisions were taken to establish formal relations with the Commission according to paragraph 10 of the latter's terms of reference, and to utilize in a co-ordinated manner the assistance likely to be made available to the Community in the field of production, plant protection, improvement of quality marketing of and research on coconut and coconut products from various international agencies.

Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Pepper in Asia

120. The Inter-governmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Pepper in Asia mentioned earlier and held at ECAFE headquarters from 24 to 27 February 1971 was in response to a request from major producing countries which had previously held informal talks at Djakarta in July 1970 in regard to problems of pepper production and marketing.

Regional co-operation in other commodities

121. Work on regional co-operation in rubber continued. Steps to implement the resolution on inter-governmental consultations on regional co-operation in rice adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission are being studied.

Integration study of the ASEAN countries

122. The first progress report of the ASEAN project was completed and submitted to the second session of the Advisory Committee on the ASEAN Project held at Kuala Lumpur from 16 to 18 November 1970. It indicates the scope for furthering co-operation in the economic and technical fields among the ASEAN member countries and covers various economic sectors.

Research on the distribution of income and wealth in the developing ECAFE countries

123. Research on income distribution is being carried out with a view to:

- (a) Examining the relationship between income distribution and economic growth, particularly in the context of developing economies of Asia;
- (b) Examining the changing pattern of income and wealth distribution in the developing countries of Asia;
- (c) Identifying the main factors responsible for the changes in income distribution that have taken place in these countries in the past few years, and reviewing their planning strategies and economic and social policies in relation to income distribution.

124. This study will also attempt to offer an appropriate planning strategy and policy measures suited to a number of developing countries in order to reduce the disparity in incomes and levels of living.

Research on projections of intraregional trade flows among developing ECAFE countries, 1975 and 1980 and on effective tariff protection

125. As requested by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session, the research on the projections of intraregional trade flows among developing countries was undertaken in 1970 and continued to 1971.

The objective of this study is to make projections of intraregional exports of countries of the developing ECAFE region, as well as of the intraregional trade flow matrix for 1975 and 1980 and to provide a broad framework for an appropriate scheme for intraregional trade co-operation with a view to intensifying the trade relations among the countries of the region, and induce a production structure in the economies of these countries towards greater complementarity.

126. Research on effective tariff protection for a selected number of developing countries in the ECAFE region was undertaken in April 1970. The main purposes of this study are (i) to analyse and examine, in a quantitative framework, the role of the protection policies adopted in different ECAFE countries and their impact on the resource allocation; and (ii) to identify the commodities with high potential for trade co-operation among the ECAFE developing countries.

Statistics Division

Statistics development

127. The Division continued to work, in collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, for the development of statistics through censuses, sample surveys and current reporting systems and for the promotion of national accounts in accordance with the Revised System of National Accounts formulated by the United Nations Statistical Commission. During the year under review, it brought out the second edition of the *Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region* and the seventh annual *Report on Sample Survey in the ECAFE Region*. In pursuance of a project for the development of statistics on children and youth, undertaken with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Division prepared a set of *Guidelines for Statistics on Children and Youth*. In collaboration with the Divisions of International Trade and Transport and Communications, it has taken up a new project for the development of statistics on shipping and port operations. Furthermore, it has continued to provide countries of the region with advisory services regarding the development of national accounts and data processing.

Statistical compilation and analysis

128. The second issue (1969) of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East* has been published; it includes several new tables on vital statistics, economically active population, agriculture, irrigation, food supplies, housing and capital formation. The publication of Asian economic statistics in the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* has continued and a proposal to bring out a new publication on the statistical indicators of ECAFE countries has been taken up. Statistical compilation, computation and analysis for the secretariat's research activities and other developmental tasks are performed from time to time. Evaluative studies of the national accounts data of the countries of the region continue and a pilot study for the compilation of commodity balances has been initiated.

Data processing

129. The Division continued to collaborate with the International Computing Centre of the Statistical Office of the United Nations in processing the foreign trade statistics of countries of the ECAFE region. The *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East*, 1966 and 1967, have been published. Processing of administrative and financial data for the secretariat's Division of Administration and econometric computations for the other divisions and agencies remain an important feature of the data processing work. Programming, processing and publication of the *Foreign Trade Statistics of Laos* were undertaken as a service to that country on payment.

130. Three sub-regional workshops on the computer processing of population censuses were organized for the benefit of countries of the region. The possibilities of organizing further training courses in data processing are being explored.

Water Resources Development Division

Planning and development of water resources

131. The proceedings of the Second Regional Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas were published in the *Water Resources Series*. A Panel of Experts on Water Codes was constituted to prepare a manual on the drafting of water codes.

132. The Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning launched in August 1970, with the assistance of experts from the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States, will conclude its task in July 1971.

Water resources development of international rivers

133. Close co-operation was maintained with the secretariat of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in many of its activities. The Division devoted a large part of its effort to the preparation of the Indicative Basin Plan - a comprehensive report which, *inter alia*, outlines a full programme of additional investigations and studies designed to advance the project one stage further.

134. Meetings were held in the riparian countries to ascertain the reactions of the Governments concerned to the proposals presented in the Plan. These in turn were discussed at a seminar attended by all interested parties, both within and without the basin, at Bangkok in November 1970, with the object of reconciling conflicting viewpoints.

Measures for the mitigation of flood damage

135. The Division continued to assist the inter-governmental Typhoon Committee through the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons to improve the meteorological observation and telecommunication networks and to establish pilot flood forecasting and warning systems in areas subject to typhoons. Close collaboration has been maintained with the Joint Unit since its transfer to Manila.

Application of science and technology to water resources development

136. Work continued on the compilation of computer programmes for hydrologic analysis and streamflow simulation studies, in anticipation of the establishment of an ECAFE regional computer centre. A study providing a basis for the estimation of floods of various return periods in ungauged areas was published in the June 1970 issue of the *Water Resources Journal*.

Social Development Division

Social planning and research

137. The *Select Annotated Bibliography on Social Aspects of Development Planning* has been printed and circulated widely throughout the region. Intended to serve as a basic reference work for all development planners, research workers, university students and teachers in allied fields, the bibliography contains three main sections: over-all problems and conditions of socio-economic development; social development policy and planning; and sectoral social programmes. Compilation by the secretariat of a further work of this kind will depend upon the extent of public response to the bibliography.

Regional and community development

138. A preliminary draft project proposal for the setting up of a national training and research institute in community development and social work was prepared for the Government of Thailand.

139. Two seminars in rural development were given for senior government officials of the region through the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

140. Two studies, respectively entitled *Social Aspects of Land Reform* and *Community Centres of Hong Kong*, were printed and distributed in the Exchange of Information Series. A third regional study entitled "The role of local governments, co-operatives, and voluntary organizations in community development" is being prepared.

Youth development

141. A *Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development* was organized by ECAFE at Bangkok from 24 September to 3 October 1970 and its report has been printed and circulated.

Social welfare

142. The ECAFE secretariat representative served as a resource person and assisted in reporting on the discussions in the *First Asian Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare* (Manila, 14 to 16 September 1970). In furtherance of the Division's work programme staff field missions were undertaken to the Republic of China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Pakistan (East and West).

143. During the year, the following studies were published and distributed: "Social Welfare Planning in India"; "Social Welfare Planning as part of National Development in Pakistan"; and "Role of Voluntary Agencies in Social Welfare Programmes in the ECAFE Region".

144. The report of the Joint ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop on Social Welfare In-Service Training (10 February to 6 March 1970) was finalized for publication as a manual of in-service training procedures and practice.

Population Division

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

146. It commenced a survey of institutions engaged in teaching, training and research in demography, the results of which are currently being analysed. A *Directory of Key Personnel and Periodicals in the Field of Population in the ECAFE Region* has been published in printed form.

147. The secretariat organized jointly with the ILO a *Regional Seminar on Interrelation Between Population and Manpower Problems* at Bangkok from 18 to 30 January 1971, and held training courses on the evaluation of fertility and family planning programmes at Bombay, India, from 2 November to 12 December 1970 and at Tjimatjan, Indonesia, from 11 January to 6 March 1971.

148. The secretariat assisted the National Family Planning Council of Pakistan to analyse its impact survey data and the Academy of Sciences in Indonesia to set up a research programme for the recently established Population Studies Centre.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

Review of the food and agricultural situation

149. As in the past, the Division studied current developments in the food and agricultural situation and supplied the draft sections required for the preparation of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1970*. 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

150. A number of country studies were prepared on intraregional trade and harmonization of national development plans in respect of rice and cereals, as well as oilseeds, oils and oilcakes. The study entitled "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and their Regional Implications" is scheduled for completion before the end of 1971. Work continued on the study relating to requirements of agricultural inputs and means for increasing their production in selected ECAFE countries, and on the case study on crop diversification in Thailand.

Public Administration Unit

151. Within the framework of efforts to bring about the early establishment of the Asian centre for development administration, a joint UN/UNDP/ECAFE mission visited Ceylon, India, Iran and Thailand. Other missions were dispatched to Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines, as well as to the headquarters of both the ILO and UNESCO. A final report has been submitted to the UNDP Administrator.

152. In response to requests from the Governments of the Republic of Korea, Laos and Nepal, the Public Administration Unit extended them advisory services.

153. The possibilities of carrying out training programmes in the field of public administration in the South Pacific region were discussed with government officials and with the South Pacific University in February 1971.

Technical assistance and related activities

Technical assistance decentralization and programming

154. The secretariat is fully responsible for programming regional technical co-operation activities which are financed under the United Nations Regular Programme, UNCTAD, UNDP (in the United Nations, UNIDO and UNCTAD fields), and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). It has continued to provide comments as a contribution to the planning and evaluation of country projects.

Co-operation with the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC), UNCTAD and UNIDO

155. Funds made available in 1970 amounted to \$872,500, which was lower than the actual levels of expenditure in previous years. However, a new source of funds became available so that the total level of 1970 expenditures (\$1,094,600) exceeded the 1968-1969 average by 10-15 per cent. The trend towards greater diversification of sources of funds (including earmarking for special fields and currency composition) continued further in 1970, with the result that the flexibility of the regional programme decreased.

156. A number of training institutes and specific courses away from ECAFE headquarters were supported - in demography (at Bombay, India, and at Tjimatjan, Indonesia), in industry (at Manila, the Philippines), in regional planning (at Chubu, Japan), and in social defence (at Fuchu, Japan).

157. Eleven seminars and three study tours/roving seminars were organized in 1970. A roving seminar on water resources planning, held in Ceylon, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Viet-Nam, gave training to over 300 engineers and officials. A training course on export promotion included

intensive training at ECAFE and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and working visits to several European countries.

158. A regional Seminar on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance in Asia and the Far East, jointly organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and ECAFE, was held at Bangkok from 8 to 26 March 1971. Its purpose was to train government officials responsible for co-ordination of United Nations co-operation programmes on the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and on the revised UNDP procedures.

Advisory activities

159. During 1970, nineteen regional advisers served at ECAFE for all or part of the year. They carried out advisory missions to eighteen countries by request some of which are mentioned below.

160. The regional fiscal adviser advised the Government of Iran on taxation and budgetary reform and, in another mission, on budget planning. He also advised the Governments of Tonga, Fiji and Western Samoa on budget planning, programme budgeting and budgetary techniques respectively.

161. The regional adviser on economic statistics organized an in-service training course in statistics in Western Samoa and a similar course in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

162. The regional adviser on national accounts advised Iran and Thailand on the revised system of national accounts as recommended by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

163. The regional adviser on data processing assisted the Government of the Republic of Korea in planning the processing of its 1970 population and housing census. He also assisted in organizing a computer symposium, which he followed up with a data processing seminar in Western Samoa; and he evaluated the automatic data processing requirements of the Government of Afghanistan.

164. The regional adviser on general demography assisted the Governments of Brunei, Ceylon, Indonesia and Nepal in the analysis of their demographic and census data.

165. The regional adviser on public administration advised the Government of Nepal on the development of its Centre for Economic Development and Administration and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the development of its graduate schools of public administration.

166. The regional adviser on economic development and planning assisted the Government of Western Samoa in the formulation of its second five-year plan.

167. The regional adviser on offshore prospecting (Geophysics) advised the Government of the Republic of China on geothermal energy in the Tatun area.

Co-operation with UNDP

168. The secretariat continued to provide comments on all requests for UNDP assistance from countries in the region. A regional adviser was a member of the UNDP/ECAFE Mission on the Establishment of the Asian Centre for Development Administration.

169. UNDP supported several important ECAFE projects. The largest contribution was directed towards the project on regional economic co-operation and trade expansion.

Co-operation with other programmes

170. There were frequent contacts with individual Governments which had offered to provide funds or expertise for ECAFE projects.

171. Assistance was received from the Governments of Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as from the Ford Foundation, the Population Council and the Asian Institute of Technology. The above list does not include bilateral assistance channelled to regional projects financed by UNDP (the Mekong project, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Highway TTB and the Asian Statistical Institute).

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

172. The secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the United Nations Secretariat, the secretariats of the other regional commissions and with UNCTAD and UNIDO. Some examples of this fruitful co-operation are to be found in the preceding sections; some others are mentioned below.

173. UNIDO and ECAFE, at a meeting held at Bangkok on 3 to 4 September 1970 as a follow-up to an earlier meeting held in July 1970 at Geneva, discussed methods of co-operation between the two organizations. The discussions related in particular to the implementation of programmes in the industrial field during the Second Development Decade. Consideration was also given to the idea of setting up a joint UNIDO/ECAFE unit at ECAFE headquarters.

174. An investment promotion meeting for the promotion of specific Asian industrial projects was held at Manila from 23 to 30 September 1970, under the joint sponsorship of UNIDO and ECAFE.

175. An ECAFE paper entitled "The organization and administration of industrial services in the developing countries of Asia" was presented at the UNIDO Seminar on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Services (for Asia and the Middle East) held at Tashkent from 12 to 24 October 1970.

176. In co-operation with UNIDO and OTC, the secretariat convened a Meeting of Directors of Building Research Institutes and Development Organizations in the ECAFE Region from 3 to 17 March 1971 at Melbourne, Australia. The secretariat contributed a working paper to the Interregional Seminar on Financing of Housing and Urban Development held at Copenhagen in May-June 1970 under the sponsorship of the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Government of Denmark. It was represented by a staff member who served as a discussion leader.

177. A study on the export possibilities of Ceylon's manufactures and semi-manufactures was prepared jointly by UNCTAD and ECAFE. Similar joint studies are planned for Iran, Afghanistan and Nepal.

178. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was continued in the form of exchanges of information and planning of joint projects in the field of energy resources and electric power.

179. Staff assistance provided by UNCTAD enabled ECAFE to complete various stages of the work relating to trade and monetary co-operation. UNCTAD participated in the preparation of documents for the technical consultations on trade liberalization and monetary co-operation held at Brussels in March 1970 and subsequently took part in the high-level missions which visited seventeen member countries of ECAFE in August and September 1970 (see section A, International Trade). ECAFE received assistance from UNCTAD in embarking upon an important project: the Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation (see section B, Industry and Natural Resources Division).

180. ECAFE was represented at the seventeenth session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC)'s Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development, held at Vienna from 27 to 29 May 1970, and the meeting of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Water Resources Development Policies held at Buenos-Aires from 8 to 13 June 1970.

181. In the field of social development the United Nations Headquarters Division of Narcotic Drugs attached an outposted officer to the Social Development Division of the ECAFE secretariat. Active assistance was rendered to the United Nations project preparation mission for technical assistance to Thailand in the narcotics field (October-December 1970). ECAFE was represented at the session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development held at New York from 1 to 19 March 1971.

182. ECAFE maintained close collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations in all aspects of work relating to statistical development, statistical compilation and analysis and data processing.

183. ECAFE was represented in the United Nations *ad hoc* Committee on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Economic Development, held at New York from 30 June to 3 July 1970; the United Nations

Interregional Seminar on Demographic Aspects of Manpower, held at Moscow from 31 August to 11 September 1970; the United Nations Population Fund Inter-Agency Consultations and the session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population held at New York in December 1970. It also provided the services of a rapporteur to the UN/UNESCO/WHO Family Planning Evaluation Mission which visited Ceylon from January to March 1971.

184. ECAFE participated in the Meeting of Experts on Public Administration Programmes for the Second Development Decade which was held under the auspices of the United Nations Public Administration Division at New York from 17 to 26 January 1971.

185. ECAFE sent a representative to attend the seventh session of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning, held at Geneva, from 22 March to 2 April 1971.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

186. 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.

187. 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.

188. The secretariat contributed a paper to, and was represented by a staff member who served as a discussion leader at, the Regional Seminar on the Development of Housing Co-operatives in South-East Asia held at Kuala Lumpur and Penang, Malaysia, from 19 October to 2 November 1970, under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance's Regional Office and Education Centre in South-East Asia and the Malaysian Co-operative Insurance Society (MCIS).

189. At the sixth meeting of the Regional Group for Asia of ACAST, held at Bangkok from 26 to 28 October 1970, (see section B, Industry and Natural Resources Division) the following organizations were represented: FAO, the ILO, IAEA, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UPU and ECAFE.

190. ECAFE and UNESCO jointly organized the second Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques (with special reference to their applicability in tropical humid zones), at Peradeniya, Ceylon, from 10 to 20 September 1970. The secretariat participated in and presented a paper at the UNESCO Seminar on Multi-disciplinary Scientific Research held at Manila from 28 September to 2 October 1970.

191. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) designated a representative to the Meeting of Govern-

ment and Central Bank Officials on Regional Trade and Monetary Co-operation held at Bangkok from 2 to 9 November 1970 (see section A, International Trade).

192. 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 (CAFEA-ICC).

193. Close co-operation was maintained with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) through the joint ECAFE/ITU Unit. Furthermore, ITU provided support in carrying out a survey in connexion with the proposed regional telecommunication network.

194. In view of the accelerated development planned for postal services in the ECAFE region, UPU agreed to provide the services of a regional adviser on postal administration who will be attached to the ECAFE secretariat.

195. Close liaison was maintained with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA).

196. Assistance was continued to the Asian Development Bank in its activities in connexion with its southeast Asian sub-regional transport survey.

197. In regard to the Asian Highway, consultations and exchanges of information with UNDP (Special Fund), OTC, the Colombo Plan Bureau and the ILO were continued.

198. The secretariat co-operated with the specialized agencies in the development of statistics in the region. FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO prepared papers for and participated in the tenth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians. ECAFE participated in the third session of the FAO Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics. The project for the development of statistics on children and youth undertaken with financial support from UNICEF has been terminated. However, it is hoped that co-operation from UNICEF in the development of social statistics in general will continue.

199. FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), the International Commission on Large Dams of the World Energy Conference (ICOLD), the International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR) and the Asian Institute of Technology participated in the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (see section A, Water Resources Development). FAO and UNESCO also presented papers at that Conference.

200. UNDP, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) were represented at the third session of the Typhoon Committee and ITU participated at the Meeting of Experts on Tropical Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

201. ECAFE was represented at the UNESCO Regional Meeting of Asian National Committees for the International Hydrological Decade held at Bangkok from 5 to 11 October 1970 and the FAO/UNDP Regional Seminar on Measures to Accelerate Benefits from Water Resources Development Projects held at Quezon City from 7 to 16 October 1970.

202. The inter-agency meetings on rural and community development and on social development in the ECAFE region, in which ECAFE (including the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Mekong Committee secretariat), FAO, the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO participated, continued to be held.

203. ECAFE attended the fifteenth International Conference on Social Welfare at Manila and the eighth staff meeting of UNICEF at Bangkok (8-18 June 1970). It was also represented at the officials' meeting of the Twenty-first Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Conference, held at Manila from 16 to 25 February 1971.

204. The Second Interagency Meeting on Co-ordination of Population Activities in the ECAFE region (participants: ECAFE, FAO, the ILO, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNESCO, UNDP and WHO) was convened at Bangkok from 15 to 16 June 1970.

205. The secretariat prepared papers for and participated in the following meetings: the Inter-

national Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Regional Conference, Tokyo, 13 to 16 October 1970; two preparatory workshops at Manila and Hong Kong for the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA); Conference on the Administrative Implications of Rapid Population Growth in Asia, to be held at Manila in May 1971; IPPF's South-East Asia and Oceania Regional Seminar on Training Programmes in Family Planning, Frazer's Hill, Malaysia, 26 September to 1 October 1970; and the IPPF South-East Asia and Oceania Regional Conference on Family Planning, Baguio City, 21 to 27 March 1971.

206. The secretariat participated also in the ILO First Asian Seminar on Workers's Education, Trade Unions and Population Questions, Bangalore, 11 to 16 May 1970; the UNESCO Regional Course in the Production and the Use of Mass Media for Family Planning Programmes, Seoul, 14 September to 10 October 1970; the WHO Regional Course on Health Aspects of Population Dynamics, Manila, 2 to 14 November 1970; the ILO Asian Advisory Council, Bandung, 14 to 23 September 1970; the UNESCO Regional Workshop on Population and Family Education, Bangkok, 6 September to 9 October 1970; the ILO Asian Employers Seminar on Population and Family Planning, New Delhi, 22 to 27 March 1971; the Ministerial Conference on Regional Co-operation in Family and Population Planning, Kuala Lumpur, 22 to 24 October 1970; the National Seminar on Communications in Development, Manila, 10 to 16 December 1970; and the National Seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning, Bombay, 13 to 15 July 1970.

D. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW^a

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/PAC) <i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Mr. Pham Minh Duong (Republic of Viet-Nam)	Seventh session, Saigon, 12-23 May 1970	E/CN.11/L.278
Working Group on Construction Statistics <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. M.A. Wahab (Pakistan)	Bangkok, 25-30 May 1970	E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.3
Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian Population Conference <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. W.D. Borrie (Australia)	First session, Bangkok, 10-13 June 1970	POP/APC/Prep.1/4 Rev.1
Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta <i>Chairman:</i> Mrs. Felisa R. Barretto (Philippines)	Bangkok, 15-22 June 1970	E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.4

^a 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>
Mekong Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Khy Taing Lim (Khmer Republic)	Forty-seventh session, (Special), Bangkok, 25-26 June 1970	E/CN.11/WRD/ MKG/L.310
Mekong Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Phlek Chhat (Khmer Republic)	Forty-eighth session, (Special), Vientiane, 5-7 October 1970	E/CN.11/WRD/ MKG/L.316
Mekong Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Phlek Chhat (Khmer Republic)	Forty-ninth session, (Special), Bangkok, 16 November 1970	E/CN.11/WRD/ MKG/L.319
Mekong Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Phagna Inpeng Suryadhay (Laos)	Fiftieth session, (Plenary), Vientiane, 27 January - 1 February 1971	E/CN.11/WRD/ MKG/L.324
Mekong Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Phagna Inpeng Suryadhay (Laos)	Fifty-first session, (Special), New York, 11 March 1971	E/CN.11/WRD/ MKG/L.325
Advisory Group of the Asian Industrial Development Council		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. J.C. Ramaer (Netherlands)	Fourth session, Bangkok, 7-9 July 1970	AIDC(6)/3
Working Group on Training of Personnel for Family Planning Programmes		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. A.M. Sardari (Iran)	Bangkok, 27 July - 7 August 1970	
Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Johannas (Indonesia)	Bandung, 20-31 August 1970	E/CN.11/I&NR/78
Asian Conference on Industrialization		
<i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa (Japan)	Second session, Tokyo, 8-21 September 1970	E/CN.11/945
Seminar on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques		
<i>Chairmen:</i> Academician L.K. Narzikulov (USSR); Mr. V.M. Bhatt (ECAFE secretariat)	Dushanbe, USSR, 16-29 September 1970	E/CN.11/L.291

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Advisory Board, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. L. Odier (France)	Third session, Bangkok, 17-19 September 1970	TRANS/AH/AB/R.1
Regional Conference on Water Resources Development <i>Chairman:</i> M.L. Jeongjan Kambhu (Thailand)	Ninth session, Bangkok, 28 September - 5 October 1970	E/CN.11/943
Meeting of Experts and Administrators on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Ram C. Malhotra (Nepal)	Bangkok, 29 September - 6 October 1970	E/CN.11/L.279
Water Transport Sub-Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Cmdr. Chetana Chulajata (Thailand)	Ninth session, Bangkok, 15-22 October 1970	E/CN.11/TRANS/ 188
Meeting of Experts on Tropical Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. M. Samiullah (Pakistan)	Dacca, 21-27 October 1970	-
Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee <i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Dr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)	Sixth session, Bangkok, 26-28 October 1970	E/CN.11/947 [TRANS/AH(6)/ R.20]
Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials on Regional Trade and Monetary Co-operation <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongse (Thailand)	Bangkok, 2-9 November 1970	CMEC/2
Telecommunication Sub-Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Sribhumi Sukhanetr (Thailand)	Second session, Bangkok, 10-16 November 1970	E/CN.11/TRANS/ 189
Typhoon Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Dr. Charoen Charoen-rajapark (Thailand)	Third session, Bangkok, 18-24 November 1970	E/CN.11/953
Working Party of Experts on Trans-Asian Railway <i>Chairman:</i> Col. Saeng Chulacharitta (Thailand)	Bangkok, 26 November - 3 December 1970	E/CN.11/TRANS/ 190

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Meeting of the Expert Group on Social Development		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. M.L. Qureshi (Pakistan)	Bangkok, 30 November - 5 December 1970	E/CN.11/L.282
Conference of Asian Statisticians		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. R. Chander (Malaysia)	Tenth session, Kuala Lumpur, 2-14 December 1970	E/CN.11/959
Working Party on Social Development		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. J.A.J. Caine (Australia)	Bangkok, 8-14 December 1970	E/CN.11/L.282
Workshop on Urban Traffic and Transportation		
<i>Chairman:</i> Col. Saneh Sittipunt (Thailand)	Bangkok, 8-17 December 1970	E/CN.11/TRANS/191
Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation		
<i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Mr. Abdullah Yaftali (Afghanistan)	Fourth session, Kabul, 16-19 December 1970	E/CN.11/961
Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Production Accounts		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. L.N. Perera (Ceylon)	Bangkok, 17-23 December 1970	E/CN.11/L.280
Meeting of Experts on the Current Economic Situation and Short-Term Economic Policies		
<i>Chairman:</i> Dr. S.A. Meenai (Pakistan)	Bangkok, 28-30 December 1970	-
Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic		
<i>Chairman:</i> Lt. Cmdr. Aree Satayamana (Thailand)	Second session, Bangkok, 4-11 January 1971	E/CN.11/TRANS/192
Expert Group on Criteria, Machinery and a Detailed Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade		
<i>Chairman:</i> Dr. Gamini Corea (Ceylon)	Bangkok, 11-19 January 1971	E/CN.11/L.292
Transport and Communications Committee		
<i>Chairman:</i> Lt. Cmdr. Aree Satayamana (Thailand)	Nineteenth session, Bangkok, 13-20 January 1971	E/CN.11/960
Asian Industrial Development Council		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Praprit Na Nagara (Thailand)	Sixth session, Bangkok, 22-28 January 1971	E/CN.11/962

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Praprit Na Nagara (Thailand)	Twenty-third session, Bangkok, 29 January - 6 February 1971	E/CN.11/966
Committee on Trade		
<i>Chairman:</i> H.E. Eliseo V. Villamor (Philippines)	Fourteenth session, Bangkok, 16-24 February 1971	E/CN.11/970
Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an Asian Clearing Union		
<i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Upadit Pachariyangkun (Thailand)	First session, Bangkok, 16-22 March 1971	-

Part II

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening and closure of the session

207. The twenty-seventh session of the Commission was held at Manila from 20 April to 30 April 1971. His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, inaugurated the session. Mr. Maurice F. Strong, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, read a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and U Nyun, Executive Secretary, delivered his address at the inaugural meeting.

208. The Commission thanked President Marcos for his inaugural address. A vote of thanks was proposed by the representative of Indonesia and seconded by the representatives of India, Pakistan, Australia, the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

209. At the close of the session, on 30 April 1971, 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

210. His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, observed that ECAFE had, to a greater degree than most regional organizations, developed awareness and ensured co-operation among Asian countries. It was imperative, however, that resources be marshalled to promote a faster growth of the region. The lag in development had been due to the rate of population growth in the past decade and to the inability of the developing countries to mobilize the full potential of their resources for development. It had also been due to what the President termed the "Triad of Poverty", i.e. the hardening of terms of international loans, the continuing existence of trade barriers and the requirement for an increase in international reserves.

211. Economic growth was not a self-sufficient end of development, which must also achieve social progress and the enhancement of the human person. He called upon ECAFE to devote itself to the study of procedures by which the developing countries could harmonize development plans that called for the necessary integration of social and economic development goals.

212. In his message, the Secretary-General of the United Nations paid tribute to the Republic of the Philippines as a staunch supporter of the United Nations since its founding. The miracle rice strains which had spread the Green Revolution throughout Asia had originated in the Philippines. Referring to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, he said it would be meaningful only if development efforts at the national, regional and global levels

were appropriately dovetailed. In that respect the role of the regional economic commissions, including ECAFE, could not be over-emphasized. ECAFE in particular had succeeded in promoting projects with an impressive multiplier effect, bringing together countries within an effective framework for collective action.

213. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, noted that the current session was the third to be held in the Philippines and thanked the Government for its hospitality and admirable arrangements. In a review of recent economic trends in Asia, he reported that, in 1969 and 1970, most countries in the region had attained or exceeded, in some cases considerably, the 5 per cent annual rate of growth in gross national product set for the First Development Decade. However, the increase in inequalities of income and wealth, and the lack of any pronounced improvement in the living conditions of the lower income strata in several countries, called for a major reorientation of policies in the Second Development Decade.

214. Notable achievements had been recorded in regional co-operation undertakings; the new proposals for regional projects had included an Asian centre for development administration, a regional typhoon and cyclone damage control centre, a pepper community, periodical consultations on rice, the establishment of an Asian clearing union, etc. An important lesson to be learnt from past economic developments was that, singly and separately, countries in the ECAFE region could not hope to attain satisfactory rates of economic growth to support their fast-growing populations at decent levels of living. The situation called for greatly increased efforts at the regional level, as had been fully recognized by the Asian leaders.

Attendance

215. The session was attended by representatives of the following member and associate member countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Khmer Republic, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Western Samoa, Hong Kong, and Papua and New Guinea.

216. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia attended. Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany attended under Economic and Social Council resolution 617 (XXII). Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development

Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme also attended.

217. 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.

218. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Organization of Employers, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the World Confederation of Labour, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the World Veterans Federation, the Friends World Committee for Consultation, the International Council of Social Welfare, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration and the Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing. Officials of the European Economic Community Commission and of the Asian Coconut Community attended as guests of the ECAFE secretariat.

Credentials

219. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 441st 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

220. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules, the Commission at its 429th meeting elected H.E. Ernesto M. Maceda, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Government of the Republic of the Philippines, as Chairman.

221. H.E. Ernesto M. Maceda thanked the participants for electing him Chairman of the Commission.

222. 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 six vice-chairmen were jointly elected, namely: H.E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan), H.E. Mr. L.N. Mishra (India), H.E. Mr. Adam Malik (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Manoucher Goodarzi (Iran), the Hon. Mr. Mohd. Khir Johari (Malaysia) and Mr. A.F.A. Husain (Pakistan).

223. 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"; and item 18, "Technical assistance (including decentralization), United Nations Development Programme, and other activities in the ECAFE region". Dr. Pushkar Nath Pant (Nepal) was elected Chairman of that Committee. Mr. A.F.A. Husain (Pakistan) and Dr. Suchati Chuthasmit (Thailand) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

224. The Commission also appointed a Drafting Committee which elected H.E. Mr. D. Vafa (Iran) as its Chairman and Dr. S. Chuthasmit (Thailand) as Vice-Chairman.

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

226. The draft report prepared by the Drafting Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 443rd meeting on 30 April 1971.

B. AGENDA

227. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 429th meeting on 20 April 1971:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the chairman and vice-chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/956 Rev.2, E/CN.11/L.284 Rev.1).
4. Economic and social situation in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.283/A, E/CN.11/L.283/B and Add.1, E/CN.11/L.293, ECAFE/170).
5. Proposal for:
 - (i) Admission of Tonga as a member (E/CN.11/977 and Add.1);
 - (ii) Admission of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate as an associate member (E/CN.11/971 and Add.1);
 - (iii) Admission of the Republic of Nauru as a member (E/CN.11/978 and Add.1).
6. Issues relating to economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Regional economic co-operation: Progress report on the implementation of recommendations of the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation (E/CN.11/L.299 and Add.1; E/CN.11/961 and Corr.1);
 - (b) Progress report on development planning (E/CN.11/L.291, E/CN.11/L.297 and Corr.1 and 2, E/CN.11/L.298);
 - (c) Second United Nations Development Decade:

- (i) Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade: Report of the Expert Group on Criteria and Machinery for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade (E/CN.11/L.292);
 - (ii) Long-term planning proposals, including Second Development Decade perspectives (E/CN.11/968).
- 7. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: Report of the Governing Council of the Institute; election of two members to the Governing Council (E/CN.11/973, E/CN.11/L.300).
- 8. Asian Development Bank: activities and progress.
- 9. Development of trade in the ECAFE region: Report of the Committee on Trade (fourteenth session) (E/CN.11/970).
- 10. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Asian Conference on Industrialization (second session) (E/CN.11/945);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Industrial Development Council (sixth session) (E/CN.11/962);
 - (c) Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-third session) (E/CN.11/966 and Add.1 and 2);
 - (d) Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (Pacific) (seventh session) (E/CN.11/L.278).
- 11. Development of transport and communications in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (nineteenth session) (E/CN.11/960);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (sixth session) (E/CN.11/947 (TRANS/AH(6)/R.20)).
- 12. Development of water resources in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (ninth session) (E/CN.11/969, E/CN.11/943, E/CN.11/954);
 - (b) Annual report of the Typhoon Committee (E/CN.11/953).
- 13. Development of the lower Mekong basin: Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/955).
- 14. Development of statistics in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (tenth session) (E/CN.11/959, E/CN.11/L.280).
 - (b) Asian Statistical Institute: Report of the Project Manager of the Institute; election of one member to the Advisory Council (E/CN.11/974 Rev.1, E/CN.11/L.301).
- 15. Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region: Report of the Working Party on Social Development in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.281, E/CN.11/L.282).
- 16. Population: Asian population programme: Report on activities, including preparations for the second Asian Population Conference (E/CN.11/L.294 and Corr.1).
- 17. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region: Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/967).
- 18. Technical assistance (including decentralization), United Nations Development Programme, and other activities in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/963):
 - (a) Technical assistance:
 - (i) Preparatory study on regional structures: Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX) (E/CN.11/L.285 and Add.1);
 - (ii) Reports on technical assistance decentralized to ECAFE, UNDP activities, World Food Programme, UNITAR, and activities of specialized agencies of interest to the Commission (E/CN.11/964, E/CN.11/965, E/CN.11/L.286, E/CN.11/L.287, E/CN.11/L.288, E/CN.11/L.289).
 - (b) Public administration:
 - (i) Report of the Meeting of Administrators and Experts on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation (E/CN.11/L.279);
 - (ii) Progress report on establishment of the regional centre for development administration.
- 19. Programme of work and priorities:
 - (a) The Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1971/72 (including timetable of project development and long-term planning proposals) (E/CN.11/L.290 parts I, II and III, E/CN.11/L.295);
 - (b) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/171);
 - (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Council resolution 1555 (XLIX) (E/CN.11/L.296).
- 20. Date and place of the next session.
- 21. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

228. At the request of Japan and Malaysia, the item on the provisional agenda relating to the application of Canada for membership was withdrawn. At the special request of the Government of Australia, the application of the Republic of Nauru for membership, although received later than prescribed by rule 2 of the Commission's rules of procedure, was included in the agenda by waiver of that rule.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Inclusion of the Kingdom of Tonga and the Republic of Nauru within the geographical scope of the Commission and their admission as members

229. These items³ were first considered at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

230. It was noted that the Kingdom of Tonga, supported by the Government of New Zealand,⁴ and the Republic of Nauru, supported by the Government of Australia⁵ had submitted requests to the Executive Secretary for admission as members of the Commission. The Commission took into consideration the financial implications, as indicated in the notes on that subject issued by the Executive Secretary.

231. The Commission unanimously recommended that the respective applications of the Kingdom of Tonga and the Republic of Nauru for inclusion within the geographical scope of the Commission and for admission as members of the Commission be favourably considered by the Economic and Social Council, and it decided to incorporate those recommendations in two draft resolutions for action by the Council.⁶

Inclusion of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate within the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as an associate member

232. This item⁷ was first considered at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

233. The Commission noted that a request had been made by the Government of the United Kingdom for the admission of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate as an associate member of the Commission, regarding which the Executive Secretary had issued a note indicating the financial implications. The Commission unanimously recommended that the application for the inclusion of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate within the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as an associate member be favourably considered by the Economic and Social Council, and it incorporated that recommendation in a draft resolution for action by the Council.⁸

Economic and social situation in the ECAFE region

234. 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, 1970*, together with an introductory summary, a review of the integration of social and economic development planning in the ECAFE region and perspectives of social development in the ECAFE region in the Second Development Decade. The Commission was particularly impressed by the wide perspective, coverage, and sense of balance of the review of current economic developments in the ECAFE countries in 1970. It considered the *Survey* an outstanding achievement, and hoped that no effort would be spared to maintain and improve its high quality. It commended the *Survey's* reorientation to meet the expected needs arising from the United Nations' work during the Second Development Decade and greatly welcomed the emphasis placed on the social aspects of development in conformity with the increasing need to combine economic growth with social justice. The *Survey* would be invaluable to member countries pre-occupied with the task of nation-building and would also serve the non-regional members and other potential donor countries by incorporating a wealth of highly significant information that would provide an instrument for shaping a co-operative development policy towards Asia. However, for ECAFE to have an influence in the formulation of policy, it was of increasing importance that its economic analysis should be of the highest quality; its contribution would have to be unique or there would be a risk of its being disregarded.

The Second Development Decade

235. The Commission felt that 1970, the final year of the First Development Decade, had been of special importance; not only had the impediments to growth during the First Development Decade been pinpointed, but also appropriate policies for the achievement of the targets set for the Second Development Decade had been adopted without delay.

236. The Commission was glad to note the finding of the *Survey* that, measured purely in terms of aggregate growth in production, the 1960s had witnessed the success of most developing ECAFE countries in achieving the targeted annual growth rate of 5 per cent. The improved performance of the agricultural sector resulting from the Green Revolution had been an important factor in that achievement. Other contributing factors had included the building up of more adequate physical infrastructure, the progress made with industrialization, the high marginal saving rates, and the experience gained in planning and plan implementation. However, the rise in *per capita* income had generally been far less impressive and no pronounced improvement had been realized in the living conditions of the lower income groups in many countries.

237. The Commission stressed that acceleration of economic growth in the Second Development Decade would require the removal of impediments to faster progress experienced in the First Development Decade. In that connexion, it observed

³ Agenda items 5 (a)(i) and (iii).

⁴ Document E/CN.11/977 and Add.1.

⁵ Document E/CN.11/978 and Add.1.

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

⁷ Agenda item 5 (a)(ii); see document E/CN.11/971 and Add.1.

⁸ The draft resolution appears in section IV of this report.

that the secretariat's detailed projection work, supported by the experience gained during the last two years, indicated that fairly high growth rates of 6-7 per cent per annum should be feasible for the developing ECAFE countries during the Second Development Decade.

238. While the primary responsibility for making the maximum development efforts rested with the developing countries themselves, the Commission stressed that the policies of advanced countries in the fields of trade expansion and of external assistance to the developing countries would be an important determinant of the success of the Second Development Decade. The Commission was concerned with the mounting external debt burden of the developing countries and with the trends in international aid during the First Development Decade. It noted in that context that some of the donor countries had exceeded the aid target of one per cent of GNP and that a majority of the other countries intended to achieve it in the near future. However the Commission noted with concern that, on the other hand, the quantum of aid provided by some donor countries had in recent years stagnated, while the terms of aid provided by some countries had progressively become more stringent. Measures for the liberalization of external assistance and further untying of aid by the developed countries seemed to the Commission entirely feasible. In that connexion, it noted with appreciation that further untying of aid was being actively studied in the Development Assistance Committee of OECD and urged that the study be completed speedily.

239. The Commission recognized the need for a more active policy of regional economic co-operation and an urgent need for expeditious implementation of the schemes for trade and monetary co-operation and other interrelated measures adopted in the Kabul Declaration. While expansion of exports from the developing countries would undoubtedly be affected by such factors as assurance of a steady supply, improvement of quality and reduction in costs, all of which would be influenced by the national policies of the developing countries, the Commission felt that the developed countries could also assist in bringing about that expansion. In the long run, expansion of trade would probably contribute more to the flow of resources to developing Asia than the external assistance provided by the developed countries. The necessary policy measures should include significant modifications of commercial policies, particularly reduction of trade barriers to the products of the developing countries, reduction of protection for synthetic substitutes, the implementation of a general system of non-reciprocal preferences in favour of exports from the developing countries before the end of 1971, and the setting up of buffer stocks. All those measures were extensively discussed in the *Survey*.

240. The Commission noted that only five international commodity agreements, covering coffee, sugar, wheat, olive oil and tin, had been negotiated in the past fifteen years. The attempt to reach agreement on cocoa had failed. The Commission stressed that commodity agreements reached through international accord could make an important con-

tribution to arriving at a fundamental solution to the continued sharp deterioration in the terms of trade from which some ECAFE countries were suffering. It was important for countries exporting similar products to work together; and the exchanges of information on national policies which took place in commodity study groups were particularly useful.

241. The Commission hoped that food aid would be administered in such a fashion as not to slow down the efforts to promote food production in the recipient countries. The view was expressed that developed countries, in disposing of their rice surpluses on non-commercial terms, should take into more serious consideration the interests of the developing rice-exporting countries. Moreover, the achievement of increased food and agricultural production should be accompanied by efforts to specialize in suitable export crops and to obtain wider access to markets. A note of caution was expressed regarding the temptation to use the new agricultural techniques for achieving self-sufficiency in food grains at a high economic cost. The Commission endorsed the recommendation in the *Survey* regarding the need for research and training in methods of fertilizer application, pest control, multiple cropping and new grains in order to sustain as fully as possible the technological breakthrough in agriculture.

242. The Commission expressed the hope that its decisions concerning land-locked countries as well as the Council of Ministers' Kabul Declaration would be implemented by all member countries. It was mindful that the ECAFE land-locked countries were currently among the least developed in the region and recalled the General Assembly's resolution on the Second Development Decade which had recommended, among other matters, the adoption of special measures for accelerating the growth of the least developed among the developing countries.

The social situation

243. The Commission felt that, by critically analysing the social aspects of development, the *Survey* had offered a more composite and integrated analysis of the total situation than hitherto.

244. The Commission was concerned that, despite the achievement by member countries of a satisfactory rate of economic growth during the First Development Decade, the region continued to face great income disparities, unemployment and underemployment, poor living conditions and inadequate social progress, all of which were causing widespread discontent. Perhaps one major cause was the lack of significant attempts to incorporate purposeful social policies and plans in the over-all development strategies. Another serious impediment to economic growth in developing countries was the excessive growth of population. The Commission therefore urged Governments to extend urgent attention to those problems in formulating their future national plans and policies. It reiterated that any neglect of the human factor in the development process might give rise to social instabilities that would totally negate economic development.

Another tragic factor was the alienation of youth from any sense of belonging and particularly from the development process. That was a matter for urgent concern and it was necessary to adopt adequate youth development policies, thus gearing a highly dynamic human potential to the needs of development.

245. Economic growth must go hand in hand with qualitative, structural and institutional changes in society, including a progressive reduction in income disparities, wider employment opportunities, better sharing of the benefits of development, improved public facilities and social services, all of which should be accessible to all sections of the society. A considerable acceleration in the rate of economic growth would, however, be needed for those expanded social facilities and services; hence major tasks during the Second Development Decade were to achieve a better blend of economic growth with social justice and to adopt a series of progressive policies leading to social justice.

246. The Commission observed that countries were increasingly incorporating in their national plans forward-looking policies aimed at achieving higher levels of living for the masses. Some had reported the creation of new social institutions and appropriate legislation conforming to the needs of development. Several were engaged in land reform measures and were particularly concerned with the social aspects of the Green Revolution, attention to which would ensure more equitable benefits. Several had reported progressive improvements in controlling population growth.

247. In considering the perspectives of the Second Development Decade, the Commission felt that the vastness and diversity of the region militated against simple answers to the complex questions of national and regional development. The central objectives of future development planning should nevertheless be the advancement of social justice hand in hand with economic progress, and a substantial improvement of mass levels of living that would make them consistent with human dignity. Hence development strategies must incorporate appropriate socio-economic and institutional changes and reforms.

248. To achieve such a unified approach, however, new and more sophisticated indicators, development strategies and mechanisms for development planning would have to be rapidly evolved with the help of development planners who had great insight into the social factors conditioning development and progress. Such a monumental effort would need the co-ordinated resources and skills of all United Nations bodies. The same sophistication and approach should be extended to the periodic assessments of progress at the national level and reflected in future issues of the *Survey*.

249. The Commission requested the secretariat to assess the possible consequences of providing the social sector with a greater share of the total public resources in each developing country. It also requested the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming in the ECAFE secretariat to examine in co-operation with the ILO the contributions made by different sectors of the

economy, such as agriculture, industry and services, to alleviating unemployment. The grave importance of this matter had been demonstrated by the recent finding of the Seventh Expert Group on Programming Techniques that, around the year 2000, an additional one billion jobs would have to be found in Asia.

250. The Commission felt that the essential relationship between the economic and social aspects of development was well exemplified by the relation of man to his environment and that many environmental issues had a special regional character. It was important that ECAFE countries be prepared to deal with that crucial issue at the forthcoming Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972 and in the preparatory work for the Conference.

Private foreign investment

251. For its discussion, the Commission had before it Part 1 of the *Survey* dealing with the "Role of foreign private investment in economic development and co-operation in the ECAFE region." It recognized that private foreign investment has an important role in promoting economic development, as emphasized in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. The view was expressed that such investment should operate within the general framework of national development plans and be fully subjected to appropriate national laws and regulations of the recipient countries. The Government of Japan intended to be host to the second meeting of the United Nations Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries. It was suggested that interested ECAFE countries take an active part in that meeting.

252. The Commission noted that the recent competition among developing countries in providing incentives to attract private foreign capital was not healthy and might ultimately defeat the very purpose for which investment was being sought. It recognized considerable merit in the suggestion that a systematic appraisal be made of the impact of such concessions on the inflow and outflow of foreign capital with a view to developing a regional approach to the problem, including an incentive policy. It noted the suggestions: for studies of the countries' experience concerning the benefits and costs of different forms of private foreign investment and the effect of such investments on the balance of payments; for continuing analysis of capital markets in order to explore sources of private funds within the region as well as outside; for examination of the scope for promoting the issue of bonds by Asian countries in international capital markets and for stimulating other forms of portfolio investment; and for detailed studies of such aspects of foreign private investment as the transfer of technology, any restrictive practices in the field of foreign collaboration, the scope for joint ventures and the operation of multi-national corporations. The setting up by developing countries of information centres in developed countries to publicize investment opportunities would help to attract substantial investments from the great mass of middle-sized and smaller companies. The *Survey*

had identified several such issues relating to the role of foreign private investment; and the Commission noted the suggestions made by delegations as to the scope and manner of developing regional co-operation in accelerating foreign private investment and in ensuring its more effective use in the interests of rapid and diversified national economic development. It recognized the urgent need for promoting intraregional investments among the developing countries of the region. The Commission recognized that recipients of foreign private investment should not be mere spectators of the investment process. It emphasized the need for a constructive and mutually beneficial partnership between the investors and the recipients in order to promote economic development.

ECAFE's role and contribution

253. The Commission looking back on the progress of ECAFE, noted that its achievements were a source of great encouragement. Considered in the light of the broad spectrum of activities covered, and viewed against the many difficulties encountered, they were a sign of ECAFE's strength. The Commission's activities should be attuned to the International Development Strategy's requirements, and it should therefore re-organize its working methods and programmes so as to be able to increase its contribution to the developing countries. A suggestion was therefore made that items referred by subsidiary bodies to the Commission should be considered in terms of their policy, co-ordination and work programme aspects. Accordingly, there was a need to strengthen the Commission's role and authority so as to make its contributions to the implementation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade more effective. Recommendations made in that connexion are reflected in the section on "Technical assistance (including decentralization), United Nations Development Programme and other activities in the ECAFE region".

Issues relating to economic development and planning in the ECAFE region

254. The Commission took note of the discussions at the Seminar on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques held in the USSR in September 1970, in particular those on the relevance of development models to economic planning in developing countries, the interrelations between project, sectoral and aggregate planning and recent techniques of project formulation and appraisal. Noting the positive results of the Seminar in identifying specific areas of economic planning and development, including regional co-operation, which were to be studied at the forthcoming Conference of Asian Economic Planners in 1971, it emphasized that such seminars provided opportunities for exchanges of knowledge and experience between ECAFE developing countries and countries outside the region; they should therefore be convened from time to time to deal with specific aspects of economic and social development planning, particularly in the context of the requirements of the Second Development Decade.

Regional harmonization of national development plans

255. Concerned at the persistently deteriorating terms of trade relating to primary products of vital interest to many regional countries, the Commission noted with satisfaction the action being taken to strengthen existing areas of international commodity co-operation and to determine new ones for collective action. In that connexion, it reiterated the continuing usefulness of the commodity-by-commodity and project-by-project approach to plan harmonization and the need for widening the range of commodities to include others of major interest to the countries of the region, such as rice, rubber, tea and jute.

256. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the region's three major producers of pepper had recognized the value of co-operative action to improve and develop pepper production and trade. Moreover, it witnessed the signing of the Agreement to Establish the Pepper Community by representatives of the three Governments concerned, namely the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of India, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia. The Commission took note of the report on the Intergovernmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Pepper in Asia (held at Bangkok from 24 to 27 February 1971), which stressed the need to invite other pepper producing countries to join the Community and thus strengthen the efforts to bring about further collective action. It requested the Executive Secretary to extend to the Community, as far as possible, the services of the ECAFE secretariat and to carry out a systematic study of the problems of production and marketing within the framework of the Community. The need to include the consuming countries in any commodity agreement was noted. Since those interests were not reflected, some developed countries reserved their position on the current Agreement. Several countries urged the international community to extend the fullest technical and financial assistance to the newly-established arrangements for pepper.

257. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Asian Coconut Community had been established as a regional forum for Asian coconut producers and had set up permanent headquarters at Djakarta. It noted the indications of support for the Community's activities given by several international organizations, in particular UNDP, UNCTAD, FAO and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as well as some member countries. It expressed its appreciation of the ECAFE secretariat's continued assistance to the Community. It was decided to recognize the Asian Coconut Community as an intergovernmental organization in terms of paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference.

258. The Commission noted the steps being taken to implement its resolution 105 (XXVI) regarding regional consultations on rice, by convening in co-operation with FAO a meeting of experts to be followed up by intergovernmental consultations in the light of the programme for intraregional trade expansion and development which had emerged from

the fourth session of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation. It felt that all interested ECAFE members should be kept fully informed of developments.

259. The Commission noted that the secretariat was continuing its regional co-operation studies with respect to natural rubber and welcomed the establishment in 1970 of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries.

260. It also noted the progress being made by the United Nations team of experts in carrying out the United Nations study on ASEAN economic co-operation. It looked forward to the establishment and development of ASEAN projects in the light of the recommendations to be made by the United Nations team in its further reports.

Criteria and machinery for performance evaluation

261. The Commission commended the report of the Expert Group on Criteria and Machinery for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade. It was suggested that the Commission's attention be directed towards the following issues: (i) appraisal of the performance of the region as a whole and, in that context, the recommending of action towards the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade; (ii) guidance on criteria and indicators to be used in the evaluation of performance at the national and regional levels; (iii) continuation of regular country economic surveys and the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*.

262. The Commission felt that, at the national level, each developing country would bear the sole responsibility for the appraisals of progress that would become possible through the establishment or strengthening of national evaluation machinery. Whenever necessary, use would be made of the secretariat's assistance as well as that of international bodies and agencies.

263. The Commission reaffirmed that the major responsibility for review and appraisal at the regional level lay with ECAFE, which should work, wherever possible, in collaboration with the regional banks and other regional or subregional institutions and with the United Nations agencies.

264. The Commission welcomed the steps taken by the secretariat to reorient and restructure the *Economic Survey* so as to provide a basis for progress evaluation during the Second Development Decade, and some members recommended that its staff and other resources be strengthened accordingly.

Regional co-operation

265. The Commission noted with appreciation the decisions and recommendations arrived at by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation at Kabul in December 1970 in pursuance of the resolution entitled "Strategy for Integrated Regional Co-operation" adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation

held at Bangkok in December 1968. The Council's adoption of the Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic Co-operation and Development constituted an important step towards greater economic co-operation among countries of the region; it had spelt out concrete steps for follow-up action on the specific proposals for regional trade and monetary co-operation and had provided valuable guidance for further work in other fields related to the Strategy for Integrated Regional Co-operation.

266. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made with implementing the past mandates of the Commission and Council of Ministers regarding various projects and programmes related to regional and subregional economic co-operation. In particular, it commended the efforts made to ensure expeditious finalization of a regional arrangement for co-operation in the trade and monetary field. It noted that a Preparatory Meeting on the Asian Clearing Union had accordingly been held at Bangkok in March 1971 and that the technical and legal aspects of the proposed union were currently receiving attention. It was hoped that the work would be completed expeditiously and that further action would be taken as indicated in the report of the Preparatory Meeting. In regard to the proposal on trade expansion, it was urged that the intergovernmental committee suggested by the Council of Ministers be convened as early as possible. It was felt that certain studies suggested for that field should be taken up at the earliest opportunity. The significance of the proposals for trade expansion stemmed especially from their pivotal role in the Strategy for Integrated Regional Co-operation and it was hoped that action would be taken to permit launching of the programme at an early date. Hope was expressed that the preparations for convening the intergovernmental committee for an Asian reserve bank would be stepped up.

267. The Commission fully recognized that, in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, the scope for collective efforts at the regional, subregional and sectoral levels would continue to expand. Hence, in evaluating progress during the Decade, it would be useful to pinpoint problems at the regional level and to promote further regional co-operation.

268. The Commission emphasized the need for continuing the co-ordinated efforts to carry forward pragmatic and action-oriented studies and programmes for expanding the scope and depth of regional and subregional co-operation. While the finalization of trade and monetary arrangements had constituted an important step in implementing the Integrated Strategy, those arrangements could not be regarded as sufficient in themselves. The Council of Ministers had noted many proposals of particular interest in several other areas and had requested the Executive Secretary to evolve, on the basis of the Kabul Declaration, "an integrated programme of action" and "to assist in executing it in an accelerated and co-ordinated manner". The Commission endorsed that directive, fully recognizing that insufficient progress in any one sector might retard and throw out of equilibrium the process of attaining the region's goals of

economic development and co-operation. It recognized the need for decentralization of United Nations activities and for adequate allocation of resources and appropriate reorientation of the work programme of the secretariat to ensure speedy progress in all the priority areas. It expressed the hope that adequate support would be available for that important task from the United Nations agencies, international regional, subregional and other organizations concerned and from developed countries outside and within the region.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

269. The Commission reviewed the substantial progress made by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning as presented in the report of its Governing Council (E/CN.11/973). Noting that the Institute had so far trained more than 1,300 officials from countries of the region in its resident and country courses, it paid tribute to the Governing Council, the former Director and the staff of the Institute. It welcomed the new Director, Mr. M. Kakitsubo, and expressed the hope that he would carry forward the activities initiated by the Institute during its short span of existence.

270. The Director informed the Commission that the year under review roughly corresponded to the first year of the second phase (1970-1973) of the project and that the plan of operation for that phase had been signed by the representatives of the ECAFE Governments in November 1970. During the year, eleven training courses had been conducted, including two country courses, with curricula designed to take into consideration current and emerging development problems. However, it was felt that the syllabuses could be further improved to make the courses more practical and more closely related to the changing needs of the countries.

271. The Director stated that the courses planned for 1971/72 would be more diversified than in the past. Welcoming the proposal to introduce, resources permitting, more specialized short-term courses according with the training needs of the countries and also the proposal to offer courses on social development planning, planning and development of public enterprises and one for development bank personnel, the Commission suggested holding a colloquium on specific problems of regional co-operation in the coming year. It was also felt that subjects such as export credit refinancing, facilitation of international traffic, and foreign private investments and joint ventures could profitably be introduced in the appropriate courses.

272. So far, eighteen short-term country courses had been conducted in nine countries of the ECAFE region, and there were plans to offer two courses for the first time in Afghanistan and the Republic of Viet-Nam in 1971 and another in Iran.

273. The results of the evaluation survey conducted by the Institute on the effectiveness of its training courses had been encouraging. It was stressed that any concrete and useful suggestions made by the trainees should be reflected in its future work pro-

gramme. The importance of evaluating the work of the Institute in the longer perspective was also emphasized.

274. In regard to research activities, with the help of a consultant from Sussex University, the research programme had been reorganized. While it was geared mainly to the teaching and training programmes of the Institute, long-term research was being conducted on methods and problems of regional co-operation. The Commission commended the study on the role of foreign private investment in economic development and co-operation in Asia initiated in 1970 in collaboration with the Research and Planning Division of the ECAFE secretariat, the preliminary results of which had been presented to the session in Part I of the *Economic Survey*. In that connexion, it urged the continued need for the closest co-ordination with the appropriate divisions of ECAFE both in identifying areas for research and in conducting it. It was also recognized that the training and research programmes of the Institute should be organized in the context of changes affecting development planning and programming in general and regional co-operation in particular.

275. Shortage of funds had hindered the development of advisory services, but the Institute had helped to establish a Centre for Economic Development and Administration in Nepal; Indonesia had received advice on annual operational planning; and a staff member had been associated with the ADB Survey Mission in Thailand.

276. The Commission welcomed the continued teaching assistance provided to the Institute by various international agencies. The ILO and WHO had each provided two staff members and UNICEF, a professor of social planning and funds for consultants. Short-term teaching assistance had been received from the World Bank, IMF, FAO, UNESCO and ADB as well as the ECAFE secretariat. The Commission emphasized the need for close co-operation between the Institute, the Asian Statistical Institute and, when established, the Asian centre for development administration, all of which had areas of mutual interest and could support one another's activities.

277. The Commission noted with appreciation the continuing financial assistance provided by the Government of the Netherlands for conducting courses on industrial development administration. Moreover, that Government had generously offered financial and teaching assistance over a period of three years for a new course on development of industrial estates and complexes.

278. The Commission also noted with appreciation the assistance provided or offered by several other Governments and one foundation. The Government of Japan had provided fellowships and teaching assistance for the course on trade promotion held at Tokyo in 1970 and was prepared to assist with a similar course early in 1972. It was suggested that the course should be enlarged on account of the importance of expanding the trade of ECAFE countries. Teaching assistance had been given by the Governments of the USSR, France and the

Federal Republic of Germany, all of which were prepared to continue providing it. The Government of the United Kingdom had indicated the possibility of making available the long-term services of a suitable economist in the near future. The Ford Foundation had been making a substantial financial contribution to the Institute's research and documentation activities since 1966.

279. Active steps were under way for the designing and construction of permanent buildings for the Institute on the new campus of the University of Singapore. Informed by the Government of Singapore that the work had been entrusted to its Public Works Department and that the Institute would be consulted on the technical details, the Commission expressed the hope that the transfer to Singapore would be effected before the end of 1973.

280. In connexion with the financing of the Institute, during 1970-1973, the sum made available to it would fall short of its requirements by US\$245,000. While that deficit could be reduced by effecting possible economies, additional expenditure would be involved in 1973 for the move to Singapore. Also mentioned were the withdrawal of assistance from the Ford Foundation after 1971 and the urgency of finding alternative sources for financing the posts of director of research and documentation librarian.

281. Preliminary estimates for the five-year period 1974-1978, based on the Institute's current level of operation, were of the order of US\$6.5 million. At its previous session, the Commission had been informed that UNDP would be prepared to consider a request for further support at the end of 1973 but that its contribution was not likely to exceed its current level of US\$3.2 million for the period 1974-1978. The Commission expressed the hope that UNDP would support the Institute on a long-term basis and at the present percentage level, and also that other international agencies would continue to support it in increasing measure. It noted that the Governing Council had urged Governments of member and associate member countries to recognize the importance of raising their individual contributions to meet the level required by the Institute's financial needs during 1974-1978.

282. The Commission considered the Governing Council's interim report on sources of financial support. It noted with appreciation the steps taken to secure the collaboration and support of ADB. It expressed the hope that, following the proposed ADB survey mission to study possible lines of co-operation and mutual assistance, a closer relationship between the two bodies would be established and that support from ADB for financing the Institute's future operations would be forthcoming, if so recommended by the survey mission. The Commission appealed for greater support from developed countries within and outside the ECAFE region, especially in the form of provision of experts in particular fields, and also for funds from private foundations for special training and research programmes. It was desirable that firm commitments by UNDP, the Governments and other sources be made in time for consideration at the Commission's twenty-eighth session.

283. In regard to the two vacancies on the Governing Council caused by the resignation of Dr. G.R. Nikpay (Iran) and Mr. Katsushiro Narita (Japan), a nomination had been received from the Government of Iran and another from the Government of Japan. The Commission unanimously elected H.E. Mr. Jamshid Ashrafi, Deputy Minister of Economy for Economic Affairs, and H.E. Ambassador Senjin Tsuruoka, Japan's former Permanent Representative to the United Nations, to hold office until the forthcoming election of the Governing Council during the Commission's next session.

The Asian Development Bank

284. The Commission heard with appreciation a statement made by the President of ADB on the Bank's financial and operational activities in 1970 and part of 1971. It was noted that, since its first operational year, 1968, it had made loans amounting to over US\$400 million and that the level of lending in 1970 had risen by 150 per cent over 1969. Moreover, the Bank, whose members now numbered thirty-six, had made loans to countries which had never before been recipients of multilateral assistance.

285. Several delegations expressed their appreciation of the Bank's increasingly active role in promoting regional co-operation and multinational projects, and urged that its activities in that direction be expanded. In that connexion, it was suggested that the Bank consider giving assistance in regard to aspects of regional co-operation and particularly export credit refinancing to enable the member countries to implement the decisions contained in the Kabul Declaration.

286. The Commission was gratified to note that the Bank had started making efforts to help developing member countries to increase their export potentials and that several loans had been made for that purpose. The Bank was also commended for its keen interest in the social development field, particularly in the field of education. The Commission was particularly interested to hear the statement of the President of the Bank on the subject of land reform.

287. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Bank's special funds had been expanding; but for those funds, seven member countries would have derived scarcely any significant advantage from their membership. Eleven countries in all had received Bank loans on concessional terms. Also noted were: the decision taken at the Bank's recent Fourth Annual Meeting concerning the further expansion of its special funds and the additional commitments to make contributions to both the special and technical assistance funds; the steps taken by the Bank to improve its ordinary resources through bond issues; and the recent decision of its Board of Governors that a study on ways and means of increasing its financial resources, including its capital stock, be undertaken.

288. An appeal was made generally by the Commission that the Bank accord priority consideration to the needs of the least developed member countries, whose urgent requirements included financial

resources as well as technical assistance for pre-investment studies and for the formulation of projects for submission to the Bank. A suggestion was voiced that the investment activity of the Bank be made to catalyze the subregional and/or regional projects that would be initiated by AIDC. That would help to accelerate industrial development and complementarity in production and trade in manufactured products.

289. The Commission observed the close co-operation between the Bank and other institutions and urged that such co-operation through ECFAFE, particularly with the Mekong Committee and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, be continued and strengthened.

Development of trade in the ECFAFE region

290. The Commission highly commended the valuable work of the Committee on Trade and the successful implementation by the secretariat of the various projects under the programme of work and priorities in the field of trade.

291. The Commission noted that the export earnings from major primary commodities of the region had fallen during the period under review, largely because of the decrease in world prices for those commodities. That adverse situation had been aggravated by the recent escalation of ocean freight rates. The Commission noted that most developing countries whose exports consisted mainly of primary products had experienced a slow growth rate, or even a decline, in their export earnings. Several delegations therefore stressed the urgent need for early action by developed countries to reduce and eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers to products of export interest to developing countries, and to curtail government subsidies and sales of primary products on concessional terms.

292. The Commission shared the concern expressed by the Committee on Trade over the declining trend in intraregional trade among developing ECFAFE countries and emphasized the vital need to arrest that trend and to stimulate trade between the developing countries in the region through the early adoption of a mutually beneficial programme of trade expansion supplemented by other trade facilitation measures in accordance with the Kabul Declaration. Due priority should be given to continued research programmes regarding plan harmonization on a commodity or project basis; furthermore, workable arrangements to ensure increased access for the products to the markets of the region would contribute significantly to intraregional trade expansion.

293. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation of the successful work of the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences, which had constituted a landmark in the progress towards improving trade opportunities for developing countries. It noted the statements made by representatives of several developed countries on action already taken and being contemplated to bring about the early implementation of the scheme. It also welcomed the decision of the European Economic Community (EEC) to implement the scheme on 1 July 1971

and Japan's intention to do so by October 1971 at the latest. The hope was expressed by certain developing countries that steps would be taken to moderate the rules of origin so that implementation of the scheme would be more meaningful, and also that the introduction of the general scheme of preferences would not be regarded as compensation for the possible loss of benefits from the existing preferential arrangements in the event that the United Kingdom entered EEC.

294. The Commission congratulated the secretariat on completing the various stages of work relating to the development of trade and monetary co-operation proposals in accordance with the directive and time-table approved by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session. Recognizing the significant achievement at Kabul, it was pleased that the Committee on Trade had had ample opportunities to discuss the progress made with that project and had given substantive guidance to the secretariat in pursuing its efforts.

295. The Commission noted that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an Asian Clearing Union, convened at Bangkok in March 1971, had been attended by representatives of fifteen countries, while one country, being unable to send a representative, had informed the Executive Secretary that it would associate itself wholeheartedly with the Committee's work. It also noted that follow-up action, including consultations with IMF and the United Nations Legal Office on the draft Agreement Establishing an Asian Clearing Union adopted by the Preparatory Committee, was being vigorously pursued, and expressed the hope that it would be completed expeditiously. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction that the draft Agreement envisaged a region-wide clearing system that would coexist, and function in co-operation, with subregional or less than regional groups of countries which had established or might adopt clearing arrangements among themselves. Hope was expressed that there would be wide participation in the proposed Asian clearing union and some delegations stressed that more benefit could be derived from the scheme as its membership grew.

296. The Commission was gratified to note that careful preparatory work was being carried out by the secretariat to organize the Inter-Governmental Committee on Asian Trade Expansion in accordance with the Kabul Declaration and relevant recommendations of the Committee on Trade, so that its first session could be convened around mid-1971. It felt that the commodity studies circulated at the most recent session of the Committee on Trade would be very useful for the work of the Inter-Governmental Committee, since they attempted to identify possible areas of regional and subregional co-operation, and therefore urged that work in connexion with that aspect be intensified. Several countries felt that certain supplementary studies on trade barriers and other trade policy measures affecting expansion of trade would be useful. A view was expressed that it would be more appropriate if the suggested studies on equitable sharing of the benefits to be derived from the proposed trade expansion programme be conducted at the

national level. There was also a suggestion that the secretariat prepare necessary studies as well as specific suggestions and recommendations on possible schemes for trade expansion which should be circulated, if possible, to interested countries within a reasonable period before the first meeting.

297. In view of the need to develop trade facilitation measures to support an Asian trade expansion programme, the Commission urged that the secretariat, in co-operation with ADB and other relevant organizations, expedite the work on export credit insurance and on export financing and re-financing. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the valuable services of the expert on export credit insurance made available by the Governments of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom and of their generous offer to give continued assistance to the project. It also noted with appreciation the willingness expressed by the Republic of Korea to provide the services of an expert to assist the secretariat in that field.

298. The Commission noted that the secretariat intended to make careful technical preparations and carry out studies on the feasibility of establishing an Asian reserve bank before calling the first meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee as directed by the Council of Ministers on Asian Economic Co-operation.

299. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation of the assistance and support given by the various Governments and organizations which had enabled the secretariat to fulfil its mandate and accelerate the pace of the trade and monetary co-operation project. Since the implementation of the next phase of the project would require considerable resources and expert assistance, the Commission expressed the hope that Governments and organizations, particularly UNDP, IMF, UNCTAD and EEC, would continue giving assistance and support. A suggestion was made that ADB should be invited to associate itself with certain aspects of the project particularly export financing.

300. The Commission, while commending the work accomplished by the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, agreed with the Committee on Trade that the Centre's activities should extend beyond organizing training courses and that it should eventually function, in co-operation with other agencies, as a co-ordinating unit for the collection and dissemination of commercial information on a continuing basis, and as an effective promotional agency to assist and supplement the export efforts of ECAFE developing countries. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Trade that the Centre's scope of responsibility be made to include, among other things, follow-up work on the general scheme of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries; i.e. the Centre should assist the ECAFE developing countries, especially the land-locked countries, to take the fullest advantage of the scheme. It should also undertake, to the extent possible, studies on export potentialities, trade barriers and possible co-operative measures re-

lating to major export products of interest to the region, and also other studies that would be required in connexion with the development of the proposed Asian trade expansion programme. Moreover, the Centre should be strengthened to assist developing ECAFE countries to participate in the proposed Asian trade expansion programme, and also to help them take advantage of the export opportunities available as a result of untying of aid.

301. In view of the considerably increased responsibility of the Centre, the Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Committee on Trade concerning the urgent need to strengthen the Centre's staff resources. Since additional resources from the United Nations regular budget might be inadequate, it was agreed that serious consideration be given to financing the Centre's activities as expeditiously as possible.

302. The Commission heard with appreciation offers of assistance and co-operation made by representatives of several countries with a view to enabling the Centre to be of greater service to the developing ECAFE countries, and it invited further technical assistance for that purpose. It was gratified to note the close co-operation between the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and the ECAFE Centre, and shared the hope expressed by the Committee on Trade that UNDP would give favourable consideration to financing the Roving Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Trade Promotion planned for the least developed among the ECAFE developing countries in 1971. It further noted that the ECAFE Centre intended to continue seeking and strengthening working relations with national, regional and global institutions interested in that field.

303. The Commission was gratified to note the progress made by the Government of India in the preparations for the Third Asian International Trade Fair to be held at New Delhi in 1972, and welcomed the invitation extended by the host Government to all member and associate member countries of ECAFE to participate. As the Fair would coincide with the Silver Jubilee celebration of Indian Independence, its duration had been extended to forty-five days during the months of November and December.

304. Since experience showed that the Asian International Trade Fairs were an effective means of promoting trade investment in the participating countries of the region and that they also demonstrated the spirit of regional co-operation, the Commission urged all member and associate member countries as well as other States and international organizations to give their fullest support to the forthcoming Fair. It also urged Governments which had not decided to participate in the Fair to give the matter favourable consideration.

305. The Commission agreed with the view of the Committee on Trade that a trade fair adviser should be recruited in order to assist Governments to plan effective and fruitful participation and to act as a liaison between them and the host Government.

306. The Commission noted with appreciation the practical work done by the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services and the valuable services rendered by the ECAFE regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates. It welcomed the secretariat's initiative in formulating a long-term plan of action for the ECAFE Shipping Centre which dealt with the most urgent problems common to most member countries in the region.

307. In view of the outstanding success of the first Training Course on Shipping Economics and Administrative Policy organized by the ECAFE Shipping Centre with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Agency in 1970, the Commission welcomed the offer made by the United Kingdom representative to provide technical and financial assistance for the Centre to organize another training course on the management of tramps, tankers, and specialized vessels, and also the offer made by the Government of the Netherlands to provide similar assistance in organizing another training course on the management of liner trade, both in 1972. Those training courses would partially meet the immediate needs of the developing ECAFE countries now in the process of developing their national merchant marines, and would constitute a step towards the establishment of a regional training centre, as called for under Commission resolution 108 (XXVI) on the establishment of regional or subregional centres for maritime and port personnel.

308. The Commission was gratified to note the progress made in the implementation of the L.2 system of collection of economic statistics of shipping, which was an essential instrument for formulating a sound national shipping policy and for the effective operation of freight study units and shippers' councils. It expressed appreciation of the expert assistance given by the Government of the United Kingdom for the implementation of that project and that country's offer of continued assistance.

309. The Commission supported the suggestion of the Committee on Trade that ECAFE organize a meeting of trade representatives of Governments and shippers' organizations by the end of 1971 to discuss problems of shippers as affecting trade, with particular attention to freight rates, and to recommend appropriate short-term and long-term measures.

310. The Commission was aware of the extreme shortage of staff of the ECAFE Shipping Centre in relation to its responsibilities. It therefore supported the Executive Secretary in his efforts to strengthen the Centre by seeking additional finance from various United Nations sources and other bodies. The Commission noted with appreciation that, in order temporarily to alleviate the difficult staff position of the ECAFE Shipping Centre, offers of assistance had been made by the Governments of Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, as well as by the Hong Kong Shippers' Council. However, it was evident that, unless the permanent staff of the Centre were suitably strengthened, the

secretariat would hardly be in a position to take full advantage of such generous offers of bilateral assistance.

311. The establishment of a joint shipping unit comprising staff drawn from the Trade Division, the Transport and Communications Division, the Division of Industry and Natural Resources and the Statistics Division was welcomed by the Commission.

312. It was gratified to note that, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Committee on Trade at its thirteenth session, a special unit had been created in the International Trade Division to give continued attention, in co-ordination with other divisions concerned, to the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries and the land-locked countries of the ECAFE region. However, it felt strongly that the unit needed to be properly staffed. It endorsed the Committee's plan to organize a mission to identify the trade and economic problems of the least developed and land-locked countries in the region and to find solutions thereto.

313. The Commission adopted resolution 114 (XXVII) on special problems of land-locked countries sponsored by the delegations of Afghanistan, Laos, Mongolia and Nepal, noting, in that connexion, the reservations expressed by the representatives of India, Iran and Pakistan in regard to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries.

314. The Commission endorsed a recommendation of the Committee on Trade that the country reviews on trade developments and policy as called for under the agenda of that Committee be circulated by each member country in advance so that discussions at its sessions could be concentrated on the major policy issues.

315. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Trade (fourteenth session) and approved the programme of work and priorities in the field of trade for 1971 and 1972.

Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region

316. The Commission had before it the reports of its three main subsidiary bodies in the fields of industry and natural resources, namely the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-third session), AIDC (sixth session) and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (Pacific) (CCOP) (seventh session), and also the report of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization which had been convened in September 1970, at Tokyo, in collaboration with UNIDO. The Commission also heard statements on related subjects: the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held at Stockholm in June 1972 and the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva in September 1971.

317. The Commission was aware that, during the Second Development Decade, in line with the International Development Strategy for that Decade in the ECAFE region, industry and natural resources development had to be accelerated and to be integrated not only into the over-all strategy for economic development through intraregional co-operation, but also with the work in other sectors such as agricultural development, in order to maintain proper balance in development taking into consideration the social and ecological aspects as well as trade through suitable trade and other policies. In attempting such integration, the respective roles of the different organs and agencies of the United Nations, such as UNIDO, UNCTAD and the ILO, had to be kept clearly defined to avoid duplication. The differences in functions of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and AIDC, the former concerned largely with functional aspects of industrial development and the latter with specific projects, had also to be kept in view. Concern was voiced lest AIDC become detached from the Commission's subsidiary bodies and its secretariat. To enable them to discharge their duties effectively, as required by the increasing responsibility placed upon them during the Second Development Decade, ways and means should be devised to strengthen and revitalize those ECAFE bodies.

318. The Commission noted that the achievement of the over-all growth targets set for the Second Development Decade would demand much greater efforts than hitherto to increase production, for which the adoption of special measures would be required. It was important for the developing countries to have access to the latest and most appropriate industrial know-how and, for that purpose, the development of science and technology in those countries was essential. Industrial development should keep pace with developments in other economic areas and particular attention should be given to sectors such as export-oriented industries that would have a direct effect in increasing intraregional trade. The Kabul Declaration had urged the need to evolve and implement expeditiously regional co-operation programmes for industrial development in several contexts, including the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization.

319. The ever-advancing technological revolution was nowhere more apparent than in connexion with resources development and it was important for the developing countries to take the fullest advantage of advances of technology in that field, which would enable them to bridge quickly the gap of many decades in their resource surveys. The Commission accordingly attached great importance to the new activities in the fields of remote sensing, utilization of results of the earth resource satellite, etc., while at the same time recognizing that the development of more traditional methods must be continued.

320. Recalling that several forums in the region had stressed the need for regional co-operation and also transfer of technology, the Commission agreed that it was necessary to examine periodically whether all that was possible was being done to promote industrialization through intraregional co-

operation. The fullest use had to be made of the potentialities that developing countries in the region had for helping one another.

The Second Asian Conference on Industrialization

321. The Commission felt that the convening of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization in September 1970 had been timely, since it had taken place at the beginning of the Second Development Decade and prior to the Special UNIDO Conference being convened in June 1971. The findings of the Conference would help in providing guidelines for the countries in formulating their industrialization policies for the Second Development Decade and indicated the directions in which ECAFE and UNIDO activities should be oriented so as to give optimum help to the regional countries during the Decade.

322. The Commission agreed with the main finding that, while limited domestic markets, shortages of technical expertise and of foreign exchange, and lack of industrial manpower were common problems, it was nevertheless inadvisable, in view of the ECAFE countries' diverse conditions, to attempt to suggest a common strategy for them all in the 1970s, apart from the approaches already agreed upon.

323. The Commission noted that the Conference's Tokyo Declaration called upon ADB to continue providing assistance to the countries of the region in following up the initiatives they had taken to promote their industrialization, in particular those intended to diversify and expand their exports. It also called upon UNIDO and UNDP to continue supporting AIDC's activities and upon the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to promote industrialization projects for co-operation among countries as well as further utilization of industrial capacities and complementarity in production and trade in manufactures, paying particular attention to the needs of the less developed and land-locked countries.

324. By and large, those recommendations were already being followed, as evidenced by the assistance promised by ADB to the Asian industrial survey and by UNDP's offer to consider proposals for strengthening AIDC and also as reflected in AIDC's proposals for new projects. Special attention was being given to the less developed and land-locked countries and a mission to consider the feasibility of starting an iron and steel industry in Nepal had been organized. UNIDO had also sent a special industrial mission to Laos.

325. The Commission was glad to be informed of the preparations being made by many member countries to take part in the Special UNIDO Conference being convened in June 1971. In the latter half of the First Development Decade, UNIDO had played an increasingly important role in assisting the developing countries of the region to industrialize. In the context of their need for continued assistance, in greater measure, during the Second Development Decade, the Special UNIDO Conference would be of great importance, as its conclusions would have long-range effect, not only on the quantity

and quality of UNIDO assistance at the country level, but also on the support that AIDC and its various projects would get from UNIDO at a regional level. That such support was essential for maintaining the pace of industrialization was undisputed. Together with the long-range strategy of UNIDO, its role in the Second Development Decade, its organizational structure and questions of its financing, which were to be the subjects for the Conference, the proposals for promoting regional projects through the existing machinery of AIDC was also of great importance to the developing countries of the region.

326. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 116 (XXVII) on the UNIDO Conference and requested the Executive Secretary to transmit that resolution immediately to the UNIDO secretariat for submission to the Conference.

Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC)

327. The Commission was gratified to note that the Asian Industrial Development Council, although it had met so soon after the close of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, had taken into account many of the Conference's recommendations in formulating its new proposals to promote export-oriented industries keeping in view the need for fuller utilization of industrial capacities and complementarity of production.

328. With the closing of the gap between resources and requirements, the launching of the Asian industrial survey had become imminent. The Commission recognized that it should be so organized and conducted as eventually to provide an operational base for promoting, strengthening and sustaining programmes of regional co-operation in industry, trade and technology. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization that, in undertaking the survey, due regard be given to the arrangements contemplated for expanding intraregional trade; that the fullest use be made of expertise available within the region; and that data already available should be fully utilized so as to avoid duplication. It suggested that the programme components of the survey be brought up for discussion and consultation and it expressed the hope that the results of the survey would become available at an early date to assist in the identification of regional projects and in formulating guide-lines for their location in member countries.

329. The Commission considered that the recently established Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute would provide for a variety of classes of membership. It expressed the hope that all ECAFE countries would extend their support to the Institute, by becoming members, by urging the steel industry in their countries to seek membership and in the other ways provided for in the Institute's Articles of Association.

330. The Commission agreed with the emphasis placed by the Council on industries manufacturing agricultural machinery, as they could provide inputs

of direct utility for the Green Revolution. Recognizing that the investigations suggested by the Council had possibilities for regional co-operation, it recommended that they be completed expeditiously. Development of agro-industries was also a move in the right direction and the need for and the methodology of establishing agro-industrial complexes deserved study.

331. While taking note of the cautious approach advocated by the Council to the proposal for establishing an Asian investment centre, it felt that the meeting of AIDC's Advisory Group at which the matter was to be further considered should be called at an early date, so as not to delay investigation of the need for such a centre and to establish its terms of reference.

332. The Commission endorsed the proposal to attempt the promotion of intraregional trade and complementarity of production in automotive components and agricultural implements and commended the proposal to attempt intraregional investment promotion among developing countries, as it would help to maximize the utilization of the region's know-how and expertise. It recognized that, in organizing such meetings, care would have to be taken to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure adequate follow-up.

333. In regard to the strengthening of AIDC, the Commission welcomed UNDP's indication of willingness to consider a request for provision of an executive director, an administrative officer and of experts and consultancy services. It urged the countries to submit a request to the programme at an early date so that those important lacunae in AIDC's arrangements would be filled and so that the many projects it had identified could be adequately followed up.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

334. The Commission was glad to note that, with the practical aspects of industrial development through promotion of specific industrial projects being increasingly taken over by AIDC, the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources had turned its attention to functional areas of great importance. That Committee, after discussing the causes of disparity in industrial growth among developing countries, had come to certain conclusions. The proposal to adopt the subject "Science and technology for industrial development in the ECAFE countries" was very appropriate as it would assist countries in identifying important policy and procedural measures for accelerating the application of science and technology to development and, in particular, for reducing the gap between production and technology. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the Netherlands Government's generous offer to help in getting the matter studied.

335. It noted that the secretariat had continued to devote attention to filling critical lacunae in the matrix of industrial training in which other bodies such as UNIDO and the ILO were also engaged.

Moreover, the industrial administration course conducted by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was to be followed by a course on industrial complexes and estates development, for both of which the Netherlands Government had given generous assistance. Such courses well exemplified the mobilization of resources from all quarters and the series should be continued with courses in other disciplines for which facilities did not exist elsewhere, e.g. systems engineering and computer technology.

336. The Commission felt that another area to which the secretariat should continue to devote attention was the production and marketing of handicrafts. Handicrafts constituted the only exportable manufactures produced by some of the less developed countries and the Commission expressed the hope that concrete proposals in regard to the setting up of the Asian handicrafts centre would be worked out without delay.

337. The Commission reiterated the importance of mineral resources development and its related activities to the developing countries. The secretariat's work in that field during the past year had included the convening of the joint session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development; the organization, with UNESCO, of the Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting; and the preparation of regional geologic and related maps.

338. Arising from the suggestion made at the Commission's previous session as to the possible establishment of a regional mineral resources development centre, steps had been taken to organize a high-level expert mission to consult national authorities in the developing countries in order to determine actual needs and to identify problems, particularly those common to more than one country. Noting with appreciation that several developed countries would provide experts for the mission at no cost to the secretariat, the Commission also noted the offer of Afghanistan to be host to the centre, when established.

339. The Commission noted the action taken by the secretariat, at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, for the establishment of an organization for the region's tin-producing countries.

340. It welcomed the proposal that the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development be merged into a single technical body. It generally agreed that the new body should be called the Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources Development for Asia and the Far East. The Commission decided that the Conference should report to the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. It endorsed its terms of reference, as recommended by the Working Party and Sub-Committee and supported by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

341. The Commission noted the proposed establishment of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development in Asia, at Nagoya, Japan, with resources generously provided by the Government of Japan. As the training of national officials in

urban and regional development would have to remain an important activity during the Second Development Decade, the Centre's establishment was timely. The Centre would undoubtedly make a valuable contribution to training in that field.

342. The Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit, recommended by the Commission, had been established earlier in the year and it should now be possible to give increasing attention to the whole area of applying science and technology to development. The Commission agreed with the Committee's view that the ability to adapt and to innovate depended on a country's stage of scientific and technical development; important at all levels, it was crucial in the case of developing countries.

343. The finalization of a World Plan of Action by the Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development had been an important step forward. As a follow-up measure, the Commission adopted resolution 115 (XXVII) on an Asian Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

344. The Commission heard with interest the statement made on behalf of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, scheduled to meet at Geneva in September. It considered that the proposed discussions on energy demands and resources up to the year 2000, health and safety aspects of nuclear development and application of radio-isotopes in agriculture and medicine would all be of interest to developing countries. The drawing of participants from all walks of life was likely to enable developing countries to acquire vital information on the important area at all levels -- an opportunity of which it would be worth while to take advantage.

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

345. The Commission commended the secretariat on the initiative taken to assist member countries to promote and undertake surveys and prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore areas through the joint efforts of neighbouring countries and with the help of developed countries both within and outside the region. The membership of the present CCOP now comprised all nine member countries in eastern Asia which had substantial areas of marine shelf adjoining their coastlines. CCOP's achievements for Western Pacific countries were regarded by a number of delegations as outstanding. Its request for institutional support was reported to have received favourable consideration by UNDP.

346. The proposal to establish a similar body for the South Pacific, made originally by Fiji, met with general support from the countries concerned. The Representative of Western Samoa stated that his country would join the new CCOP, when established, and the representative of New Zealand said that his Government would seriously consider taking similar action. The representatives of Australia and Japan said that their Governments would be prepared to render the new body technical assistance.

347. In regard to a CCOP for countries bordering the Indian ocean, the Commission was informed that the matter was receiving serious consideration by the Governments concerned.

Human environment

348. The Commission heard with interest the statement made on behalf of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be convened at Stockholm in June 1972. It endorsed the view that although, in many developing countries, disturbances of the environment caused by air and water pollution due to industrial advancement were not yet serious, they would become a problem of great magnitude as development progressed and would strain the slender resources of developing countries if preventive measures were not applied in advance. Moreover, there already existed in almost all developing countries problems created by the very process of development, e.g. those resulting from uncontrolled migration to urban centres leading to unplanned urbanization, and the population explosion. If those ecological disturbances were not dealt with in advance, they would grow in intensity as the development process progressed and might, as had happened in some cases, become unmanageable. Accordingly, the Commission urged all countries to play a full part in the Conference and its preliminary exercises such as regional seminars and agreed that the secretariat should work in close liaison with the Conference secretariat at all stages of preparation and implementation.

Development of transport and communications in the ECAFE region

349. The Commission, in adopting the report of the nineteenth session of the Transport and Communications Committee, noted that the vastness of the region, which consisted mostly of developing countries, entailed heavy responsibilities for those engaged in formulating policies and guidelines for the development of transport and communications infrastructure. For proper analysis of the various factors involved in the complex interrelationship between transport development and economic planning, programming and priorities, an integrated approach was essential for arriving at planned targets and sound investment decisions in each sector of transport.

350. 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. The Council of Ministers at Kabul had accorded high priority to development of transport and communications within the context of over-all strategy for economic development and regional co-operation.

Railways and Trans-Asian Railway Network project

351. The Commission noted that the growing impact of science and technology on railway operation would enable railways to maintain their predominant role in long distance haulage. The extended use of such innovations as computerization, cybernetics, electric and turbine traction was a hopeful pointer to the future. It was noted that the ECAFE Railway

Research Co-ordinating Committee has been rendering valuable technical assistance to railway administrations in the region. Studies were also being carried out by the secretariat on computerization and cybernetics, on operational research, on techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power and track construction and maintenance to assist the railways of the region to improve their capacities, speeds and quality of service.

352. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the provision by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan and, especially, by the regional railway network adviser of technical assistance to the Trans-Asian Railway project, for undertaking a number of field missions in order to evaluate its techno-economic and operational aspects, and for stimulating the Governments' interest in the project. It urged the continuation of those advisory and consultancy services and endorsed the early establishment of the Trans-Asian Railway Network as a regional project to ensure provision of adequate financial resources for consultancy services and for the participation of experts at meetings to be convened on a regular basis. Recognizing that the experts were performing the functions of a co-ordinating committee for implementation of the project, it endorsed the view that they should be so designated when necessary.

353. It was noted that the concept underlying the Trans-Asian Railway Network implied using the existing track and facilities, constructing the missing links, securing operational compatibility and evolving common technical standards for rolling stock and railway installations. The preliminary appraisal of the traffic potentials and financial viability of the network routes had established that the Network would be essentially freight-oriented and make extended use of containers to obviate the problems of different gauges. However, detailed economic feasibility studies were still necessary on a number of sections. Furthermore, the modernization, rehabilitation and enlargement of the national railway systems would continue to be a basic feature of the project.

354. With the completion of the line through the Gotur Valley, the first part of the Asian Railway international linkage between Turkey and Iran would provide a direct rail link between Europe and the western part of the region. It was noted that detailed investigations would be needed for many purposes.⁹

⁹ Namely, for rebuilding the railway from Basra (Iraq) to Ahwaz (Iran); extending the line in Iran from Kerman to Zahidan (520 km); re-assessing the possibility of constructing a direct standard gauge link between Karachi and Zahidan (Iran) (960 km), a spur line from Kerman to Bender Abbas (530 km), a new spur line from Meshad (Iran) to Herat (Afghanistan) and a rail link from Chaman (Pakistan) to Kandahar (Afghanistan) (110 km); converting the narrow gauge line to broad gauge from Raxaul (India) to Hitauro (Nepal) (80 km) and building an extension from Hitauro to Kathmandu (30 km); conducting a resurvey of the route from Dohazari to Cox's Bazar in Pakistan (117 km) and up to the Burmese Border at Gundum; constructing two routes to Suphanburi/Phitsanulok-Tak-Maesod (Thailand) and also the Trans-Sumatra Railway missing link from Lubuklinggao to Rantauprapat (900 km); modernizing the rail ferry services and terminals between (i) Rameswaram (India) and Talaimannar (Ceylon) and improving the channel of the Palk Strait (45 km), (ii) between Belawan (Sumatra) and Penang (Malaysia), (iii) between Merak (Java) and Pandjang (Sumatra) for roll-on and roll-off operations of freight-trains and between Ketapang (Java) and Gilimanuk (Bali).

355. The Commission noted the request for technical and financial assistance for feasibility studies for constructing a bridge or tunnel across the Brahmaputra (Pakistan), as well as the route sections from Ishurdi to Nagarbari (80 km) and from Aricha to Dacca (96 km), which would greatly shorten the load transit time and increase the capacity of the route.

356. The Commission welcomed the initiative taken by the International Union of Railways (UIC) in co-operation with the International Railway Congress Association in undertaking preparatory work for the drawing up of an integrated programme covering foreseeable needs up to 1985 for the development of Europe/Asia rail routes.

Highways and highway transport

357. The Commission requested Governments in the region to give early comments on the two United Nations Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals, to enable the secretariat to identify differences of views, to determine areas of agreement and to formulate suitable recommendations to provide a basis for a possible regional agreement.

358. It felt that the *Manual on Traffic Surveys* and the "Guide to Highway Feasibility Studies" would greatly assist the developing countries in evaluating road projects, as they would prescribe simple methodologies avoiding highly sophisticated techniques.

359. It noted the efforts being made to develop rural transport, which had assumed great importance in the context of the Green Revolution, and for the introduction of a cheap mechanized all purpose vehicle to supplement the benefit of having low-cost stabilized roads.

360. It was generally felt that roving missions of multi-national and multi-disciplinary experts to undertake on-the-spot studies on urban traffic and transportation might be useful. At the same time, however, it was recognized that the problems to be dealt with were highly complex and required extended studies, also that solutions to them were more likely to be accepted if the studies were carried out in close co-operation with the local organizations concerned. An urban transportation study which could effectively aid city planners would have to be very comprehensive and include in-depth consideration of existing and planned patterns of land use and traffic movements. Such studies would have to be adequately conducted by a fairly sizable staff over an extended period. In the meantime, the Commission fully supported the proposed training programmes for traffic engineers and transport planners and urged the sharing of experiences and exchanging of information at expert level, e.g. the recent Workshop on Urban Traffic and Transportation.

Shipping

361. The Commission noted with satisfaction that, in pursuance of its resolution 109 (XXVI), a joint standing group had been set up in the secretariat

to implement a co-ordinated work programme in the field of shipping development, and that the Transport and Communications Committee was concerned with the technical and operational aspects of shipping, including coastal shipping and inter-island communications. The integration of shipping with port development programmes was needed to keep abreast of the latest technological innovations, such as the unitized conveyance of cargo by container ships, pallets, lighter aboard ships and roll-on/roll-off vessels. That integrated approach would also result in the ultimate co-ordination of ports and shipping with other modes of transport as well as facilitate both intra- and inter-regional traffic. It was also noted that essential reliable uniform port statistics were to be collected to complement the L-2 scheme.

362. The Commission desired that an integrated long-term plan on the operational aspects of shipping be prepared to complement the Trade Committee's work, together with a short-term programme to assist countries in the region to develop their merchant marines and to make operational arrangements at the national, subregional and regional levels by pooling of shipping resources, establishment of national and subregional chartering exchanges, the establishment of jointly-owned shipping companies, joint operations within a regional cargo pool, pooling of manpower resources and utilization of existing training facilities. Studies should also be undertaken on the composition of the region's fleets by number, type, size and age; their suitability for specific trades and programming and financing the acquisition of technically and commercially appropriate new or second hand tonnage to avoid "block obsolescence". The fleet modernization and expansion programme, which must be well planned, was especially urgent in view of the inadequacy of the region's shipping services for meeting the existing requirements of trade flows with the right types of vessels, adequate frequency, regularity and availability of shipping space, and of the need to cater to new traffic demands and new routes. It would also be necessary to secure the fullest details of cargo flows and other necessary shipping statistics, which would have to be reliable. The simplification of shipping documents and regular systematic collection and dissemination of data among developing countries of the region would have a significant effect on shipping development. In the field of containerization, the need for co-ordination of activities with the United Nations organizations concerned was recognized.

Ports, waterways and inland water transport

363. The Commission, welcoming the assistance rendered by the ECAFE Port Information and Advisory Centre, felt it should be put into high gear as soon as possible. The *ad hoc* Port Consultancy Services, provided through the generosity of some developed member countries, had also been rendering valuable technical assistance to ports of the region. It was hoped that extended use would be made of those facilities.

364. The Commission endorsed the programme for inter-port exchanges of personnel for the purpose

of training and noted that the training programmes which were to be launched for port personnel in various echelons included the training of professional and management staff in relation to the various elements of port operations; accordingly it approved the raising of the Institute of Port Management at Calcutta, India, to the regional level.

365. Great emphasis was laid on improving the efficiency of ports as terminal links between inland transport on the one hand and ocean and coastal shipping on the other.

366. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made with implementing the demonstration pilot project in Pakistan for modernization and mechanization of country craft and with upgrading the hydraulic laboratory at Poona, India, to regional level so that it would undertake hydraulic studies for ports, harbours and estuaries of the region. It also noted programmes for improving national hydraulic laboratories in the region.

367. The Commission, noting that a regional dredging organization was to be set up in the secretariat to advise developing countries, on request, regarding the consolidation of their national dredging pools, training of dredging personnel in the various disciplines, strengthening their administrative, technical and operational machinery for optimum utilization of their dredging capacity, rehabilitation of their dredging fleets and new acquisition of dredging plant, expressed the hope that extra-budgetary assistance would be provided for the purpose. It also noted that technical assistance had been offered by the Netherlands and Japan. However, a large number of request from developing countries were still pending.

Containerization

368. Noting that a number of countries in the region had undertaken or were studying the possibilities of containerization, the Commission felt that container transport should preferably be considered as an integrated whole, taking into consideration the needs and possibilities of the various parties involved, such as shippers, carriers on all modes of transport, port authorities, insurers, bankers and forwarding agents, as well as (where relevant) the social aspects affecting workers and also the requirements of such governmental services as customs and health authorities.

369. It welcomed the efforts being made to set up roving missions of experts to assist countries in the region with the various technical, administrative, operational and legal problems of containerization. It urged Governments to forward their comments on the draft Customs Convention on Containers, draft Customs Convention on International Transit (ITI) and draft International Convention on Combined Transport (TCM Convention).

370. It emphasized the need for continuing close study of the multi-disciplinary aspects as containerization with a view to deriving optimum economic and other benefits from door-to-door delivery; and it urged that a regional consensus

be sought on the various problems including documentation and facilitation in preparation for the UN/IMCO Global Conference on International Container Traffic.

Facilitation of international traffic

371. The Commission, in noting the Kabul Declaration which had accorded especially high priority to achieving significant progress, during the first phase of the Integrated Strategy, in the adoption of measures for facilitation of international traffic, requested member countries to implement as far as practicable the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome 1963) with regard to passports, visas, currency control, customs formalities and other regulations. It also reiterated the necessity for Governments to give urgent consideration to participating in the existing international conventions, agreements or recommended practices relating to or affecting highways, waterways and maritime traffic, including customs conventions.

372. In noting global developments regarding the simplification and standardization of procedures and documentation for international transport, travel and trade, the Commission felt that those measures would overcome language difficulties and, in the long run, permit the manual systems to be linked with the use of computers.

373. As to a regional vehicle insurance scheme, it was felt that the proposal required further study by the secretariat so as to examine the financial and economic benefits of such a scheme, taking into consideration the differences in the safety records of the nations involved, the question of equity of rates, and the foreign exchange implications.

Tourism

374. In the field of tourism, the Commission urged the early establishment of a regional hotel training centre or subregional centres and expressed the hope that the developed countries and international organizations concerned would provide assistance for establishing a team of experts to study the facilities in the region and recommend a location for the centre or subregional centres.

375. Noting the current developments in tourism and international travel, the Commission urged intensification of efforts to provide support for Governments in the region which were already giving the highest priority to the development of tourism in order to promote their invisible exports. It supported the formulation of regional or subregional plans for the development of tourism; commended the co-operation established with UNESCO and FAO for the promotion of cultural tourism and for the establishment of national parks and wild-life sanctuaries; and urged Governments to give full support to the development of Lumbini, the birthplace of the Lord Buddha, as a centre of tourism and pilgrimage.

Establishment of a sub-committee on tourism and facilitation of international traffic

376. In view of their increasing importance to international travel and transport and trade, the Commission decided to pursue a proposal to establish, under the Transport and Communications Committee, a sub-committee on tourism and facilitation of international traffic, and to include in its terms of reference the work being currently undertaken on a continuing basis as reflected in the two projects on those items included in its programme, on the understanding that it would not involve any financial implications. It directed the secretariat to submit to the Transport and Communications Committee suitable draft terms of reference in line with those of its other sub-committees.

Telecommunication

377. In noting with appreciation the concerted joint action by ECAFE and ITU in the development of telecommunication services in the region, the Commission reiterated the importance of an adequate growth of telecommunication infrastructure for rapid economic development and urged the developing countries to give higher priority to that sector, raising investments therein to 0.5 per cent of GDP as early as possible so as to reach a utilization factor (UF) of eight telephones per \$100,000 of GDP by 1980. It was recognized that, to reach that target, many countries would need capital assistance from developed countries and aid-giving agencies such as the World Bank and ADB. In these circumstances, it was considered most important that care be taken to ensure a proper allocation of such investments in telecommunication facilities.

378. The advent of global switching, recently made possible by satellite communication and undersea coaxial cable systems, had highlighted the need for all the developing countries to speed up the development of their domestic wideband telecommunication networks on an integrated basis and to raise the level of operation and maintenance of their telecommunication services. The Commission urged the developing countries to seek further assistance for the rapid development of their domestic network plans, rural telecommunication and reorganization of the management of telecommunication services.

379. The Commission commended ITU and UNDP for their assistance in establishing national training centres for telecommunication personnel and suggested the opening of such centres in Ceylon, the Khmer Republic, Laos, Nepal, Singapore, the Republic of Viet-Nam and four South Pacific island countries. It endorsed the need to make the region self-sufficient in advanced telecommunication technology and supported the opening of centres for technology transfer in the Republic of China, India and Pakistan.

380. Noting the progress made with the feasibility survey for the Asian telecommunication network, the Commission recommended that ECAFE and ITU implement the resulting project rapidly so as to

enable countries of the region to operate the network and arrive at a rational tariff system. In noting that the Philippines and the Republic of China were to participate in the project, it suggested that ITU take early action to extend it or else undertake a new project so as to make the survey comprehensive by including submarine cable projects needed in the region. Recognizing the great potential of the network for the region, the Commission recommended intensification of the efforts of the ECAFE/ITU Unit to ensure early implementation of the projects arising from the survey. 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. A view was expressed that the secretariat and ITU should continue the studies necessary for defining the needs and concept of the establishment of an "Asian Telecommunity".

381. The Commission noted with appreciation the technical assistance rendered by ITU through its own programme from the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) study groups and the World Plan Committee and also the increasing co-operation with ECAFE in the development of telecommunication in the region. The establishment of a chain of monitoring stations was considered important for the rational use of the radio spectrum in the region. All the Governments in the region and the ECAFE secretariat were urged to establish telex facilities soon.

Postal development

382. Recognizing that the general economic and social development of the region, and particularly the regional and subregional projects, would place much greater demands upon postal facilities, methods and organization, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU)'s having provided the secretariat with a regional postal adviser to assist in the preparation of feasibility development plans and studies relating to the improvement of postal systems, particularly mail dispatch, routing, distribution, operation and handling techniques, training programmes and allied postal problems. It also appreciated UPU's having set up, with the assistance of UNDP, a postal training centre at Bangkok and urged all the regional countries to take advantage of its facilities. It was hoped that UPU would provide postal specialists, fellowships, teaching aids and equipment for developing countries of the region.

Conclusion

383. The Commission recognized the urgency of augmenting the staff resources of the Transport and Communications Division to enable it to undertake its increasing programme in the different sectors.

384. It expressed its appreciation of the generous assistance given by various members of the United Nations family, by the Governments of ECAFE mem-

ber countries and by certain other countries outside the region to the transport and communications programme.

Asian Highway

385. The Commission noted with satisfaction the further progress made with the development of the Asian Highway system and was gratified that the possibility of travelling over great distances along its routes had been well demonstrated by both Asian Highway rallies. The Second Rally had been run in November 1970 from Tehran to Dacca via Kathmandu over a distance of 6,700 km. Its success had provided clear evidence of close co-operation among the countries concerned. Such rallies afforded good publicity and stimulated interest in providing various facilities for the development of international traffic. Accordingly the Commission endorsed the holding of a third rally in 1971 starting from Istanbul (Turkey) and passing over the western section of route A-2 so as to demonstrate the ease with which road travel between Europe and Asia could be conducted, and it recommended that buses and trucks be included. It further recommended that assistance be given for organizing special caravan, group and pilgrim trips to promote the development of regular international highway traffic.

386. Now that the main highway system was close to completion and many of its sections had reached minimum ECAFE standards, further improvements were needed to cater to the growing traffic. The very large investments required made it necessary to establish priorities by means of techno-economic surveys to ascertain the likely traffic growth along different sections. Good progress had been made with the pilot surveys of Afghanistan and Iran to assess traffic development and prospects on the international routes. Similar surveys would be undertaken in other areas utilizing the experience gained and methodology established in pilot surveys.

387. With the near physical completion of the Asian Highway during the previous decade, the Commission hoped that greater emphasis would now be laid on facilitating the development of international traffic by all the countries concerned and that frontier and other formalities would be eased further through multilateral and bilateral agreements on the lines of recommendations made by ECAFE and other international organizations.

388. Noting the great value of tourism in bringing the peoples of various countries together, the Commission recommended that the Asian Highway TTB, in close co-operation with the secretariat's Transport and Communications Division, make special efforts to assist countries in the further development of tourism by full utilization of the Asian Highway system, so as to avoid duplication of work in that field.

389. The Commission, noting the steps taken for formulating the second five-year plan (1971-1975) for the Asian Highway, expressed the hope that sufficient emphasis would be laid, not only on the development of highways and filling up of gaps, but also on: the provision of facilities to promote

traffic growth; the expansion of training facilities; the strengthening of testing and control laboratories for highway materials and mechanical workshops; and the development of the Asian Highway Technical Information Centre.

390. In view of the vast effort involved in the accelerated development of the Asian Highway, co-operating countries and aid-giving agencies were urged to lend full support to the project and provide the requisite technical personnel and funds. To that end, the Commission endorsed the proposal for the establishment by the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee of a steering committee at the official level which could meet as often as needed.

391. The steering committee would consist of one representative each from Asian Highway zones two and three and two representatives from zone one, which included a large number of countries. The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee would be an ex-officio member and the Director of TTB, member-secretary. The steering committee would examine work connected with the Asian Highway system in detail, and pursue matters involved in its development and prospects; it would also try to obtain needed assistance, so as to enable the Co-ordinating Committee, which generally met only once a year, to have a full picture of Asian Highway activities to help it to provide the most appropriate directives.

392. The Commission welcomed the suggestion that Turkey and Iraq, which formed a bridge to the highways of Europe and the Middle East, be invited to become associate members of the Co-ordinating Committee. A suitable addition could be made in the Committee's terms of reference. The two countries had, on previous occasions, expressed willingness to attend the Committee's meetings as observers.

393. The Commission noted with appreciation the other activities of the project and expressed its thanks to all the countries which had given assistance. It emphasized the need to expand training programmes, both short- and long-term, with the help of the co-operating countries. Recognizing that the Asian Highway countries needed to utilize modern design methods and exercise proper quality control through the establishment and expansion of their testing and control laboratories, the Commission noted with appreciation UNDP's contribution of some equipment for the project. The Commission urged the Executive Secretary to use his good offices to secure every possible assistance from all sources to assist in the completion of that important project.

Development of water resources in the ECAFE region

394. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development as presented in the report of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development and in the secretariat's progress report for 1970/71; and considered the annual report of the Typhoon Committee. It expressed its warm appreciation of the secretariat's valuable

contribution to water resources development in the region, its activities having been marked by breadth of scope and attainment of results. The studies undertaken in connexion with the development of deltaic areas, the mitigation of flood damage and the planning and development of resources, and the advisory services rendered in those fields, were cited as examples.

395. The Commission observed that there had been gradual shifts in emphasis from flood control to over-all utilization of resources during the past decade and from single-purpose development to basin-wide, integrated multi-purpose development. Concurrently, there had been an enlargement of the scope of planning to include social and environmental considerations as well as economic factors and more attention had been given to water management. The secretariat had succeeded in promoting conceptual changes together with technical innovations.

396. In endorsing the recommendations of the ninth session of the Regional Conference, the Commission noted the secretariat's studies to ascertain the water resources development needed to satisfy the food requirements of the developing portion of the region during the next two decades and the development needed to accord with the world-wide Strategy for the Second Development Decade. Those studies had drawn attention to the massive capital requirements of water resources development, amounting to not less than US\$40,000 million in the next ten years, and to the need for improved technology and managerial skill in planning, executing and operating the extensive developments that would shortly come into being; also to the need for social and institutional frameworks appropriate to development on the scale envisaged. In view of the probable impact of large-scale development on the community as a whole, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Conference in favour of holding a joint meeting of water resources engineers, development planners and social scientists to examine the social and non-economic factors involved in extensive water resources development.

397. The subjects for discussion at the tenth session of the Regional Conference were felt to be consonant with current trends in water resources development. They were: (i) multiple-objective planning in the development of water resources and its ramifications with respect to implementation; (ii) the application of modern scientific management techniques to the operation and maintenance of water resources projects; and (iii) the technical measures and socio-economic considerations entailed in the abatement of water pollution.

398. The Commission noted the progress made by the secretariat in refining and amplifying the Lower Mekong Indicative Basin Plan and endorsed the intention of the secretariat to proceed with studies of the potential resources of other international river basins in collaboration with the countries concerned. Such studies would constitute the basis for future development planning which, in the course of time, was likely to become increasingly involved; for whereas there had formerly been a tendency to seek an optimum economic

solution, it was now generally recognized that the equitable distribution of benefits, relief of unemployment, import substitution, health and environmental aspects, and similar factors had to be taken into consideration together with economic factors. The success that had attended the current Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning would undoubtedly be reflected in improved planning in the years ahead.

399. The Commission acknowledged the valuable assistance rendered by the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States in providing advisory services through the medium of the ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group; and expressed the hope that such services would continue in conjunction with the services of the secretariat's regional adviser on water resources development.

400. The Commission viewed with concern the continual decline in *per capita* arable land, which meant that all conceivable measures had to be taken to raise the productivity of the land available. The new high-yielding varieties of grain were promising, but required much more stringent water control than had hitherto been practised. The Green Revolution, a real breakthrough in food production, could not proceed without the development of irrigation and flood control. Land reform, institutional support and the creation of the necessary infrastructure went hand in hand with improved agriculture practices.

401. Since there was a significant gap between the water resources development planned or under consideration by national planning authorities and the development needed to meet the economic targets of the Second Development Decade, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the ninth session of the Regional Conference in favour of continuing and further elaborating the secretariat's studies of long-term requirements in regard to water resources development, and suggested their integration with short-term plans. The Commission also noted that expertise in the development of water resources was available in some countries within the region which could be put to beneficial use whenever necessary.

402. The Commission noted with considerable satisfaction the progress made by the secretariat in the mitigation of flood damage caused by typhoons and tropical cyclones. The setting up of the seven-nation intergovernmental Typhoon Committee has been the first step; this would be followed by the constitution, in collaboration with WMO, of a panel of experts on tropical cyclones, which would have jurisdiction over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

403. The Commission commended the Typhoon Committee on its activities. It expressed satisfaction with the progress made during 1970 and generally endorsed the action programme for 1971 and beyond. It noted with appreciation the continued collaboration between ECAFE and WMO in that important subregional project.

404. The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance already rendered by some of the deve-

loped countries and their offers to continue providing it. It appreciated in particular the assistance rendered by the USSR in operating an ocean weather ship in the western Pacific during the 1970 typhoon season; and by the Government of Japan in organizing a second training seminar on flood forecasting at Tokyo in 1970. Offers of assistance in organizing a third seminar in 1971 and, subject to budgetary appropriation, in implementing flood forecasting in the Pampanga river basin in the Philippines were also acknowledged.

405. The Commission also noted with appreciation the United States' offer to help in establishing a radiosonde/radiowind station on Pratas Island and Australia's offer to provide the Philippines with telecommunication equipment worth \$308,000 for use in typhoon forecasting and warning.

406. Recalling the catastrophic cyclone that had devastated East Pakistan and the severe typhoons that had struck the Philippines in 1970, the Commission commended the Typhoon Committee's appeal to the General Assembly for assistance in mitigating the harmful effects of typhoons and cyclones, including study of the possibility of modifying their destructive potential. It was gratified to note that the Typhoon Committee's appeal had been embodied in General Assembly resolution 2733 (XXV) entitled "International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space".

407. The Commission welcomed a statement by the representative of the United States, who said that his Government attached high importance to the Typhoon Committee's deliberations and to the resulting General Assembly resolution 2733 (XXV). It noted with great satisfaction that that country was considering the possibility of moving its Storm-fury project from the Atlantic to the Pacific area in 1972 with the object of conducting typhoon modification experiments. The Commission also heard with interest that the United States proposed to invite interested countries to participate in the project and to hold further consultations with them at the time of the next session of the Typhoon Committee. The delegations of the Republic of Korea and the Philippines assured the Commission of their full support in regard to that project. The Commission appreciated the consideration given by the Typhoon Committee to the need for a disaster relief organization. It noted with satisfaction that the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2717 (XXV) entitled "Assistance in Cases of Natural Disaster" which called upon member States and all United Nations agencies for help in meeting natural disasters. The Commission asked that the secretariat and the Typhoon Committee give further consideration to disaster relief activities within the framework of that resolution.

408. The Commission suggested that, in pursuance of the Secretary-General's proposals, the ECAFE/WMO typhoon project and the plans for the Bay of Bengal area be pursued with the utmost vigour and in accordance with the timetable for action.

409. It noted with satisfaction that, in response to the generous offer of the Government of the Philippines, the Typhoon Committee secretariat

had been transferred from Bangkok to Manila in March 1971, and that the fourth session of the Typhoon Committee was to be held at Tokyo in October 1971.

Development of the lower Mekong basin

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

411. The Commission congratulated the Committee, the countries and United Nations and other agencies co-operating with it on their work during the preceding year, which had included the drafting of an indicative plan for the development of water resources and related resources of the lower Mekong basin; the completion of the lower Se Done project in Laos; the continued construction of other tributary projects, notably on the Nam Ngum in Laos, the Lam Dom Noi, Lam Pao and Nam Phrom in Thailand; and the continued construction in limited degree, despite difficult circumstances, on the Prek Thnot in the Khmer Republic.

412. The Commission was pleased to learn that the Mekong Committee proposed, in expanding its activities in the agricultural field, to embark upon a programme of pioneer agricultural projects in the four riparian countries, for which a first-phase programme of project preparation had been drawn up in collaboration with the World Bank. It noted with satisfaction that Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and UNDP had all expressed willingness to give sympathetic consideration to providing funds for that programme, to be administered by the World Bank in consultation with other international agencies, particularly FAO and ADB.

413. The Commission noted with interest that, in response to a request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Mekong Committee in 1969, the World Bank was undertaking studies in order to determine its position with regard to the development of the lower Mekong basin, and that the Bank hoped to make its position known to the Secretary-General and to the Mekong Committee in the near future.

414. Furthermore, the Mekong Committee was giving priority in its work to four types of activity: pioneer agricultural projects, projects to satisfy immediate local needs, the publication of the Indicative Basin Plan in 1971, and the completion of studies on the Pa Mong, Stung Treng, Tonle Sap and Delta development projects. Consideration was also being given to the need to enter into a general agreement on the uses of Mekong waters, and to the revision of the Committee's Statute to meet current and future needs.

415. The Commission noted the suggestion made by the representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam, for future consideration, that the financing, execution and management of mainstream projects be handled by an international corporation, acting on behalf

of the Mekong Committee, in which the Mekong riparian countries as well as co-operating countries and agencies could be represented.

416. The Commission was informed that, in addition to its pioneer agricultural project programme, the Committee was seeking assistance for the expansion of the installed capacity of the Nam Ngum project in Laos, and for studies on the development of navigation in the Mekong delta.

417. The Commission noted with satisfaction that UNDP had recently granted further institutional support to the Committee, for a third phase covering the years 1971 and 1972, during which period the Committee proposed to implement a scheme designed to increase the number and proportion of riparian professional staff in the Committee's secretariat.

418. During the session, countries and United Nations agencies co-operating with the Committee voiced their continued support. New offers were announced by Canada (US\$1 million for a pioneer project, on a grant basis; willingness to consider the request for bilateral experts; and assistance for riparian staff development); France (services of an expert for the Mekong secretariat; assistance for a river navigation training centre at Savannakhet in Laos; feasibility study of the Tha Deua agricultural project in Laos); Indonesia (US\$5,000 for contingency funds); Israel (grant to a contingency fund; training in rural and agricultural development); Japan (up to 10 per cent of the cost of the first phase of the pioneer agricultural project programme, subject to budgetary appropriation in fiscal year 1972, provided that a substantial contribution were made by UNDP, and that other parties contributed; technical assistance for pioneer project identification work in the fiscal year 1971); the Netherlands (the allocation of US\$100,000 for the first phase of the pioneer agricultural project programme and of funds for the enlargement of the Mekong delta development planning team, for economic planning in the Mekong basin, for a study of riparian national development plans, for re-settlement planning, and for training in water resources planning, from the Netherlands pledge of US\$1 million for planning purposes); the Philippines (expert advisory services in irrigation, agricultural extension, rural health management, rural banking, forest products research and development, and related fields); the United Kingdom (US\$240,000 over two years for the first phase of the pioneer agricultural project programme, on an untied grant basis, provided that similar contributions were made by at least three other parties, that the funds were administered by the World Bank under the usual criteria, and that restrictions were not placed upon the selection of consultants; bilateral assistance for the Lam Pao pioneer agricultural project in Thailand); the United States (a contribution of up to US\$500,000 for the first phase of the pioneer agricultural project programme, on an untied grant basis, on the understanding that the programme would be administered by the World Bank, and provided that the balance of the funds required was contributed by other donors on the same basis, that the programme would be operated on a multilateral basis in all four riparian countries,

and subject to agreement on details and the availability of funds; assistance for a navigation study in the Mekong delta, subject to the availability of funds and participation by other contributors); FAO (preparation of a synthesis of reports on the Casier Sud irrigation project in Laos); and UNDP (US\$1 million for the first phase of the pioneer agricultural project programme, subject to the normal process of evaluation by UNDP and approval by its Governing Council). The Commission welcomed those offers; it noted that the Committee had accepted them and authorized its Executive Agent to make the necessary detailed arrangements.

Development of statistics in the ECAFE region

419. In discussing the development of statistics in the ECAFE region, the Commission had before it the report of the tenth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/959), the report of the Asian Statistical Institute for the period April 1970 to March 1971 (E/CN.11/974 Rev.1) and, for its information, the report of the Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts (E/CN.11/L.280).

420. The Commission commended the very valuable work undertaken by the Statistics Division of the secretariat in assisting member countries to develop their basic statistics. It was particularly impressed by the efforts of the secretariat in bringing together statisticians from different countries of the region to discuss, for the benefit of all member countries, common problems encountered in the production of statistics and their possible solutions as evidenced by the series of conferences, seminars and working groups organized by the secretariat in the past years.

421. The Commission endorsed the proposal of the secretariat to separate the Asian economic statistics from the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* and publish them as a separate publication under the caption *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*. It also welcomed the new publication "Statistical Indicators in ECAFE Countries" as a useful addition to the secretariat's publications.

422. Taking note of the views expressed by the ninth session of the Water Transport Sub-Committee on the role of port statistics as a means of improving port operations, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the tenth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that a working group on port and shipping statistics be organized: (i) to review the existing international recommendations on port and shipping statistics; (ii) to determine the desirable and feasible extensions; and (iii) to formulate proposals in respect of the scope and content of the requisite statistical programme.

423. The Commission noted that the need for training in data processing had assumed great urgency in the context of the anticipated demand for the processing of statistical and administrative data during the Second Development Decade and that the demand was expected to remain at a high level for several years to come. It appreciated

the measures taken by the secretariat to implement resolution 110 (XXVI) entitled "Training in and use of computers within the region" adopted by the Commission in April 1970. It believed that, in the future, training in data processing should be imparted to a larger number of persons and accordingly endorsed the recommendation of the tenth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that, within the terms of that resolution, a long-term plan for training should be drawn up, based upon the facilities offered by Australia, India and Japan and such other countries as might offer similar facilities. It noted the proposal of the secretariat that, to implement the training programme and to take advantage of the current offers of host facilities, there would have to be some co-ordinating machinery, the prime tasks of which would be to select carefully candidates for training, to make the necessary training arrangements with the subregional centres and to ensure that the type of training provided met the requirements of the user countries. It considered, however, that such machinery was not required as yet.

424. The Commission emphasized that countries should give urgent consideration to the development of social statistics, since their availability in adequate quantity was essential for the successful formulation of social development programmes.

425. It endorsed the programme of work and priorities recommended by the tenth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians for the period 1972-1976, which took into consideration the objectives and needs of the Second Development Decade and reflected a balance between the statistical requirements of economic objectives and those of social objectives.

426. It shared the concern expressed by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its tenth session over the reduction in the technical assistance allocation for the statistical activities of the secretariat in 1971. It agreed that, in view of the pre-occupation of several countries of the region with planning and organizing population, housing and agricultural censuses, the services of a regional adviser in sampling should be provided.

427. The Commission commended the efforts of the secretariat in organizing a subregional training centre for the French-speaking countries of the region and assisting national institutions to organize statistical training for primary and intermediate level personnel.

428. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Philippines to be host to the eleventh session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians in 1972.

429. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the Asian Statistical Institute to organize the first subregional course on demographic sample surveys for obtaining vital statistics on births and deaths, and to make available the facilities at its Computer Centre for assisting countries to process census data.

430. It also noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of France to give favourable consideration to providing teaching assistance and material if the subregional training centre for the Khmer Republic, Laos and the Republic of Vietnam were to be revived.

431. The Commission reviewed the report of the Asian Statistical Institute for the period 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1971 as presented by its Project Manager/Director. It noted that the Institute's ten-month general course had commenced on 3 June with the full complement of thirty-two fellows from fifteen developing countries and had proceeded smoothly and effectively. The Institute had also offered, as provided in its plan of operation, a six-week advanced course for fifteen senior statisticians from twelve developing countries of the ECAFE region; a participant from a developed country had also joined the course. The topic of that course had been "World economic censuses and related inquiries for the Second Development Decade".

432. During the year, the Advisory Council had met twice at Tokyo, on 11 to 12 August 1970 and on 18 to 19 February 1971. The first meeting had helped to make the curriculum more realistic and the second had dealt effectively with certain difficult administrative matters.

433. The Commission was informed that, during its second year, the Institute would begin its "country course" programme as well as repeat both its ten-month general course (to begin on 3 June 1971) and its six-week advanced course (to begin about 14 February 1972). On the basis of the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and the Advisory Council, the advanced course in the Institute's second academic year was to have as its topic the "Use and analysis of population census data".

434. Following the demise in December 1970 of Mr. Ian G. Jones (Australia), who had been elected as a member of the Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute at the twenty-sixth session, Mr. J. G. Miller (Australia) was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of Mr. Jones' term.

Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region

435. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat as set forth in the following documents: the report of the Working Party on Social Development, which included the report of the Expert Group on Social Development (E/CN.11/L.282); and the summary recommendations of (a) the First Asian Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and (b) the Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (E/CN.11/L.281). It also considered the programme of work and priorities of the Social Development Division for 1971/72 (E/CN.11/L. 290 part I), the Time-table of Project Development (part II) and the Long-Term Planning Proposals (part III).

436. The new practice of discussing the social as well as the economic aspects of the situation in the region under item 4 of the agenda was introduced and they have been jointly reported upon accordingly. This section therefore touches only peripherally upon unified development planning and the social factors affecting development.

437. The Commission commended the quality and output of the work achieved by the secretariat during the year. It noted with interest that many of the projects undertaken were action- and development-oriented and that they conformed to the actual needs and priorities of the region.

438. The Commission considered the report of the Working Party on Social Development and reiterated its belief that the development process should not only aim at achieving the required aggregate economic and physical targets, but also place particular emphasis on satisfying individual and societal needs and aspirations, thereby enhancing the quality of life of the masses. Man should not be the object but the subject of the development process. Development would have no meaning, if its fruits were to reach only a few, while the vast masses of people continued to live amid poverty, hunger and disease. Moreover, if that situation were not quickly and drastically changed, the deteriorating social situation, in the Commission's view, might well emerge as the most alarming problem to be encountered in the next decade. In endorsing the report of the Working Party on Social Development, the Commission also approved its terms of reference, and the recommended long- and short-term work programmes of the Social Development Division. A majority of delegations were of the view that its title should be changed to "ECAFE Conference on Social Development", so as to reflect more adequately the importance and status which the social field had now achieved in international forums and also to conform to its high-level terms of reference which included the vital field of unified development planning. The proposed title would also conform with those of other equally important bodies of the Commission and help to ensure a sound structural and operational relationship with them, based on parity.

439. The report of the Expert Group on Social Development was highly commended as correctly analysing emerging trends and setting forth useful and valid guidelines for future development. Several delegations stated that their current national development plans took careful account of those trends and that their Governments planned to achieve many of the recommended objectives such as social justice, distribution of developmental benefits, popular participation in development, raising the levels of their more poorly developed subregions and of the backward sectors of their societies, and the training of youth for developmental activities, to the extent permitted by their budgets. In one country, youth had been given special representation in the national assembly and was taking an active role in rural development. In some, appropriate social and institutional reforms were being considered. Many were engendering self-help and self-reliance schemes assisted by the State and increasing allocations were being made to the

social sectors. Though the back-log of inherited problems was still very great, social development had ceased to be a step-child or an after-thought of economic and industrial development and social costs were now viewed as a form of investment in national development rather than as luxuries. The private sector was also increasing its interest and investment in social development.

440. In regard to priorities and choice of development methodologies, each country had to determine its own priorities from time to time, in conformity with newly arising trends or problems, in terms of the set of over-all guidelines and indicators enumerated by the Expert Group. A view was expressed that social development in its true sense encompassed broad democratic transformations which included a system of public participation in determining the life patterns and life system desired by the nation and that such participation was in itself a powerful impetus to accelerated development.

441. Concerning the recommendations of the Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development, some delegations had reservations as to the proposal for establishing a United Nations youth organization and a regional volunteer corps. It was suggested that the creation of any such corps be tied in with the General Assembly's proposal for a United Nations volunteer corps.

442. Several delegations felt that the secretariat could, with great benefit to the countries, develop guidelines and indicators for development and that social factors should form a crucial element within its periodic assessments. In fact the secretariat should formulate, test, and refine the indicators as a co-operative drill with member countries. There should also be research aimed at identifying the reasons why certain strategies succeeded while others failed. Social research should be a top priority area for the secretariat, so as to enable it to identify scientifically the true scope and dimensions of social problems, ensure proper training for social planners and test the programmes best suited to the needs from time to time. The areas of youth leadership training, national youth policies, and integration of women in national development were particularly recommended as being vital and needing urgent attention; but those processes should invariably be linked to the national development strategies and be of an intersectoral nature. Youth should be employed on projects of national reconstruction and rural public works in order to give young people a sense of participation and harness their boundless energies. The Commission heard with appreciation statements by representatives of the specialized agencies and UNICEF about their programmes in the social field. It felt that social development had become such an enormous and comprehensive intersectoral objective that, in pursuing it, all United Nations bodies and even professional and private organizations should mobilize all available resources and fully co-ordinate their efforts at the regional level.

443. The Commission noted with approval the useful role played by the Government of the Philippines in being host to the First Asian Conference of

Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, as a result of which the establishment of a regional centre for training and research in social welfare and social development was being considered - a project for which the Government of the Philippines was seeking UNDP assistance and had laid aside a plot of ten hectares. The Commission endorsed the offer of that Government to allow member countries to participate in the centre's work. It was felt that the centre would greatly assist member countries in training their key social welfare and social development personnel. One suggestion was that it be affiliated to a university and that its training programme be made to include training for youth and for some other suitable sectors. Note was taken of the National Academy for Research and Training on Community Development, which is functioning in the Republic of China with UNDP assistance.

444. Several delegations recommended that, in the light of the Social Development Division's ever-increasing work-load, ways and means, including extra-budgetary measures, be found to strengthen the Division adequately for the performance of its allotted responsibilities. It was noted with concern that, in the opening statement on the current item, the secretariat had felt obliged to specify several important areas of social work in which the Division was not yet engaged for want of sufficient staff resources. Some delegations suggested that, if the strengthening of the Division were not a short-term feasibility, then its programme of work should be so arranged as to lay upon it only such priority work as could be performed with the resources available. However, certain delegations indicated that their countries would be willing to assist and support the Division in specific areas of mutual interest if so requested. The Commission commended those offers and approved the work programme of the secretariat.

Population

445. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of population, including the preparations for the Second Asian Population Conference, as presented in document E/CN.11/L.294 entitled "The Asian Population Programme--Progress Report". The outline in that document of recent and prospective demographic trends in the region led the Commission to express concern lest continued high rates of population growth pose a serious impediment to the countries' economic and social development. In endorsing the 1971/72 population work programme, the Commission commended the secretariat's approach as being increasingly action-oriented and country-oriented, while at the same time maintaining a balance between general demography and applied aspects of fertility control. There was a pressing need for a full professional staff to assist Governments on request with population matters and it was recommended that efforts be made to fill vacant posts as soon as possible. It was noted that the Division's staff already constituted a major source of expert knowledge within the region and was giving practical assistance to national population programmes.

446. Attention was directed to the fact that family planning programmes could be effective only in the context of other concrete economic and social provisions such as land reform, policies aimed at reducing income inequalities, and similar measures. In pointing to the need to formulate comprehensive population policies within the framework of national development plans, the Commission urged that the ECAFE secretariat play an active role in promoting a comprehensive approach on the part of Governments so that family planning programmes could contribute more effectively to the total development effort. It was important also that an integrated approach be made to solving population problems through full collaboration with other United Nations bodies. The secretariat would then be in a better position to help in the co-ordination of national, regional and international efforts in the field of population.

447. Decisions with respect to population control programmes must be taken by the countries themselves, in order to reflect the varied cultural and social values of the population concerned. The Commission noted that, in view of the differing contexts, there were no clear-cut or universal answers to the problem of rapid population growth; it must be dealt with in accordance with each country's concept of development. It therefore commended the increasing emphasis of the Asian Population Programme on more direct assistance to country programmes, recognizing that the means to successful and efficient use of ECAFE's expert resources lay in close and continuing contact through frequent visits by staff members to countries. Such visits would focus ECAFE's activities and programmes on national needs and also make countries aware of the varied capabilities of the secretariat. The proposed series of roving seminars in the fields of evaluation, communications and training in family planning programmes should be integrated with national programmes to achieve maximum benefit to countries.

448. The Commission appreciated the Government of Japan's offer, subject to a budgetary appropriation, to be host to the Second Asian Population Conference in the autumn of 1972. It felt that the Conference could provide new guidelines for government action and international assistance in implementing population programmes. It should therefore give serious attention to the adequacy of population policy measures, particularly in terms of the strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Commission commended the work of the Preparatory Committee in defining the objectives of the Conference and framing the proposed agenda, and suggested that consideration be given to including a review of efforts made in the region to improve the reliability of vital statistics data and of proposals for further action.

449. In reviewing the meetings convened and research projects initiated during the past year, the Commission noted the success of the multi-disciplinary and inter-agency efforts in organizing the Seminar on the Interrelation between Population and Manpower Problems, which had explored the crucial effects of population growth on fundamental aspects of employment basic to all successful

development. Regarding two other major seminars to be organized by the secretariat in preparation for the Second Asian Population Conference, the Commission appreciated the invitation of the Government of India to hold one of them in that country. It also took note of the recommendations of the Working Group on Training of Personnel for Family Planning Programmes and the reports of the Training Courses on Evaluation of Fertility and Family Planning Programmes held in India and Indonesia. It expressed general approval of the operational research projects already started, as well as of those included in the 1971-1972 work programme. It was suggested that consideration be given to including a study on factors affecting family size norms for different classes of population, as well as a study of seasonal rural-urban migration. A recommendation was made that the services of social scientists be utilized to study the variety of values, beliefs and behaviour patterns throughout the region and their influence on action programmes. The results of such studies should be made available for use in national training and population education programmes. The Commission noted the Division's initiative in providing informational services in the form of clearing house activities, including the publication of a regional population newsletter which it hoped could be published in the two working languages.

450. The Commission was aware of the growing willingness of many countries to support efforts to moderate rapid population growth and to conduct research into its impact on economic and social development. It urged that Governments, in implementing population policies, appropriate adequate funds to assure the achievement of programme goals. It endorsed the recommendation that, wherever possible, external aid be channelled through appropriate international agencies. In that context, the Commission warmly appreciated the Government of Japan's co-operation in providing the secretariat with an expert on a non-reimbursable basis and its announcement of a 1971 contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; it also welcomed the mention by the Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of major contributions. It was gratefully aware that a number of other ECAFE countries were donors to the Fund. Also noted with appreciation were the offers of the Government of Australia to consider contributing to appropriate projects in the Asian Population Programme and of the Government of France to initiate support of training, research and informational activities through direct contact between the ECAFE secretariat and the National Institute of Demographic Studies.

Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region

451. The Commission noted with satisfaction that agricultural production in the ECAFE region had continued to show remarkable growth. According to the preliminary report provided in secretariat document E/CN.11/967, the total agricultural production of the developing ECAFE countries in 1970 had increased by 3.3 per cent over the previous year. In particular, cereal production had shown an impressive increase of 4.4 per cent.

452. Furthermore, a high annual rate of increase in cereal production of more than 5 per cent had been maintained during the four years from 1967 to 1970 as compared with only 2.7 per cent during the ten-year period from 1958 to 1967. That remarkable achievement in cereal production in recent years, which had been confirmed by the information given by delegations in the course of the discussion, was undoubtedly due to large measure to the effects of the technological development of agricultural production based primarily on the high-yielding grain varieties and related physical inputs, which phenomenon was commonly referred to as the Green Revolution. The Commission was aware that the region was therefore entering a period of immense possibilities and opportunities to make the Green Revolution a sustained and lasting reality; but, at the same time, it presented a host of problems and difficulties.

453. In particular, attention was drawn to the impacts of the increased cereal production in the region on international trade, and to the need for international consultations to adjust the trade and production policies of the countries concerned so as to alleviate the difficulties confronted by the developing countries of the region. Attention was also drawn to the need for structural changes in agriculture, including in particular land tenure, co-operatives, credit, marketing and price policies.

454. Noting that the proposed programme of work of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division placed increasing emphasis on studies of commodities in the light of the recent developments in agricultural production and trade in the region, the Commission, in pursuance of resolution 105 (XXVI), endorsed the proposal to convene an expert group in September 1971 to explore the possibilities of initiating regular intergovernmental consultations on rice among the countries of the region within the framework of the trade liberalization and development programme.

455. The Commission noted with appreciation the work being undertaken by the Division, such as a study of the national agricultural development plans and their regional implications, a study of agricultural inputs and a case study on crop diversification; it endorsed the proposed work on oil-seeds and oilcakes, spices, and on socio-economic implications of the high-yielding varieties.

456. The Commission stressed the importance of the coconut industry to the ECAFE region and requested the secretariat to continue extending its fullest assistance and co-operation to the Asian Coconut Community.

457. The Commission noted that, in undertaking the work proposed, the Division would continue full consultations and collaboration with FAO as well as with the other divisions of ECAFE concerned.

Technical assistance (including decentralization), United Nations Development Programme and other activities in the ECAFE region

458. The Commission heard with interest a statement by Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General and Commissioner for Technical Co-

operation of the United Nations, on the technical assistance activities of the United Nations in the ECAFE region. It also heard with appreciation statements by representatives of the United Nations specialized agencies on their activities in the region. Delegations expressed high appreciation of the assistance received during the past year from UNDP, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, and welcomed the enlarged coverage given to such activities during the current session.

Preparatory study on regional structures

459. The Commission considered the report submitted by the Executive Secretary on the basis of replies so far sent by member countries to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX) and on the basis of views expressed by their Governments in recent years on the issues raised by that questionnaire. In the course of discussion, a feeling emerged that the Commission's view-point should be adequately presented to the Economic and Social Council and that countries which were members both of the Commission and of the Council should attempt to ensure consistency of presentation. Though some delegations pointed out that they were not in a position to express their views on the questionnaire, the Commission felt that it could convey its views on a number of related matters. It was satisfied with the present arrangement, under which ECAFE served as a general-purpose body co-operating with the regional offices of the specialized agencies and the regional project centres, all of which were located on the basis of technical considerations.

460. The Commission noted ECAFE's crucial role in promoting regional economic co-operation and in defining a development strategy. To achieve those aims, the secretariat needed further strengthening and greater delegation of powers from Headquarters, as had been repeatedly stressed by several resolutions adopted by the Commission and its higher bodies. One view was that decentralization would create certain conditions for the reduction of staff at the centre; another delegation suggested that the reinforcement of ECAFE could be effected without necessarily enlarging its permanent cadre.

461. Turning to its relations with the regional offices of the specialized agencies, the Commission noted that differences in their respective boundaries had not given rise to any problems and recommended that collaborative arrangements for dealing with specific projects and others pursued through joint secretariat units be vigorously pursued. Further steps towards closer co-operation were recommended, such as the secondment by other bodies of liaison officers to ECAFE. It was recognized that ECAFE's increasing co-operation with the United Nations agencies in joint projects and in identifying and promoting regional and sub-regional projects would be conducive to the further growth and expansion of activity within the respective spheres of activity. That would lead to fruitful additional and supplemental efforts. One delegation expressed the view that ECAFE should

bear the main responsibility for co-ordination at the regional level. A proposal was also made that an arrangement similar to ACC consisting of the Executive Secretary and the regional representatives of the specialized agencies be created at the regional level.

462. The Commission adopted resolution 119 (XXVII) entitled "Strengthening and Co-ordination of the Regional Structures of the United Nations". Several delegations explained that their support for the resolution was without prejudice to their Governments' subsequent replies to the questionnaire.

Technical co-operation

463. The Commission noted with satisfaction the over-all increase of the technical co-operation programme in 1971 and commended the secretariat's active role in technical assistance, which could be heightened under the decentralization programme. A reference was made to the need to retain the Regular Programme of the United Nations, which reflected the continuing obligation of all member States, under the Charter, to contribute to economic and social development in a spirit of solidarity.

464. It was recognized that ECAFE had a significant role to play in providing assistance in the formulation of economic development plans and also in the planning and programming of technical co-operation, particularly through the new concept of country programming including project identification and project development if a country desired to have such assistance and made a request for it. In so far as inputs resulting from the United Nations development efforts were concerned, it was noted that the Governing Council of UNDP had already agreed that the UNDP Resident Representative, as the "leader of the team" and at the request of the Government concerned, would arrange for such assistance as might be required by that Government for the formulation of its country programme. Those areas of work needed to be further enhanced.

465. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's emphasis on the need for an integrated approach to planning and its intention to establish a development advisory team for the South Pacific; it noted the importance of the training component and recommended that greater attention be given to industrial projects. The Netherlands delegation announced that it was holding discussions with the secretariat regarding the establishment of a fellowship programme to assist and strengthen regional training institutions.

Public administration

466. The Commission reviewed the public administration programme, giving special attention to the report of the Meeting of Experts and Administrators on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation (E/CN.11/L. 279), and the progress made towards the establishment of the Asian centre for development administration.

467. Commending the Public Administration Unit on its work in preparation for the Meeting of Experts, the Commission noted that that meeting, the second of its kind, had helped to provide a new orientation and operationally oriented perspectives for reducing the implementation gap between the promise and performance of development efforts. The Commission agreed that administration in the 1970s would have to assume a more positive and multi-disciplinary role and make an integrated approach to planning and implementation, so as to enable the national administrative systems to improve their capability for timely delivery of results. It was also agreed that rapid development would involve the activation and mobilization of the entire community in order to achieve a higher developmental tempo, a heightening of the commitment to development and an intensification of the efforts by national Governments to induce changes in those socio-cultural values which were impeding development. The need for increasing involvement of the people and of different groups and sectors of society, both in the formulation of plans and in their implementation, was reiterated.

468. In approving the recommendations and priorities contained in the report of the Meeting of Experts and agreeing with the new orientation of the public administration programme, the Commission recommended that the Unit's work programme for 1971/72 include, among other matters, the following: (i) a pilot study regarding the preparation of administrative plans coterminous with national economic development plans; (ii) mission-oriented field exercises in the use of modern management techniques, public enterprises and local government. The Commission also noted the need for bringing out a handbook on the administrative systems in the ECAFE region.

469. Noting with appreciation the valuable services performed by the regional adviser, it expressed the hope that they would be continued.

470. The Commission recalled its resolution 112 (XXVI) on the proposed establishment of a regional centre for development administration (now to be called the Asian centre for development administration) and commended the UNDP/UN/ECAFE Mission report and the Kabul Declaration, both of which had strongly urged the earliest possible establishment of such a centre. UNDP, it was agreed, should be urged to make as early as possible a financial commitment to the centre on a long-term basis as suggested by the UNDP Mission report. The Commission appreciated the concrete offers already extended by most countries to provide counterpart contributions on a five-year basis for the rapid establishment and operation of the centre and agreed that, as soon as the United Nations contribution had been committed, those offers should be formalized through pledges given at a meeting to be convened by ECAFE in the near future.

471. The Commission, noting the recommendations made by the ECAFE Panel of Experts and in the UNDP Mission report, unanimously agreed that the centre's continuing nature and especially the needs of its first five-year phase should be borne in mind from the very first; that was the time

dimension in terms of which the country contributions, the offer of sites for its location, UNDP assistance and the appointment of very high level professional staff should be conceived. A large number of experts in the field of public administration were available within the region and it was highly desirable that the centre be manned and staffed by experts available within the region and that it utilize expertise from inside the region to the maximum extent.

472. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Ceylon, Iran and Malaysia of their generous offers to provide full host facilities with land, buildings and all the other requirements stipulated in the UNDP Mission report on a self-contained basis. It noted that the Government of Iran had offered land in addition to accepting the total cost estimated by the UNDP Mission. It welcomed the assurances from all three countries that they were prepared to bear their share of the cost of operating the centre beyond the first phase of five years on a continuing basis. In view of the spontaneous interest evinced by each of them in having the Centre located in its territory, it was unanimously agreed by the Commission that a definite decision be temporarily postponed so as to reach a consensus on the location through appropriate channels. The Commission urged that the consensus be reached early and that the three countries concerned take all initiatives to that end and use the good offices of the Executive Secretary.

473. In the meantime, the secretariat was requested to prepare a comparative study of the facilities offered in terms of the criteria of location laid down by the UNDP Mission. The Commission urged that UNDP approve the project for Special Fund assistance at the June 1971 session of its Governing Council and proceed to earmark the required allocation and it invited the Executive Secretary to report back at the next Commission session. The Commission adopted resolution 117 (XXVII) to that effect.

Programme of work and priorities, 1971/72

474. The Commission considered the programme of work and priorities for 1971/72 contained in document E/CN.11/L.290, parts I, II and III. It also had before it resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in particular General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV) on the renaming of the regional economic commissions and the Council's resolution 1555 (XLIX) relating *inter alia* to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on ECAFE.

475. The meetings of the Heads of Delegations considered in the first instance the implications for ECAFE of General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1555 (XLIX).

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

477. The Commission noted that, as in the preceding year, the entire programme of work (parts I - III) had been reviewed in a preliminary way at two meetings of the permanent representatives to ECAFE to enable them to brief their Governments. The specific recommendations made by the permanent representatives had been duly noted for incorporation in the final presentation of the document.

478. Particular emphasis was laid in the current work programme on carrying forward the practical realization of regional co-operation embodied in several Commission, Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions,¹⁰ and the Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic Co-operation and Development adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation in December 1970. While the general presentation of the work programme followed the previous year's pattern, which was welcomed by the Commission, further improvements had been made in certain of its elements, e.g. relating to project aims, co-ordination with other programmes, etc.

479. The Commission, while warmly commending the secretariat on the continuing improvement in the presentation of the programme of work and priorities, agreed that further improvements were required. It welcomed the orientation of the work programme towards mission-type projects and the significant reduction in the number of meetings, as well as the increasing co-ordination within the secretariat and with the specialized agencies.

480. It was noted that the work programme in its different sectors had been approved by the committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Commission, following a broad pattern previously established by the higher bodies such as the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission recognized that it should, at its annual sessions, review the programme of work as a whole more effectively. It noted that there was scope for further improvement in the presentation of over-all priorities and allocation of resources, in which connexion, some delegations referred to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (paragraph 19 f). The Commission considered that the existing practice of holding meetings between the secretariat and the permanent representatives at Bangkok was useful and should continue in the absence of other alternatives. Additionally, interested Governments should make suggestions in writing to the Executive Secretary regarding any improvements they considered necessary prior to such meetings. The Commission also thought that greater attention should be given during its sessions to the work programme, e.g. in Drafting Committee or in a meeting of Heads of Delegations, or in a special working group which would report to the Commission.

¹⁰ In particular, Commission resolutions 94 (XXV) "The Second Development Decade" and 103 (XXVI) "United Nations Twenty-Fifth Anniversary - ECAFE Declaration"; General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) entitled "An International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade" adopted at its twenty-fifth session; and Council resolution 1442 (XLVII).

481. With a view to further improving the format and the presentation of the work programme, it was agreed that meetings of the secretariat and permanent representatives and/or appropriate government officials from interested member countries be convened at Bangkok in the last quarter of 1971. It was agreed also that the Executive Secretary would transmit the findings of those meetings on ways and means, if any, of improving the format and the presentation to the twenty-eighth session of the Commission for its consideration.

482. Specific suggestions made by some delegations for amending the work programme were duly noted by the secretariat for follow-up.

483. In considering the paragraphs in part I of the work programme and in this report relating to financial implications, it was the understanding of the Commission that any strengthening of the secretariat, where practicable, would take place in a realistic manner within the limits of the over-all United Nations budgetary policy and allocations, with due regard to possibilities of redistribution of staff resources in the ECAFE secretariat.

Renaming of ECAFE: General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV)

484. The Commission noted that, by General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV) the views, *inter alia*, of the regional economic commissions would be taken into account by the Economic and Social Council when it considered the renaming of the Commissions to correspond to the true nature of their activities in the economic and social fields, e.g. by terming ECAFE "The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East".

485. That matter was first discussed at a meeting of Heads of Delegations. After a full exchange of views, it was decided that no change be made in ECAFE's name for the present. The Commission adopted resolution 113 (XXVII) on the subject.

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Council resolution 1555 (XLIX)

486. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 1555 (XLIX) indicated its intention to revert at its fifty-third session to consideration of the action taken *inter alia* by the regional economic commissions with respect to the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on their work. In that connexion, the Commission had before it the Unit's report on ECAFE, the comments of the Secretary-General (E/4781, E/4781/Add.1 and E/4781/Add.1/Corr.1) and a note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.296). The comments by the Secretary-General also conveyed the comments made by the specialized agencies, and included information on progress in certain areas of ECAFE's work which had not been available to the Unit when it carried out its study of ECAFE. Further matters of note by way of progress made in areas of interest to the Unit or in implementing its recommendations were set out in the separate note by the Executive Secretary.

487. The Commission welcomed the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, noting the implementation of several of them as set forth in the note by the Executive Secretary, which it endorsed for the information of the Council. It wished to stress the important role of ECAFE as the regional arm of the United Nations and, in particular, its central position for co-ordinating the regional-level activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

488. Taking note of the above statements and recommendations, together with the related document referred to earlier, the Commission adopted the programme of work and priorities as set out in Part I of the document by that name (E/CN.11/L.290) and took note of Parts II and III.

Date and place of the next session

489. The Commission noted that, at the meetings of the Heads of Delegations, countries interested

in serving as host to the twenty-eighth session had been invited to transmit their offers to the Executive Secretary.

490. The Commission, noting that UNCTAD would be holding its third session early in 1972, felt that there should be a sufficient gap between that conference and ECAFE's twenty-eighth session.

491. In the absence of offers from member countries to act as host to the next session, the Commission decided that its twenty-eighth session should be convened by the Executive Secretary at ECAFE headquarters at Bangkok at a suitable date in 1972, subject to the approval of the competent United Nations authorities.

492. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to review the expenses involved in, and facilities required for, hosting conferences, especially in connexion with the smaller countries.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

113 (XXVII). RENAMING OF ECAFE: GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 2686 (XXV)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV), requesting *inter alia* the views of the regional commissions on the renaming of the regional economic commissions to reflect the social aspects of their work,

Recalling that (a) ECAFE's terms of reference already embrace the social aspects of economic development and the relationship between economic and social factors; (b) through special subsidiary bodies and through its secretariat ECAFE has for several years carried out important activities in the social field; (c) a comprehensive review of the economic and social situation in Asia is now carried out annually by the Commission; (d) additional activities in other important fields, such as population control, and science and technology, have also been embarked upon recently by ECAFE without entailing a change in its name; and (e) the Asian regional commission of the United Nations has been widely known in the region and in the world for the past several years as ECAFE,

1. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that the name "Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East" continue to be used for the present on the understanding that the term "economic" be considered to include "social" development;

2. *Recommends further* that due consideration should be given to recruiting an increasing number of social development experts for service in the ECAFE secretariat.

442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.

114 (XXVII). SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED
COUNTRIES¹¹

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolutions 51 (XX) and 107 (XXVI) on transit trade of land-locked countries,

Further recalling the principles relating to the transit trade of land-locked countries adopted by the first session of UNCTAD and resolution 11 (II) on special problems of the land-locked countries adopted by the second session of UNCTAD,

Inviting attention to the declaration of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of Ministers at Kabul

¹¹ Reservations were expressed by India, Iran and Pakistan in regard to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries.

(December 1970) which *inter alia* urged the member and associate member countries in the region "to render every possible assistance to land-locked countries of the region to enjoy the right of free access to the sea and to provide port and transport facilities, minimum and simple customs formalities, reasonable transport charges and transit by air and overland routes",

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to establish a special body of the Commission to make recommendations for the purpose of implementation of the above provision of the Kabul Declaration in regard to the land-locked countries as well as the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries, 1965;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session the result of the work of the special body.

442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.

115 (XXVII). ASIAN PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE
APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Being aware of the importance of the application of science and technology for ensuring that the targets for development set for the Second Development Decade are achieved,

Noting that the General Assembly in adopting an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade gave emphasis to science and technology and resolved that "concerted efforts will be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced",

Noting also that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development already at its fourteenth session in February 1971 had adopted a World Plan of Action, and recommended that the regional economic commissions consider the proposals contained in the World Plan of Action in the light of the needs of the countries in each respective region with a view to preparing specific regional plans of action for each region,

Welcoming the creation of a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit within the ECAFE secretariat in pursuance of CASTASIA's recommendation for the establishment of machinery in Asia to promote the integrated development of scientific and economic infrastructures, to assist member States as well as facilitate regional co-

operation in these fields, including the formulation of an adequate programme to serve as Asia's contribution to the Economic and Social Council's World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Endorses* the formulation of an Asian Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in relation to and based on the World Plan of Action recently adopted by the Advisory Committee;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies concerned, other organizations of the United Nations, and international and regional organizations as appropriate, to co-operate in the formulation and subsequent implementation of the Asian Plan of Action, including therein the transfer of technology among developing countries as well;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to co-ordinate the preparation and organization of the materials to be included in the Asian Plan of Action;

4. *Calls upon* the member and associate member States of the Commission to consider carefully the proposals and recommendations contained in the World Plan of Action and the more specific projects to be included in the Asian Plan of Action which will be formulated on the basis of the World Plan for their implementation through national, bilateral, regional and/or international efforts.

442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.

116 (XXVII). THE SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF UNIDO

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing that the Special International Conference of UNIDO is to be held at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) delegating to UNIDO the global responsibilities for promoting industrial development and co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in industry,

Aware that the International Development Strategy for the Decade adopted by the United Nations General Assembly includes the key elements of a strategy for industrial development,

Recalling the Tokyo Declaration adopted by the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, which recognized the Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC) as appropriate machinery for the promotion of industrial development and the identification of needs in the region, and a suitable forum for consultation among ECAFE regional member countries,

Further recalling the Kabul Declaration of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-opera-

tion adopted in December 1970, which urged member states to evolve and implement regional co-operation programmes relevant to the industrial component to the Strategy,

Encouraged to learn that the Special International Conference of UNIDO will consider, among other matters, orientation of its activities in the Second Development Decade as well as its organizational structure and financing,

1. *Considers* that UNIDO should endeavour to:

(a) pursue the main elements defined in the International Development Strategy related to the field of industrial development, particularly in the promotion of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(b) study schemes and projects which will have a maximum impact on industrial growth at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(c) take into account the different stages of industrial development prevailing in the developing countries and provide specific assistance suited to each of them, especially to countries at the lower stages of development;

(d) evolve its long-range strategy in harmony with the national development plans of developing countries;

(e) promote policy discussions and provide schemes for concrete action in such dynamic sectors as international division of labour and complementarity in production;

(f) continue its promotional activities, taking into consideration:

(i) policy aspects of industrialization;

(ii) the benefits which developing countries could derive from investment promotion meetings on a single country or single product basis; and,

(iii) in addition to the existing activities, the desirability of holding intraregional investment promotion meetings among developing countries with a view to channelling domestic, intraregional resources and expertise leading to the promotion and expansion of intraregional trade;

(g) give further impetus to the transfer of technology to the developing countries and to promotion of such transfers among the developing countries themselves;

(h) promote harmonious co-operation between the developed and developing countries as equal partners in development, and continue its efforts to ensure the transfer of suitable labour-intensive industries from the developed to the developing countries wherever feasible taking into account the appropriate recommendations and resolutions adopted at the various forums of the United Nations system;

(i) continue to recruit experts of the highest calibre to assist the developing countries, not only from the developed countries but also from the developing countries themselves, particularly from within the region;

(j) promote increasing assistance, in close co-operation with other related agencies, to the developing countries, particularly in such fields as labour and management training and technical training of personnel, in order to lessen their dependence on foreign experts;

(k) increase its activities in serving as a technical agency to which developing countries can turn for assistance and advice in solving the many complex problems of industrialization, including maintenance of a selective roster of consulting firms, provision of advice and information on purchase of machinery, technological processes and project designs;

(l) strike a healthy balance between its operational and study or research activities, including consideration of international division of labour and identification of policy measures that would facilitate co-operation among developing countries and between them and developed countries, bearing in mind that the study and research programmes should always be field- and project-oriented;

(m) find ways and means of strengthening the links between preinvestment feasibility studies and sources of financing feasible industrial projects, particularly from regional and international financial institutions;

2. *Stresses* that the regional economic commissions, as the regional arms of the United Nations, should be increasingly used in the regional activities of UNIDO,

3. *Recommends* that UNIDO give all possible assistance in the implementation of industrial projects identified by AIDC;

4. *Requests* UNIDO to take the Tokyo and Kabul Declarations into consideration in its future activities in the ECAFE region;

5. *Expresses* the hope that the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Executive Director of UNIDO will examine at an early date the possibilities of establishing a joint ECAFE/UNIDO unit at the ECAFE secretariat to achieve closer co-ordination and to avoid duplication of activities;

6. *Calls upon* Governments of member countries and other United Nations agencies to co-operate in strengthening UNIDO and enable it to function more effectively as the central body for co-ordinating the activities of the members of the United Nations family in the field of industrial development.

442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.

117 (XXVIII). THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASIAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 112 (XXVI) entitled "Establishment of a Regional Centre for Development Administration" (henceforth to be called the Asian Centre for Development Administration), the report of the UNDP Mission and the Kabul Declaration, unanimously urging the prompt establishment of such a centre,

Welcoming the firm offers of support already communicated by most member and associate member countries in the region to provide generous counterpart financial contributions on a five-year basis for the centre's operation and maintenance,

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Governments of Ceylon, Iran and Malaysia for their generous offers to provide full and adequate host facilities,

Noting the spontaneous eagerness of the three Governments to offer sites for the centre in their respective countries and emphasizing the importance of reaching an early consensus in order to permit rapid implementation of the project,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of Ceylon, Iran and Malaysia to take all initiatives for reaching a consensus with the assistance of the Executive Secretary, who will report back to the Commission at its next session;

2. *Strongly urges* UNDP to approve the project at the June 1971 session of its Governing Council and to set aside its contribution so that the centre can be established as soon as its location has been decided;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all member and associate member countries in the region to formalize their announcements of counterpart pledges at an early date;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, the Governments of member and associate member countries and, in particular, the three countries offering host facilities to take all the steps required for reaching a speedy decision on the location of the centre and for ensuring its establishment at the earliest possible date.

442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.

118 (XXVIII). PERIODIC PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS DURING THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 106 (XXVI) on performance evaluation during the Second Development Decade,

Considering the relevant paragraphs 79, 80 and 81 of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade,

Considering further the report on criteria, machinery and a detailed scheme for periodic performance evaluation during the Second Development Decade submitted by the Expert Group established in pursuance of Commission resolution 106 (XXVI),

Noting the recommendations made by that Expert Group,

Recognizing the need for guidelines, criteria, and machinery for periodic performance evaluation during the Second Development Decade at the regional level,

Recognizing further the necessity to avoid unnecessary duplication or proliferation of review activities at national and regional levels,

1. *Resolves* that:

(a) while performance appraisal at the national level is the sole responsibility of the individual countries themselves they could seek assistance from the secretariat on specific terms of reference as and if required by their respective Governments;

(b) for evaluation at the regional level, the regional economic commissions should make use of, *inter alia*, reports on performance appraisals provided by individual countries;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) to appoint a continuing group of impartial and reputed experts with terms of reference as follows, to assist the secretariat in preparing relevant documentation for performance appraisal by the Commission at the regional level;

(i) to provide guidance on criteria and indicators to be used for performance appraisal at the regional level;

(ii) to provide guidance to the ECAFE secretariat in respect of the regular country economic surveys available to it and of the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*;

(b) to report its recommendations and findings to the Commission from time to time.

442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.

119 (XXVII). STRENGTHENING AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL STRUCTURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX) and of the preparatory study on regional structures undertaken by the Secretary-General,

Having reviewed the Executive Secretary's report on the study of regional structures, prepared in pursuance of the aforementioned resolution,

Observing that, so far, while a number of countries have sent replies to the questionnaire many others have not yet done so,

Recognizing also that the scope of the questionnaire is much wider than the scope covered in that resolution,

Considering that the Commission could with benefit convey its views to the Economic and Social Council on certain aspects of the questionnaire,

Convinced (i) of the essential role of the regional economic commissions as multidisciplinary organs covering the entire region; and (ii) of the validity of a concept of partnership with the specialized agencies at the regional level, in particular in the context of implementation of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the various resolutions in which the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly have repeatedly stressed their support for decentralization and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,¹²

Aware that the process of decentralization has still to proceed further, both in terms of substantive devolution and resources allocations,

Noting that it has acted as a catalyst in developing and supporting growing programmes of regional activities, which in pre-investment and investment terms have been many times larger than the annual budgets of the secretariat,

Noting further the many forms and procedures developed and successfully worked for practical co-operation with the specialized agencies, such as through joint divisions, units, inter-agency groups and *ad hoc* consultations,

1. *Confirms* the important role to be played by ECAFE and the regional offices of the specialized agencies in the planning and co-ordination of development programmes;

2. *Supports* the further development of patterns of co-operation between ECAFE and the regional offices of the specialized agencies on the basis of mutuality of interest, continuous consultation and joint programming and co-ordination wherever required;

3. *Recommends* that questions of the geographical boundaries of ECAFE and the regional organs of the specialized agencies, which have been no obstacle to practical operation, be examined as a separate matter;

4. *Recommends further* the maintenance of the structural pattern of one regional-level organ for

¹² General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV), 1709 (XVI), 1823 (XVII) and 1941 (XVIII); and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX), 823 (XXXII), 879 (XXXIV) and 955 (XXXVI).

over-all purposes working in close collaboration with the regional organs of the specialized agencies;

5. *Stresses* the scope for subregional level activities in the economic and social fields which are progressive and outward-looking and within the scope of the terms of reference of the Commission;

6. *Calls on* the United Nations system to make full use of the pool of knowledge and expertise available at the regional level in ECAFE and the regional offices of the specialized agencies to assist in country programming activities and to implement global policies for regional purposes through such use of the regional level;

7. *Recommends* close co-operation between ECAFE and the Asian Development Bank and with other regional bodies active in the economic and social fields;

8. *Urges* United Nations Headquarters to accelerate the process of decentralization and to support the regional commissions in the spirit of several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission in the past, in order to enable the Commission to perform effectively its comprehensive functions for accelerating the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

*442nd meeting,
28 April 1971.*

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

493. At its 443rd meeting, 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 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the inclusion of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate within the geographical scope of ECAFE and the admission of the Protectorate as an associate member, as contained in its *Annual Report*,

"1. Approves the recommendation of the Commission that the British Solomon Islands Protectorate 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."

*443rd meeting,
30 April 1971.*

"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 Kingdom of Tonga that it be included within the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as a member of the Commission as contained in its *Annual Report*.

"1. Approves the recommendation of the Commission that the Kingdom of Tonga be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as a member of the Commission; and

"2. Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly."

*443rd meeting,
30 April 1971.*

"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 Republic of Nauru that it be included within the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as a member of the Commission, as contained in its *Annual Report*,

"1. Approves the recommendation of the Commission that the Republic of Nauru be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as a member of the Commission; and

"2. Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly."

*443rd meeting,
30 April 1971.*

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 28 April 1970 to 30 April 1971 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."

*443rd meeting,
30 April 1971.*

Part V

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1971/72

494. At its 443rd meeting on 30 April 1971, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities as set out below.

(i) Introduction

495. The following programme of work and priorities for 1971/72 has been prepared with the approval of the Commission's subsidiary bodies which have met since its twenty-sixth session, and in the light of the recommendations of other relevant bodies of the United Nations.

A. Basic directives

496. The Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, in preparing this programme, 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), 1275 (XLIII), 1356 (XLV), 1366 (XLV), 1367 (XLV), 1378 (XLV), 1442 (XLVII), 1447 (XLVII), 1456 (XLVII), 1472 (XLVIII) and 1489 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council and to General Assembly resolutions 2116 (XX), 2150 (XXI), 2188 (XXI), 2247 (XXI), 2370 (XXII), 2411 (XXIII), 2478 (XXIII), 2538 (XXIV), 2563 (XXIV), 2571 (XXIV), 2609 (XXIV), 2732 (XXV), 2626 (XXV), and 2687 (XXV).

B. Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

497. Particular emphasis is laid in this year's work programme on: (i) carrying forward the practical realization of regional co-operation as embodied in Commission resolutions 94 (XXV) entitled "The Second Development Decade" and 103 (XXVI) entitled "United Nations Twenty-Fifth Anniversary - ECAFE Declaration"; the General Assembly resolution entitled "An International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade" as adopted at its last session and the "Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic Co-operation and Development" adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation in December 1970; (ii) implementation at the regional level of the Second Development Decade Strategy, as recognized in Economic and Social Council resolution 1442 (XLVII), General Assembly resolutions 2563 (XXIV) and 2687 (XXV), which assigned an important role to the regional economic commissions in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

498. The details of the work programme are provided in the ensuing pages. First, however, it is necessary to clarify certain aspects of programme implementation and some of the programme's broad features.

499. In regard to the programme's content, further developments are reflected by new action projects. Last year, in addition to the already established older projects, such as the Mekong project, the Asian Highway, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Statistical Institute, and ADB, reference was made to the Asian Coconut Community, efforts to initiate rice consultations, establishment of a CCOP for the Indian Ocean area, establishment of the Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute, institutionalization of typhoon damage control, work on training in data processing, a regional centre for development administration, a regional telecommunication network, shipping development, and intensification of the work on trade liberalization and payments arrangements. Since then, three countries have finalized an agreement to set up a pepper community; work is proceeding on the possible establishment of a tin community; a similar but expanded mineral resources development effort is proposed, which will ultimately involve the establishment of a regional centre; a proposal has been made for the establishment of a CCOP for the South Pacific area; parallel institutionalization of cyclone damage control is being considered together with special relief programmes; and, in the field of trade and monetary co-operation, the Kabul Declaration has set the stage for action which is already reflected in the meeting of interested countries to adopt an agreement establishing an Asian clearing union.

500. In implementing these proposals and undertaking other activities of the work programme, a further movement away from meetings *per se* towards physical projects and field mission type activities is under way. So also the further development of a balance between activities of regional scope and attention to priority areas and needs at the national level, for which regional experience, resources and capacities are best suited for application. Already, in regard to the latter, group mission type work has begun to be formulated in fields such as regional development (i.e. for areas within national boundaries), formulation of administrative plans as collateral to economic development plans, assistance in development of steel manufacture, and the like. In these and many other areas, the year's projected activities do not include meetings but comprise a full range of field type work and country planning exercises. These features are evident in the work programme as presented.

501. Operationally, the programme of work is being implemented increasingly through a series of inter-disciplinary and inter-agency arrangements which, in certain respects, are very much a recent innovation. Within the United Nations itself, the practice of outposting, adopted in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII), has continued. Concerted action and co-ordination of operations in the United Nations family as a whole have earlier found 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 functioned as a *de facto* regional arm of UNCTAD and some of its particular projects and activities have enjoyed continued support from UNCTAD's staff. Similar relations have obtained between the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. This has since been strengthened by further developments, such as the establishment of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Unit on Science and Technology, the discussions with a view to obtaining FAO resource participation in rice consultation work and in export promotion (through the Trade Promotion Centre); and the finalization of arrangements for joint operations with UPU by the posting of an officer from that organization to the ECAFE secretariat. Also the work on narcotics control with particular reference to social and economic aspects has been co-ordinated by appropriate integration of relevant activities within the secretariat. Closer collaboration with UNIDO is being pursued on the basis of earlier arrangements and of the recommendations of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization.

502. At the regional level, the promise and expectations reflected in last year's report in respect of inter-agency co-ordination are being increasingly fulfilled. As far as existing arrangements are concerned, the relationship with FAO through the Joint Division is being strengthened by more active mutual involvement of the Division and the regional office of FAO in projects of particular relevance such as those mentioned earlier. The collaboration with UNESCO on the periodically held Ministerial Conference on Education has served as a model for the joint undertaking of preparatory project stages. The Inter-agency Standing Groups on Social Development and on Population have continued to function with great advantage on all sides.

503. As indicated last year, there is now evolving a clear concept of regional level resources in an inter-agency sense for wide ranging and intensive operations, in particular, for organizing inter-disciplinary field type activities in several important areas of need. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) on the role of the regional economic commissions in the field of development planning during the Second United Nations Development Decade, the first United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) under ECAFE is being set up in the South Pacific area and arrangements are being formulated for mutual feed-back and support from and to the regional level. UNDAT will serve the countries in such fields as development planning, plan implementation and programming of assistance and assist the ECAFE group missions, etc., in several other sectoral and sub-sectoral areas as well. In the context of the study on regional structures, which is now under way in terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX), this healthy trend, together with the identification of regional level resources and potentials earlier mentioned, serves as a pointer to the direction which the organizational forms for development implementation should take.

504. As for co-ordination within the Commission's secretariat, the arrangements reported last year have been further strengthened and additional ar-

rangements made in other action areas. Last year, reference was made, among other matters, to arrangements concerning the work on the Asian coconut community; the joint group for shipping development; facilitation in all modes of traffic; and, of course, the strategy for development of integrated regional co-operation. In addition, a standing group for regional development was 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, the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division and the Trade Division. Special inter-divisional arrangements have been made to pool the work and effort on the problems of land-locked countries. An inter-divisional group including the Research and Planning, Agriculture and Trade Divisions has worked on the establishment of the proposed pepper community. Apart from these arrangements, certain similar opportunities for co-ordination reported last year have continued. 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 have increasingly proved to be substantively sound and administratively helpful.

505. Last year, reference was made to a proposal to develop, over the succeeding two years, a consultancy service arrangement "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", by the association of standing consultancy arrangements with recognized bodies, institutes and institutions. As mentioned, this would result in the recognition by the countries of the Commission's secretariat "as a ready point of reference to which to address their problems". The arrangements for development of such a service are at the final stage of preparation and it is hoped to be able to institute it very shortly.

506. The Commission, in reviewing its previous 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". This conclusion applies with increased force at this initial point in the Second Development Decade.

507. 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.

C. Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

508. The important role of the regional economic commissions in the implementation, and therefore decentralization, of activities has been recognized in innumerable resolutions of the General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission. 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. It is to be hoped that decentralization will speedily be made fully effective as envisaged in these resolutions; this is essential in view of the current United Nations responsibilities for implementing the strategy for the Second Development Decade. Its importance has been underscored again in Economic and Social Council resolution 1555 (XLIX), which noted with satisfaction the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit concerning the resources and authority required by the regional economic commissions.

509. 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. These programmes refer to seminars, training courses and the work of 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 and fellowships). The Unit maintains close relations with the resident representatives of UNDP throughout the region and works closely with specialized agencies on joint projects. It is hoped that the process of decentralization will be carried further in respect of various internal arrangements such as allocations of overhead costs to the regional commissions to carry out effectively the supervisory work on Special Fund projects for which they are substantively responsible.

510. The secretariat participates, through the Unit, in programming at the country level; it ensures that available information is utilized and that the 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 UNDP programming missions and, in several cases, for project preparation. As a further extension of this concept, it is intended to include staff members and regional advisers in group missions to interested countries, so as to cover several interrelated fields in a co-ordinated manner. The observations made earlier regarding the regional level resource would, of course, suggest much greater scope for assistance to country level programming.

D. Review of the 1971/72 work programme

511. Apart from the basic directives of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly referred to earlier, the directives given by the twenty-sixth session of the Commission have also been kept in mind in preparing the work programme for 1971/72.

512. The programme as presented this year follows the pattern established for the first time last year; 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 of the action orientation of future years. It is presented in three parts:

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

513. In (i) above, namely, the work programme proper, the sub-heading in each project entitled "Assistance to Governments" now reflects also the group mission type activities, including roving seminars, country planning exercises, etc. It is hoped that this presentation will provide a sharper distinction between these activities and the meetings proper which continue to be listed for each project under the sub-heading "Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups". The presentation also provides for an index and summary of man-months.

514. Regarding Part (ii), namely, the timetable of project development for selected projects, it will be noticed that, this time, each of the presentations provides indications as to whether the projected timetable is on schedule or not; and if not, the appropriate clarifications concerning the departures from the timetable. The *raison d'être* and the approach to this aspect of the work programme (in Part II) were spelt out in the last year's introduction (*vide* para. 522).

515. Part (iii) repeats the innovation introduced last year in keeping with Commission resolution 94 (XXV) on the Second Development Decade, and this year it accords also with General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) and 2687 (XXV) on the implementation of the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade. Two other matters may be mentioned in this connexion. (i) Pursuant to the foregoing directives of the Commission and the General Assembly, the various subsidiary bodies of the Commission have reviewed the main elements of the tasks for the Second Development Decade; this review is now before the Commission as a separate brief document (E/CN.11/968). (ii) The second matter derives from the important assumption of the regional responsibilities for undertaking the progress evaluation work during the Second Development Decade. The detailed outlines of this development and their bearing on this year's issue of the annual Economic Survey of the Commission are being submitted

to this session for discussion under item 5. In this connexion, provision is being made for giving full scope to the social aspects of development appraisal, to the integration of UNIDO/ECAFE appraisal programmes in the industry field and to other important inputs, such as progress in the application of science and technology as part of the development effort.

516. While every effort will be made to complete the projects, it should be noted that the secretariat is still subject to restrictions imposed by the General Assembly at its twentieth session on the increase of staff - a position which has eased only slightly up to now. With the action orientation on the work programmes involving physical projects and field work, opportunities exist for the Commission, its higher bodies and its developed member countries to take a generous view of the need to provide resources that will enable the Commission to make its full contribution to the efforts of the developing countries.

517. The total number of projects for 1971/72 remains 77, the same figure as last year when a phase of streamlining and reducing the number of projects was completed. There are, of course, certain internal rearrangements within the projects and as between them in the current work programme - for example, now that UPU has taken the initiative to participate with ECAFE at the regional level in a physical programme of activity, there has been separate identification of this work for the current year. It need hardly be stated, however, that the work load has increased largely as a result of the greater emphasis on action as opposed to conventional type meetings.

518. 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.

E. Programme changes

519. A record of programme changes is submitted to the Commission in continuation of last year's initiative. This sets out the level of implementation of the work programme during the preceding year in the context of resource availabilities.

F. Pattern of conferences

520. The pattern of conferences for 1971/72 has been further streamlined in keeping with the orientation towards physical projects. The task has not been easy and the Commission may claim some measure of uniqueness in the success achieved in the light of performances elsewhere within the United Nations. Last year's presentation listed twenty-six regular meetings as programmed, with eleven panel or expert group type meetings, making thirty-seven in all. For the coming year, the total of all types of meeting is being programmed at twenty-five. In continuation of a direction in this programming begun last year, Other Group Activities

(OGA), which refers to group missions, roving seminars, training courses, study tours, workshops, inter-agency meetings, etc. have been stepped up. A list of them is provided in section (v).

521. 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, the Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute and the Asian Highway TTB, etc.) is given in section (iv) of this part.

G. Control and limitation of documentation

522. The Executive Secretary has continued to give attention to measures for more effective control over documentation and to forward planning for that purpose, in keeping with directives of the higher bodies. The following principles have continued to be used as guidelines: (i) documents should only in exceptional cases exceed 30 pages; (ii) the total number and size of documents for a meeting or project shall be planned ahead, and limited; (iii) there shall be no repetition of material existing in other documents. Naturally, the application of these guidelines has been subject to the pressure of the meeting load and to other special demands such as priority meetings which could not be planned ahead (for example, meetings had to be programmed during the current period for formation of the new Pepper Community, finalizing of the agreement on the Asian clearing union and so on).

523. 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 documents in a relatively short period. The Commission will doubtless note with deep satisfaction that, this year, Part II of the *Economic Survey* was issued almost seven weeks ahead of the inaugural date of the Commission session.

524. 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 levels as previously.

H. Implementation of the work programme

525. 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, may wish to leave 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.

I. Financial implications of the work programme

526. 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 1971 manning table submitted to the General Assembly.

527. 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. These do not include elements of new proposals that involve UNDP financing and extra-budgetary resources, such as funds-in-trust and non-reimbursable experts.

(ii) Programme of work

Explanatory notes

528. The programme of work is presented this year by divisional groupings. However, in order to reflect the functional classification of activities, as requested by the Economic and Social Council,¹³ 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 in the form of symbols IA1, IA2, IB4, etc., the details of which will be clear from the index of projects.

529. 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, the section responsible for the project within the secretariat division, and the number of the project in serial order within the section.

530. The work contents of the projects are listed in three priority categories, according to the classifications recommended by the Council in resolution 1367 (XLV):¹⁴ category A - work of the high priority; category B - work of priority; category C - work of lesser priority.

531. 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ See also the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its second session (E/4493/Rev.2), paras. 8-21.

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-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To present to the Commission, during its regular session, as background material for its discussion of the national, regional, and international means and measures required to achieve its objectives, an annual analysis, review, and appraisal of economic trends, development, and progress during the Second Development Decade.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B*	
96	-	-	-	

Work content:

(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 in the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*. The number of individual country surveys is about twenty-four.

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

An expert group of senior economic advisers to the Governments will be convened annually to help in the identification of the major policy issues during the year under review and to offer advice on their solution for purposes of preparing the review of current economic trends and developments.

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-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
24	-	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Selected aspects of economic problems of major policy importance are reviewed and analysed. The subjects selected for recent years have included agriculture, human resources, financing,

- * EP Established posts.
- C Consultants.
- RA Regional Advisers.
- X-B Extra-budgetary resources.

export expansion, export dependency, and trade liberalization. For 1970, it was "The role of foreign private investment in economic development and integration in Asia".

Related programmes: Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

2. Planning, programming and regional co-operation

IA2: 1-2.1 *Economic development and planning*

Authority: Conference of Asian Economic Planners (third session), 1967; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
36	3	24	9*	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Through advisory services in economic development planning, in project formulation and evaluation and in the harmonization of fiscal and financial policies;

(ii) By acting as executing agency for the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning with respect to substantive matters, and assisting the Institute in its substantive activities.

(b) Studies:

In preparation for the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and in co-operation with the Regional Centre for Economic Projection and Programming, a number of studies will be undertaken, including the following:

(i) Possibilities of applying recent techniques of project formulation and appraisal;

(ii) Nature of structural changes in the developing countries of the region, including an examination of the implications of the changing relative shares of the production sectors to the relative share of the factors of production as well as the strategies of development adopted;

(iii) An analytical survey of developments in the ECAFE region during the First Development Decade, with emphasis on lessons of experience of planned development in the countries of the region; and

(iv) Major policy issues and planning strategies during the Second Development Decade, including the relationship between the economic and social aspects of the over-all process of development, economic growth and employment, economic growth and income distribution, and plan implementation and machinery for progress evaluation.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On the theory and practice of development planning;

(ii) On experience in planning and development policies; and

(iii) On recent developments in techniques of planning; project formulation and evaluation; and plan implementation.

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

(i) Conference of Asian Economic Planners (fourth session), in late 1971, to discuss the development experience of the First Development Decade and the planning strategies for the Second Development Decade in the developing ECAFE countries.

(ii) Working group meeting, in late 1972, of country representatives, drawn in each case from the central planning agency, the ministry of finance or budget agency and the central bank, to consider the application of new techniques in development planning and plan implementation and initiate the development and adoption of comprehensive annual planning.

Related programmes:

IA1: 1-1.2 Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance.

IA2: 1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

IA2: 1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans.

IA2: 1-2.4 Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade.

Committee for Development Planning at Headquarters.

IA2: 1-2.2 *Projections and programming for economic development*

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
48	12	-	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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 (CDPPP) 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;

* Contribution of the Asian Institute.

(ii) Continuing research on projections of intra-regional trade flows among developing ECAFE countries and trade with the rest of the world;

(iii) Continuing research on effective tariff protection and intraregional trade flows for the ECAFE region;

(iv) Continuing research on the income distribution of ECAFE developing countries.

(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 quantitative techniques of model building and their application to intraregional trade co-operation;

(iii) On analysis techniques of income distribution;

(iv) On the results of projections and analyses.

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

(i) The Group of Experts on Programming Techniques: the eighth Group of Experts to be convened in 1971 is expected to deal with (a) the intraregional model for trade flow study; (b) effective tariff protection; and (c) the income distribution of ECAFE developing countries, with a view to assessing the long-term changes in intraregional trade and in income distribution as well as the suggestion of policies for regional co-operation and reduction of income inequalities and disparities in levels of living;

(ii) Conference of Asian Economic Planners (fourth session) to discuss the development experience of the First Development Decade, economic growth and employment, economic growth and income distribution, and machinery for progress evaluation.

Related programmes:

IA1: 1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments.

IA2: 1-2.1 Economic development and planning.

IA2: 1-2.4 Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade.

IA2: 1-2.3 *Regional harmonization of development plans*

Authority: Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months

EP C RA X-B

36 12 - 12*

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;

(i) Assistance to the Asian Coconut Community;

(ii) Assistance to the Pepper Community in preparing its programme of work for the first year.

(b) Studies:

(i) Possibilities of plan harmonization and economic co-operation based on commodities identified for the trade expansion programme, including rice, rubber, tea, jute, fertilizers and allied chemicals, and agricultural machinery;

(ii) Study in depth of the present and future for pepper;

(iii) Problems and possibilities of economic co-operation among the ASEAN countries;

(iv) Further studies on the role of foreign private investments in economic development and regional co-operation;

(v) Further studies on export-credit financing and export-credit insurance.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Some of the studies prepared under (b) above will be published as a series.

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

(i) Intergovernmental consultations on rice, late 1971;

(ii) Intergovernmental consultations on pepper, 1972;

(iii) Expert group meeting on rubber, third quarter, 1972;

(iv) Expert group meeting on export-credit financing and export-credit insurance, 1972;

(v) Expert group meeting on the role of foreign private investments in economic development and regional co-operation.

Related programmes: Intensive and extensive collaboration with other ECAFE projects will be required, especially those of the Division of Industry and Natural Resources, the International Trade Division and the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. Co-operation with specialized agencies and other organizations, e.g. FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, CDP, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, ADB, IBRD and IMF, 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*

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: In terms of Commission resolution 106 (XXVI), to undertake regular appraisals and evaluations of progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade, and to identify shortfalls in their achievements and the factors which account for them and to recommend positive means, including new goals and policies as needed.

Priority A

Man-months

EP C RA X-B

- 24 - 60

Work content:

(b) Studies:

On the basis of the evaluation of growth performance in the countries of the ECAFE region and trade gap projections and feasible growth paths, to aim at:

* Asian Team Leader and consultant provided by CDP, UNCTAD and FAO.

(i) Identification of bottlenecks and elaboration of development strategy;

(ii) Suggesting positive national and international measures, including new goals and policies.

The first group of countries under study consists of Afghanistan, Malaysia, Nepal and the Philippines. In 1971, the studies will include Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The results of the studies prepared under (b) above will be presented in reports, in which the implications of the goals and objectives of the individual countries of the ECAFE region will be elaborated and policy measures needed, at national, regional and international levels, suggested.

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

To co-ordinate the programme of work at the regional level, there should be a meeting of experts of international standing. The independent opinions of well-known experts would have a significant influence on policy making and thereby help to strengthen national and international action for more rapid economic and social progress.

Related programmes: Will be closely co-ordinated with the global work.

IA1: 1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments.

IA2: 1-2.1 Economic development and planning.

IA2: 1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

6. Trade expansion

IA6: 2-0.1 *Review of developments in trade, tariff and (s) payments policies*

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
18	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;

(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 contracts;

(iv) Review of developments relating to EEC and the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) and to 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 the above-mentioned 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. Work of the United Nations concerning the formulation and implementation of strategy for the Second Development Decade circulated at the Committee on Trade, fourteenth session.

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

The Committee on Trade's fifteenth session (1972) to consider the above-mentioned subjects.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with the ECAFE Research and Planning Division, the ECAFE Statistics Division, UNCTAD, GATT, other regional economic commissions, EFTA, EEC and other international bodies, including those concerned with the formulation and implementation of strategy 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; Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation (fourth session), 1970; Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To formulate and recommend trade and monetary policy measures for greater economic co-operation among countries of the ECAFE region, with a view to accelerating their economic growth, expanding intraregional trade and promoting trade and economic co-operation with the rest of the world.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
42	-	-	37	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Organize and service a preparatory committee for the establishment of an Asian clearing union;

(ii) Organize and service an intergovernmental committee for launching an Asian trade expansion programme;

(iii) Make the necessary preparations for convening an intergovernmental committee for the establishment of an Asian reserve bank;

(iv) Undertake the necessary technical investigations, provide advisory services to Governments and take the necessary steps toward the establishment of an Asian clearing union, an Asian trade expansion programme and an Asian reserve bank.

(b) Studies:

Further technical studies that may be required on the ECAFE proposals on trade and monetary co-operation (dated 13 July 1970) and the proposals contained in the report of the high-level missions on Asian economic co-operation (dated 29 September 1970), which include:

(i) Studies on trade policy measures and tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting expansion of the trade of developing countries of the region;

(ii) Studies on equitable sharing of benefits among member countries to be derived from the proposed Asian trade expansion programme;

(iii) Analysis of specific practical difficulties inherent in diverting initially a small percentage of the total requirements by member countries from extra-regional to intraregional sources of supply.

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

(i) Meetings of the preparatory committee of interested countries of the region for the establishment of an Asian clearing union, meetings of the preparatory committee among interested countries of the region for launching an Asian trade expansion programme, meetings of an inter-governmental committee among interested countries of the region to work toward the creation of an Asian reserve bank, as may be required in 1971/72;

(ii) Meeting of central bank officials and plenipotentiaries to finalize and adopt an agreement establishing an Asian clearing union, an agreement on an Asian trade expansion programme and an agreement on an Asian reserve bank;

(iii) Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (tenth series), to be held in 1972 at New Delhi in conjunction with the Third Asian International Trade Fair;

(iv) Technical consultations and *ad hoc* expert groups and field missions as may be required.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, IMF, GATT, EEC and other bodies concerned.

IA6: 2-0.3 Methods of expanding international trade (t,s)

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim:

(i) To evolve and introduce regional and sub-regional measures on specific aspects of trade expansion, e.g. export finance, insurance and reinsurance, and export credit guarantees, in the context of an Asian trade expansion programme (project IA6: 2-0.2);

(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 the commercial infrastructure;

(iv) To give continuous attention to the special problems of the developing land-locked countries and the least-developed among the developing countries of the ECAFE region, and to find solutions thereto.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
12	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;

(i) Evolution of a multinational scheme for export-credit insurance, in co-operation with relevant national, regional and international bodies: a draft outline was submitted to the Committee on Trade, fourteenth session;

(ii) Assistance relating to UNCTAD activities provided on a continuing basis to countries of the region; assistance in the preparation for the third session of UNCTAD to be held in 1972;

(iii) Assistance to both transit and land-locked countries, to develop mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems with a view to promoting their trade and development;

(iv) Expert mission on special problems of the least-developed among the developing countries of the ECAFE region, including land-locked countries, in 1971, if possible.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of trade and related problems of the land-locked and least-developed countries of the region, with a view to evolving special measures aimed at promoting their trade and development;

(ii) Studies of problems of insurance and reinsurance in the ECAFE region and other invisible trade problems. Studies on problems of export-credit financing and export-credit insurance in countries of the region.

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

(i) *Ad hoc* groups of experts on multinational schemes of export finance and export-credit insurance, 1972;

(ii) *Ad hoc* group of experts on the creation of regional and subregional reinsurance pools, 1972.

Priority B

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
-	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Work to be continued on the study of foreign trade aspects of the economic development programmes of ECAFE countries; trade in selected commodities and capital goods; and trade between ECAFE countries and centrally-planned economies;

(ii) Studies of the effect of freight structures and other transport costs on the over-all trade of land-locked countries;

(iii) A further study of trade in petroleum and petroleum products.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Advisory services on trade in petroleum and petroleum products rendered to countries of the region in 1968; work to be continued, resources permitting.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, the Asian Development Bank, the other regional economic commissions, the ECAFE Research and Planning Division, the ECAFE Transport and Communications Division, the ECAFE Industry and Natural Resources Division, and the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee.

IA6: 2-0.4 Commodity problems (s)

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
6	6	-	-	-

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Identification 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; commodity studies submitted to the fourteenth session of the Committee on Trade;

(ii) Stabilization of markets and prices of primary commodities of the region; assistance to Governments in introducing institutional and other measures to stabilize markets of specific commodities, including pepper, tea, rice, rubber, and oil seeds and nuts.

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

(i) Work to be continued on the study of production, marketing and distribution problems of rice, tea, rubber, spices, cement, jute and allied fibres, fertilizer and other commodities of interest to member countries of the region;

(ii) At the request of the Pepper Community, to service the initial meetings of the Community, to assist in carrying out further studies, and to help in preparing the work programme of the Community for the first year;

(iii) Work to be continued in collaboration with the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (under CCP): report of the first session of the Group submitted to the eighth session of the Committee on Trade in January 1965.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, FAO, ITC, the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, and the ECAFE Research and Planning Division.

- IA6: 2-0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade: Customs administration, simplification and standardization of international trade documentation including general conditions of sale and standard contracts

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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. To promote the adoption of simplified and standardized forms of trade documentation and of uniform general conditions of sale and standard contracts for products of particular interest to the ECAFE region, taking into account such standards as have been adopted outside the ECAFE region.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
4	-	-	-	-

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Follow-up action to meet various consequential requirements of the Definition of Value for Customs Purposes which emerged at the fifth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration held in 1969;

(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 containerization, jumbo-jet and supersonic air transport, as well as the implications of the Asian trade and monetary co-operation programme;

(iii) Promotion of co-operation among the member countries in regard to the 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 exchange 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;

(vi) Assistance in evolving and adopting simplified and standardized forms of trade documents and general conditions of sale and standard contracts of selected products;

(vii) Seminar and Study Tour on Customs Administration in co-operation with OTC, 1971.

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

Working Party on Customs Administration, sixth session, 1972, resources permitting.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(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;

(iii) Survey of the problems faced by countries of the region in the use of existing forms of trade documents and procedures, and of existing sales contracts;

(iv) Development of standard forms of trade documentation and sales contracts, taking into account work already done at national, regional and global levels.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On customs matters of interest to the member countries of the region.

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

(i) An *ad hoc* group of experts on simplification and standardization of international documents, 1972, resources permitting;

(ii) An *ad hoc* group of experts on general conditions and standard forms of sales contracts, 1972, resources permitting.

Related programmes: Collaboration with OTC, UNCTAD, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), GATT, the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), IATA, ICC, IMCO, IUOTO and other international bodies and regional economic commissions concerned.

IA6: 2-0.6 Commercial arbitration facilities: ECAFE (s) Centre for International Commercial Arbitration

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
4	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) 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) Organization, from time to time, of seminars and symposia on arbitration.

(b) Studies:

Research on, and analysis of, legal and technical problems of commercial arbitration, in co-operation with UNCITRAL and commercial arbitration experts and national correspondents designated by member countries. Further study on arbitral legislation in countries of the ECAFE region.

Related programmes: Close co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and UNCITRAL.

IA6: 2-0.7 Shipping and ocean freight rates: Centre for (t,s) Shipping Information and Advisory Services

Authority: Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1968; Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation, (fourth session), 1970; Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote international trade through improvement of ocean shipping services and ancillary facilities.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
10	-	8	7		

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises, training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Promotion of the creation and operation of freight study units, shippers' councils and consultation machinery for negotiation and improving relations between shippers and shipowners, and the creation of regional and subregional machinery to support and co-ordinate the work of the national bodies;

(ii) Implementation of systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping in the region: the L.2 scheme;

(iii) Promotion of regional and subregional co-operation through pooling of shipping resources, organizing chartering companies, and other measures aimed at rationalization of shipping services and ocean freight rates;

(iv) Advisory services on current problems relating to development of freight study units, national shippers' councils, shipping services and facilities, and national mercantile marines;

(v) Organization of training courses relating to economics of shipping, shipping policies, freight study units, national shippers' councils, shipping company management and maritime administration;

(vi) A training course in management of tramp, tanker and purpose-built vessels in 1971/72, and a training course in management of liner companies in 1972.

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey of existing maritime training facilities for ship, shore and managerial personnel in the ECAFE region, with a view to establishing regional or subregional maritime training centres by making use of existing institutions;

(ii) Preparation of guidelines relating to the administration of shipping companies (liner, tramp, chartering, etc.) and vessels;

(iii) General shipping policy: organization and function of the freight study units (objectives and priorities) and the national shippers' council in conjunction with the L.2 scheme;

(iv) Pooling of shipping resources: commercial and economic issues leading to closer co-operation in vessel acquisition and management;

(v) Preparation of studies for reasonable freight rate assessments for different sets of cargo and different types of vessels, amply illustrated with typical regional cases and containing a model accounting system for ship operation;

(vi) Survey of the supply, conditions and terms of financing for the purchase of vessels in developed countries to be used by developing countries in their procurement efforts.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Information relating to the establishment by member countries of national shippers' councils or similar bodies and freight study units, and to the progress made in the systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping: the L.2 scheme.

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

(i) Meeting of trade representatives of Governments and shippers' organizations in 1971, to discuss problems of shippers as affecting trade, with particular emphasis on freight rates, with a view to recommending appropriate measures on a short- and long-term basis;

(ii) *Ad hoc* expert group on the pooling of shipping resources in the region, co-operation in chartering activities and other co-operative arrangements in 1972.

Priority B

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
-	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey of existing maritime legislation in developing countries, and identification of the problems related thereto, to consider a "model maritime code" attuned to the economic and trade conditions of developing countries;

(ii) Studies on fleet programming to facilitate joint operations on inter- and intra-regional routes, coupled with the study of facilitation measures affecting water transport: C.I.Q. procedures, simplification of entry, exit documents, port improvements and improved handling facilities.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the ILO, IMCO and UNIDO.

IA6: 2-0.8 ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre (t,s)

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist Governments in improving their trade promotion personnel, techniques and machinery.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
12	-	12	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Organization of training courses, seminars and refresher courses for government-sponsored officials on such subjects as trade promotion and marketing 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 organization of, and preparations for, participation in such fairs and exhibitions. The Third Asian International Trade Fair scheduled to be held at New Delhi, India, in 1972.

(iv) Organization of a centre for trade information and advisory services on exports of countries in the region at the Third Asian International Trade Fair;

(v) Assistance to member Governments in (a) identifying products for which the General Scheme of Preferences opens up new or improved export possibilities, (b) market studies of such products, (c) assistance in the improvement or establishment of export promotion services;

(vi) To provide assistance in the development of commercial infrastructures and resources;

(vii) To assist in the promotion of intraregional trade;

(viii) Training programmes on specialized subjects, including product design, packaging and quality control; on-the-job training as may be requested by interested Governments;

(ix) Combined roving seminars and training courses on trade promotion to be held in selected countries in 1971 and 1972; an eighteen-week training course on market survey and development techniques jointly organized with ITC in 1971 for participants from selected countries of the region.

(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, trade practices and restrictive measures, tariff and non-tariff barriers, government policies relating to foreign trade, export opportunities available from untying of aid, and directories of major exporters and importers, lists of products of export interest to member countries of the region and other information, on a continuing basis, on the Asian trade expansion programme; information to be circulated widely in printed form, where appropriate.

Priority C

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Preparation of manuals on organization and operation of trade missions, export promotion machinery and trade commissioner offices.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the United Nations 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.

IA6: 2-0.9 Development of shipping: national, sub-regional and regional shipping services¹⁵

Authority: Committee on Trade, fourteenth session, 1971; Committee on Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for the trade and economic conditions of developing member countries of the region.

¹⁵ Also appears under ID1: 4-3.3 in the work programme of the Transport and Communications Committee.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	-	4	-		

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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, the ILO, IMCO, UNIDO, 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 in group, taking into account the latest technological developments in shipbuilding 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 guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets.

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

Meetings of expert groups as may be required.

Related programmes: Project IA6: 2-0.7 and transport and communications projects on port development and hinterland transport by all modes. Implementation of the projects to be carried out jointly with the ECAFE Transport and Communications Division, in close collaboration with UNCTAD, the ILO, IMCO, UNIDO, ADB, IBRD, the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other interested agencies.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

IA1: 3-1.1 Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation (AIDC.1)

Authority: Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1970; Asian Industrial Development Council, sixth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assess the potential for industrialization of the area to be studied, taking into account the sizes of markets, availability of raw materials, production costs, economies of scale and other relevant factors; 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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
16	-	-	60	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To undertake, with assistance from ECAFE member governments, UNDP, UNIDO, ADB and the Netherlands Economic Institute, a long-term perspective survey of industrialization for regional co-operation. First, an attempt will be made to present a framework of industrial growth in the countries of the subregion 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 will indicate opportunities for specific industrial projects, particularly of a subregional character, that transcend national boundaries. Finally, various policy alternatives will be suggested on both national and subregional levels that will contribute to carrying out industrial development along the lines suggested.

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: Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
20	-	7	15	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To organize joint ECAFE/UNIDO missions to assist interested countries in formulating, reviewing and assessing, as appropriate, industrial development programmes and policies for the Second Development Decade;

(ii) To organize, in collaboration with UNIDO and UNCTAD, country missions to the smaller developing nations, to assist them in promoting rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of industries;

(iii) To organize, with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands, a course on Industrial Complex and Estates Development at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

(b) Studies:

(i) To examine policies and problems related to industrial plan harmonization on a regional/subregional basis and their adjustment in accordance with the targets of the Second Development Decade;

(ii) To prepare, in collaboration with UNIDO, selected country studies on the problems and prospects of fuller domestic utilization of excess capacity in specific industries.

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

To service the twenty-fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	EX-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To study employment creation aspects of industrialization in the developing countries.

Related programmes: Programmes of work of UNIDO, UNCTAD, the ILO and UNESCO.

IA2: 3-1.3 Application of science and technology to development

Authority: General Assembly, twenty-fourth session, 1969; Economic and Social Council, forty-sixth session, 1969; Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote the wider application of science and technology to industrial and natural resources development.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
2½	-	-	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To establish, in co-operation with UNESCO, a Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit for the more effective provision of assistance to developing countries;

(ii) To organize in co-operation with UNESCO, UNIDO, the ILO, FAO, ADB and other interested regional and international organizations, the machinery to keep under regular review, stimulate and facilitate the co-operation of the member states represented in CASTASIA for the implementation and follow-up of the recommendations of CASTASIA;

(iii) To survey the existing facilities in countries of the region for the transfer of technology with a view to determining their needs for technical assistance, advisory services and/or training in this field;

(iv) To assist Governments on request in strengthening their facilities for the application of science and technology to development;

(v) To service meetings of the Regional Group for Asia of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST).

(b) Studies:

(i) To co-ordinate the formulation of the Asian Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

(ii) To study ways and means of applying the recommendations in the ACAST report "Natural Resources of Developing Countries: Investigation, Development and Rational Utilization";

(iii) To study the possibility of establishing a regional technology transfer and information centre.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To keep under continuous review developments in the field of application of science and technology to industrial and natural resources development, such as:

(i) Application of computers to development;

(ii) Progress in the development of new protein foods;

(iii) Activities of ACAST;

(iv) Activities of United Nations organizations in the field of application of science and technology to development.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
11	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To assist Governments of developing countries, on request, in formulating their national plans of action for the application of science and technology to development;

(ii) To assist Governments, on request, in arranging for the training of their personnel in the field of engineering design and pilot plant design and operation;

(iii) To assist in establishing links between scientific and technological institutions in developing countries in the region and developed countries within and outside the region.

(b) Studies:

To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations, the possibilities of implementing the recommendations of CASTASIA concerning:

(i) The promotion of the design and manufacture of laboratory equipment in developing countries of the region;

(ii) A review of the problem of outflow of trained personnel from developing countries;

(iii) An investigation of practical ways of establishing innovation centres for the application of science and technology to development, geared to technological progress and innovation.

(iv) Means of initiating or expanding international and regional co-operation in all fields where far-reaching and useful results may be expected through the pooling of experience and research facilities, including mineral and ground-water surveys, oceanology and hydrobiology, and the peaceful utilization of space.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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) The use of mass communication techniques and organization of science clubs.

(b) Studies:

In co-operation with UNESCO:

(i) The feasibility of organizing refresher programmes for working engineers and technologists, through part-time study and correspondence courses;

(ii) The possibility of setting up a regional advisory committee composed of governmental, professional and institutional representatives with a view to establishing standards for engineering and technician qualifications in Asia.

Related programmes: ACAST, UNESCO programme on science and technology, and UNIDO programme for accelerating industrial development.

IA2: 3-1.4 Industrial research
(AIDC-14) (s)

Authority: Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1970; Asian Industrial Development Council, sixth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote co-ordination of industrial research programmes among countries and institutions in the ECAFE region, and to assist in their execution in co-operation with UNESCO and UNIDO.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To assist industrial research institutes to harmonize their research programmes through the regional and country co-ordinators under the Advisory Council for Industrial Research (ACIR);

(ii) To stimulate direct communication between regional and country co-ordinators in the research projects and studies of common interest to them.

(b) Studies:

To study the needs for assistance of industrial research institutes in the developing countries of the region and the means by which such assistance may be provided.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To keep the Directory of institutes of industrial research in countries of the ECAFE region up to date, in co-operation with UNESCO, and to include research programmes and publications in industrial research;

(ii) To publish periodical newsletters on industrial research.

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

Third session of ACIR.

Priority B

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
1	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

To assist industrial research institutes in making arrangements for interchanges of visits by research personnel.

(b) Studies:

To study the feasibility of establishing an information and liaison centre for industrial research.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect information on activities in industrial research of United Nations and other international organizations within and outside the region for dissemination to industrial research institutes in the region.

Priority C

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
-	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

To organize a training course for laboratory technicians of industrial research institutes with the assistance of developed countries and United Nations organizations.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect information on available training facilities in the field of industrial research for dissemination to developing countries of the region.

Related programmes: UNESCO's activities in multi-disciplinary scientific research; UNIDO's projects on industrial research.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

2. Industrial Development

IC2: 3-1.5 *Industrial standardization* (AIDC-15)

Authority: Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1970; Asian Industrial Development Council, sixth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist member countries in (i) the establishment of new standards bodies, strengthening existing ones, and organizing standardization programmes, (ii) the training of standardization personnel, (iii) promoting co-operation among them and (iv) following up the recommendations of the Asian Standards Advisory Committee (ASAC), in co-operation with UNIDO.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
3	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To organize or recommend, in consultation with member countries concerned, the type of assistance required by countries where national standards bodies do not exist or are still in the formative stages;

(ii) To encourage and assist in establishing national standards bodies and facilitate their joining the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), use its good offices with ISO and IEC on behalf of the developing countries of the region to obtain easy terms of membership, and generally act as an information centre and liaison between the international organizations and the member countries of AIDC;

(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 co-ordinate this type of work through ASAC;

(iv) To prepare brochures on the general status of standardization in the region; informative labelling; and pre-shipment inspection and related quality control of exports.

Priority B

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
1	-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(v) To assist Iran, the 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:

(i) To organize a seminar on the problems of conversion to the metric system;

(ii) To convene meetings of ASAC.

Related programmes: UNIDO programme of work related to Special 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-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
13	-	-	6	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

To organize, in collaboration with UNIDO, country missions to identify industrial products promising greater export prospects through product adaptation.

(b) Studies:

(i) To continue country studies, in collaboration with UNCTAD, on the export possibilities of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(ii) To study, in collaboration with UNIDO, UNCTAD and the ECAFE International Trade Division, the economic and physical planning requirements for the setting up of export free zones in selected countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To keep under continuous review the action taken by UNCTAD and developed countries pertaining to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures and disseminate the information in the *Asian Industrial Development News*.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

To continue exploratory missions and surveys, in collaboration with GATT/UNCTAD/ITC and related ECAFE divisions, in order to identify areas where export of manufactures and semi-manufactures could be promoted.

(b) Studies:

To study tariffs affecting the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing ECAFE countries, in collaboration with the ECAFE International Trade Division and UNCTAD.

Related programmes: Programmes on industrial strategy for regional co-operation undertaken by UNCTAD and UNIDO.

IC2: 3-1.7 *Industrial Investment Promotion*

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
13	2	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) To carry out a study on the economic and technical aspects of foreign investment in industry in the region;

(ii) To prepare a study on investment laws, flow of funds, incentives, etc. for the promotion of industries in member countries.

(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.

Related programmes: Industrial legislation, patents and licensing (UNIDO).

IC2: 3-1.8 *Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development*

13) (s,t)

Authority: Asian Industrial Development Council, sixth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist member countries in the establishment of industries both at the national and multinational levels, to accelerate industrial development in the ECAFE region and to promote progressive harmonization of industrial development plans.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

To organize, as directed by AIDC and in co-operation with appropriate countries and United Nations agencies, fact-finding teams, survey missions, expert groups, feasibility studies etc., on specific industrial proposals; to assist in the formulation and establishment of suitable machinery for multinational co-operation and other assistance to Governments at all stages in setting up new manufacturing facilities or expanding existing ones (attracting and promoting industrial investment).

Man-months

EP	C	RA	X-B	
4	4	-	4	

(1) To organize a high-level mission on production and trade in components for the agricultural machinery, automotive and related industries, followed by a meeting of industry and trade experts and government representatives.

8 - 4 - (2) To organize a mission to study the working of existing national and international organizations and gather preliminary views on the feasibility and need for an Asian investment centre.

Man-months
EP C RA X-B

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|---|---|---|----|------|--|
| 2 | - | - | - | (3) | To organize missions to interested member countries to implement the recommendations of the <i>ad hoc</i> expert group on fuller utilization of existing industrial capacities. |
| 3 | - | 2 | 3 | (4) | To organize a survey mission on the feasibility of establishing iron and steel industries in the Mekong basin countries. |
| 3 | - | 1 | - | (5) | To assist countries in southeast Asia in the implementation of recommendations made by the pre-investment feasibility survey missions on the iron and steel industry in 1968. |
| 2 | - | 1 | 3 | (6) | To provide consultancy services to the Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute. |
| 3 | - | 2 | 21 | (7) | To organize a high-level mission to assist southeast Asian countries in establishing a regional centre to supply steel billets. |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 15 | (8) | To assist the Government of Nepal in establishing an iron and steel industry. |
| 3 | - | 2 | 12 | (9) | To establish an advisory panel of experts on steel technology, choice of type of processes, equipment etc. |
| - | - | 1 | - | (10) | To organize a study tour for experts from developing ECAFE countries to observe modern techniques of iron making without coking coal in New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Mexico. |
| - | - | - | - | (11) | To assist the Government of India in the preparation of a request for UNDP assistance for a project on the possible use of non-coking coals for iron and steel making. |
| 4 | - | - | 18 | (12) | To organize pre-investment feasibility survey missions on the manufacture of:
(a) Four-wheel riding tractors;
(b) Small engines for agricultural purposes;
(c) Two-wheel power tillers. |
| - | - | - | - | (13) | To organize a pre-investment study team on industries manufacturing modern rice-processing machinery. |
| 2 | - | - | 6 | (14) | To undertake a pre-investment feasibility survey on plant hormones and pesticides. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (15) | To explore the possibilities of regional co-operation in the production and marketing of indigenous raw materials, especially sulphur and rock phosphate guano. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (16) | To explore the possibilities of regional co-operation in the development and expansion of trade in raw materials, and finished fertilizer products. |

Man-months
EP C RA X-B

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|---|---|---|---|------|--|
| 2 | - | - | - | (17) | To assist interested countries in the planning and execution of pesticide projects. |
| 1 | - | - | - | (18) | To undertake a pre-investment feasibility study on a caprolactam plant in Indonesia. |
| 2 | - | - | 4 | (19) | To undertake follow-up action on the pre-investment feasibility study on the southeast Asia petrochemical complex. |
| 1 | - | - | 4 | (20) | To assist member countries in undertaking feasibility studies for the establishment of new petrochemical complexes. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (21) | To undertake studies and surveys for the development of complementary petrochemical projects in interested member countries. |
| 2 | - | - | 4 | (22) | To assist in the formation of an association in the petrochemical industry among interested countries. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (23) | To assist interested member countries in the promotion of plastics machinery and accessories manufacturing industries through providing advisory services. |
| 6 | - | - | - | (24) | To organize a regional survey on the synthetic textile and fibre industry. |
| 2 | - | - | 1 | (25) | To undertake surveys and studies on dyes and explore the possibilities for the development of the industry on a national or multinational basis. |
| 1 | - | - | - | (26) | In co-operation with FAO, to advise the countries on the form in which to present information on forest resources, forest-based industry and forest products to the ECAFE secretariat for distribution among Governments. |
| 1 | - | - | - | (27) | To assist in the establishment in each member country of pre-investment organizations to provide data for forest management and forest-based industries development. |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | (28) | To assist interested member countries in the processing of forest residues and industrial wood wastes on a subregional basis. |
| 4 | - | - | 1 | (29) | In co-operation with ADB and international organizations concerned, to undertake a subregional survey of hardwood resources in insular southeast Asia and to assist the countries concerned in planning their optimum utilization. |
| 2 | - | - | 1 | (30) | To set up, in co-operation with FAO, a working group to draw up co-ordinated research programmes for the fullest possible use of secondary wood species, giving priority to the pulping of mixed hardwoods. |

Man-months

EP C RA X-B

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------|---|
| 2 | - | - | - | (31) | To initiate a training programme using existing centres of practical and technological training to the full, coupled with in-plant instruction. |
| 1 | - | - | 1 | (32) | To assist the Government of Indonesia in seeking technical and financial assistance (possibly from UNIDO, UNDP and ADB) for converting the rayon pilot plant at Bandung into a regional research centre for rayon pulp and cellulosic fibres and for the pulping of miscellaneous hardwoods for paper manufacture. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (33) | To seek the co-operation of UNIDO, UNDP or ADB in carrying out extensive commercial runs on various grades of paper to establish the commercial feasibility of pulping mixed tropical hardwoods; and in exploring the possibility of using the rayon pilot plant at Bandung, Indonesia. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (34) | To assist member countries in standardizing their grading rules and specifications for logs, lumber and manufactured products, to conform as far as possible to international standards. |
| 2 | - | - | - | (35) | To implement, in co-operation with FAO and ADB, a regional programme to analyse the limiting factors, including coastal and maritime freight rates, affecting forest raw materials and manufactured products, and to investigate the feasibility of better transport systems in each country and within the region. |
| - | - | - | - | (36) | To undertake a regional survey of probable requirements of man-made fibres in the region. |
| - | - | - | 6 | (37) | To organize a consultative mission on the oil-palm industry. |
| - | - | - | 4 | (38) | To convene a meeting of senior officials on the development of agro-industries and agro-industrial complexes. |
| - | - | - | 4 | (39) | To implement recommendations of the AIDC expert study group on coconut-processing industries. |
| - | - | - | 2 | (40) | To organize an exploratory study group on oilseed protein. |
| - | - | 2 | - | (41) | To conduct a world market survey on the chemical derivatives of coconut oil. |
| - | - | 2 | - | (42) | To implement the recommendations of the study group on oilseed protein. |

* This project to be implemented in conjunction with project No. 24.

Man-months

EP C RA X-B

- (b) Studies:
- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------|--|
| - | - | - | - | (i) | To draw up terms of reference for a study to establish an Asian investment centre. |
| 3 | - | - | 1 | (ii) | To carry out jointly with FAO a second Far East timber trends and prospects study along the lines of the 1959/60 study and up-date it periodically. |
| 4 | - | - | - | (c) | Collection and dissemination of information:
To publish the <i>Asian Industrial Development News</i> . |
| 9 | - | - | - | (d) | Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
(i) To convene the Asian Industrial Development Council and its Advisory Group;
(ii) To convene intraregional investment promotion meetings at suitable intervals;
(iii) To organize an <i>ad hoc</i> expert group on fuller utilization of existing industrial capacities through multinational co-operation;
(iv) To assist UNIDO in the organization of an interregional seminar on rice-processing techniques. |

113 8 21 115

Priority B

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions, country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Man-months

EP C RA X-B

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|--|
| - | - | - | - | (1) | To organize an <i>ad hoc</i> expert group to study the findings of the industrial survey on regional co-operation. |
| - | - | - | - | (2) | To organize pre-investment feasibility survey missions to investigate the possibility of establishing ferro-alloy plants at favourable locations in the subregion. |
| - | - | - | - | (3) | To organize an Asian farm equipment demonstration for paddy. |
| - | - | - | - | (4) | To organize a technical study team on riding paddy tractors and powered paddy and wheat threshers. |
| - | - | - | - | (5) | To organize a fact-finding team on machine tools. |
| - | - | - | - | (6) | To organize a team of experts on improving foundry practices and the quality of agricultural castings. |

EP C RA X-B

- - - - (7) To assist interested countries in ascertaining their requirements of phosphate, and multinutrient fertilizers by kind during 1971-1980 and to assist in conducting techno-economic studies for the establishment of these plants.
- - - - (8) To assist interested countries in undertaking techno-economic studies on the establishment of fertilizer plants based either on local feed-stock or imported ammonia, and in initiating consultations on possibilities to establish large multinational plants.
- - - - (9) To undertake studies on the exchange of chemical products within the region.
- - - - (10) To investigate the prospects of, and promote the exchange of, petrochemical products.
- - - - (11) To undertake a survey on the use of liquified natural gas on a national, subregional or regional basis.
- - - - (12) To set up a working group to undertake studies for the establishment of joint forest industry export promotion boards in interested member countries.
- - - - (13) To organize a working party on newsprint for Asia and the Far East.
- - - - (14) To undertake an exhaustive market survey for plywood and other wood-based panel products.
- 3 3 6 (15) To assist interested countries in carrying out feasibility studies on the oil-palm industry.
- 3 3 - (16) To implement the recommendations of the meeting of senior officials on agro-industries and agro-industrial complexes.
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
- 12 - - - (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 developments in techniques in major industrial sectors.

12 6 6 6

IC2: 3-1.9 *Development of industrial management techniques and productivity*

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist countries in building up cadres of industrial managers and in increasing industrial productivity.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
7	-	-	-	-

(b) Studies:

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".

(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, the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), UNIDO, the ILO, the proposed ECAFE regional centre for development administration and the Division of Public Administration, United Nations Headquarters.

Priority A

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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 developments in management science and operation research under continuous review. 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;

(ii) Improvement of managerial efficiency in industrial enterprises (1972).

Priority C

Work content:

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

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

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).

Related programmes: Programme of the national productivity organizations in the regional countries, APO, UNIDO, the ILO, the proposed ECAFE Regional Centre for Development Administration and the Division of Public Administration, United Nations Headquarters.

IC2: 3-2.1 Problems of development of small industries

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
22	-	12	6	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Upon request, especially by the smaller and less developed countries of the region, to plan small-industry development programmes, as part of national plans, including the organization of institutional agencies and facilities necessary to carry out such programmes effectively;

(ii) To train workers, entrepreneurs and extension personnel in the techniques of low-cost automation and the application of appropriate technology for the development of small-scale industries with due regard to the employment situation;

(iii) To make available to the countries of the region, on request, the services of a regional adviser on subcontracting in co-operation with UNIDO;

(iv) Group missions as may be required;

(v) To organize, in close collaboration with the United Kingdom Government, a roving seminar in the interested countries of the region designed to stimulate the manufacture of (1) small-scale industrial 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.

(b) Studies:

(i) To identify the industries which could be effectively developed in the small-scale sector, and to analyse their growth prospects in different countries, with particular reference to the plant size adopted, technical skill required, marketing techniques followed, and the product combination found suitable in different complexes of production-consumption conditions;

(ii) To study the role of small industry in intraregional complementarity for production of industrial components;

(iii) To study, upon request, the requirements of individual developing countries of the region to promote further growth and development of efficient small-scale industries so as to create greater employment opportunities;

(iv) 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 subcontracting;

(v) To study the scope, aim and ways of establishing an Asian centre for the development of small-scale industries;

(vi) To investigate, in co-operation with appropriate international agencies, the feasibility of establishing an Asian institute for small-scale industry management and consultancy training;

(vii) 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.

(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, subcontracting, 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:

To convene, in co-operation with UNIDO, a regional meeting on the financing of small-scale industry in Asia and the Far East.

Related programmes: The programmes of UNIDO, the ILO and APO in the field of small industry development.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
10	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

To assist interested countries in ascertaining the possibilities of establishing industrial estates.

(b) Studies:

(i) 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;

(ii) 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;

(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:

To convene a seminar on agro-based small-scale industries.

Related programmes: The seminar proposed under (d) above is related to the work of the General Sections of the ECAFE Divisions of Agriculture, Research and Planning, and Social Development.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
2	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To keep existing facilities for training personnel for small-scale industries under review, and to draw up, with the co-operation of other agencies, detailed recommendations for action by the countries concerned;

(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;

(iii) To conduct, in co-operation with UNIDO, a study tour on the complementary development of small-scale and large-scale industry.

(b) Studies:

To study the problem of under-utilization of plant capacities in small-scale industries.

Related programmes: Programme of work of UNIDO and activities of the ILO and APO.

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-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
5	-	-	19½	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To assist interested Governments in establishing an Asian Handicraft Centre;

(ii) To organize, in collaboration with the ILO, UNIDO and APO and with the assistance of UNDP, a roving seminar with low-cost automation equip-

ment for demonstration and practical training in techniques of low-cost automation for small-scale industry, seeking assistance, for this purpose, from the Government of the Philippines and other Governments with experience in this field.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1½	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(s,t) 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 the ILO, UNIDO and OTC to be sought, as appropriate.

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake a survey of the production of domestic and building hardware and similar products of small-scale engineering industries, with particular reference to directions of trade flow, and in order to promote intraregional trade in such products;

(ii) 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;

(iii) To explore the feasibility of establishing an Asian small-scale industry research institute for the study of indigenous raw materials.

Related programmes: Operational activities and work programme of UNIDO.

IC2: 3-3.1 *Development and planning of metal-producing and transforming industries in ECAFE countries*

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
7	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To undertake a continuing review of the plans and problems of the iron and steel industry in ECAFE countries and, specifically, to assist non-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 survey, on a continuing basis, the non-ferrous metal producing and fabricating industries in the ECAFE region;

(iii) 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.

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 (Projects AIDC-7 and AIDC-8).

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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 information on the most modern techniques applicable to the region and disseminate it to ECAFE countries;

(ii) To collect and disseminate information on ore beneficiation;

(iii) To review and disseminated 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 classifications and specifications.

Related programmes: ECE project 09.2.1 (b) and 05.1.1. UNIDO work project on selected studies on metallurgy.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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 article 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-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist countries in achieving accelerated development of electric power supply facilities as a means for the support to overall economic growth.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
33	3	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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-industrial 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 provide advisory assistance on training and establishment of training facilities for various levels of personnel in the electricity supply industry;

(v) To organize a series of group missions in the region's developing countries on organization and management (including accounting methods) of the electricity supply industry;

(vi) To advise countries of the region on the introduction of nuclear power and its integration with existing power systems, by means of undertaking studies and organizing a series of group missions in the region's developing countries;

(vii) To organize a series of group missions in the region's developing countries on electricity costing and formulation of tariffs;

(viii) To organize a series of group missions in the region's developing countries on methods and practices for improving the economy and productivity of electric-power generating plants;

(ix) A seminar and study tour on rural electrification in one of the Asian Republics of the Soviet Union;

(x) A seminar and study tour on nuclear power development and its applications.

(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) 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;

(ii) Developments in extra-high voltage power transmission (500 kV/AC and 750 kV/DC) and urban distribution systems;

(iii) Potential scope and feasibility of development of energy-centred agro-industrial complexes in the ECAFE developing countries;

(iv) A review of the financial and taxation (electricity duty) policies within and outside the region in regard to the electric power industry.

(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.

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.

IC3: 3-4.2 *Energy resources development*

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote the systematic planning and optimum development of different forms of natural energy resources in the ECAFE region.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
4½	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To process and publish information on important developments in this field, including detailed energy statistics for the region.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To prepare long-term studies on energy balance (supply versus requirements) in the region or in selected subregions. 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.

Related programmes: ECE projects on regional energy studies; energy situation in Europe; assessment of the hydro-electric power potential of Europe and its utilization.

IC3: 3-4.3 *Development of electrical and electronic manufacturing industries*

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To encourage and promote the development of electrical and electronic manufacturing industries in the countries of the region, with indigenous raw material resources being utilized to the maximum extent.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
4	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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 these 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 petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East*

Authority: Joint (eighth) session of Working Party of Senior Geologists and Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist countries of the region in the development of petroleum and natural gas resources.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
5	-	-	12	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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 related industries;

(iii) To assist in the placement for training of personnel from the developing countries of the region in the various phases of the petroleum industry at the training facilities being offered by the Government of Iran;

(iv) To study the possibility of organizing training courses for personnel from the developing countries of the region in the various phases of petroleum exploration at the Institute of Petroleum Exploration (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) at Dehra Dun, India.

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To publish in 1971/72 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 continue to compile data on stratigraphic correlation between the sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region, and to assist member countries where required;

(iii) To explore possibilities of setting up repositories in Australia, India and Japan for topotype material for regionally important index fossils for stratigraphic correlation.

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

(i) To collect requisite data and consult national authorities and industry on the convening of the Fifth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East in 1972 or 1973;

(ii) To organize a seminar on petroleum legislation, with particular references to off-shore legislation in 1971;

(iii) To establish a permanent Working Group on Stratigraphic Correlation between the Sedimentary Basins of the ECAFE region;

(iv) To organize jointly with UNESCO a meeting of the Working Group on Stratigraphic Correlation between the Sedimentary Basins of the ECAFE region in 1971 or 1972.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (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 draw up list of experts working in the countries of the region in the various fields of specialization, for providing consultant services among the countries;

(ii) To prepare an assessment schedule of areas of specialization in individual member countries of the region and to devise means for technical personnel to be exchanged between them for training purposes;

(iii) 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.

Related programmes: ID4: 3-8.2 Offshore prospecting for mineral resources; United Nations Headquarters projects; "Oil Shale Symposium"; "Surveys of petroleum and natural gas resources"; the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) project; "Seminar for exploration of 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: Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote the exploration, exploitation and utilization of minerals in the countries of the region.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
29	-	-	6	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To supply information requested by Governments on the relation of specific mineral commodities to their world demand and supply and marketing possibilities;

(ii) 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;

(iii) To organize a roving seminar on remote-sensing methods, techniques and equipment with the assistance of developed countries;

(iv) To assist countries of the region, in collaboration with UNIDO and other appropriate United Nations bodies, in their efforts to establish mineral-processing plants and refining facilities, through provision of advisory services and collection and dissemination of information;

(v) To establish a regional mineral resources development centre on an *ad hoc* basis with the secretariat's Mineral Resources Development Section as the nucleus, with experts provided by the developed countries, and based on the needs of member countries of the region; and to organize in 1971 a top-level mission to visit member countries for consultation with national authorities in order to assess their needs in the field of geological survey and mineral resources development, identify common problems and advise the secretariat on the desirability or otherwise of establishing the centre on a permanent basis;

(vi) To study the need for and scope of a regional organization for tin-producing countries of southeast Asia and the feasibility of establishing a tin research and development centre in southeast Asia; and to convene a meeting of representatives of the tin-producing countries of southeast Asia for the adoption of a formal agreement on the establishment of such an organization.

(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 for their particular needs;

(iii) To study ways and means of stabilizing the prices of mineral ores and concentrates and other mineral products.

(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 the member countries;

(iv) To collate information from national agencies and other sources on mining developments in the region;

(v) To prepare for publication the annual reviews of mining developments in the region for the ten-year period 1961-1970, including current mining activities, discoveries of new mineral resources, opening of new mines, and production and trade of mineral commodities;

(vi) To collect and disseminate information on developments in the use of space satellites for resources surveys.

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

To organize the meeting of the Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources in Asia and the Far East.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	-	-	1	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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) When the compilation of systematic inventories is at an advanced stage, to supply information to countries, on request, on mineral resources in other countries;

(iv) To compile a roster of consultants and consulting firms in various areas of mineral resources development, and assist Governments in locating suitable consultancy services that they might need;

(v) To organize group training courses in geochemical prospecting methods, with the assistance of advanced countries;

(vi) To organize a group training course in geophysical prospecting and exploration methods, with the assistance of the developed countries;

(vii) To organize a study tour of geologists and engineers to the geothermal areas that are under investigation, development or exploitation in the member countries of the region; and

(viii) To organize, with the co-operation of UNESCO, a group training course in the geological and geophysical investigation of geothermal resources.

(b) Studies:

(i) 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;

(ii) To study the feasibility of regional or sub-regional co-operation in the development and utilization of geothermal resources among interested countries in the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To collate information on mineral deposits and prospects in the region, on standard data sheets and in computer memories, for easy retrieval for the use of planners, investors and other users of such information;

(ii) To collect and disseminate information on new developments in the processing of copper ores including smelting and refining, with a view to promoting the utilization of such ores;

(iii) To collect, and compile within the secretariat, indices of aerial photographs and geologic maps available in the regional member countries, with a view to promoting the prospecting for and development of mineral resources in those countries.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

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

(i) To convene, as required, meetings of groups of experts on specific mineral commodities;

(ii) To collaborate with UNIDO in organizing a seminar on the application of computers and computation techniques in natural resources and industrial development.

Related programmes: AIDC projects on 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: 3-6.4 Mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region

Authority: Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote exploration for the development of mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist countries in evolving effective housing policies supported by programmes and plans and in working out the resource requirements to meet the targets of this sector in the national plans.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
12	6½	-	-	2

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Advisory and consultative services, on request by member Governments, in formulating national housing policies and housing programmes for incorporation in their national plans;

(ii) Assist countries with direct advisory services on the establishment of housing finance institutions and 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.

(b) Studies:

(i) 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;

(ii) Breakdown of the growth rate target 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 for countries on problems of housing policies and programmes, housing designs and housing finance;

(ii) Collection of data with a view to the establishment of a "Task Force" for housing finance.

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

(i) Preparatory meeting of senior officials for the Asian Conference of Housing Ministers (1971);

(ii) Conference or colloquia of Ministers of Housing (1972).

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
1	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Contribute to the establishment of a world housing programme during the Second Development Decade;

(ii) Study tour on financing of housing and urban development (1971/72, Denmark);

(iii) Study tour and workshop on housing policies, programmes administration and management (1972);

(iv) Roving seminar on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters (1972-1973).

(b) Studies:

(i) Study on industrial workers' housing in the ECAFE region to provide guidelines for formulating a policy for industrial workers' housing within the housing framework;

(ii) Study on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters and slum clearance in the ECAFE region to provide guidelines for meeting this problem (1971-1972).

Related programmes: The World Housing Programme and the International Housing Year contemplated by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Priority 'B' study (i) will be undertaken in collaboration with the ILO, and Priority B study (ii) in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre under project IC6: 3-7.2.

IC6: 3-7.2 Regional Housing Centres

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3½	-	-	2	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;

(i) 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;

(ii) Assist the Government of Ceylon in the expansion and reorganization of the Building Centre at Colombo; assist other building centres in the region on request;

(iii) Training courses in the sociological and economic aspects of housing.

(b) Studies:

(i) Housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre (refer to Priority 'B' Studies of project IC6: 3-7.1);

(ii) Problems of rural housing and provision of community facilities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Circulation of the Regional Housing Centres' periodical publications to the liaison officers in the various countries.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Training courses in:

(i) Productivity in the building industry;

(ii) Housing management and community welfare;

(iii) Housing and building statistics.

IC6: 3-7.3 Building and building materials

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist countries in developing their building and building materials industries, in reducing costs through rationalization, and increasing productivity through standardization and modular co-ordination.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	IRA	X-B	
12½	16	-	5	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Assist countries in the introduction and use of modular components in building and the building materials industry, through direct advisory services and roving seminars;

(ii) Establish a system of technical correspondents for the building industry in the countries of the ECAFE region for the promotion of industrialization of building;

(iii) To convene roving seminars on standardization and modular co-ordination (1971-1972).

(b) Studies:

To prepare a paper for the World Consultation on the Use of Wood in Housing being organized by FAO and the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning (July 1971).

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

To convene a regional meeting of directors of building materials and development research institutions and recommend ways of avoiding duplication of efforts by several countries in their search for solutions to similar problems and to work out details for the exchange of information on a continuous and systematic basis (March 1971, Melbourne, Australia).

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;

Workshop on the manufacture of building materials from industrial wastes, in collaboration with UNIDO and the Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi (1972-1973).

(b) Studies:

Preparation of 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 organize an *ad hoc* group of experts meeting on the planning for and programming of the construction industry, in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning (1971-1972);

(ii) 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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

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, to facilitate budgeting for materials.

Related programmes: IC2: 3-1.5 and AIDC work programme relating to standardization; 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-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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 planning science through the establishment of national, regional and subregional institutes and the supply of a manual on regional planning methods.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	IRA/RA	X-B	
12	18½	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Organize training courses in comprehensive regional planning in collaboration with the Japan/United Nations Centre for Research and Training at Nagoya, Japan, and OTC;

(ii) Assist countries in establishing national training and research centres in urban and regional planning;

(iii) Direct advisory services to Governments on problems of urban and regional planning;

(iv) An *ad hoc* group of experts to finalize the manual on regional planning (1971);

(v) An *ad hoc* group of experts to undertake a survey of the facilities for education; training and research in urban and regional planning (1971).

(b) Studies:

Preparation of a manual on regional planning to provide guidelines for urban and regional planners.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	IRA/RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Roving seminar on regional development planning (1972-1973).

(b) Studies:

(i) Establishment of a consultancy service under the auspices of ECAFE;

(ii) Survey of existing physical planning organizations and existing planning laws in the countries of the region (1971/72).

Related programmes: Programme approved by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and implemented by the 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: Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To prepare regional geological and other specialized maps for the planning of mineral resources development programmes and related activities.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
6	-	-	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours 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 (CGMW) and its sub-commissions, UNESCO, the United Nations Cartographic Office and the expert working bodies of ECAFE, according to the following schedule:

- (a) Regional Geological Map, collection of new data for future revision of the second edition published in 1970;
- (b) Regional Oil and Natural Gas Map, second edition to be completed in 1971/72, for publication in 1972/73; the first edition was published in 1962;
- (c) Regional Mineral Distribution Map, second edition, to be compiled in 1971 and completed and prepared for printing in 1972;
- (d) Regional Tectonic Map, to be compiled in 1971/72 and completed and prepared for printing in 1972;
- (e) Regional Metallogenic Map, to be compiled during 1972/73 and completed and prepared for printing in 1973;
- (f) Regional Gravity Map, compilation to be completed in 1972; proposed for printing in 1972.

(ii) To assist countries on request, in the preparation of their hydrogeologic maps and to study, in consultation with UNESCO and FAO, the feasibility of preparing a regional or subregional hydrogeological map(s) or atlas of the region;

(iii) To collect information from ECAFE countries for preparation of geological and related maps;

(iv) To assist the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of the periodic Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

Related programmes: UNESCO Scientific Maps Series, CGMW, Sub-Commission on the World Tectonic Map.

ID4: 3-8.2 Offshore prospecting for mineral resources: Committees for co-ordination of joint programmes (Pacific Ocean Area, Indian Ocean Area and South Pacific Ocean Area)

Authority: Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation, fourth session, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote and assist in prospecting for minerals on the marine shelves of the region.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
8	-	-	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To assist in arranging for the training of personnel for offshore prospecting for mineral resources;

(ii) To assist and advise countries of the region, at their request, in formulating offshore geophysical and other survey projects in marine shelf areas.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information on advances in the development and exploitation of mineral resources of the sea and in marine science and technology.

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

(i) To service the meetings of CCOP (Pacific Ocean Area);

(ii) To service the meetings of CCOP (Indian Ocean Area) if and when established;

(iii) To explore the possibility of organizing a CCOP (South Pacific Ocean Area) and the servicing of the meetings of such a committee if established.

Related programmes: United Nations Headquarters projects: "Offshore hydrocarbons"; "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: Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, 1970; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twenty-third session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote the development of national geological services in the countries of the region.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To study the requirements of member countries, suggest improvements, and render assistance if required, on the 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;

(iv) To study, in consultation with UNESCO and other appropriate organizations, the feasibility of establishing, in Indonesia, a regional pilot project for integrated surveys of engineering geology, hydrogeology, geothermal, volcanology, airborne remote-sensing mineral resources and environmental studies;

(v) To organize in 1971 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.

(b) Studies:

To prepare for publication and issue in 1971 the Proceedings of the Second Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques applicable in tropical humid zones of the ECAFE region, conducted jointly by ECAFE and UNESCO in September 1970.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
1	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To organize roving group field training courses in geological survey and mapping methods and techniques, with the assistance of developed countries;

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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 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, nineteenth session 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
11	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(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) Problems and criteria for choice of transport technology, under varying factor endowments, including possibilities of cost reductions in the design of transport facilities;

(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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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, nineteenth session, 1971, Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Promoting tourism, reviewing current trends and developments and promoting regional co-operation through institutionalizing infrastructure facilities, such as training and research.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
5	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Promoting regional action;

(ii) The possibility of establishing regional training centres for personnel engaged in the 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 other United Nations regional economic commissions and specialized agencies.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
-	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Possibility of organizing a task force to provide self-generating training programmes and render on-the-spot technical advisory services to interested countries;

(ii) Possibility of exchanging personnel between less developed countries and more developed countries of the region for training purposes;

(iii) Promotion of cultural tourism and development of national parks and games sanctuaries;

(iv) Possibility of expanding national hotel training centres for regional use for undertaking advanced study of tourism, including documentation services.

IDI: 4-1.3 Facilitation of international traffic (s,t)

Authority: Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport. Promotion of participation in existing international conventions and agreements and establishing pre-requisites for their implementation. Promoting machinery for third-party risk insurance of motor vehicles in international traffic; simplification of documentation for transport, travel and trade.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
14	-	-	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To render technical advisory services to countries, on request, on implementation of measures for facilitation of international traffic, including accession to international agreements and conventions and implementation thereof, and formulation of other regional arrangements as necessary.

(ii) To set up a roving preparatory mission to study regional requirements, on request, and to advise on technical, legal, operational and administrative aspects of container traffic, with a view to facilitating regional consensus in preparation for the Global Conference on Container Traffic to be convened in 1972 by the United Nations and IMCO.

(b) Studies:

(i) To review on a continuing basis the existing conventions and agreements and recommended practices for facilitating international traffic by all modes of transport and to study their applicability to countries concerned in the region;

(ii) To set up regional or subregional arrangements for third-party risk insurance of vehicles employed in international traffic;

(iii) To review on a continuing basis the status on the adoption of the design of simplified and standardized forms, preferably in the form of aligned series by countries of the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Periodic up-dating of information on all aspects of facilitation of international traffic and trade, including the standardization and simplification of procedures and trade documentation for further evaluation and dissemination.

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

(i) To convene in 1971 or 1972 a working party to study the technical, legal, operational and administrative aspects of container traffic, taking into account recommendations of the preparatory roving mission; and to reach a consensus of regional agreements;

(ii) To convene a working party jointly with the ECAFE Trade Division; after completion of preparatory work, to study the possibilities of simplification of documentation used in transport, travel and trade.

Related programmes: Co-operation with ECE, ECA, IMCO, ICAO, WMO, CCC, IATA, the World Touring and Automobile Organization (OTA), IUOTO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), ICC, the Motor Insurers' Bureau (London) and the countries concerned.

IDI: 4-1.4 Unitized methods for the intermodal movement of freight

Authority: Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Assisting Governments in formulating policies and programmes for utilizing unitized methods of handling freight by pallets, containers and other unitized methods in intermodal transport and ancillary requirements, including operational and economic aspects.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	-	-	6	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Collection, analysis and evaluation of data relating to current developments concerning unitized loads (pallets, containers and others) and unitized methods of cargo-handling in intermodal transport, and studies of methods for implementing the adoption of unitized systems of cargo-handling;

(ii) Study of the impact of containerization on freight economies, cargo-handling expenses, dock-labour wages and labour relations in countries which have already adopted containerization.

Related programmes: Work of the International Container Bureau; ISO; International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA); IMCO; UIC, United Nations Headquarters.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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 intermodal transport.

IDI: 4-2.1 International highways and highway transport

Authority: Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
18	3	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) In co-operation with TTB, rendering 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 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 intermodal 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 1968 Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals. 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, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
10	3	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To advise, on request, on matters relating to all aspects of highway and traffic engineering and highway transport;

(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) The modernization and mechanization of rural road vehicles;

(ii) Preparation of 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) 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:

(t) Convening of a seminar on pavement thickness and highway design standard; co-operation of OTC to be sought.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the International Road Federation (IRF), the International Road Transport Union (IRU), the International Union of Public Transport (IUPU) and the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC); relevant programmes of other regional economic commissions.

ID1: 4-2.3 Study of urban traffic and transportation problems (t)

Authority: Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To identify and propose remedial measures for urban traffic and transportation problems.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
10	3	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Render advisory services to the countries of the region on urban transportation and traffic problems;

(ii) 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;

(iv) Convene a roving mission of multinational and multidisciplinary experts on urban traffic and transportation;

(v) Organize demonstration projects on urban traffic and transportation.

(b) Studies:

(i) Traffic management and measures required to combat traffic congestion in the growing cities of the ECAFE region;

(ii) Problems facing transport systems of major cities of the region;

(iii) Co-ordination of mass and personal transport.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Pooling various studies for their dissemination to the member countries.

Related programmes: ECAFE project IC6: 3-7.4 - Urban and regional development, in co-operation with the Division of Industry and Natural Resources, IUPT, IRU and the Division of Physical Planning, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations Headquarters.

ID1: 4-3.1 Improvement and development of water (s,t) transport

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1970; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Improvement and development of water transport, hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries and harbours, mechanization of country craft.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
13	-	-	-	12

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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 (through the proposed regional dredging organization) for improving the efficiency of the existing (national dredging) facilities and equipment and rendering "on-site" specialist services, solving dredging problems at a co-ordinated regional level, and training personnel;

(v) Assistance in setting up of national committees for co-ordination work of hydraulic laboratories;

(vi) Rendering assistance in establishing and/or upgrading regional or subregional hydraulic laboratories for co-ordination of hydraulic research activities for regional requirements;

(vii) Assistance in setting up a diesel marine training centre for French-speaking countries;

(s) (viii) Assistance in convening training courses/conferences on transport of wood and wood products, in co-operation with FAO and SIDA.

(b) Studies:

(i) The feasibility of establishing a revolving credit fund for the emergency acquisition of dredging spare parts, with the co-operation of aid-giving agencies;

(ii) The feasibility of setting up a regional co-operative body to provide guidelines on mechanization, modernization and standardization of country craft, including craft design, and managerial and technical assistance on request (in co-operation with the Industry and Natural Resources Division);

(iii) Continuing review, in co-operation with regional institutions, on methods and technology of hydraulic research.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On methods of river and canal improvement for navigation.

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

To convene seminars on hydraulic research in co-operation with AIT and CWPRS (India).

Related programmes: Co-operation with the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the Natural Hydraulic Laboratory at Chatou (France), and the Water Resources Development Division, Hydraulic Laboratories (Japan); International Association of Hydraulic Research (IAHR), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, India.

ID1: 4-3.2 Port development and operations (s,t)

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1970; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To improve port efficiency and to promote regional and subregional co-operation.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
13	-	12	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To advise, upon request, on 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 management and operations, 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;

(iv) To promote national port consultancy services;

(v) To assist in implementation of schemes for compilation of port statistics.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of selected ports of the region, with a view to improving their over-all efficiency, in co-operation with interested organizations and agencies;

(ii) Study of the methodology of collection of port statistics, with special reference to port efficiency indicators;

(iii) Preparations for a global conference on international container traffic to be convened by the United Nations and IMCO in 1972.

(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, the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), ICHCA, IMCO, UNCTAD, the ECAFE Shipping Information and Advisory Centre, the ECAFE International Trade and Statistics Divisions, the United Nations Statistical Office, and the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIANC).

ID1: 4-3.3 *Development of shipping: national, sub-regional, regional and international shipping services*¹⁶

Authority: Committee on Trade fourteenth session, 1971; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
13	-	-	-	12

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Assistance in formulating national, regional, subregional and international policies, and technical and operational programmes for the development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) and related services.

(b) Studies:

Conducting, in co-operation with UNCTAD, IMCO, ADB and other agencies, technical and operational 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 the latest technological developments in shipbuilding 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 guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets;

(v) To develop collection and compilation of coastal and inter-island shipping statistics on a uniform basis;

(vi) Appraisal of the operational working of liner conference systems in the region, in co-operation with the Committee on Trade.

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

Expert meetings as may be required.

Related programmes: 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, the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other interested agencies.

ID1: 4-4.1 *Regional railway training and research*

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote and co-ordinate railway research on problems studied within and outside the region and to assist in training programmes.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
7	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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 research institutes;

(iii) To liaise with the training and research institutes of India, Japan, Pakistan, the USSR, 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;

(iv) Convening of a combined workshop and study tour in the USSR, in co-operation with OTC, on improved motive power operation and maintenance and training of railway personnel, in June 1971;

(v) Seminar, in France, on track construction and maintenance, in September 1971.

¹⁶ Also appears under 1A6: 2-0.9 in the work programme of the Committee on Trade.

(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.

Related programmes: Programmes of the training and research centres of India, Japan, Pakistan, the USSR, UIC, AAR and ANZR.

IDI: 4-4.2 *Trans-Asian Railway*

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To co-ordinate and promote feasibility studies and projects for regional and international rail transport and facilitation measures for international traffic.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
3	-	12	24	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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;

(iii) To assist participation in multilateral agreements and suitable revision of existing agreements for facilitating international traffic.

(b) Studies:

(i) Technical, administrative and economic problems relating to the improvement of sub-standard sections, construction of missing links and the development of the over-all network;

(ii) Assessing viabilities of designated routes: two alternative routes in Thailand; extension lines in Pakistan (East wing); connecting links between separated railway divisions in Sumatra; ferry services (covering improvement and modernization) between India and Ceylon, Indonesia and Malaysia, Sumatra and Java, and Java and Bali; opening of ferry services over the Brahmaputra between Nagarbari and Aricha for the new broad-gauge line from Ishurdi to Dacca.

Study of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements and conventions for facilitating international railway traffic.

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

(i) Convening of the Co-ordinating Committee of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway, in co-operation with OTC.

Related programmes: Co-operation and assistance in studies of technical and economic problems of international transport by ECA, RCD, ECE, UIC and the Organization for Collaboration of Railways (OSZHD).

IDI: 4-4.3 *Current trends and developments in railway operation, including applicability of computerization and cybernetics, motive power, and track construction and maintenance*

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1969; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Assistance to railways of the region in introducing computerization and cybernetics as an aid to management and operation; evaluation and dissemination of information on current trends and development in motive power and in track construction and maintenance.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
14	4	-	2	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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.;

(iii) Assistance, on request, with modernization of (1) motive power and (2) 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: Work programme of the International Cybernetics Institute (Brussels), work arising from the symposia on cybernetics; co-operation in the technical studies of UIC, AAR, Office for High Speed Ground Transportation (OHS GT) which ANZR.

2. Development of communications, including postal services

IDI: 4-5.1 *Improvement and development of telecommunication*

Authority: Telecommunication Sub-Committee, second session, 1970; Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Technical assistance in the development of telecommunication services and in the implementation of regional and subregional telecommunication networks.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
3	-	-	34	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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. subscribers' 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 implementation thereafter and for the up-grading of existing facilities to the standards laid down by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).

(s) (b) Studies and investigations in co-operation with ITU:

(i) Development of telecommunication services, fixing of targets for development commensurate with economic needs, and introduction of new services and technological advances;

(ii) 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; introduction of computers for call accounting, store accounting, preparation of bills, etc.;

(iii) Improvement of the quality of maintenance and services, review of training facilities and facilitation of 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;

(vi) Assistance in establishing a southeast Asian monitoring-station network;

(vii) Convening of regional or subregional *ad hoc* working parties to implement plans laid down by the ITU Plan Committees and making recommendations for the early completion of regional and subregional networks;

(viii) Convening of other *ad hoc* working parties or seminars on telecommunication training and research, as and when considered necessary.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on current techno-economic developments in the telecommunication field, both within and outside the region.

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

Convening of the sessions of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee.

Related programmes: Co-operation with ITU, UNDP, OTC and interested Governments concerned.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	-	-	2	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

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.

Related programmes: Work by CCIR of ITU.

ID2: 4-5.2 *Improvement and development of postal (s,t) services*

Authority: Transport and Communications Committee, nineteenth session, 1971; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Technical assistance in the improvement and development of postal services to countries of the ECAFE region, in co-operation with UPU.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1	-	-	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To provide, in co-operation with UPU, advisory services, on request, to postal administrations in countries of the ECAFE region on specific technical problems in relation to the improvement and development of their postal services;

(ii) To promote, in co-operation with UPU, postal relations between member countries, through better utilization and co-ordination of the various modes of transport for surface or air mail.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on current developments in the field of postal services, both within and outside the region.

Related programmes: Co-operation with UPU, UNDP, Asian-Oceanic Postal Union (AOPU) and the International Container Bureau.

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, ninth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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 development plans and the research, training and demonstration necessary to achieve the desired results.

Priority A

Man-months

EP	C	RA	X-B
54	12	12	-

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:
- (t) (i) Short-term advisory services to Governments by regular staff and/or regional advisers in the preparation of programmes for the investigation, planning and review of specific development projects;
- (ii) Services of the ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group (experts provided by donor countries);
- (t) (iii) Roving seminar on water resources planning (August 1970-July 1971);
- (iv) A study tour of experts from the region to observe various activities in water resources development and to visit academic institutions of special interest.
- (b) Studies:
 - (i) Multiple-objective planning in the development of water resources and its ramifications with respect to implementation;¹⁷
 - (ii) Application of modern scientific management techniques to the operation and maintenance of water resources projects;¹⁷
 - (iii) The technical measures and social and economic considerations entailed in the abatement of water pollution;¹⁷
 - (iv) Ten-year review of water resources development in the region;
 - (v) Methodology of multiple-objective planning with particular reference to the development of computer programming techniques for use in the preparation of water resources development plans;
 - (vi) Preparation, by a panel of experts, of a manual on the drafting of water codes (1971-1973).
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of major studies and proceedings of meetings in the *Water Resources Series*:

- (1) Design of Hydraulic Structures (*Water Resources Series* No. 41);
- (2) Water Resources Project Cost Estimation (*Water Resources Series* No. 42).

(ii) Publication of the quarterly *Water Resources Journal*.¹⁸

Work content:

- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- (s,t) Preparatory work for the organization of a joint meeting of water resources engineers, development planners and social scientists on social and non-economic factors in water resources development.

Priority C

Man-months

EP	C	RA	X-B
1	-	-	-

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:
- (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 (1971/72);
- (t) (ii) Preparatory work for the organization, in co-operation with FAO, of a roving seminar on water resources planning at the farm level.
- (s,t)

Related programmes: Because of its wide coverage, this project is related to a number of programmes sponsored by the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. Activities are co-ordinated through the annual Inter-Agency Meeting on Water Resources Development which functions as a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Project (d)(i) under Priority A is to be implemented in collaboration with the ECAFE Research and Planning Division and the ECAFE Social Development Division.

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, ninth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Promotion of the development of international river basins in the ECAFE region; continuation of technical assistance to the Mekong Committee.

¹⁷ Studies for presentation at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in 1972.

¹⁸ Up-to-date technical information on water resources development projects and activities in the region.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
36	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;
- (s,t) (i) Organization of field reconnaissance surveys and investigations of selected international river basins in collaboration with the riparian countries concerned;
- (ii) Continuation of assistance to the Mekong Committee in the substantive phases of its work, particularly in its work relating to basin planning; participation as executing agency in UNDP projects for the institutional support of the Mekong Committee.
- (b) Studies:
- Preliminary studies of selected international river basins.

Related programmes: Office of the Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee. Project (a)(i) above is related to project IA2: 5-0.1 (a)(ii).

IC4: 5-0.3 Measures for the mitigation of flood damage¹⁹

Authority: Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, ninth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Investigation of flood damage and measures for the mitigation of damage, with special reference to floods caused by typhoons and cyclones.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
24	-	-	12	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;
- (s,t) (i) Assistance to the intergovernmental Typhoon Committee in the implementation of its work programme through the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons;
- (s) (ii) Organization of the WMO/ECAFE Panel on Tropical Cyclones, in co-operation with WMO.
- (b) Studies:
- (i) Comprehensive study and quantification of damage caused by typhoons, cyclones and accompanying storm surges, and the effect of such damage on the economy of the areas affected;
- (ii) Study of structural and non-structural measures to mitigate flood damage.
- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- (s,t) (i) Preparatory work for the fourth session of the Typhoon Committee;

¹⁹ The title of this project, formerly "Flood control methods", was changed at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in order to permit a more comprehensive approach to the problem of flood damage control. (Report of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (ninth session) E/CN.11/943, page 38).

- (s) (ii) Organization of the first meeting of the WMO/ECAFE Panel on Tropical Cyclones, in co-operation with WMO.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;
- (t) (i) Organization of a roving seminar on the development of deltaic areas;
- (t) (ii) Organization of an expert advisory group on deltaic development.

Related programmes: UNESCO International Hydrological Decade (IHD) Project on hydrological forecasting (with reference to flood forecasting). UNESCO IHD Working Group on Floods and their computation.

IC4: 5-0.4 Application of science and technology to water resources development²⁰

Authority: Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, ninth session, 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote the application of the latest techniques developed in science and technology to the planning, design, construction, operation and management of water resources projects in the countries of the region, with the object of maximizing the benefits achievable from limited resources.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
15	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;
- (i) Processing and analysis of hydrologic data through the proposed ECAFE regional computer centre;
- (s,t) (ii) Organization of UNESCO/ECAFE training course on the use of computers in hydrology (1971).
- (b) Studies:
- (i) Studies pertaining to the definition of the specific needs of the region with respect to the application of science and technology to water resources development;
- (s) (ii) Hydrologic studies in correlation and analysis of a regional character, including the preparation of generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation for the estimation of maximum flood discharge, the preparation of a rainfall frequency atlas and a compendium of rainfall volumes associated with major flood-producing storms in the ECAFE region;

²⁰ Formerly "Hydrological studies", redesignated at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in order to include the application of computer science to hydrology and river system planning (Report of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (ninth session) E/CN.11/943, page 38).

- (iii) Study of modern management techniques;
- (iv) Up-dating of studies relating to water pollution control.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
1	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:
- (s,t) (i) Organization of a roving seminar on the management of water resources projects;
- (s,t) (ii) Organization of a roving seminar on the design of rock-fill and earth-fill dams.
- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- (s,t) (i) Organization of the fifth ECAFE/WMO/OTC Interregional Hydrologic Seminar on Droughts;
- (ii) Organization of the third ECAFE/UNESCO/OTC Regional Seminar on Development of Ground-water Resources.

Related programmes:

- (1) Proposed ECAFE regional computer centre;
- (2) UNESCO International Hydrological Decade Programme.

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-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of basic statistics relating to ECAFE countries.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
24	-	-	-	

Work content:

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
 - (i) Collection of basic statistical series relating to ECAFE countries and publication of the 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 Survey* and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat;
 - (iii) Monthly publication of *Statistical Indicators in ECAFE countries*, together with charts.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	24	-	-	

Work content:

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
 - (i) Compilation and analysis of statistics on intraregional commodity flow;

- (ii) Collection and compilation of statistics on planned development during the First Development Decade and publication of a supplement to the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Priority C

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	6	-	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Preparation of manual on charting.

Related programmes: -

IA5: 9-0.2 *Statistics development, methods and standards*

Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, sixth, eighth and ninth sessions, 1965, 1967 and 1969; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Development of the statistical system to meet the growing needs of administration, policy formulation and planning for economic and social development.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
12	-	12	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:
 - (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 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 statistical programmes, standards and recommendations.

(b) Studies:

- (i) Preparation of a regional programme of basic industrial enquiries for implementation in 1973;
- (ii) Finalization of the guidelines for statistics on children and youth;
- (iii) Studies in the methods of collection, concepts and definitions in the field of social statistics;
- (iv) Formulation of a general purpose socio-economic classification;
- (v) Studies in the statistical requirements of planning and evaluation of plan programmes.

(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.

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

(i) A Working Group on 1973 Basic Industrial Inquiries is planned for May 1971 to work out a regional programme;

(ii) A Working Group on Social Statistics is planned for July 1971 to discuss the requirements and organization of social statistics for planning;

(iii) A Joint Meeting of Planners and Statisticians is planned for September 1971 to consider the statistical needs of planning.

Priority B

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- 12 - -

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Undertaking analytical work and preparation of statistical reviews on various topics covering the ECAFE region;

(ii) Development of a regional programme of shipping and port statistics in co-operation with UNCTAD;

(iii) Studies in manpower and labour statistics in co-operation with the ILO;

(iv) A Study Group on Port and Shipping Statistics is planned for November 1971 to work out a regional programme of port and shipping statistics;

(v) A Study Group on Manpower and Labour Statistics is planned for February 1971 in collaboration with the ILO.

Related programmes: Review of the work of the United Nations statistical experts in the countries of the region.

IA5: 9-0.3 National accounts

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

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

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
24 - 12 -

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Advice and assistance to Governments, through personal visits by staff members and regional advisers in the development of national accounts, including inter-industry relations and flow-of-funds.

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuing study and evaluation of the national accounts compiled by the countries of the region in relation to international standards;

(ii) Studies in the methods of compilation of flow-of-funds tables, revaluation accounts and balance sheets of enterprises.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection of information on current practices in compilation of national accounts in countries of the region.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office in the development of national accounts.

IA5: 9-0.4 Censuses, sample surveys and demographic and social statistics

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Promotion of 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

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
12 - - 12

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Through advisory services in:

(i) The organization of population and housing censuses;

(ii) The development of sample survey systems;

(iii) The methodology of censuses and sample surveys.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On sampling techniques and sample surveys in different fields, and preparation of an annual report on sample surveys in the ECAFE region;

(ii) On the methods adopted in population and housing censuses.

Priority B

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
- 6 - -

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Study of the methodological developments in the multisubject sample survey systems.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office in the development of an integrated system of demographic, manpower and social statistics.

IA5: 9-0.5 Statistical manpower and training

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To promote training of statisticians at the regional and subregional levels and in the countries of the region.

Priority A

Man-months
EP C RA X-B
12 - - -

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Advice and assistance to countries in organizing statistical training programmes; organizing regional and subregional 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 programme of statistical development in the Second Development Decade.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On the development of statistical education and training facilities in the region.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	9	-	-	

Work content:

(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.

Related programmes: Liaison with the Asian Statistical Institute, Tokyo.

IA5: 9-0.6 *Electronic data-processing*

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Improvement of electronic data-processing techniques in the region by advisory services and other forms of promotion, and servicing of secretariat requirements.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
60	-	12	12	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Advice and assistance to countries in:

(i) The general requirements of Governments in data-processing and computer applications, with emphasis on the requirements of their statistical services with a view to improving statistical availability;

(ii) The techniques of processing of census data, particularly population and housing;

(iii) Improving the utilization and performance of equipment through workshops and training courses in data-processing;

(iv) The processing of data, on a limited scale, for member countries which do not have their own facilities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) In co-operation with the International Computing Centre at Headquarters, the operation of a reporting system under which countries furnish their foreign trade statistics to the International Computing Centre on a quarterly basis, in punched card or tape form; and, where cards and tapes are not available, the punching of cards from the

trade returns of member countries, transfer of the data from the cards to tapes by the ECAFE secretariat and forwarding of the tapes to the International Computing Centre;

(ii) Compilation of trade statistics for the ECAFE region from tapes on a standard format 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.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	20	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Organization of a training course in computer processing of population statistics: a nine-month course with emphasis on techniques for processing censuses of population and on the generation of population statistics by computer.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office in producing trade statistics.

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; Working Party on Social Development, 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To collect and analyse information on: (i) social aspects of development; (ii) extent to which social objectives are reflected in policies and programmes in spheres such as education, health and the involvement of youth in the process of development; (iii) institutional reforms and social change; and (iv) identification of the social indicators and social components of development requiring the priority and urgent attention to planners.

Priority A²¹

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
12	6	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

Assistance to project IB4: 6-0.5 in the organization and conduct of two subregional training workshops on social welfare planning and plan implementation.

²¹ Recruitment of staff member against the established post is expected to be carried out by March 1971. The project will be undertaken only after the staff member has assumed duty.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information;

(i) A survey of social trends and developments in the ECAFE region (with particular reference to the distribution of development benefits in some selected sectors) will be prepared for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session, and for subsequent distribution to development planning agencies in ECAFE member countries;

(ii) A study of one of the aspects of social development which the Working Party on Social Development (1970) recommended be given priority e.g. the development of indicators for integrated development planning.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Systematic compilation of the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Development Planning and the Working Party on Social Development (1970) with particular reference to developing the techniques of integrated planning and determining development indicators; its distribution to national planning organizations, government departments, universities, research institutes and professional people;

(ii) Refining of the three documents:

- (1) Evolution of ECAFE and United Nations Policy on Social Development;
- (2) Review of the Integration of Social and Economic Development Planning in the ECAFE Region; and
- (3) Perspectives of Social Development in the ECAFE Region in the Second Development Decade;

in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group and Working Party on Social Development, for wide distribution as above.

Related programmes:

(i) Participation in the meeting of the Working Group on Social Statistics to be organized by the ECAFE Statistics Division;

(ii) Participation in the seminar on Population Aspects of Social Development to be organized by the ECAFE Population Division;

(iii) Jointly with UNICEF, participation in a study on the methodology of integrated development planning, with special reference to advancement of women and development of young human resources;

(iv) Participating with the ECAFE Division of Industry and Natural Resources in producing a manual on regional planning; and

(v) Participating with the ECAFE Transport and Communications Division in the Workshop on Evaluation of Transport Requirements.

Priority C

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
-	-	-	-	-	

Related programmes:

(i) Co-operation with project IA2: 1-2.1, Economic Development and Planning (Research and Planning Division), in an annual social survey of the region;

(ii) Co-operation with the United Nations Research and Training Programmes in Regional Development, Chubu, Japan, by providing short-term lectures, on request;

(iii) Assisting the United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in providing lectures and seminars, on request;

(iv) Co-operation with the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Fuchu, Japan) by providing lectures and seminars, on request;

(v) Rendering assistance to joint planning missions for national or subregional development.

2. Social planning and research

IA2: 6-0.3 Social development and planning

Authority: Commission resolution 99 (XXV), 1969; Working Party on Social Development, 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: Utilization and application 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 A²²

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
17	12	12	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises, training courses and roving seminars; study tours: Provision of advisory services:

(i) 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;

(ii) On social (sectoral) planning;

(iii) On the evaluation of social policies, plans and programmes; and

(iv) On planning for integrated national or sub-regional development.

(b) Studies:

(i) Social policy and social development: case study in Malaysia, 1971;

(ii) Social research for social development planning: Review of present patterns and future needs: case study in the Philippines, 1971.

Priority C²³

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
1	12	-	12	-	

Work content:

(b) Studies:

A study of income distribution in selected countries of the ECAFE region: In the first phase, data sources and data availability will be

²² Recruitment of staff member against the established post is expected to be carried out by March 1971. The project can be undertaken only after the staff member has assumed duty.

²³ Negotiations are under way with a member government for extra-budgetary resources for carrying out this project in collaboration with its Institute of Oriental Studies. If the negotiations materialize, this project will be up-graded to Priority A.

assessed and further data needs will be identified, including the procedure for collection and analysis of such data.

Related programmes:

- (i) Co-operation with project IA2: 1-2.2, Projections and programming for economic development (Research and Planning Division);
- (ii) Assisting in a social survey of the lower Mekong territories in co-operation with UNICEF and the Mekong Committee, if and when requested;
- (iii) Assistance to joint survey missions for national or regional development;
- (iv) Co-operation in the Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia (UNESCO, Tokyo, 1971).

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; Working Party on Social Development, 1970; International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (New York, 1968); Commission twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, 1970 and 1971.

Project aim: To develop and strengthen organized social welfare programmes capable of meeting the challenges of rapidly changing socio-economic conditions; strengthen the development and preventive functions of social welfare in the context of overall national development; and effectively mobilize and develop human resources for social welfare.

Priority A

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
25	6	6	-		

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:
 - (i) Through regional advisory services, field visits, correspondence, and through promotion and participation in national and subregional meetings, to assist in: (1) planning, organizing and administering national social welfare services and programmes, including standards setting; (2) developing and strengthening social work training and manpower resources; (3) planning, developing and reviewing UNICEF-assisted social services projects; (4) establishing research and training centres (or facilities) for social welfare and development, both national and regional;
 - (ii) Two subregional training workshops on Social Welfare Planning and Plan Implementation.
- (b) Studies:
 - (i) Survey of regional social welfare trends, with particular relevance to desirable regional standards and principles;
 - (ii) Case studies on social welfare planning (Pakistan and Japan).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

- (i) Assessment and compilation of new trends, techniques, approaches and knowledge in social planning and research, regional and community development, social welfare and youth development, as obtaining in the region, and disseminating the results to governmental departments, universities, other training institutions and non-governmental organizations;
- (ii) Publication of a brief periodic social development newsletter to serve as a forum for exchange of information and experiences on social development in the region.

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

Preparatory work for a Working Group of Experts on the formulation of guidelines for the development of regional social welfare (1) standards and (2) legislation (1972).

Related programmes:

- (i) Joint field evaluation of UNICEF-assisted social services projects;
- (ii) In co-operation with UNICEF, a survey of developmental aspects of curricula of schools of Social Work in the ECAFE region;
- (iii) In co-operation with UNICEF and the International Association of Schools of Social Work, the planning, organizing and conduct of a regional seminar on the development aspects of curricula of Schools of Social Work in the ECAFE region;
- (iv) Contribution to the United Nations Headquarters report and studies on social welfare.

Priority B

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
2	4	-	-		

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:
 - Assisting in national seminars/workshops/training courses, on social welfare in-service training as a follow-up of the Joint ECAFE/UNICEF Workshop in Social Welfare In-Service Training (February/March 1970).
- (b) Studies:
 - Comparative regional study on social welfare legislation.

Priority C

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X-B		
-	-	-	-		

Work content:

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
 - Up-dating the Directory of Schools of Social Work and Social Work Training Institutions in the ECAFE Region (published by the secretariat in 1968).

6. Rural and community development, including co-operatives

IB6: 6-0.6 *Regional and community development*

Authority: Commission resolution 99 (XXV), 1969; General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968; and Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist in (a) the formulation of sound community development policies, programmes, training and exchange of information; and (b) the mobilization of human, financial and community resources for implementing national programmes. This includes recommending appropriate community development techniques and approaches in furtherance of such national development programmes as land reform and settlement, rural public works, local self-government, regional and urban redevelopment, and co-operatives, promoting integrated self-help development activities at grass-root levels in both rural and urban areas; infusing development-oriented attitudes in people; promoting skills necessary for developing local leadership through local institutions; stimulating progressive social and attitudinal changes or reforms; and ensuring popular participation in development. To introduce the narcotic prevention element into appropriate socio-economic developmental policies, programmes and activities of the secretariat, for an experimental period, in agreement with the Division of Narcotic Drugs.²⁴

Priority A²⁵

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
15	4	6	12		

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) In planning, organizing, administering, evaluating and training for national community development programmes and for national programmes requiring popular participation or the use of community development techniques. This includes joint interdisciplinary group missions for evaluating national programmes, and for planning integrated rural and regional development projects, in addition to individual assistance to universities and higher schools of learning for imparting professional level education in community development;

(ii) Workshop on tribal and hill-tribe development in Asia (1971/72);

(iii) On request, to develop social and economic policies and plans taking into account the incidence of drug production and consumption.

(b) Studies:

(i) A review of the hill-tribe situation in Asia;

(ii) Monographs on selected aspects of community development and the role of women therein.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Assessment, analysis and compilation of new community development trends, techniques and knowledge developing within the region, and disseminating the same to governmental departments, training institutions and non-governmental organizations (See also project IB4: 6-0.5).

(ii) Up-dating the inventory of training institutions in community development in Asia and the Far East;

(iii) On selective social and economic aspects of the drugs problem in the region, for general use as well as for use in regional meetings.

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

(i) Annual inter-agency meeting on rural and community development;

(ii) Joint participation in national community development seminars or workshops.

Related programmes:

(i) Participating in bi-annual inter-agency meetings on social development;

(ii) Assisting United Nations Headquarters Division of Social Development in holding the inter-regional seminar on "Popular Participation in Development";

(iii) Participating in related social development regional work programmes and seminars of the United Nations specialized agencies, UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations;

(iv) Participating in joint survey, planning, evaluation and training missions;

(v) Assistance to United Nations regional training institutions by providing lectures and seminars on community development, at their request;

(vi) Participating in the third inter-agency meeting on the population field (Population Division: June 1971);

(vii) Project arising out of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII).

IB6: 6-0.7 *Mobilization of youth for national development*

Authority: Commission resolutions 88 (XXIII), 1967, and 99 (XXV), 1969; Economic and Social Council resolution 1470 (XLVI), 1969; General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV), 1969; Commission, twenty-sixth session, 1970, and twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist in evolving forward-looking national and regional policies and organizational structures as part of development plans for the younger generation (under twenty-five years old); determining their problems, needs and aspirations; developing 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 A²⁶

Man-months					
EP	C	RA	X	B	
-	6	-	10		

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours;

²⁴ The United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, has an out-posted Narcotics Officer who works in co-operation with the ECAFE Social Development Division. The work programme and other details are based on the regional programming of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, under the authority of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

²⁵ This project is of the greatest importance, but, unless at least one staff member is available to the Division, it cannot be implemented and it will have to be downgraded to Priority C, awaiting regular recruitment.

²⁶ One staff post and one regional adviser's post were recommended by the twenty-sixth session of the Commission for this important new project; but, as of February 1971, the posts had not been sanctioned. If these posts are not authorized and filled during 1971/72, the project will have to be downgraded to Priority C.

²⁷ This follows the recommendations of the Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (Bangkok, 1970).

(i) Assistance in planning, developing and strengthening national youth policies and programmes, including voluntary youth service programmes for students and non-students; establishing experimental action-oriented national pilot projects for learning about the methodology and organization for youth development; promoting a cross-sectoral national approach to youth programmes in co-operation with non-governmental organizations; stimulation, preferably through institutional means, the active participation of youth in planning and implementing development programmes as part of national development plans;

(ii) Assistance in organizing national and regional youth leadership training programmes and institutions for voluntary workers and professional leaders, in co-operation with Governments, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies concerned;

(iii) Organizing and participating in national and regional seminars/workshops/training courses on selected aspects of youth development;

(iv) Preparatory work for a subregional training workshop in youth leadership training in May 1972, (to be undertaken subject to X-B resources) and production of its report in the form of a manual for the training of youth leaders and workers in the region.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Undertaking surveys and studies in depth on selected aspects of the youth situation in the region, or monographs on country case studies, for publication and regional distribution (Social Development Series);

(ii) A draft manual on the training of youth leaders and workers (including training content, scope, method, levels, and categories of trainees) in the context of the youth training programmes currently under way in the ECAFE region, will be undertaken (subject to X-B resources) to be used as a basic document for the subregional training workshop on youth leadership training (May 1972);

(iii) Exchange of information within the region on selected aspects of youth development, preferably through the "Social Development Newsletter" (see Project IB4: 6-0.5) or as an independent publication.

Related programmes:

(i) Co-operation with UNDP in establishing and administering a regional United Nations Volunteer Corps, if so required, including the setting up of its regional secretariat;

(ii) Participation in regional and international Conferences on Youth, including the one to be convened by the United Nations at Geneva (1971);

(iii) Co-operation with UNICEF and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in a study on the methodology of integrated planning with special reference to young human resources, to be used as a working document at the (joint) workshop on the same subject (1972).

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, 74 (XXIII), 1967 and 111 (XXVI), 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To assist Governments of the region in expediting economic and social development through understanding and solution of problems arising from rapid growth of population and in measuring human needs for development planning in terms of changes in population characteristics.

Priority A

Man-months

EP	C	RA	X-B
48	23	12	142

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) In clarifying the relation between population trends and socio-economic development;

(ii) In demographic training, organizing demographic programmes, determining priorities and promoting improved work quality;

(iii) In collecting and improving quality of data, preparing studies and conducting research for resolving population questions;

(iv) By participating and assisting in national studies, seminars and other technical meetings on various aspects of population problems;

(v) Training course on the use of computers for fertility research, 24 May to 11 June 1971.

(b) Studies:

(i) Comparative study of population growth and agricultural change (continued from 1970/71);

(ii) Country reports:

(1) Survey, evaluation and improvement of demographic data (continued from 1970/71);

(2) Population trends and characteristics (continued from 1970/71).

(iii) Comparative study of growth of urban and rural populations (continued from 1970/71);

(iv) Comparative study of population trends and characteristics, for the Second Asian Population Conference (continued from 1970/71);

(v) Research on techniques of fertility measurement (continued from 1970/71);

(vi) Comparative study of interrelationship between levels of literacy, education and skill and fertility trends (postponed from 1970/71);

(vii) Manual on methods for preparing sub-national population projections (continued from 1970/71);

(viii) Comparative study of mortality trends and preparation of life tables (continued from 1970/71);

(ix) Comparative study of population aspects of manpower and employment;

(x) Comparative study of ecological implications of growth of rural and urban population.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Survey of demographic research and training institutions in the ECAFE region (continued from 1970/71);

(ii) Publication of a bibliography on fertility research and studies in the region (continued from 1970/71).

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

(i) Third inter-agency meeting on co-ordination of regional programmes in the population field, June 1971;

(ii) Regional seminar on ecological implications of growth of rural and urban populations, 25 August - 3 September 1971;

(iii) Regional seminar on population aspects of social development, 11-19 January 1972.

Related programmes: United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST):

(1) IA5: 9-0.2 Statistics development, methods and standards;

(2) IA5: 9-0.4 Censuses, sample surveys and demographic and social statistics.

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, 74 (XXIII), 1969, and 111 (XXVI), 1970; Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To help Governments in the ECAFE region to resolve problems relating to the formulation and implementation of population policy and to improve the quality of the programme efforts in the field of population and family planning.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
24	35	12	108	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) By providing advisory services, upon request, in formulating, developing, implementing and evaluating all aspects of population policies and programmes;

(ii) By supporting national training and research activities, including the development and strengthening of regional and national training institutes concerned with population and family planning;

(iii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and meetings on population matters and various aspects of family planning programmes;

(iv) Roving seminars on the evaluation of family planning programmes, May to August 1971;

(v) Roving seminars on training techniques in family planning programmes, August to October 1971;

(vi) Roving seminars on communication techniques in family planning programmes, February to April 1972.

(b) Studies:

(i) Comparative study on evaluation of national family planning programmes in countries of the ECAFE region (continued from 1970/71);

(ii) Comparative study of communication techniques used by countries in the ECAFE region in their family planning programmes (continued from 1970/71);

(iii) Assessment of training needs and facilities in the population field.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation of a periodic regional population newsletter containing mainly research and studies on population policy and family planning programmes in countries of the ECAFE region (continuing);

(ii) Maintenance of a list of individuals and training and research institutes concerned with population and family planning in the region;

(iii) Maintenance of a list of audio-visual materials that may be used in implementing family planning programmes in ECAFE countries and the sources of these materials.

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

Subregional working group on evaluation of training programmes in family planning, 31 January - 5 February 1972.

Related programmes:

(1) Asian Plan of Action of the Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Asia (CASTASIA);

(2) IA1: 6-0.2 Population aspects of economic and social development;

(3) IA5: 9-0.3 National accounts;

(4) IA5: 9-0.5 Statistical manpower and training;

(5) IA5: 9-0.6 Electronic data-processing.

ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION²⁸

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-seventh session, 1971.

²⁸ Work on all these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

Project aim: To undertake periodic analysis and review of the food and agricultural situation.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
13	-	-	-	

Work content:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Survey, economic analysis and dissemination of information regarding food and agricultural problems in the region, including survey of the food and agricultural situation and institutional developments as part of the annual *Economic Survey 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-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To facilitate improvements in agricultural programming and implementation.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
319.5	-	6.5		

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) Advisory services, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector, including assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance where appropriate;

(ii) Assistance to countries in improving agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study and review of agricultural development plans of the countries of the region, with special attention to methods of agricultural programming. In particular, the following studies will be undertaken: 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 equipments 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 published early in 1971;

(ii) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. impact of community development activities, co-operatives; relationship with industry; capital formation in agriculture; rural employment; agricultural surpluses for economic development; crop diversification. A case study on crop diversification in Thailand to be completed in 1971;

(iii) Country studies on possibilities and measures for promoting intraregional trade and harmonization of plans:

(1) Country studies on rice and cereals initiated in 1970; regional study to be prepared in 1971;

(2) Other commodities, such as oilseeds and oilcakes, rice bran, spices, sugar. Selected country studies on oilseeds and oilcakes initiated in 1970; regional study to be completed in 1971. Country studies on spices to be initiated in 1971.

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

Convening in 1971 of an expert group on stabilization of intraregional trade and harmonization of plans in respect of rice and cereals in co-operation with the ECAFE International Trade Division, the ECAFE Research and Planning Division, UNCTAD and FAO.

Related programmes:

IA2: 1-2.1 Economic development and planning.

IA2: 1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans.

IB6: 6-0.6 Regional and community development.

IA6: 2-0.4 Commodity problems.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Development of food and agriculture

IC1: 7-0.3 *Agricultural financing and credit*

Authority: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To facilitate structural and operational improvements in institutions for agricultural financing and credit.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
2	-	-	-	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(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-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To facilitate improvement in agricultural price and support policies.

Priority B

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
2	-	-	-	-

Work content:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on food and agricultural price policies and agricultural support policies in countries of the region.

Related programmes: IA2: 7-0.2 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: Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: (a) To assist the countries in improving their administrative capability and managerial and administrative skills to meet effectively the current and future needs of development by providing technical assistance on request to Governments, and promoting regional co-operation through group exercises and the dissemination of technical information on contemporary issues of development administration; (b) To identify and remedy critical administrative deficiencies in substantive and programmatic areas of administration and management.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X	B
12	5	12	10	

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To extend technical assistance to Governments, on request, in such areas as organizational change and development, including administrative reform and improvement, personnel administration, administrative resources development and training, administration of major development functions, public enterprise management, development of local administration and similar substantive fields;

(ii) To provide substantive assistance in the development of the proposal concerning the Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA) and to undertake all preparatory work connected therewith;

(iii) To promote, wherever feasible, the use of modern management techniques, including the initiation, planning and organizing of pilot or demonstration projects on improved work methods;

(iv) To assist Governments by organizing or participating in group missions sponsored by substantive divisions for improving the implementation capacity of individual development functions;

(v) To conduct group activities in the countries of the region and/or at the secretariat on practical issues of development administration;

(vi) To assist in the pilot project on preparation of administrative plans commensurate with the requirements of national development plans and to demonstrate its applicability with a view to improving programming of administrative components in project development;

(vii) Training-cum-demonstration exercise on the use of modern management techniques in administrative development;

(viii) Group mission on the managerial aspects of public enterprises in the ECAFE region;

(ix) Pilot project in the form of country planning exercises on the preparation of administrative plans.

(b) Studies:

(i) A handbook on administrative systems in the ECAFE region;

(ii) Special technical papers on specific issues of administration and management in the region;

(iii) Country case studies on selected problems;

(iv) Country profiles of selected government administrations in terms of their recent developmental activities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Periodic collection and dissemination of information concerning contemporary issues of development administration;

(ii) Identification, collection and dissemination of information pertaining to training and research institutions in the region, and the facilities and programmes offered by them, for bilateral or other suitable use.

Related programmes: Other ECAFE projects, including those relating to relevant aspects of (a) economic development planning; (b) social development planning; (c) industrial management; and (d) issues of population control (the Research and Planning Division, the Social Development Division, the Industry and Natural Resources Division and the Population Division respectively). The Unit will provide support in the conduct of joint exercises on aspects of hill-tribe development (Social Development Division) and the administrative aspects of family planning programmes (Population Division).

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); Commission, twenty-seventh session, 1971.

Project aim: To improve the capacity of member Governments to make full use of all United Nations programmes and to evaluate their impact as a basis for better programming.

Priority A

Man-months				
EP	C	RA	X-B	
-	6	-	-	

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to Governments, including group missions; country planning exercises; training courses and roving seminars; study tours:

(i) To prepare, within the global framework of research done elsewhere in the United Nations family and along guidelines that may be issued, a manual on procedures and organizational machinery for evaluation of technical assistance at government level;

(ii) ECAFE/UNDP group mission to one or two interested countries to help train and strengthen technical assistance co-ordinating units at departmental level.

Related programmes: Studies on evaluation by UNDP and UNITAR at global level.

(iii) Index of projects including summary of man-months

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

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	-	-	-	63
2. IA1: 1-1.2		Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance				Priority A	24	-	-	-	63
2. Planning and programming and regional co-operation											
3. IA2: 1-2.1		Economic development and planning				Priority A	36	3	24	9	64
4. IA2: 1-2.2		Projections and programming for economic development				Priority A	48	12	-	12	64
5. IA2: 1-2.3		Regional harmonization of development plans				Priority A	36	12	-	12	65
6. IA2: 1-2.4		Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade				Priority A	-	24	-	60	65
Total							240	51	24	93	

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	18	-	-	-					66
2. IA6: 2-0.2 Regional economic co-operation: trade expansion, clearing and payments arrangements and monetary policies	Priority A	42	-	-	37					66
3. IA6: 2-0.3 Methods of expanding international trade	Priority A Priority B Priority C	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -					67
4. IA6: 2-0.4 Commodity problems	Priority A	6	6	-	-					68
5. IA6: 2-0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade: Customs administration, simplification and standardization of international trade documentation including general conditions of sale and standard contracts	Priority A Priority C	4 -	- -	- -	- -					68
6. IA6: 2-0.6 Commercial arbitration facilities: ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration	Priority A Priority C	4 -	- -	- -	- -					69
7. IA6: 2-0.7 Shipping and ocean freight rates: Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services	Priority A Priority B	10 -	- -	8 -	7 -					69

					<i>Man-months</i>				<i>Page</i>
					EP	C	RA	X-B	
8. IA6: 2-0.8	ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre	Priority A	12	-	12	-	-	70	
		Priority C	-	-	-	-	-		
9. IA6: 2-0.9	Development of shipping: national, subregional and regional shipping services	Priority A	2	-	4	-	-	71	
Total			110	6	24	44			

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	16	-	-	60	71
2. Planning and programming							
2. IA2: 3-1.2	Industrial development and planning	Priority A	20	-	7	15	72
		Priority B	-	-	-	-	
3. IA2: 3-1.3	Application of science and technology to development	Priority A	2½	-	-	12	72
		Priority B	1½	-	-	-	
		Priority C	-	-	-	-	
4. IA2: 3-1.4	Industrial research	Priority A	3	-	-	-	73
		Priority B	1	-	-	-	
		Priority C	-	-	-	-	

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

2. Industrial development							
5. IC2: 3-1.5	Industrial standardization	Priority A	3	-	-	-	74
		Priority B	1	-	-	-	
6. IC2: 3-1.6	Planning and development of export industries	Priority A	13	-	-	6	75
		Priority B	-	-	-	-	
7. IC2: 3-1.7	Industrial investment promotion	Priority A	13	2	-	-	75
8. IC2: 3-1.8	Promotion of regional co-operation in industrial development	Priority A	113	8	21	115	75
		Priority B	12	6	6	6	
9. IC2: 3-1.9	Development of industrial management techniques and productivity	Priority A	7	-	-	-	78
		Priority B	-	-	-	-	
		Priority C	-	-	-	-	
10. IC2: 3-2.1	Problems of development of small industries	Priority A	22	-	12	6	79
		Priority B	10	-	-	-	
		Priority C	2	-	-	-	
11. IC2: 3-2.2	Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale industries and the Asian Handicraft Centre	Priority A	5	-	-	19 1/2	80
		Priority C	1½	-	-	-	
12. IC2: 3-3.1	Development and planning of metal-producing and transforming industries in ECAFE countries	Priority A	7	-	-	-	80
		Priority B	-	-	-	-	
		Priority C	-	-	-	-	
3. Energy development							
13. IC3: 3-4.1	Electric power development and planning	Priority A	33	3	-	-	81
14. IC3: 3-4.2	Energy resources development	Priority A	4½	-	-	-	82
		Priority B	-	-	-	-	
15. IC3: 3-4.3	Development of electrical and electronic manufacturing industries	Priority A	4	-	-	-	82
16. IC3: 3-5.1	Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East	Priority A	5	-	-	12	83
		Priority B	1	-	-	-	

			Man-months				Page
			EP	C	RA	X-B	
5. Mineral resource development							
17. IC5: 3-6.1	Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in the ECAFE region	Priority A Priority B Priority C	29 3 -	- - -	- - -	6 1 -	83
18. IC5: 3-6.4	Mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region	Priority B	-	-	-	-	85
6. Housing, building and physical planning							
19. IC6: 3-7.1	Housing and related community facilities	Priority A Priority B	12 1	6½ -	- -	2 -	85
20. IC6: 3-7.2	Regional Housing Centres	Priority A Priority B	3½ 1	- -	- -	2 -	86
21. IC6: 3-7.3	Building and building materials	Priority A Priority B Priority C	12½ - -	16 - -	- - -	5 - -	86
22. IC6: 3-7.4	Urban and regional development	Priority A Priority B	12 -	18½ -	- -	- -	87

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

4. Surveying and mapping							
23. ID4: 3-8.1	Regional geological and specialized maps and related activities	Priority A	6	-	-	12	87
24. ID4: 3-8.2	Offshore prospecting for mineral resources: Committees for co-ordination of joint programmes (Pacific Ocean Area, Indian Ocean Area and South Pacific Ocean Area)	Priority A	8	-	-	12	88
25. ID4: 3-8.3	Development of national geological services in the ECAFE region	Priority A Priority B	3 1	- -	- -	- -	88
Total			393	60	46	291½	

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Development of transport			EP	C	RA	X-B	
1. ID1: 4-1.1	General transport and the planning and co-ordination of transport and communications development	Priority A Priority B	11 -	- -	- -	- -	89
2. ID1: 4-1.2	Promotion of tourism	Priority A Priority B	5 -	- -	- -	- -	89
3. ID1: 4-1.3	Facilitation of international traffic	Priority A	14	-	-	12	90
4. ID1: 4-1.4	Unitized methods for the intermodal movement of freight	Priority A Priority B	3 -	- -	- -	6 -	90
5. ID1: 4-2.1	International highways and highway transport	Priority A	18	3	-	-	90
6. ID1: 4-2.2	Highways and highway transport	Priority A	10	3	-	-	91
7. ID1: 4-2.3	Study of urban traffic and transportation problems	Priority A	10	3	-	-	91
8. ID1: 4-3.1	Improvement and development of water transport	Priority A	13	-	-	12	92
9. ID1: 4-3.2	Port development and operations	Priority A	13	-	12	-	92
ID1: 4-3.3	Development of shipping: national, subregional, regional and international shipping services	Priority A	13	-	-	12	93

						<i>Man-months</i>				<i>Page</i>
						EP	C	RA	X-B	
10. ID1: 4-4.1	Regional railway training and research	Priority A	7	-	-	-				93
11. ID1: 4-4.2	Trans-Asian Railway	Priority A	3	-	12	24				94
12. ID1: 4-4.3	Current trends and developments in railway operation, including applicability of computerization and cybernetics, motive power, and track construction and maintenance	Priority A	14	4	-	2				94
2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunication										
13. ID2: 4-5.1	Improvement and development of telecommunication	Priority A	3	-	-	34				94
		Priority B	-	-	-	2				
14. ID2: 4-5.2	Improvement and development of postal services	Priority A	1	-	-	12				95
Total						138	13	24	116	

DIVISION OF 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	54	12	12	-	96
		Priority B	-	-	-	-	
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

4. Water resources development							
2. IC4: 5-0.2	Water resources development of international rivers	Priority A	36	-	-	-	96
3. IC4: 5-0.3	Measures for the mitigation of flood damage	Priority A	24	-	-	12	97
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	
4. IC4: 5-0.4	Application of science and technology to water resources development	Priority A	15	-	-	-	97
		Priority C	1	-	-	-	
Total			132	12	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	-	-	-	98
		Priority B	-	24	-	-	
		Priority C	-	6	-	-	
2. IA5: 9-0.2	Statistics development, methods and standards	Priority A	12	-	12	-	98
		Priority B	-	12	-	-	
3. IA5: 9-0.3	National accounts	Priority A	24	-	12	-	99
4. IA5: 9-0.4	Censuses, sample surveys and demographic and social statistics	Priority A	12	-	-	12	99
		Priority B	-	6	-	-	
5. IA5: 9-0.5	Statistical manpower and training	Priority A	12	-	-	-	99
		Priority B	-	9	-	-	
6. IA5: 9-0.6	Electronic data-processing	Priority A	60	-	12	12	100
		Priority B	-	20	-	-	
Total			144	77	36	24	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 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: 6-0.1 Social survey and review of social development trends	Priority A Priority C	12 -	6 -	- -	- -	100
2. Social planning and research						
2. IA2: 6-0.3 Social development and planning	Priority A Priority C	17 1	12 12	12 -	- 12	101
B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES						
4. Social welfare						
3. IB4: 6-0.5 Social welfare policy, development and administration	Priority A Priority B Priority C	25 2 -	6 4 -	6 - -	- - -	102
6. Rural and community development, including co-operatives						
4. IB6: 6-0.6 Regional and community development	Priority A	15	4	6	12	102
5. IB6: 6-0.7 Mobilization of youth for national development	Priority A	-	6	-	10	103
Total		72	50	24	34	

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	48	23	12	142	104
2. Planning and programming						
2. IA2: 6-0.4 Selected aspects of population policies and programmes	Priority A	24	35	12	108	105
Total		72	58	24	250	

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	-	-	-	105
2. Planning and programming						
2. IA2: 7-0.2 Agricultural development and planning, with special reference to their economic aspects	Priority A	31	9.5	-	6.5	106

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	-	-	-	106
4. IC1: 7-0.4 Food and agricultural price policies	Priority B	2	-	-	-	107
Total		48	9.5	-	6.5	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

Man-months

Page

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 5 12 10 107

Total 12 5 12 10

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 - - 107

Total - 6 - -

(iv) Calendar of Meetings for 1971/72

(May 1971 - April 1972)

Meetings

Sl. No.	Legislative bodies	Non-legislative bodies	Date	Venue
1		MAY 1971 Working Group on 1973 Basic Industrial Inquiries	Open	Open
		JUNE No meetings		
2	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) (eighth session)	JULY	Tue 6 - Fri 16	Manila
3		Second Expert Group on Evaluation of Progress during the Second Development Decade	Mon 19 July - Mon 2 Aug	Bangkok
4	Advisory Council (Asian Statistical Institute)	AUGUST	Thu 12 - Fri 13	Tokyo
5	Governing Council (Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning)		Thu 19 - Fri 20	Bangkok

Sl. No.	Legislative bodies	Non-legislative bodies	Date	Venue
		SEPTEMBER		
6		Joint Meeting of Planners and Statisticians	Open	USSR
7		Expert Group Meeting: Stabilization and Expansion of Intraregional Trade in Rice and Cereals and Harmonization of National Plans	Tue 7 - Fri 17	Bangkok
8		Working Group on Social Statistics	Mon 27 Sep - Wed 6 Oct	Bangkok
9	Mekong Committee, fifty-third session (special)	Advisory Board (Mekong) (sixteenth meeting)	Thu 23 - Wed 29 Wed 29 Sep - Fri 1 Oct	Bangkok* Phnom Penh*
		OCTOBER		
10	Typhoon Committee (fourth session)		Mon 4 - Mon 11 (provisional)	Tokyo
11		Eighth Expert Group on Programming Techniques: Intraregional trade projections; effective tariff protection; and income distribution	Mon 11 Oct - Wed 3 Nov	Bangkok
12	Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (seventh session)		Thu 14 - Wed 20	Bangkok
----- SUNDAY, 24 OCTOBER 1971 - UNITED NATIONS DAY -----				
13		WMO/ECAFE Panel of Experts on Tropical Cyclones	Mon 25 Oct - Mon 1 Nov	Open
		NOVEMBER		
14	Mekong Committee, fifty-fourth session (special)**	Thirteenth Mekong Committee Seminar (Rural Development)	Mon 8 - Mon 15 Mon 15 Nov	Saigon* Saigon*
15	Conference of Asian Economic Planners (fourth session)		Mon 22 Nov - Wed 1 Dec	Bangkok
		DECEMBER		
16		Intergovernmental Consultations on Plan Harmonization in Rice/Cereals and Trade Stabilization	Mon 13 - Sat 17	Bangkok
17		Meeting of Representatives of Governments and Shippers' Organizations	December	Bangkok

* Subject to confirmation.

** A half-day meeting to consider the report of the Seminar, and other current business.

Note: Further meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an Asian Clearing Union and Meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee on Trade Expansion and the Intergovernmental Committee to examine the feasibility of establishing an Asian Reserve Bank to be held as required.

Sl. No.	Legislative bodies	Non-legislative bodies	Date	Venue
18	Transport and Communications Committee (twentieth session) (Mekong Committee, fifty-fifth session (plenary))	JANUARY 1972 Regional Seminar on Population Aspects of Social Development	Thu 6 - Fri 14	Bangkok
19		Advisory Board (Mekong) (seventeenth meeting)	Mon 10 - Mon 17	Bangkok
20			Tue 18 - Mon 31	Bangkok
			Wed 26 - Mon 31	Bangkok
21	Asian Industrial Development Council (seventh session)	FEBRUARY	Tue 1 - Sat 5	Bangkok
22	Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-fourth session)		Mon 7 - Mon 14	Bangkok
23	Advisory Council (Asian Statistical Institute)		Thu 10 - Fri 11	Tokyo
24	Governing Council (Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning)		Thu 17 - Fri 18	Bangkok
25	Committee on Trade (fifteenth session)		Wed 16 - Sat 26	Bangkok
26	Commission (twenty-eighth session) Mekong Committee (concurrently)	MARCH/APRIL	March/April 1972	Bangkok

(v) Other Group Activities

Sl. No.	OCA	Date	Venue
1	Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning	Tue 4 - Tue 18	Phnom-Penh
2	Roving Seminar on the Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes	Mon 10 May - Mon 14 June (provisional)	Open
		Mon 21 June - Mon 26 July (provisional)	Open
3	Training Course on the Use of Computers for Fertility Research	Mon 24 May - Fri 11 June	Bangkok

SL No.	OCA	Date	Venue
JUNE			
4	Third Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination of Regional Programmes in the Population Field	Wed 2 - Fri 4 (provisional)	Bangkok
5	Twelfth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development in Asia	Mon 21 - Tue 22	Bangkok
6	Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials for the Asian Conference of Housing Ministers	Mon 21 - Sun 27	Colombo
7	Study Tour on Improved Motive Power Operation and Rolling Stock	Sat 12 June - Mon 5 July	Kiev, USSR
JULY			
8	Roving Seminar-cum-Training Courses in Export Promotion (1st round)	Mon 5 - Tue 20 (provisional)	Kabul, Kathmandu and Vientiane
AUGUST			
9	Training-cum-Demonstration Mission on the Use of Modern Management Techniques in Administrative Development	Tue 10 - Tue 17	India, Pakistan and Korea
10	Meeting of Group of Experts to Finalize the Manual on Regional Planning	Mon 16 - Mon 30	Bangkok
11	Advisory Group of the Asian Industrial Development Council (fifth session)	Tue 7 - Fri 20	Bangkok
12	Subregional Training Workshop on Social Welfare Planning and Plan Implementation	Thu 19 - Sat 28	Singapore
		Wed 1 - Thu 9 Sep (provisional)	Pakistan (tentative)
13	Regional Seminar on the Ecological Implications of Growth of Rural and Urban Populations	Wed 25 Aug - Fri 3 Sep	Bangkok
SEPTEMBER			
14	Roving Seminar on Standardization and Modular Co-ordination in the Building Industry in the ECAFE Region	Wed 1 Sep - Sat 13 Nov	Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam
15	ECAFE/UNCTAD Training Course and Study Tour on Customs Administration	Wed 1 - Tue 21 (followed by a study tour outside Thailand, upto Wed 6 Oct)	Bangkok
16	Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Track Construction and Maintenance	Mon 13 Sep - Fri 15 Oct	Paris
17	UNESCO/ECAFE Training Course on the Use of Computers in Hydrology	Mon 20 Sep - Wed 13 Oct	Open
18	Roving Seminar on Training Techniques in Family Planning Programmes	Tue 20 Sep - Sat 30 Oct (provisional)	Cebu, Davao City and Manila
		Wed 20 Oct - Fri 19 Nov (provisional)	Bandungan
19	Seminar and Study Tour of Senior Geologists and Drilling Engineers in Modern Drilling Methods and Techniques	Open (Sep/Oct 71)	Tbilisi, USSR
20	Pilot Project on Preparation of Administrative Plan	Open (Sep 71)	Colombo

Sl. No.	OCA	Date	Venue
OCTOBER			
21	Seminar on Petroleum Legislation, with particular reference to offshore operations	Mon 18 - Mon 25	Bangkok
----- SUNDAY, 24 OCTOBER 1971 - UNITED NATIONS DAY -----			
22	Regional Group for Asia of the ACAST (seventh meeting)	Mon 25 - Wed 27	Bangkok
NOVEMBER			
23	Workshop on Evaluation of Transport Requirements in Relation to Economic and Social Development	Mon 25 Oct - Thu 4 Nov	Bangkok
24	Group Mission on Managerial Aspects of Public Enterprises	Tue 2 - Tue 9	Colombo/Kathmandu / Kuala Lumpur
25	Training Course in Shipping: Tramp, Tanker and Specialized Ships	Mon 15 - Tue 30	Singapore / Hong Kong
DECEMBER			
26	Meeting of Senior Economic Advisers on Short-term Economic Policies	Tue 28 - Thu 30	Bangkok
27	Group Mission on Regional Development in Selected Countries	Open	Nepal
JANUARY 1972			
28	Workshop on Tribal and Hill-Tribe Development in Asia	Mon 17 - Thu 27 (provisional)	Bangkok
29	Subregional Working Group on Evaluation of Family Planning Personnel	Mon 31 Jan - Sat 5 Feb (provisional)	Colombo
FEBRUARY			
30	Roving Seminar on Communication Techniques in Family Planning Programmes	Mon 7 Feb - Fri 17 Mar Mon 20 Mar - Fri 28 Apr	Manila Djakarta

II. TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971/....

(Selected projects)

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

1. Major project and aim: *Plan harmonization and regional co-operation: the ASEAN Project* (In collaboration with CDPFP, UNCTAD, FAO and UNIDO) (Project IA2: 1-2.3).^a
- To discover possible areas and forms of co-operation among the five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand).
2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1972
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (a) Completion of first progress report on macro-study. | Oct 1970 |
| (b) Second meeting of the Advisory Committee. | Nov 1970 |
| (c) Consultations with ASEAN Governments. | Nov-Dec 1970 |
| (d) Sectoral studies (collection and analysis of data). | Jan-July 1971 |
| (e) Third meeting of the Advisory Committee. | Aug 1971 |
| (f) Drafting of reports of sectoral studies. | Sept-Dec 1971 |
| (g) Fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee. | Dec 1971 |
| (h) Submission of the report to the Governments and the Commission. | Apr 1972 |

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim: *Plan harmonization and regional co-operation in rubber* (Jointly between Research and Planning, Industry and Natural Resources, International Trade, and ECAFE/FAO Divisions and UNCTAD/GATT-ITC) (Project IA2: 1-2.3)
- To develop schemes of regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation in rubber.
2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1973^a
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Completion of country studies. | June 1971 |
| (b) Completion of regional study and draft proposals. | Apr 1972 |
| (c) Consultations with Governments on draft proposals. | June-July 1972 |
| (d) Meeting of expert group to discuss draft proposals for regional co-operation in rubber. | Oct 1972 |
| (e) Intergovernmental consultations to draw up suitable arrangements for regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation in rubber. | Dec 1972 |
| (f) Signing of agreement (if any). | June 1973 |
| (g) Implementation of regional arrangements for rubber. | Oct 1973 |

^a Original target year for completion was 1972. However, since no funds were made available for the rubber project in 1970 (except for the small amount of savings realized in the rice consultations), work on the project was set back by about a year. New target year for completion (1973) is contingent on the availability of finance, including staff resources.

1. Major project and aim:

Plan harmonization and regional co-operation in rice co-operation in Asia (Jointly between Research and Planning, International Trade, ECAFE/FAO Agriculture, and Industry and Natural Resources Divisions, and in consultation with FAO) (Project IA2: 1-2.3)^a

To develop schemes of regional economic co-operation in rice in the light of the anticipated supply/demand situation in the region. The present phase of the programme gives emphasis to working out suitable regional arrangements in rice among the countries of the region within the framework of the ECAFE trade liberalization and development programme.

2. Intended target year for completion:

----- 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(Action already initiated with the holding of an expert group meeting on stabilization and expansion of intraregional trade in rice and other commodities and harmonization of national plans in 1969 and intergovernmental consultations on regional co-operation in rice in Asia in 1970).

(a) Completion of studies on over-all supply/demand situation for rice in 1975 and preparation of a working paper. Mar 1971

(b) Expert group meeting to consider rice supply/demand situation and to work out concrete and feasible measures for stabilization of trade and harmonization of plans with respect to rice. Sept 1971

(c) Intergovernmental consultations to initiate required action at the intergovernmental level. (To be held in conjunction with the ECAFE Trade Promotion Talks). Nov 1971

(d) Implementation of agreed regional arrangements. July 1972

^a No further work has been done on this programme since the last session of the Commission.

1. Major project and aim:

Plan harmonization and regional co-operation: promotion of foreign private investment in economic development and integration (Asian Investment Centre) (in collaboration with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and Division of Industry and Natural Resources) (Projects IA2: 1-2.3 and IC2: 3-1.8)^a

To develop concerted action among the countries of the region for facilitating the inflow of foreign private investment and its optimum utilization (promote the flow of international and intraregional investment capital into industrial projects within the region and to serve as a clearing house for information on investment climate and opportunities in regional member countries as well as information on capital-exporting countries).

2. Intended target year for completion:

(Including establishment of Centre) 1973

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Studies:

(i) First phase; including the need for an Asian Investment Centre; 1971

(ii) Second phase; including circulation of terms of reference to member countries and mission to study and obtain preliminary views; 1971/72

(iii) Third phase; including submission of report to AIDC. 1972

(b) Consultations with Governments to discuss draft proposals. mid-1972

(c) Intergovernmental consultations to consider suitable regional arrangements, including any recommendations by AIDC. 1973

^a The programme is running of schedule.

1. Major project and aim:

Research on projections of intraregional trade flows among developing ECAFE countries, 1975 and 1980 (Project IA2: 1-2.3)^a

The objective is to make projections of intraregional exports of countries of the developing ECAFE region, as well as of the intraregional trade flows matrix for 1975 and 1980 to provide a broad framework for the formulation of policy measures, at national and regional levels, and an appropriate scheme for intraregional economic co-operation, which would expand the trade relations among the countries of the region and induce a production structure in the economies of these countries that would have greater complementarity.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion:

The study will be completed by the end of 1971. It will be revised from time to time and the projection period extended to future years.

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for co-operation:

----- Continuous

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Visits to countries concerned and development of national and regional models as well as projections of intraregional trade flows and of trade with the rest of the world. | 1970/71 |
| (b) Combining the results with the available results from country studies on effective projection and intraregional trade flows of ECAFE region. | 1971 |
| (c) Convening of the Eighth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques to review the studies from the technical point of view. | Oct 1971 |
| (d) Submission of results to country delegates. | 1972 |
| (e) The broader programme would be to combine this study with results from more country studies on effective protection and from the studies prepared by the Trade Division and the Task Force. | 1973 |

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:

Research on effective protection and intraregional trade flows for ECAFE region (Project IA2: 1-2.2)^a

The objectives are (1) to analyse and to examine in a quantitative framework the role of the protection policies adopted in different ECAFE countries whether their implications for the allocation of scarce resources are consistent with the broader objectives of economic planning; (2) to identify the commodities with high potential for trade co-operation among the ECAFE developing countries by removing trade barriers among themselves; and (3) to make projections of the intraregional trade flows for a limited number of commodities by assuming alternative patterns of trade policies.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion:

----- 1971

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for co-operation:

----- 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Undertaking studies for selected countries and combining their results with the study of intraregional trade flows among developing ECAFE countries. | 1971 |
| (b) Submission of studies to the Eighth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques for review. | Oct 1971 |
| (c) Submission of the studies to the Commission. | 1972 |
| (d) Undertaking studies for more countries and incorporating the assumptions taken from the results of the studies prepared by the Trade Division and the Task Force for operational purpose. | 1972 |

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim: *Research on income distribution of ECAFE developing countries (Project IA2: 1-2.2)^a*

The objectives are (1) to examine the changes of the distribution patterns of income and wealth among different income, occupational and geographical groups in developing ECAFE countries; (2) to examine the relationship between income distribution and economic growth; (3) to review the planning strategies and economic and social policies of these countries to identify the main factors contributing to the changes; and (4) to suggest an appropriate planning strategy and policy measures to reduce inequalities in income and disparities in levels of living.

2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1972

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Undertaking studies for selected countries.	1971
(b) Submission of results to the Eighth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques for review.	Oct 1971
(c) Submission of results to the Commission.	1972

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim: *Strategy and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade (Project IA2: 1-2.4)^a*

In terms of Commission resolution 94 (XXV), the objective is to evaluate the national means and measures taken to accelerate the economic development of the ECAFE developing countries and to identify the national and international measures required to solve the problems encountered.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion of study: The broader programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one. Twelve country reviews will be undertaken each year so that the ECAFE developing countries will be covered every two years.

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the study: - - - - - 1971

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Visits to countries and undertaking of country studies.	1971
(b) Submission of the studies to a group of international experts.	1971
(c) Submission of the studies to the countries and publication.	1971 and early 1972

^a The programme is running on schedule.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

1. Major project and aim: *Trade expansion and monetary co-operation (Project IA6: 2-0.2)^a*

The aim of this project is to develop and initiate the adoption of appropriate schemes of regional trade and monetary co-operation, including the Asian clearing union and the Asian reserve bank.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1971/72

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the project: - - - - - 1972/73

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

Meeting of the Council of Ministers on Asian Economic Co-operation (already held).	1970
(a) Meetings of Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on regional trade expansion, Asian clearing union and Asian reserve bank, separately.	1971/72

^a The programme is running on schedule.

- (b) Organization of negotiations - bilateral and multinational among member Governments of the region. 1972
- (c) Preparation of multinational agreements on trade expansion programme, together with related rules and procedures covering other aspects. 1971/72
- (d) Conferences of plenipotentiaries on regional trade expansion, Asian clearing union and Asian reserve bank. 1971-1973
- (e) Completion of the preparation for this phase of the project. 1973

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:

Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for the 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 in developing their 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 project:

----- 1971-1975

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the project:

----- 1975

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Preparation of selected commodity flow data and charts by route and by geographical area. 1971-1973

(b) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services. 1971-1973

(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). 1973/1974

(d) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets. As requisite phased on progress of work.

(e) Development of collection and compilation of coastal and inter-island shipping statistics on a uniform basis. 1971-1973

^a The programme is running on schedule - to be stated in 1971.

1. Major project and aim:

Methods of expanding international trade: insurance and re-insurance (Project IA6: 2-0.3)^a

The aim is to examine the possibility of co-operation among member countries of the region, on a regional or/and subregional basis, in the field of insurance and re-insurance, and to evolve a common programme.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion:

----- 1972/73

(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the project:

----- 1974

^a The programme is running on schedule - to be stated in 1971.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Studies of problems of insurance and re-insurance in countries of the ECAFE region.	1971
	(b) <i>Ad hoc</i> group of experts on insurance and re-insurance.	1972
	(c) Meeting of representatives of Asian insurers and Government experts on the creation of a re-insurance pool in ECAFE region.	1972
	(d) Preparation of rules and procedures and other related legal instruments for the proposed regional/subregional re-insurance pool.	1973
	(e) Meeting of the Council of Ministers on Asian Economic Co-operation.	about 1973

^a The programme is running on schedule - to be started in 1971.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation</i> (Project IA1: 3-1.1) (AIDC.1) ^a	
	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:	- - - - -	1972
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 1971
	(b) Preparation of individual sector studies by industry experts.	June-Dec 1971
	(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 1972

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Industrial development and planning</i> (Project IA2: 3-1.2) ^a	
	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.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	A continuing project.	
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) (i) to organize country missions, with particular reference to the least industrialized countries, to assist Governments in the planning and programming of industrial development.	1971
	(ii) to prepare studies on government policies and measures for industrial planning and programming with a view to identifying major factors limiting industrial development.	1971

^a The programme is running on schedule.

- (b) to study the investment requirements in industries during the Second Development Decade. 1972
- (c) to study the implications of progress in agriculture and industrial development for structural changes in employment, balance of payments and government revenues. 1973
- (d) study selected major industries or industrial stages in different countries. 1974-1980

1. Major project and aim:

Application of science and technology to development (Project IA2: 3-1.3)^a

To promote the transfer and adaptation of technology to the developing countries, and assist them in improving their capacity to develop indigenous technology.

2. Intended target year for completion:

----- 1975

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Establishment of the Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit.^b 1971
- (b) Organization, in co-operation with UNESCO, UNIDO, the ILO, FAO, the Asian Development Bank and other regional and international organizations, of the machinery to keep under regular review, stimulate and facilitate co-operation of member countries for the implementation and follow-up of the recommendations of CASTASIA and ECAFE. 1971
- (c) Formulation of the Asian Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. 1971
- (d) Translation of the Asian Plan of Action to national plans of action. 1971-1972
- (e) Follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of CASTASIA and the Asian Plan of Action. 1972-1975 and onwards
- (f) Organize a regional seminar on the application of computers in industrial and natural resources development. 1971
- (g) Study the need for a regional technology transfer and information centre. 1972
- (h) Assist developing countries in establishing links for their institutions with those of the developed countries and explore possible areas of collaboration in research and studies. 1973-1974

^a The programme is behind schedule for lack of resources.

^b The UNESCO and ECAFE secretariats are securing the approval of their governing bodies to establish a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit.

1. Major project and aim:

Industrial Research (Project IA2: 3-1.4)^a

To promote co-ordination of and co-operation in industrial research programmes of countries of the ECAFE region, and the utilization of industrial research results in industries.

2. Intended target year for completion:

----- 1976

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Identification of areas or research and studies of common interest to at least two countries. 1969
- (b) Nomination of regional and country co-ordinators for each of the research projects and studies selected for co-ordination and co-operation.^b 1970
- (c) Stimulation of exchange of information on research work and studies and of industrial research personnel. 1971-1972

^a The programme is behind schedule for lack of resources.

^b As of November 1970, the Governments of member countries have nominated over 80 regional and country co-ordinators for the various research projects and studies selected by the Advisory Council for Industrial Research for co-ordination and co-operation among the research institutes.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (d) Publication of newsletters on industrial research at periodic intervals. | 1971-1976 |
| (e) Convene the sessions of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research. | 1971, 1973, 1975 |
| (f) Formulation of co-ordinated industrial research programme for each of the research projects selected by ACIR, and their implementation. | 1972-1976 |
| (g) Collection and dissemination of information on available training facilities in the field of industrial research, including industrial and pilot plant design and operation; and assistance to countries in making arrangements for the training of their personnel. | 1972 - 1976 |

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- | | | |
|--|--|---------|
| 1. Major project and aim: | <i>Planning and development of export industries</i> (Project IC2: 3-1.6) ^a | |
| | Expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. | |
| 2. Intended target year for completion: | A continuing project. | |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | (a) Continuation of country studies, in collaboration with UNCTAD, on the export prospects of manufactures and semi-manufactures. | 1971 |
| | (b) Studies, in collaboration with UNCTAD on industrial products holding out greatest promise for development of exports in specific developing countries. | 1971/72 |
| | (c) Study, in collaboration with UNIDO, UNCTAD and the ECAFE International Trade Division, of the economic and physical planning requirements for the setting up of export free zones in selected countries. | 1971 |
| | (d) Study of tariffs and other barriers affecting the development of export industries, in collaboration with the ECAFE International Trade Division and UNCTAD. | 1972 |
| | (e) Organize high-level missions, in collaboration with UNCTAD and UNIDO, to ECAFE countries interested in identifying exportable products for production expansion. | 1973/74 |

^a The programme is running on schedule.

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- | | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1. Major project and aim: | <i>Intraregional investment promotion meeting</i> (Project IC2: 3-1.8) | |
| | To encourage and facilitate flow of funds for industrial development in the region, promote close links between investment and intraregional trade expansion and establish contacts between countries seeking investment and enterprises interested in making investment. | |
| 2. Intended target year for completion: | - - - - - | 1972 |
| 3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed: | Assistance to interested countries in the preparation of project proposals and project data sheets for consideration by prospective investors | throughout 1971 |
| | Report to AIDC seventh session. | February 1972 |
| | Intraregional investment promotion meeting. | 2nd-half of 1972 |

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- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Major project and aim: | <i>Intraregional complementarity in industrial production</i> (Project IC2: 3-1.8) | |
| | To assist governments in achieving greater regional/subregional complementarity in the production of manufactures and semi-manufactures and expanding trade in these products. | |

2. Intended target year for completion:	-----	1973
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	Organizing a mission to undertake a study in depth on production and trade in components for automative and agricultural machinery industries and identify a framework for regional/subregional co-operation in these industries.	end 1971
	Consideration of mission's report by AIDC Meeting of industry and trade experts and government representations.	Feb 1972 mid-1972
	Organizing an expert group on intraregional specialization and co-operation in industrial production.	mid-1973

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale industries</i> (Project IC2: 3-2.2) ^a	
	To organize, in collaboration with the ILO and UNIDO, and with the assistance of UNDP, a roving seminar on low-cost automation.	
	With low-cost automation equipment to give demonstrations and provide practical training for industrial and extension workers in the application of low-cost automation to appropriate operations in small industries so as to increase productivity and improve quality and safety, with a minimum of investment but without resulting in an aggravation of unemployment.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	-----	Dec 1971
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Sending out of questionnaires.	Nov 1970
	(b) Receipt of replies to questionnaires.	end Dec 1970
	(c) Preliminary survey to be conducted by an expert in Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand, in order to adapt the lecture and training materials for the roving seminar to local conditions on the basis of replies received on the questionnaires.	1 Mar to 15 May 1971
	(d) Beginning of roving seminar.	1 Sept 1971
	(e) End of roving seminar.	20 Dec 1971

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Electric power development and planning</i> (Project IC3: 3-4.1) ^a	
	Promotion of area-wide (rural) electrification in the countries of the ECAFE region, using international assistance in investment financing.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	-----	1972/73
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 Asian Development Bank on the possibilities of raising finances.	3 months
	(e) Construction works.	These may extend over a five-year period

^a It is likely that the target date for completion of the programme will have to be extended.

1. Major project and aim: *Development of electrical-manufacturing industries* (Project IC3: 3-4.3)^a
To promote electrical manufacturing industries utilizing indigenous raw materials
2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1974
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. 1972
 - (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 multinational basis. 1973
 - (c) Preparation of project report together with detailed cost estimates and schedules of construction programme. 1974

^a The programme is behind schedule for lack of resources and the timetable has been revised to cover a longer period.

1. Major project and aim: *Regional mineral resources development centre* (Project IC5: 3-6.1)^a
The object of the project is to establish a regional mineral resources development centre, first on an *ad hoc* basis, with the secretariat's Mineral Resources Development Section as the nucleus, and later strengthened with experts provided by the developed countries, based on the needs of the ECAFE member countries.
2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1972
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) To organize an expert mission comprising three international experts (specialists in geology and mineral resources development) and an ECAFE staff member to visit member countries concerned, with a view to assessing their needs in the field of geology and mineral resources development. early 1971
 - (b) Advise the secretariat on the desirability or otherwise of establishing such a centre on a permanent basis. middle 1971
 - (c) If the mission's findings are in the affirmative, to approach developed countries for experts in specific fields of study as desired by the member countries. 1971

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim: *Regional arrangement for the tin-producing countries of southeast Asia* (Project IC5: 3-6.1)^a
To establish a regional organization for systematic development of the tin resources of the ECAFE region.
2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - 1972
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) To recruit a top specialist for one or two months for preparing an outline on the form and content of a regional centre for tin and its terms of reference. early 1971
 - (b) To estimate the extent of external assistance that would be required for the establishment of the centre. early 1971

^a The programme is running on schedule.

- (c) To convene a meeting of representatives of the tin-producing countries of southeast Asia for adoption of a formal agreement on the establishment of the centre. middle 1971
- (d) To assist in the establishment and work of the centre. late 1971

1. Major project and aim:

Offshore prospecting for mineral resources: Committees for co-ordination of joint programmes (East Asian Area, CCOP/POA; Indian Ocean Area, CCOP/IOA; South Pacific Ocean Area, CCOP/SOPAC) (Project ID4: 3-8.2)^a

To promote and assist in prospecting for minerals on the marine shelf areas of Asia and the Far East.

2. Intended target year for completion:

- - - - - 1976 (or later)

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Establishment of committees for co-ordination of joint prospecting for mineral resources in the South Pacific Ocean (CCOP/SOPAC) and Indian Ocean (CCOP/IOA) areas similar to the Committee for the East Asian area (CCOP/POA). 1971
- (b) Promotion of joint offshore surveys. 1971-1976
- (c) Convening annual sessions of CCOP/POA, CCOP/IOA and CCOP/SOPAC. 1971-1976
- (d) Publication of printed reports of the annual sessions and background papers submitted; publication of technical bulletins containing results of offshore surveys. 1971-1976
- (e) Formulation of joint programmes for exploration of mineral resources on the marine shelves of the region. 1971-1976
- (f) Establishment of a technical bureau to manage the affairs of the CCOP with the assistance of UNDP Special Fund. 1968-1971

^a The programme is running on schedule except for a portion of item 3 (a)-CCOP/IOA. Concerning CCOP/IOA, replies have been received from Ceylon and Indonesia agreeing to becoming full members; Iran to be an observer; India and Pakistan are seriously considering the matter.

1. Major project and aim:

Housing and related community facilities (Project IC6: 3-7.1)^a

- (1) To assist countries in working out requirements for the housing sector and help in the establishment of appropriate institutional arrangements for mobilizing additional savings for the housing sector, including the establishment of a "Task Force on Housing Finance".

2. Intended target year for completion:

1975/1976

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Survey of the existing financing institutions in the countries of the region (a two-man mission completed the survey between August and October 1970). Preparation of the report in progress. 1971
- (b) On the basis of the mission's report, encourage the countries to strengthen existing institutions for housing finance or to establish new ones. 1971-1975
- (c) Establishment of the "Task Force on Housing Finance" and promotion of co-operative action among the countries for international action for housing finance, in co-operation with such institutions as the Asian Development Bank. 1971-1975

^a Programme under (1) above on schedule.

- (II) To assist in obtaining high priority for the housing sector within the national development plans.
2. Intended target year for obtaining acceptance at ministerial level ----- 1971/72
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Preparatory meeting of senior officials for the Asian Conference of Housing Ministers. 1971
 - (b) Asian Conference of Housing Ministers to adopt an effective strategy for the housing sector during the Second Development Decade. 1972
 - (c) Consultations and follow-up work with the member countries to implement the recommendations of the Conference. 1972-1980

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1. Major project and aim: *Improvement of the human residential environment through slum clearance, squatter resettlement and related activities* [Project IC6: 3-7.1; IC6: 3-7.2 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1224 (XLII)]^a
2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1975
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Preliminary survey mission (March-April 1970) jointly with the Centre for Housing, Building and Housing, and follow-up action. 1971/72
 - (b) Study on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region (on schedule). 1971/72
 - (c) Roving seminar and workshop in selected countries in the region on slum clearance and squatter resettlement. 1972/73
 - (d) Follow-up action, field missions and consultations with national officials. 1973-1976

^a The programme is running on schedule.

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1. Major project and aim: *Urban and regional development* Project IC6: 3-7.4)
Establishment of national and regional training centres in urban and regional planning.
2. Intended target year for completion: ----- 1975/76
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
- (a) Strengthening of the Centre for Research and Training on Regional Planning (Chubu), Nagoya, Japan. 1971-1975
 - (b) Group of experts mission^a to survey and assess existing facilities and requirements for training and research in urban and regional planning. 1971/72
 - (c) Establishment of national centres for training and research on regional planning in the other countries in the region. 1972-1975
 - (d) Intergovernmental consultation. 1972/73

^a Scheduled for implementation in 1970, but the funds were not released by OTC.

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1. Major project and aim: *Regional geological and specialized maps and related activities* (Project ID4: 3-8.1)^a
Revision of published regional geologic and specialized maps, such as the Regional Geologic Map, Regional Oil and Natural Gas Map and Regional Mineral Distribution Map, and preparation of other regional specialized maps, such as the Regional Tectonic Map, Regional Metallogenic Map and the Regional Gravity Map.

^a The programme is running on schedule.

2. Intended target year for completion:	A continuing project.	
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Regional Oil and Natural Gas Map; publication of second edition.	1971/72
	(b) Regional Mineral Distribution Map; compilation of second edition to be completed in:	1971
	For printing in:	1972
	(c) Regional Tectonic Map; compilation in:	1971/72
	For printing in:	1972
	(d) Regional Metallogenic Map; compilation in:	1972/73
	For printing in:	1973
	(e) Regional Gravity Map; compilation in:	1971-1972
	For printing in:	1972

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Trans-Asian railway network</i> (Project ID1: 4-4.2) ^a (continuing project) Co-ordination and facilitation of feasibility studies and projects for regional and international rail transport.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	- - - - -	1971 (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).	1971-1974
	(b) Studies on new possible alignments of the network and preparation of large-scale map	1971/72
	(c) Detailed location surveys for:	
	(i) New lines to be constructed into Afghanistan from Iran (Meshad-Herat);	1971-1972
	(ii) New lines in Thailand (Suphanburi-Tak-Maesot and Phitsanuloke-Tak-Maesot) that can eventually form part of the network.	1971-1972
	Above surveys are planned sub-regionally in order not to hold up implementation till full completion of feasibility studies on the missing links.	
	(d) Intergovernmental consultations; arrangements for drawing up suitable bilateral or multilateral agreements for through operation of trains.	1973-1974
	(e) Development of financing arrangements for sections immediately contemplated for implementation.	1972-1973
	(f) Establishment of an interim authority or organization to oversee the development and progress of the project and to promote an international regime for the railway.	1973-1974
	(g) Establishment of an over-all authority or organization to oversee the remaining development works and organize international railway traffic.	1975-1980

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Improvement and development of water transport</i> (Project ID1: 4-3.1) (Continuing project) ^a	
	To improve and develop water transport, hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries and coasts, mechanizing of country craft.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	(a) Mechanization and modernization of country craft.	1971/72
	(b) Regional dredging organization: expected establishment.	1972/73
	(c) Regional hydraulic laboratories: expected expansion of national facilities for regional use.	1972/73
	(d) Diesel marine training centre for French-speaking countries.	1971/72
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	Consultant	
	(a) Feasibility study of regional pool of dredging. Completed.	1969/70
	Consultants	
	(b) Feasibility study of regional/subregional hydraulic laboratories. Completed.	1970

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Port development and operations</i> (Project ID1: 4-3.2) (continuing project) ^a	
	To improve port efficiency and to promote regional and subregional co-operation for port development, training at inter-port level.	
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.	"
	(d) Implementation of schemes for compilation of port statistics.	1971-1973
	(e) Continuation of studies of ports in Fiji and Tonga, and further studies on developing a uniform basis for port statistics.	1971-1972
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Country studies of 22 ports in 8 countries which provided the basis for further development of project.	1965-1968
	(b) Establishment of Port Advisory and Information Centre.	1969
	(c) Establishment of <i>ad hoc</i> port consultancy services.	1969
	(d) Regional training centre for port personnel: preliminary studies.	1969-1970

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Development of shipping: national subregional, regional and international shipping services.</i> ^a [Project ID1: 4-3.3 (also IA6: 2-0.9 under International Trade Division)] (continuing project)
	Development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) suitable for the trade and economic conditions of developing member countries of the region.

^a This project was first included in the Transport and Communications Division work programme in 1970 (Commission, twenty-sixth session). A joint group has been entrusted with this work as of January 1971.

2. (a) Intended target year for completion:	- - - - -	1971-1975
(b) Intended target year to adopt measures for implementing the project:	- - - - -	1975
(a) Preparation of selected commodity-flow data.		1971-1973
(b) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services.		1971-1973
(c) Studies of the operational Working of Liner Conference Systems in the region in co-operation with the International Trade Division.		1971-1973
(d) Preparation of economic descriptions of optimum model vessels and fleet compositions.		1973-1974
(e) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets.		As required by progress of work.
(f) Development of collection and compilation of coastal and inter-island shipping statistics on a uniform basis.		1971-1973

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Water resources development of international rivers</i> (Project IC4: 5-0.2) ^a Promotion of the development of selected international river basins.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	- - - - -	1980 (pre-investment phase)
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Preliminary desk studies by ECAFE staff.	1971/72
	(b) Reconnaissance surveys by ECAFE staff and/or consultants with the active participation of the riparian countries.	1972/73
	(c) Preparation of preliminary basin plans.	1973/74
	(d) Procurement of financial assistance for the preparation of feasibility studies of promising projects.	1974/75
	(e) Detailed investigation of promising projects.	1975/76

^a The programme has just commenced.

1. Major project and aim:	<i>Measures for the mitigation of flood damage</i> (Project IC4: 5-0.3) ^a Investigation of flood damage and measures for the mitigation of damage, with special reference to floods caused by typhoons and cyclones.	
2. Intended target year for completion:	- - - - -	1980
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:	(a) Comprehensive study and quantification of damage caused by typhoons, cyclones and accompanying storm surges, and the effect of damage on the economy of areas affected.	1971/72
	(b) Study of structural and non-structural measures to mitigate flood damage.	1972/73
	(c) Organization of a third regional symposium on the development of deltaic areas.	1973/74
	(d) Assistance to countries subject to typhoons and cyclones in obtaining technical and financial assistance for the implementation of protective measures.	1971-1980
	(e) Assistance to the intergovernmental Typhoon Committee in the implementation of the Committee's work programme through the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons.	1971-1980
	(f) Assistance to the WMO/ECAFE Panel of Experts on Tropical Cyclones.	1971-1980

^a The programme has just commenced.

STATISTICS DIVISION

1. Major project and aim: *Regional institute of applied data-processing (Project IA5: 9-0.6)^a*
To establish a regional centre, the main function of which would be to provide on-the-job training in applied data-processing to government personnel from the region.
2. Intended target year for completion: - - - - - continuing project
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Submission of progress report to the Commission. April 1971
 - (b) Exploration of regional training facilities under which countries without facilities may send personnel to countries with facilities for training in data-processing. August 1971
 - (c) Submission of progress report to the Commission. April 1972
 - (d) Submission of proposals for increase training capability by establishment of a regional institute, if necessary, to the Conference of Asian Statisticians. June 1972
 - (e) Submission of progress report to the Commission. April 1973

^a The project is running behind schedule, pending a directive from the Commission at its current session. In the meantime, workshops, seminars and symposia with technical assistance and extra budgetary support will continue.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:
 1. *Social survey and review of social development trends (Project IA1: 6-0.1)*
 2. *Social development and planning (Project IA2: 6-0.3)*
 - (i) To collect and analyse information on (a) social aspects of development; (b) extent to which social objectives are reflected in policies and programmes; (c) institutional reforms; (d) social change; and (e) identification of social indicators and social components of development requiring priority attention by planners;
 - (ii) To prepare studies, reports, manuals, etc., on social development planning, social development indicators, institutional reforms, social change, social factors in development, etc., and to strengthen integrated development planning in the region.
2. Intended target year for completion: Both are continuing projects of high priority for instituting a more systematic integrated development planning technique and methodology.
3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:^a
 - (a) Preparation of case studies on and the interrelation of social policies, social development, social research and social change. 1971-1973
 - (b) Meeting of the Working Party on Social Development. 1972
 - (c) A study, in co-operation with UNICEF, on criteria for evaluating social programmes. 1972
 - (d) Joint ECAFE/UNICEF workshop on methodology of integrated planning, with special reference to the advancement of women and the development of young human resources. 1972
 - (e) Studies and research on distribution of (social) development benefits. 1973
 - (f) Regional seminar on distribution of development benefits (jointly with the ECAFE Research and Planning Division). 1973

^a This timetable of project development is being presented to the Commission for the first time.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (g) Studies and investigations on social research for social development planning. | 1974 |
| (h) Establishment of a training and research institute for social development planning. | 1974 |
| (i) Preparation of a manual on the training needs for social development planning. | 1974 |
| (j) Meeting of the Working Party on Social Development. | 1974 |
| (k) Seminar on social research for social development planning. | 1975 |
| (l) Revision of the annotated bibliography on social aspects of development planning. | 1975 |
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1. Major project and aim:

Social welfare policy, development and administration (Project IB4: 6-0.5)^a

(i) To develop and strengthen organized social welfare programmes of countries in the region so as to enable children, youth, families and the community to meet the challenges of rapidly changing socio-economic conditions; and

(ii) To strengthen the contribution of social welfare to over-all national development, including the effective mobilization and utilization of social welfare manpower resources.

2. Intended target year for completion:

This is a continuing project of high priority and will therefore be continued as long as the need for special technical assistance in this field is indicated in this region.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:^b

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Case studies on social aspects of development planning, with special reference to social welfare planning (in Japan) and social welfare planning as part of national development (in Pakistan). | early 1971 |
| (b) Two subregional workshops on (1) Social welfare and social development planning and (2) Plan implementation. | Summer 1971 |
| (c) Survey of regional social welfare trends, with particular reference to desirable regional standards and principles. | 1971/72 |
| (d) Comparative regional study on social welfare legislation. | 1971/72 |
| (e) Working group of experts for the formulation of guidelines for the development of regional social welfare (1) standards and principles and (2) legislation. | (mid) 1972 |
| (f) Meeting of senior officials and technical advisers for social welfare from member countries, to review the progress of the follow-up of the recommendations of the First Regional Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare. | 1972 |
| (g) Preparation of manual on social welfare planning for the ECAFE region. | 1972/73 |
| (h) Expert group meeting on content and methods of advanced training of senior and key social welfare personnel (as part of the following project). | 1972/73 |

^a The programme is running on a very satisfactory schedule.

^b This time-table follows the pattern of last year's major project development plan (1970-1975), with the addition of some new projects and deletion of some earlier ones, so as to conform to the current situation and the recommendations of the First Regional Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (Manila, 1970) as well as the Working Party on Social Development (Bangkok, 1970).

(i) Establishment of the Regional Training and Research Centre for Social Welfare and Development.	1972/73
(j) Study on social welfare aspects of family planning and population control.	1972/73
(k) Study on social welfare implications of industrialization.	1973
(l) Regional seminar on social aspects of family planning, with particular reference to social welfare and social planning (jointly with the ECAFE Population Division).	1973
(m) Establishment of the Regional Documentation Centre and Clearing House on Social Development.	1973/74
(n) Group of experts on social welfare manpower policies and development.	1973/74
(o) Second Regional Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.	1974
(p) Roving seminar on social welfare policy and administration, including the role of non-governmental organizations.	1974/75
(q) Expert group on a five-year plan of regional co-operation in social welfare development in the ECAFE region, including the exchange of teachers and students, based on evaluation of progress during 1971-1975.	1974/75
(r) Establishment of a permanent regional machinery for effective regional co-operation in social welfare development (follow-up of the above project).	1975
(s) Substantive and technical support for the implementation of the five-year plan of regional co-operation in social welfare development for the ECAFE region.	1976

1. Major project and aim:

Regional and community development (Project IB6: 6-0.6)^a

To assist Governments to adopt suitable community development programmes, techniques, and approaches, and pertinent training for the development of their human and community resources, in furtherance of national development. This includes promoting 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 applying proven community development techniques to such national and regional development programmes as require popular participation.

2. Intended target year for completion:

This is a continuing project; as new knowledge, trends and techniques become identified and successfully tested, these are transmitted to other member Governments for them to apply under local conditions and thus improve their policies, programmes and training activity.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) A study on tribal and hill-tribe development in Asia.	1971
(b) Consultations with Governments, United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the above and its application to a regional seminar; preparation of conference papers on specific aspects thereof.	1971

^a The programme is running on a very satisfactory schedule.

(c) Inter-agency meetings on (1) rural and community development and (2) social development.	1971
(d) Studies on: (1) urban community development; and (2) Hill-tribe development, with specific reference to selected tribes that grow opium.	1971
(e) Collaborating with the Narcotic Drugs Division (Geneva) in implementing possible field projects on hill-tribe development aimed particularly at weaning the hill-tribes away from opium-growing.	1971-1973
(f) Regional seminar on tribal and hill-tribe development.	early 1972
(g) Inter-agency meetings on rural and community development, and on social development.	1972
(h) Follow-up of the recommendations of the seminar on tribal and hill-tribe development.	1972/73
(i) Regional expert working group on the application of action research (in pilot project areas) for developing integrated regional, rural and community development methodology. (This may also consider the implication of the "green revolution").	1973
(j) Mounting of a joint <i>ad hoc</i> inter-agency task force for assisting Governments, on request, to develop integrated regional (urban/rural) community development projects.	1973-1975
(k) Study on the use of community development programmes for: (1) the development of youth, and (2) for the advancement of women.	1973
(l) Annual inter-agency meetings on rural and community development and a bi-annual meeting on social development.	1973-1976
(m) Regional seminar on the role of community development in the advancement of (1) Women, and (2) Youth.	1974
(n) Monographs on the role of community development in: (1) Land reform; (2) Land settlement; (3) Integrated regional development; (4) Tribal development; (5) Local government; (6) Urban development; and (7) Co-operatives.	1974/75
(o) Combined study tour and training course on the role of community development in: (1) Land reform; (2) Land settlement; (3) Integrated regional development; (4) Tribal development; (5) Local government; (6) Urban development; and (7) Co-operatives.	1975
(p) Studies (followed by an expert working group) on the evaluation of community development as a methodology for enhancing (1) social development; (2) economic development; (3) popular participation in development; and (4) in sharing development benefits.	1975/1976
(q) Working group on professional education for community development and local government.	1976/77

1. Major project and aim:

Mobilization of youth for national development (Project IB6: 6-0.7)^a

To assist in evolving forward-looking national and regional policies as part of development plans for the younger generation (under 25); 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.

^a The programme is running on a very satisfactory schedule.

2. Intended target year for completion:

This will be a continuing project, as long as the need for special technical assistance for youth development is indicated in the region.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:^b

The tentative timing of some of the major project components, following upon the recommendations of the Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (Bangkok, 1970) will be as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) A more intensive study entitled: "Review of the Youth Situation in the ECAFE Region 1970/71" will be carried out and published (Social Development Series No. 4) and also offered for inclusion in UNICEF's report on "A Profile of Asia's Youth", if requested. | 1971 |
| (b) Continuing consultations and co-operation with United Nations specialized agencies and other non-governmental organizations on youth development work in the region. | 1971-1973 |
| (c) Contribution to and participation in the International Conference on Youth in the Second Development Decade (convened by the United Nations). | 1971 |
| (d) Establishing a regional secretariat for the United Nations Volunteer Corps, if so requested by UNDP, and undertaking the continuing regional operations thereof, including the selection and training of volunteers and evaluation of the programme. | 1973/74 |
| (e) Regional studies on selected aspects of youth development, from time to time. | 1971-1974 |
| (f) Subregional training workshop on youth leadership training and production of its report in the form of a manual on the training of youth leaders and workers in the region (X-B resources). | 1972 |
| (g) Substantive organization and conduct of the workshop on methodology of integrated planning with special reference to young human resources (jointly with UNICEF). | 1972 |
| (h) Substantive assistance and organization for the establishment of regional or subregional youth leadership training institutions. | 1972-1974 |
| (i) Publication of a manual on youth leadership training. | 1973 |
| (j) Creation of an <i>ad hoc</i> regional inter-agency advisory team, including personnel from international non-governmental youth organizations, to advise Governments, on request, on youth development and evaluation activities, including the setting up of national volunteer services. | 1973/74 |
| (k) Establishment of a regional machinery for exchange of information, including a documentation centre, as part of similar activities in the broader field of social development (see Project IB4: 6-0.5). | 1973-1975 |
| (l) Preparation of a model or manual on national youth policy for the guidance of Governments. | 1974/75 |
| (m) Roving seminars and study tours on selected aspects of youth programmes in the region. | 1975/76 |

^b This time-table follows the general pattern of last year's time-table for major project development 1970-1975, of which the regional youth seminar (Sept/Oct. 1970) was the major proposal for 1970, with slight modifications to meet with the recommendations of the Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (Sept/Oct. 1970), the Working Party on Social Development (December 1970), and the resolutions of the Third Committee of the General Assembly (14 October 1970) and the Second Committee (26 October 1970).

POPULATION DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:

Selected aspects of population policies and programmes (Project IA2: 6-0.4)^a

To help Governments in the ECAFE region to resolve problems relating to the formulation and implementation of population policy and to improve the quality of programme efforts in the field of population and family planning, 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) Continuation of secretariat comparative studies on fertility levels and trends, evaluation and communication techniques and personal training in family planning. | 1971/72 |
| (b) Roving seminars on the evaluation of family planning programmes. | May/Aug 1971 |
| (c) Roving seminars on training techniques in family planning programmes. | Aug/Oct 1971 |
| (d) Subregional meeting on evaluation of training programmes in family planning. | Jan 1972 |
| (e) Roving seminars on communication techniques in family planning programmes. | Feb/Apr 1972 |
| (f) Regional workshop on problems of disseminating population information in the ECAFE region. | May 1972 |
| (g) Second expert working group on administrative aspects of family planning programmes. | June 1972 |
| (h) Expert working group on the socio-economic returns of family planning. | July 1972 |
| (i) The Second Asian Population Conference. | Oct 1972 |
| (j) The broader Asian Population Programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one. | 1972- |

^a The programme is running on schedule.

1. Major project and aim:

Population aspects of economic and social development (Project IA1: 6-0.2)^a

To assist Governments of the region in expediting economic and social development through understanding and solution of population problems and in measuring human needs for development planning in terms of changes in population characteristics, 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) Continuation of evaluation of data, of preparation of country studies as programmed and of secretariat comparative studies on the interrelationships between population trends and socio-economic development. | 1971/72 |
| (b) Training course on the use of computers for fertility research. | May 1971 |
| (c) Seminar on the ecological implications of growth of rural and urban population. | July 1971 |
| (d) Seminar on the population aspects of social development. | Jan 1972 |
| (e) The Second Asian Population Conference. | Oct 1972 |
| (f) The broader Asian Population Programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one. | 1972- |

^a The programme is running on schedule.

ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

1. Major project and aim:

Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects (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:

----- 1976

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

- (a) Country studies on supply/demand outlook for rice and cereals initiated in 1970. Regional study to be completed in 1971. 1971^a
- (b) An expert group meeting to consider over-all supply/demand situation for rice and cereals in the region in 1975 and action needed at regional level for stabilization of trade and harmonization of plans. 1971^b
- (c) Preparatory action and initiation of studies in depth on supply/demand situation of selected commodities: oilseeds, oilcakes, spices, sugar, rice bran, major fruits. Country studies on oilseeds and oilcakes initiated in 1970; regional study to be completed in 1971. Country studies on spices to be initiated in 1971 and regional study to be completed. Other commodities to be taken up in following years. 1971-1976^b
- (d) Expert group meetings to consider supply/demand situation of oilseeds, oilcakes and spices and to identify problems requiring action at regional/country level. 1972
- (e) Publication of regional study on national development plans and their regional implications. 1971^a
- (f) Completion of case studies on requirements and availability of agricultural inputs. 1971^a
- (g) Comparative study of high-yielding and traditional varieties and agricultural inputs. 1971^c
- (h) Selected case studies on financial requirements of various agricultural development plans (possibly one case study per year). 1972/73
- (i) Selected case studies on crop diversification. Case study on Thailand initiated in 1970. 1971/72^a
- (j) The broader programme itself, by its nature, will remain a continuing one.

^a Slightly behind schedule because of delay in collection and processing of data as well as other workload borne by the officers concerned.

^b The programme is running on schedule.

^c New item but to be financed through FAO consultant funds.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

1. Major project and aim:

Public administration and national development (Project IA3: 8-0.1)^a

To assist in the enhancement of the levels of administrative capabilities 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, is conceived as a continuous effort, involving sustained strategies in different directions and at different points of time, before the over-all improved levels of performance can be measured with those of the present.

^a The programme is running on schedule.

3. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

Establishment of the Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA):

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (a) Decision on the location of ACDA, financial pledges by the participating countries and other connected matters relating to the establishment of the Centre by the twenty-seventh session of the Commission. | Apr 1971 |
| (b) Establishment preparatory arrangements by the Executive Secretary to negotiate details with the host Government, initiate work and take such other steps as are deemed necessary. | Apr-June 1971 |
| (c) Recruitment and selection of staff and planning of substantive details concerning the operations and maintenance of the Centre. Expected submission of the project and approval of Special Fund assistance by the Governing Council of UNDP. | July-Sept 1971 |
| (d) Convening of a top-level informal conference of specialists from the member countries to establish initial functions of ACDA. | Sept-Dec 1971 |

Other activities:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (a) (i) Preparatory work for, and conduct of, training-cum-demonstration exercise on the use of modern management techniques in administrative development. | Feb-Aug 1971 |
| (ii) Preparatory work for, and conduct of, group mission on the managerial aspects of public enterprises. | May-Nov 1971 |
| (b) (i) Preparatory work on the planning of the pilot project on administrative plans for development. | June-Aug 1971 |
| (ii) Initiation of the pilot project on administrative plans for development. | Aug-Sept 1971 |
| (iii) Preparatory work for the formulation of guidelines for preparing administrative plans for development. | Aug-Dec 1971 |
| (c) (i) Preparation of a project outline on the handbook on administrative systems in the ECAFE region. | Jan-Feb 1971 |
| (ii) Collection and collation of information pertaining to the various countries. | Mar-May 1971 |
| (iii) Preparation of draft handbook for circulation and comments. | Apr-July 1971 |
| (iv) Finalization of revised handbook. | July-Dec 1971 |

III. LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS: 1971/---- INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVE

(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 in 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: *Appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
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:	1971 - 146½ MM 1972 - 164 MM 1973 - 196 MM 1974 - 226 MM 1975 - 256 MM 1976 - 256 MM	1971 - 48 MM 1972 - 48 MM 1973 - 48 MM 1974 - 48 MM 1975 - 48 MM 1976 - 48 MM <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } For preparation of current economic survey for the ECAFE region. </div>

Major programme field: *Economic development and planning*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>The major problem areas for the next decade in this region are likely to be the following:</p> <p>(a) Increasing pressure on the balance of payments position - due to:</p> <p>(i) Slower growth in exports than imports, leading to growing trade deficit;</p> <p>Agricultural commodities still constitute the major part of exports for developing Asian countries. Their growth rate is necessarily slow. With accelerated development the growth rate of imports is likely to be higher because, in developing countries, the import content of investment is larger than that of GDP as a whole.</p> <p>The threat of substitution and the danger of overproduction in a</p>	

Country level

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.

The common practice in international trade is to grant export credits for exports of manufactures, especially capital goods. The inability of developing countries to grant credits on a competitive basis with advanced countries can only be remedied through concerted action among regional countries.

(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.

(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:

Regional level

Country level

Regional level

- (i) rising expectation of the masses;
- (ii) unequal economic growth of social groups and regions;
- (iii) failure to reduce unemployment and underemployment;
- (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 implementation.

Project formulation and evaluation need to be thoroughly done. The meshing of project and sectoral plans with the macro-plan needs to be worked out. A series of policy objectives needs 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 subregional co-operation and integration need to be developed on as extensive a scale as possible.

On export-credit financing and export-credit insurance, it is proposed to continue research, in co-operation with other divisions and appropriate regional bodies, to examine the possibilities for regional co-operation leading towards a regional scheme for export-credit financing and or export-credit insurance. Research findings will be discussed at an expert group meeting to be convened in 1973.

Similarly, in co-operation with other divisions and appropriate bodies, research on the role of direct foreign investment in economic development will be continued and research findings will be discussed at an expert group meeting to be convened in 1972 which will also examine the feasibility of setting up an Asian investment centre, taking into account the work being undertaken under the Asian Industrial Development Council.

- 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.

*Country level**Regional level***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:

1971	-	110½	MM
1972	-	124	MM
1973	-	136	MM
1974	-	142	MM
1975	-	150	MM
1976	-	150	MM

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

Major programme field: *Regional economic co-operation: Regional trade and monetary co-operation*

*Country level**Regional level***1. Critical anticipated problem areas:**

- (a) Initiate the creation of the Asian clearing union as well as schemes of regional trade expansion and Asian reserve bank;
- (b) Preparation of necessary studies relating to various aspects of principles and guidelines;
- (c) Preparation for the development of a system of intraregional trade preferences in the context of global system preferences;
- (d) Follow-up action on recommendations of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation.

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(a) above	1971
For 1(b) above	1971/72
For 1(c) above	1971/72
For 1(d) above	1971/72

3. Type of action contemplated:

- (a) Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of the Asian clearing union;
- (b) Meeting of intergovernmental committees on regional trade expansion and Asian reserve bank, respectively;
- (c) Technical studies on various aspects of the guidelines and principles;
- (d) Conferences of plenipotentiaries respectively on the three proposals;
- (e) Study of commodity flow and trade structures of the region;
- (f) Studies relating to intraregional trade preferences.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971	-	80	MM
1972	-	80	MM
1973	-	60	MM
1974	-	60	MM
1975	-	60	MM
1976	-	to be determined.	

Major programme field: *Methods of expanding international trade: Transit trade problems of land-locked countries; follow-up on UNCTAD recommendations; export credit and export credit insurance; trade in petroleum and petroleum products; and insurance and re-insurance*

Country level

Regional level

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | <p>(a) Assistance to both land-locked and transit countries to develop mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems with a view to expanding their trade and economic co-operation;</p> <p>(b) Assistance in identifying the special problems relating to trade and economic development of least-developed and land-locked countries of the ECAFE region.</p> | <p>(a) 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;</p> <p>(b) 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;</p> <p>(c) Development of export credit and export credit insurance schemes in the region;</p> <p>(d) Promotion of the expansion of intra-regional trade in petroleum and petroleum products;</p> <p>(e) Establishment of regional/subregional re-insurance pool.</p> |
| 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(a) above 1971 | <p>For 1(a) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971/72</p> <p>For 1(c) above 1972</p> <p>For 1(d) above 1972/73</p> <p>For 1(e) above 1973</p> |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | Study and analysis of special trade problems of least developed and land-locked countries in co-operation with UNCTAD and preparation of suitable solutions thereto. | <p>(a) Study and analysis of special trade problems of least developed and land-locked countries in co-operation with UNCTAD and preparation of suitable solutions thereto;</p> <p>(b) Organization of an expert mission to land-locked and least developed countries of the region to survey the special problems encountered by them in the promotion of trade and economic development and to suggest suitable measures to overcome them;</p> <p>(c) Follow-up on the recommendations of the first and second sessions of UNCTAD and preparations for the third session;</p> <p>(d) <i>Ad hoc</i> group of experts on export and export credit insurances;</p> <p>(e) Preparation of analytical study on problems of insurance and re-insurance;</p> <p>(f) Expert group on trade in petroleum products in 1972.</p> |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | | <p>1971 - 60 MM</p> <p>1972 - 60 MM</p> <p>1973 - 48 MM</p> <p>1974 - 48 MM</p> <p>1975 - 70 MM</p> <p>1976 - to be determined.</p> |

Major programme field: *Customs administration and valuation; simplification and standardization of international trade documentation and procedures*

Country level

Regional level

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | Assistance in the development of customs administration facilities in member countries of the region; Assistance to evolve and adopt the simplified and standardized forms of external trade documentation and procedures including general conditions of sale and standard contracts of selected products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 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; (b) Promotion of mutual co-operation among member countries in regard to prevention of smuggling and to law enforcement, including prevention of under-invoicing and over-invoicing, formulation of procedures and means for speedy and effective exchange of information among member countries; (c) Promotion of simplification and standardization of external trade documentation and procedures and of uniform general conditions of sale and standard contracts for products of particular interest to countries of the ECAFE region, taking into account those adopted outside the region; (d) Development of uniform system of external trade documentation and procedures for use by countries of the region in co-operation with UNCTAD and ECE secretariats. |
| 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(a) above 1971/72
For 1(b) above 1971/72
For 1(c) above 1971/72 |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Follow-up action on the consequential requirements of the Definition of Value for Customs Purposes; (b) Follow-up action regarding revision, acceptance and implementation of the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures; (c) Studies of selected customs documents, customs terminology, definition and classifications; (d) Review of existing training facilities; (e) Organization of combined seminar and study tour on Customs Administration in 1971 and sixth session of Working Party on Customs Administration 1971/72; (f) Survey of existing external trade documents and procedures in use in countries of the ECAFE region; (g) <i>Ad hoc</i> group of experts on simplification and standardization of external trade documents and procedures 1972/73. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | | 1971 - 16 MM
1972 - 16 MM
1973 - 16 MM
1974 - 18 MM
1975 - 18 MM
1976 - to be determined. |

Major programme field: *Promotion of commercial arbitration and conciliation: ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration*

<i>Country level</i>		<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>(a) Promotion of development of arbitration facilities in member countries and wider use of arbitration as a means of settling international trade disputes;</p> <p>(b) Technical assistance to national arbitral bodies.</p>	<p>(a) Research on legal and technical aspects of commercial arbitration;</p> <p>(b) Collection and dissemination of information on commercial arbitration and conciliation.</p>
2. Potential area for action:		All those mentioned above are potential areas for action.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	<p>For 1(a) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971/72</p>	<p>For 1(a) above 1971/72</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971</p>
3. Type of action contemplated:	Advisory services in the development of commercial arbitration and its wider use in countries of the region.	<p>(a) Studies and analyses of arbitral legislation and their effectiveness in settling trade disputes in countries of the region;</p> <p>(b) Continuation of the publication of ECAFE News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration;</p> <p>(c) Organization of Conference on International Commercial Arbitration in 1973.</p>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		<p>1971 - 16 MM</p> <p>1972 - 16 MM</p> <p>1973 - 18 MM</p> <p>1974 - 18 MM</p> <p>1975 - 18 MM</p> <p>1976 - to be determined.</p>

Major programme field: *Shipping and ocean freight rates: ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*

<i>Country level</i>		<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>(a) Promotion of the creation and operation of freight study units, shippers' councils and consultative machinery for negotiations;</p> <p>(b) Implementation of systematic collection of shipping statistics (L.2 scheme);</p> <p>(c) Establishment of national merchant marines;</p> <p>(d) Survey of existing maritime training facilities for shipping and managerial personnel.</p>	<p>(a) Creation of regional and subregional machinery to co-ordinate the work of national bodies;</p> <p>(b) Implementation of systematic collection of shipping statistics in the region (L.2 scheme);</p> <p>(c) Training courses and seminars of maritime personnel;</p> <p>(d) Establishment of regional or sub-regional maritime training centre(s).</p>
2. Potential area for action:	All those mentioned above are potential critical areas for action.	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	<p>For 1(a) above 1971/72</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971/72</p> <p>For 1(c) above 1971/74</p> <p>For 1(d) above 1971/72</p>	<p>For 1(a) above 1971/74</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971/72</p> <p>For 1(c) above 1971/73</p> <p>For 1(d) above 1971/73</p>
3. Type of action contemplated:	Advisory services in the implementation of projects under 1(a-d) and on current problems related to shipping and ocean freight rates. Also studies that will be prepared by the Centre will assist member countries in seeking solutions to the above problems.	<p>(a) Assistance and studies of pooling of shipping resources and co-operation of chartering activities at regional/subregional level;</p> <p>(b) Assistance in the implementation of systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping in the region - L.2 scheme;</p>

*Country level**Regional level*

- (c) Organization of an expert group on the pooling of shipping resources in the region, co-operation of chartering activities and other co-operation arrangements, 1972; organization of training centre in management of tramp tanker and purpose-built vessels 1971/72; Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates (second session) consisting of representatives of shippers' organizations and government trade representatives to examine problems of shippers as affecting trade, with particular emphasis on freight rates, 1971.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971 - 44 MM
 1972 - 56 MM
 1973 - 60 MM
 1974 - 60 MM
 1975 - 60 MM
 1976 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Trade promotion activities: ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*

*Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | (a) Assistance in establishing and strengthening national trade promotion efforts and institutions;
(b) Assistance in organizing international trade fairs and exhibitions. | (a) Organization of training courses, seminars and study tours;
(b) Market surveys, research and services;
(c) 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.
(d) Assurances in the organization of Asian international trade fairs and exhibitions. |
| 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(a) above 1971
For 1(b) above 1971/72 | For 1(a) above 1971
For 1(b) above 1971/72
For 1(c) above 1971/72
For 1(d) above 1971/72 |
| 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 at New Delhi in 1972. | (a) Organization of roving seminar on export promotion and training courses in other specific topics in the following year;
(b) Organization of joint training courses with UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre on export promotion and market survey techniques on a regular basis;
(c) Market surveys and studies on selected commodities of interest to developing member countries of the region including tea, spices, jute and allied fibres, cement, and fertilizer;
(d) Publication of ECAFE Trade Bulletin for dissemination of information on tariff and non-tariff barriers in countries of the region;
(e) Compilation of trade directories; |

Country level

Regional level

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

(f) Advisory services to member countries in the organization of and participation in the Third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in 1972.

1971 - 58 MM
1972 - 58 MM
1973 - 60 MM
1974 - 60 MM
1975 - 60 MM
1976 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Development of shipping: national, subregional and regional shipping services*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Assistance in formulating policies and programmes for the development of shipping fleets (ocean, coastal and feeder) and services.

(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 compositions suitable for developing countries, taking into account the latest technological developments in shipbuilding and cargo handling;

(d) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets.

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(a) above 1971

For 1(a) above 1971/72
For 1(b) above 1972
For 1(c) above 1972/73
For 1(d) above 1973

3. Type of action contemplated:

Advisory services to member countries, on request, on matters relating to the development of shipping facilities and services.

All the studies and surveys mentioned above (a-d) are planned to be undertaken.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971 - 22 MM
1972 - 22 MM
1973 - 30 MM
1974 - 36 MM
1975 - 36 MM
1976 - to be determined.

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 technical); 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 region/subregional co-operation. Intensification of integrated studies for regional co-operation with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank, etc. Private sector.

2. Potential area for action:

Strengthening of national planning, programming, implementation and operational units through providing training

Establishment of regional centre for development administration, including management at a high level, as suggested

*Country level**Regional level*

facilities and expert services; assistance to countries concerned (especially those lagging) in formulation of industrial policies, planning and programming, and in solution of their operational problems.

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. Special attention to lagging countries of the region should be started in 1971, however, 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 1972 onwards.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Missions to lagging countries, to 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 Asian Development Bank help, find ways and means of developing regional/sub-regional 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:

1971 - 14 MM
1972 - 9 MM
1973 - 9 MM
1974 - 9 MM
1975 - to be determined.

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*

*Country level**Regional level*

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 in the field of science and technology; lack of flow of information among countries.

2. Potential area for action:

Strengthening or establishing of national institutions for promoting the transfer of technology, conducting applied research, innovation; training of scientific and technological personnel.

Promoting co-ordination and co-operation in research programmes, training of scientists and technologists, exchange of information and expertise, regular review of new developments in the field of the application of science and technology to development.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Continuing.

Continuing.

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; establishing links between scientific and technological institutions in developing countries and the technically advanced countries.

Organization of a Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit; machinery to keep under regular review, stimulate and facilitate the co-operation of member countries for the implementation of the recommendations of CASTASIA and ECAFE; formulation of an Asian Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971 - 9 MM
1972 - 12 MM
1973 - 15 MM
1974 - 15 MM
1975 - 24 MM

1971 - 9 MM
1972 - 12 MM
1973 - 15 MM
1974 - 24 MM
1975 - 24 MM

Major programme field: *Industrial research*

*Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Lack of trained personnel, particularly for translation of laboratory research into commercial production; lack of financial resources for industrial research; lack of contact between research institutes and industries and other users of research results.

Lack of co-ordination of industrial research programmes, hence problem duplication of research activities; limited flow of information among industrial research institutes; lack of training facilities.

*Country level**Regional level*

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| 2. Potential area for action: | Training of personnel; provision of advisory services and research equipment; promotion of contact between research institutes and users of research results. | Maintenance of contacts between industrial research institutes in the region; promotion of exchange of information; regional training courses. |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | Started in 1971. | Started in 1971. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | Assistance to industrial research institutes in the training of personnel; provision of advisory services and financial assistance for equipping industrial research laboratories. | Convening of the sessions of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research (ACIR) to promote co-ordination of research programmes; setting up of regional information centre; promoting interchange of personnel, pooling of research personnel and facilities. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | 1971 - 9 MM
1972 - 12 MM
1973 - 12 MM
1974 - 15 MM
1975 - 15 MM | 1971 - 6 MM
1972 - 6 MM
1973 - 8 MM
1974 - 8 MM
1975 - 8 MM |

Major programme field: *Planning and development of export industries**Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 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 subregional 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: | <p>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.</p> <p>To strengthen the existing supporting agencies in each member country that are designed for promotion of exports.</p> | 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: | Continuing - the pressing need for promotion of export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from ECAFE developing countries already exists. | Continuing - 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 products which hold out greatest promise, in collaboration with UNCTAD/GATT-ITC. Advisory services to be rendered by the regional adviser. | Strengthen International Trade Centre at ECAFE, in collaboration with UNIDO and UNCTAD/GATT-ITC, and organize training programmes at Bangkok 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: | 1971 - 7 MM
1972 - 7 MM
1973 - 5 MM
1974 - 5 MM
1975 - to be determined, | 1971 - 4 MM
1972 - 4 MM
1973 - 2 MM
1974 - 2 MM
1975 - to be determined, |

Major programme field: *Industrial investment promotion* (Asian Investment Centre)

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of capital (including investment capital for industrial projects); 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 (flow of international and intraregional investment capital into industrial projects); 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 the Asian Development Bank and other banking institutions within ECAFE region.
2. Potential area for action:	To assist developing countries to develop plans and machinery (provide information and subsidiary services required by investors).	To strengthen the lending capacity of the Asian Development Bank (to promote knowledge and understanding of investment opportunities through an Asian Investment Centre).
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; 1971.
3. Type of action contemplated:	To disseminate the findings and recommendations of AIDC survey missions, fact-finding teams, expert study groups, etc., 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; 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 (to serve as a clearing house for information on economies, investment laws, policies and procedures pertaining to investment in regional member countries as well as information on capital exporting countries).
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 -	1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 -

Major programme field: *Intraregional complementarity in industrial production*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of complementarity in industrial production	
2. Potential area for action:	Assistance in achieving greater regional/subregional complementarity in the production of manufactures and semi-manufactures.	Framework for regional/subregional co-operation in industrial production.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:		Meeting of industry and trade experts and government representatives. Expert group on intraregional specialization and co-operation in industrial production.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Study in depth production and trade, in components for automotive and agricultural machinery industries.	
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 -	1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 -

Major programme field: *Small-scale industries*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>(a) Countries to initiate activities in the fields of (i) intermediate technology, (ii) low-cost automation and (iii) training and exchange of information on research.</p> <p>(b) Countries to examine under-utilization of plant capacities in small-scale industries.</p> <p>(c) To undertake a study of the techniques of standardization and optimal quality in respect of small-scale industry products in developed countries in order to promote their adoption by the developing countries.</p> <p>(d) Countries to study the possibilities of diversification and specialization of production in small industries sector.</p>	<p>(a) Secretariat to study the scope, aim and ways of establishing an Asian centre for the development of small-scale industries.</p> <p>(b) Secretariat to collate the results of examination made by countries and find out a common solution.</p> <p>(c) Secretariat to first communicate with developed countries in undertaking the study.</p> <p>(d) Secretariat to co-ordinate development plans and advise upon the modes of diversification and specialization.</p>
2. Potential area for action:	As above	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	<p>For 1(a) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(c) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(d) above 1971</p>	<p>For 1(a) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(b) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(c) above 1971</p> <p>For 1(d) above 1971</p>
3. Type of action contemplated:	<p>For 1(a) - Countries to initiate activities.</p> <p>For 1(b) - Countries to begin the examination.</p> <p>For 1(c) - Countries will be informed of the techniques.</p> <p>For 1(d) - Countries to initiate studies.</p>	<p>For 1(a) - Secretariat to study ways and means for establishing the centre.</p> <p>For 1(b) - Secretariat to write to countries to initiate the examination.</p> <p>For 1(c) - Secretariat will write to countries to developed countries for information regarding the techniques.</p> <p>For 1(d) - Secretariat to communicate with countries to obtain information regarding their development plans.</p>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<p>1971 - 2 MM</p> <p>1972 - 10 MM</p> <p>1973 - 12 MM</p> <p>1974 - 14 MM</p> <p>1975 - 16 MM</p> <p>1976 - 16 MM</p>	

Major programme field: *Electric power supply industry*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>Modernization of the electric power supply industry in the regional countries designed towards making power cheap and adequate.</p> <p>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 having as their energy centre the large-capacity and low-cost nuclear power-station or conventional power-station.</p>	<p>Promotion of area-wide (rural electrification in the countries of the region.</p>
2. Potential area for action:	<p>Technical catalytic assistance to regional countries in the application of modern planning and programming techniques in-</p>	<p>Technical assistance and services to the countries to work out and execute a phased programme of rural electrification.</p>

*Country level**Regional level*

cluding the development of integrated electric-power systems. Training of personnel in the electric-supply industry at various levels.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: 1971: subject to resource availability.

1971

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 preinvestment 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 group missions in 1973, with the co-operation of IAEA, to assist the Governments of the developing countries to undertake these preinvestment studies and prepare, wherever possible, bankable project reports. A combined seminar and study tour on nuclear power development may be held in 1974. Nuclear installations hold out the possibility of generating extremely low-cost power 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. This concept could be applied to the areas where conventional power (hydro-electric and thermal) could be generated at low cost. It would appear that significant benefits can be realized from such integrated development projects, especially by the developing countries. It is proposed to organize expert groups to undertake investigations on the subject and identify the specific locations where such complexes can be advantageously developed. The first investigation would be undertaken in south Sumatra, Indonesia, in 1971/72, subject to availability of necessary resources. Subsequent investigations may be undertaken in other countries, depending on the result of the first investigation. Training of personnel in the electric supply industry is one of the main and continuing problems. It is proposed to investigate, in 1971, the requirements of regional countries for the training of personnel at various levels, including administrative personnel, and the training facilities available in the member countries. It is also proposed to organize group missions to the countries on organization and management in 1972-1974.

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.

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 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 cost, 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).

It is also proposed to hold a combined seminar and study tour on rural electrification in one of the Asian Republics of the Soviet Union in 1972.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971	-	47	MM
1972	-	58	MM
1973	-	69	MM
1974	-	48	MM
1975	-	45	MM
1976	-	58	MM

1971	-	13	MM
1972	-	14	MM
1973	-	11	MM
1974	-	11	MM
1975	-	13	MM

Major programme field: *Development of energy resources*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Many of the regional developing countries do not have the basic data on their 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 for energy from the industrial and other sectors of the economy are satisfactorily and effectively met, it is urgent and important that the countries undertake systematic energy studies.

- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

1972, subject to resources availability.

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 for a period of five years, from 1972 to 1976 inclusive, to assist them in carrying out the basic energy surveys, compiling the essential energy statistics and drawing up the national energy development programmes.

Meanwhile, studies will be made on the requirements of the regional countries for coal, oil, natural gas and electricity (the studies will be undertaken in co-operation with other units of the ECAFE secretariat concerned with natural resources). These studies will be followed by the preparation of energy balance sheets for the ECAFE region and sub-regions.

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971	-	4	MM
1972	-	18	MM
1973	-	23	MM
1974	-	23	MM
1975	-	23	MM
1976	-	22	MM

Major programme field: *Electrical and electronic 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 plant 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,

*Country level**Regional level*

and problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices.

1971

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

3. Type of action contemplated:

It is proposed to obtain the services of a consultant in 1973/74 to assist the countries in determining the requirements of electrical equipment and market possibilities, the means of standardization of equipment, etc. Studies on these matters to be undertaken during the period 1973 to 1975.

A combined seminar and study tour on electrical and electronic manufacturing industries to be held in 1975.

Group missions to the countries are proposed to be held in 1976 in order to give advice on the development of electrical equipment and components.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971	-	4	MM
1972	-	4	MM
1973	-	12	MM
1974	-	16	MM
1975	-	16	MM
1976	-	11	MM

Major programme field: *Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East*

*Country level**Regional level*

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:

Started in 1971.

Started in 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:

1971	-	20	MM
1972	-	10	MM
1973	-	10	MM
1974	-	10	MM
1975	-	10	MM
1976	-	to be determined.	

1971	-	13	MM
1972	-	15	MM
1973	-	12	MM
1974	-	12	MM
1975	-	12	MM
1976	-	to be determined.	

Major programme field: *Mineral resources development*

*Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Lack of trained personnel, limited financial resources.

Lack of training facilities within the region for specialized fields.

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.

	<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:	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 fields.	Setting up regional training centres in various specialized fields 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.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 15 MM 1972 - 30 MM 1973 - 15 MM 1974 - 15 MM 1975 - 15 MM 1976 - to be determined.	1971 - 24 MM 1972 - 50 MM 1973 - 60 MM 1974 - 40 MM 1975 - 40 MM 1976 - 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) 1971 (b) Regional mineral distribution map (2nd edition) 1971/72 (c) Regional tectonic map 1971 (d) Regional metallogenic map 1972/73 (e) Regional gravity map 1972 (f) Inventories of mineral resources in standard data sheets. 1971/72	1971 1972 1972 1973 1972
3. Type of action contemplated:	Assistance to Governments, where necessary, in the compilation of national specialized maps.	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:	1971 - 2 MM 1972 - 2 MM 1973 - 2 MM 1974 - 2 MM 1975 - 2 MM 1976 - to be determined.	1971 - 8 MM 1972 - 8 MM 1973 - 8 MM 1974 - 8 MM 1975 - 8 MM 1976 - 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 equipment.
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:	Continuing.	Continuing.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
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 the 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 a highly specialized nature.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 6 MM 1972 - 6 MM 1973 - 6 MM 1974 - 6 MM 1975 - 6 MM 1976 - to be determined.	1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 12 MM 1973 - 12 MM 1974 - 12 MM 1975 - 12 MM 1976 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Mineral resources survey on the marine shelves, continental slopes and rises of Asia and the Far East*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Lack of capital and technically qualified personnel, as well as related equipment.	Lack of regional training facilities; difficulty in recruiting advisers or experts.
2. Potential area for action:	Locating areas with mineral potential on the marine shelves, continental slopes and rises, and their assessment by geophysical and other surveys; training of personnel in the exploration of these areas.	Promoting regional co-operation in establishing common survey programmes and undertaking them; arrangement of common training facilities and co-ordination of research.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971	1971
3. Type of action contemplated:	To arrange for training of personnel; provide advisory services.	Establishment of a training centre in conjunction with a technical bureau providing advisory services in all fields relating to offshore mineral resources; setting up of a central pool of prospecting and exploration equipment for common use in developing countries; organization of symposia on the mineral potential of the marine shelves, continental slopes and rises, with the help of international research organizations.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 8 MM 1972 - 10 MM 1973 - 10 MM 1974 - 10 MM 1975 - 10 MM 1976 - to be determined.	1971 - 8 MM 1972 - 15 MM 1973 - 15 MM 1974 - 15 MM 1975 - 10 MM 1976 - to be determined.

Major programme field: *Housing, building and planning*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Deterioration of the human environment and physical setting for social, cultural and economic activities, characterized by critical housing shortages, lack of or inadequacy of essential community facilities and services, continued growth of slums and squatter settlements, etc. (b) Excessive concentration of the population in large urban centres, causing severe congestion, frustrating traffic and transport problems, rapid urbanization out-pacing industrialization and the provision for essential community facilities, chronic unemployment, etc.	Same as at country level.

*Country level**Regional level*

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|---|--|--|
| <p>(c) Absence or inadequacy of appropriate machinery or scheme for encouraging savings and financing arrangements for housing and urban development.</p> <p>(d) Lack of rational urban land policies for (i) preventing land hoarding and the spiralling of urban land values and (ii) the acquisition of land for housing.</p> <p>2. Potential area for action: Because of their urgency and magnitude, the problem areas described above have to be dealt with simultaneously with equal energy and vigour at both the national and regional level.</p> <p>2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: These problems have been felt and work has been undertaken on 1(a) and 1(b) in many countries, but very little or none has been done on 1(c) and 1(d). More energetic and vigorous action in these areas is required for many years to come.</p> <p>3. Type of action contemplated:</p> | <p>(a) Arresting the deterioration of the housing situation and improvement of the physical setting by (i) intensification of house-building activities and improvement of existing ones; (ii) strengthening the building and building materials industries to increase their productivity and reduce building costs; (iii) enlisting the fullest support and active participation of the private sector in home construction, including such means as housing co-operatives, self-help and aided self-help.</p> <p>(b) Intensification of activities on urban and regional development, including the clearance of slums, the resettlement of squatters, the decentralization of administrative and cultural activities, the dispersal of industrial location, and improvement of rural living by bringing urban amenities to the rural areas so as to counter rural-urban migration.</p> <p>(c) Establishment of adequate mechanisms or schemes for the financing of housing and urban development at low interest rates and long-term repayment; mobilization of national and local resources, including such facilities as mortgage banks and insurance companies for housing finance.</p> <p>(d) Adoption of measures to prevent or discourage land hoarding and the spiralling of land prices, and effective measures for the acquisition of land for housing.</p> | <p>(a) Higher priority and increased support for housing is necessary as well as urgent. Assistance for obtaining high priority for the housing sector within the national development plans. Countries will also be assisted in strengthening their central machinery for dealing with the housing problems and for the removal of slums and squatter settlements. A series of roving seminars on the modular method of building will be undertaken during 1971, 1972 and 1973. Countries will be assisted and encouraged in the adoption of comprehensive housing policies and programmes with realistic goals and targets.</p> <p>(b) Promotion of special fund and other projects in urban and regional development and the establishment of national training and research centres in urban and regional development. Strengthening the United Nations/Japan Centre for Research and Training in Regional Development (1971-1975). Advisory and consultative services of professional staff and regional adviser (1971-1976) and the issue of the Manual on Regional Planning (1971/72).</p> <p>(c) Establishment of a "Task Force" on housing finance. Between August and October 1970, a preliminary survey of facilities for housing finance was undertaken by a two-man team in selected countries of the region. On the basis of the team's report, encourage the countries to strengthen existing institutions for housing finance or to establish new ones. Follow-up action and consultations with national officials for the implementation of the recommendations of the task force and the survey mission. Intergovernmental consultations.</p> <p>(d) A study of urban land problems and policies in the region was undertaken during 1970. This study, when completed in 1971, will be made available to the countries to assist them in the</p> |
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*Country level**Regional level*

formulation and adoption of measures to deal with their urban land problems. Follow-up and consultations with national officials.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 12 MM	1971 - 106 MM
	1972 - 22 MM	1972 - 96 MM
	1973 - 20 MM	1973 - 98 MM
	1974 - 20 MM	1974 - 98 MM
	1975 - 40 MM	1975 - 78 MM
	1976 - 40 MM	1976 - 78 MM

Note: These proposals envisage an increasing shift in the activities of the secretariat in the field of housing, building and planning towards giving greater emphasis to direct assistance to and support of country projects that will be encouraged through follow-up missions, the task force on housing finance, roving seminars and workshops, supplemented by the assistance of regional advisers on housing finance (1972/73); urban and regional planning (1974/75); and housing policy and administration (1975/1976), etc.

Major programme field: *Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries*

*Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	The development of metals and engineering industries is hampered by the lack of integrated national plans and programmes for the orderly establishment of engineering industries. Other problems include the lack of innovative skills, capital formation and foreign exchange, the inadequacy of input resources and supporting industries and the limitations of domestic markets to justify feasible manufacture on an economic scale.	In addition to strengthening country programmes in this field, the desirability of regional co-operation in sharing of markets and production resources for maximum advantage to the countries will have to be kept in view. Metals and engineering industries developed on a regional basis may ensure regional investments, promote intraregional trade expansion etc.
2. Potential area for action:	To send out experts to undertake country studies on the evaluation and promotion of the metals and engineering industries. As the need arises, technical experts will be recruited by the secretariat to render expert advice and services to the developing countries, on request.	To undertake pre-investment feasibility survey missions on metals industries and on industries manufacturing agricultural machinery. Later, to undertake regional studies on machine-tools and foundries.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971-1972	1971-1975. The work in this field is to be carried out when funds are made available to engage the services of suitable experts.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Undertake country studies on the progress of development of metals and engineering industries, giving importance to the type of engineering industries that could be developed for regional undertakings.	The sending of pre-investment feasibility survey missions that will identify and study in depth possible regional projects on engineering and metals (non-ferrous) industries.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 10 MM 1972 - 3 MM 1973 - 24 MM 1974 - to be determined. 1975 - to be determined.	1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 10 MM 1973 - 36 MM 1974 - to be determined. 1975 - to be determined.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Major programme field: *General transport, planning and co-ordination of transport**Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Evaluation of problems and criteria for choice of transport technology, under varying factor endowments, including possibility of cost reduction in the design of transport facilities, in individual countries.	<p>An assessment of potential for subregional and regional co-operation in the promotion of transportation facilities under varying factor endowments and investment consideration.</p> <p>Utilization of modern technology and convening of subregional and regional meetings for developing action programme.</p>
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Country level

Regional level

2. Potential area of action: Collection, analysis and dissemination of information covering all modes of transport, including pipe lines, tourism, coastal and maritime shipping and inter-island communications and research facilities, particularly dissemination of information. Specific technical advisory services upon request to interested countries on problems of planning and development of transportation facilities.

Convening of symposia or seminars for qualitative and quantitative assessment of transport requirements on a sub-regional and regional basis in the context of the "national transport mix, trade patterns, commodity flows."

Continuing provision of library and transport documentary film services, compilation of publication of the Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Co-operation with Task Force. Institutionalization of regional studies in the fields of transport and communications through establishment of regional transport studies and research facilities as a part of the Second United Nations Development Decade programme.

Co-operation with Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and other related organizations and interested Divisions of the secretariat (Regional Centre for Programming) in these latter studies.

Convening of a regional seminar in co-operation with interested organizations and aid-giving agencies for transport requirements for economic and social development.

- 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.

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

	EP	
1971	- 14	MM
1972	- 13	MM
1973	- 17	MM
1974	- 17	MM
1975	- 17	MM
1976	- 17	MM

Major programme field: *Promotion of tourism*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas: Lack of adequate facilities, such as transportation and access to centres of tourist interest. Lack of facilities, such as accommodation, non-development of resorts and historical sites, restriction on entry and exit of tourists, complicated formalities and procedures, and shortage of resources for promotional publicity. Lack of trained personnel, developing cultural tourism and national parks.

Promoting regional training facilities for personnel covering touristic facilities and hotel and allied services. Development of a regional centre for advanced touristic studies and documentation service.

Providing technical assistance, reactivation of advisory group on tourist potential facilities; establishment of an inter-regional task force for regenerative technical assistance. Preparation of a regional code of ethics for protection of tourists; convening periodic seminars on promotion of tourism and study weeks organized, under ECAFE auspices, by interested governments.

Promoting intraregional exchange of tourist personnel for purposes of training.

Promoting joint subregional or regional promotional activities through joint publicity, package tours; Continuing co-operation with IUOTO and its subregional commissions, UNCTAD, United Nations Headquarters. Being an invisible export item, tourism and its development is directly geared to the activities connected with the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Country level

Regional level

2. Potential area for action: Technical assistance for establishing or up-grading national training centres for tourist personnel and hotel and allied services, co-operation with UNESCO and FAO in promoting cultural tourism and development of national parks.

Establishment of a regional project for a regional training centre for tourist personnel and hotel and allied services. Setting up of an expert team to survey available facilities in countries which have offered host facilities for recommending locations, scale of equipment, sources of financing and other matters. Preparation for an application for UNDP assistance and other connected work.

Organizing a task force at interregional level for providing on-the-spot technical advisory services. Arranging for exchange of personnel between countries of the region for training purposes. Preparatory work for eventual expansion of regional training centres for advanced touristic studies and documentation services. Comprehensive regional survey of the national parks and wild life sanctuaries; survey of centres of cultural interest, in co-operation with FAO and UNESCO respectively. Preparation of a hand-book on folk art and cultural tourism; drafting of a regional master plan for development of tourism.

- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: Continuing.

Continuing.

3. Type of action contemplated: Technical advisory services, on-the-spot study of the specific problems, joint studies with UNESCO, FAO and other organizations.

Organization of advisory services and further studies regarding methods for institutionalization of regional training facilities, advanced studies and documentation services; joint studies in co-operation with IUOTO, UNESCO and FAO, including regional surveys; drafting of a regional plan for development of tourism; preparation of a basic code of ethics for the protection of tourists.

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

	EP
1971 -	5 MM
1972 -	8 MM
1973 -	18 MM
1974 -	15 MM
1975 -	15 MM
1976 -	15 MM

Major programme field: *Facilitation of international traffic*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas: Standardization and simplification of procedures and trade documentation.

To set up regional or subregional arrangements for third-party-risk insurance for vehicles employed in international travel.

Promoting adoption of the design of simplified and standardized forms of documentation for transport, travel and trade, preferably in the form of an aligned series on a regional basis.

To set up a roving preparatory mission to study regional requirements, on request, and to advise on technical, legal, operational and administrative aspects of containerization with a view to facilitating regional consensus in preparation for global conference on container traffic to be convened in 1971/72 by the United Nations and IMCO.

To convene a working party in 1971/72 to study technical, legal and administrative aspects of container traffic, taking

Country level

Regional level

2. Potential area for action: Collection, analysis and dissemination of information; consultations including advisory services for setting up of national committees for facilitation of international traffic and assisting Governments in implementing or participating in existing agreements and arrangements.
- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated: As in 2 above.
- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:
- | | EP | |
|------|------|----|
| 1971 | - 36 | MM |
| 1972 | - 27 | MM |
| 1973 | - 27 | MM |
| 1974 | - 27 | MM |
| 1975 | - 27 | MM |
| 1976 | - 27 | MM |

into account recommendations of the preliminary roving mission for reaching a regional consensus.

Convening a working party jointly with the ECAFE Trade Division to study possibility of simplification of documentation used in transport, travel and trade.

Preparation of appropriate regional agreements and conventions, establishment of prerequisites for early implementation of existing conventions and agreements relevant to the region.

Continuing.

As in 2 above.

Major programme field: *Unitized methods for inter-modal movement of freight*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas: Studies at the national level of the impact of containerization on freight, economics, cargo-handling expenses, dock labour and labour relations in countries which have adopted containerization on a major scale.
2. Potential area for action: Although containerized transportation is assuming special importance in some countries of the region, by and large, containerized transportation is still in the early stage of development in most countries of the region. Consequently, collection, analysis and dissemination of information of available data would be the first step at the country level to be followed by in-depth study covering technical and economic development aspects for developing unitized method of cargo handling in inter-modal transportation. The railways, highways, waterways, ports and harbours vary widely in characteristics and in domestic transportation. It may be necessary to develop specific designs and standards in modifications of ISO standard.
- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated: As in 2 above.
- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:
- | | EP | |
|------|------|----|
| 1971 | - 9 | MM |
| 1972 | - 10 | MM |
| 1973 | - 11 | MM |
| 1974 | - 8 | MM |
| 1975 | - 8 | MM |
| 1976 | - 4 | MM |

Study at subregional level on problems of freight economics, cargo-handling expenses, dock labour and labour relations, with a view to the accurate assessment of the cost and benefits of containerization for wider promotion of inter-modal movement of freight by unitized methods.

Comparative regional studies of techniques in relation to investment inputs and benefit outputs.

Technical assistance to facilitate the development of international containerized transportation will become increasingly important. The Trans-Asian Railway, after the completion of the greater part of the network, will pose certain problems, such as break of gauges and moving dimension. Containers will play a greater part and consequently attention to these problems is also necessary. Technical assistance will be given not only for specific problems, but also for promoting regional co-operation through regional arrangements and agreements for the free flow of containerized traffic.

Continuing.

As in 2 above.

Major programme field: *I. International road goods and passenger transport*

Country level

Regional level

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | Road transport problems arising from the increasing interregional 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 interregional and intra-regional road transport. | Organizing regional meetings of officials concerned for reaching agreement on measures required for promoting inter-regional and intraregional road transport. |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | 1971 | 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. | Development of mutually acceptable solutions to transit traffic problems and assisting countries concerned in promoting and improving international road traffic. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | 1971 - 8 MM
1972 - 6 MM
1973 - 6 MM
1974 - 4 MM
1975 - 6 MM
1976 - 4 MM | 1971 - 4 MM
1972 - 2 MM
1973 - 4 MM
1974 - 5 MM
1975 - 6 MM
1976 - 4 MM |

Major programme field: *II. Road traffic*

Country level

Regional level

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | Attaining uniformity in traffic rules and road signs and signals and in technical requirements for vehicles with a view to facilitate safe flow of international road traffic. | As in country level. |
| 2. Potential area for action: | Collection and analysis of the views of the Governments on the conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals so as to explore the possible areas of agreement at the regional level. | Organizing regional experts meetings for reaching regional agreement on those provisions containing recommended practices, and permissible alternatives of the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals (Geneva 1968). |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | 1971 | 1971, 1972 |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | Obtaining and reviewing comments from the Governments of the region on the conventions, selecting areas of agreement and preparing suggested points of agreement for submission to the working party of experts. | Promoting the acceptance of unified rules of the road and road signs and signals and preparing a regional agreement supplementing the conventions. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | 1971 - 5 MM
1972 - 3 MM
1973 - 5 MM
1974 - 4 MM
1975 - 4 MM
1976 - 6 MM | 1971 - 4 MM
1972 - 2 MM
1973 - 3 MM
1974 - 5 MM
1975 - 4 MM
1976 - 6 MM |

Major programme field: *III. Highways and highway transport*

Country level

Regional level

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | (a) Striking a balance between manual labour and road-building equipment in construction of highways.

(b) Exploring ways and means of maximum utilization of limited financial resources.

(c) Improving road transport in rural areas. | Same as country level. |
|--|--|------------------------|

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2. Potential area for action:	Identifying the problems under (a), (b) and (c) above.	Same as country level.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) 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; (b) Disseminating the latest development in soil stabilization techniques in low-cost road construction; (c) Exploring the possibilities of introducing a low-cost mechanized vehicle and improving draught equipment of animal-drawn vehicles for rural areas.	(a) As for country level.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 8 MM 1972 - 10 MM 1973 - 11 MM 1974 - 8 MM 1975 - 6 MM 1976 - 6 MM	1971 - 5 MM 1972 - 3 MM 1973 - 6 MM 1974 - 6 MM 1975 - 4 MM 1976 - 4 MM

Major programme field: *IV. 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 in country level.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	As in 2 above.	(a) Forming roving mission teams of multi-national and multi-disciplinary experts for undertaking on-the-spot studies of the problems facing important cities of the region with a view to suggesting short-term improvements. (b) Organizing training programmes for traffic engineers and transport planners through demonstration projects.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 8 MM 1972 - 15 MM 1973 - 12 MM 1974 - 12 MM 1975 - 12 MM 1976 - 12 MM	1971 - 5 MM 1972 - 12 MM 1973 - 9 MM 1974 - 12 MM 1975 - 18 MM 1976 - 18 MM

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 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.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
2. Potential area for action:	National training centres and their upgrading 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 and research at designated centres, exchange of data and information on technical, operational and administrative aspects of railway transport.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"><i>EP</i></div> <div> 1971 - 7 MM 1972 - 20 MM 1973 - 20 MM 1974 - 20 MM 1975 - 20 MM 1976 - 20 MM </div>	

Major programme field: *Trans-Asian Railway*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Construction problems under difficult terrain, particularly in Afghanistan, Iran (desert and mountainous conditions); East Pakistan bridging of major rivers; resources required including technical skills and material. Rehabilitation and upgrading of sea-rail ferries. Rehabilitation of track and rolling stock.	Problems of basic standardization, ferry services, technical, financial and operational problems of international through traffic; possible alignments of proposed routes, further techno-economic 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, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan 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 up to 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 1971 and 1972.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Detailed location surveys for constructing new line: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> (i) Meshed-Herat (ii) Chaman-Kandahar (iii) Suphanburi-Tak-Maesod (iv) Phitsanulok-Tak-Maesod (v) Dohazari-Cox's Bazar (vi) Ferries: Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia. </div>	
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"><i>EP</i></div> <div> 1971 - 39 MM 1972 - 39 MM 1973 - 43 MM 1974 - 43 MM 1975 - 43 MM 1976 - 43 MM </div>	

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 railway administrations of the region for supply inventory control, statistics compilation, personnel and accounting, data processing, technical and scientific computation and application, on line real time operation programmes, such as passengers' seat reservation, motive power and freight car distribution, hump yard operation, and application of cybernetics.	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:	1971	1972
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:	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>EP</i></p> 1971 - 8 MM 1972 - 7 MM 1973 - 7 MM 1974 - 7 MM 1975 - 7 MM 1976 - 7 MM	

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:	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, 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 as well as new types of motive power, such as the gas-turbine and linear motor.	With the development of the Trans-Asian Railway network, problems of standardization of track construction and maintenance practices as well as compatibility of parts and fixed and moving dimensions will have to be studied to lead towards evolution of common technical standards. This should also apply to height of floor of flat cars, coupling and brake systems. The ability for flat cars to carry containers of ISO standards or subregional standards should be studied. 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.
2. Potential area for action:	Technical assistance to Governments with regard to modernization of motive power and track construction and maintenance. Comparative studies of trends and developments of motive power and modern track construction and maintenance, including the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on current techniques employed within and outside the region.	Evaluation of current practices and procedures with regard to track construction and maintenance as well as those concerning motive power operation and management.

	<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:	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:	1971 - 12 MM 1972 - 9 MM 1973 - 12 MM 1974 - 9 MM 1975 - 9 MM 1976 - 9 MM	

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 of inland water transport; modernization of inland waterway fleets; improving and standardizing of dredging equipment; problems of hydraulic laboratories at national level.	Setting up a regional dredging organization for promoting, advising, standardizing and co-ordinating dredging works in the region.
2. Potential area for action:	Provision of technical advisory services in connexion with the improvement of inland water transport; improvement and modernization of dredging equipment; up-grading of national hydraulic laboratories.	Up-grading some national hydraulic laboratories to subregional or regional requirements.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Surveys, consultancy services and studies, on-the-site specialist advice on request.	Assistance on a regional or subregional basis for mechanization and modernization of inland waterway craft; establishment of a regional dredging organization under ECAFE for collection and dissemination of information and advisory services; establishment of hydraulic laboratories at regional or subregional levels.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 25 MM 1972 - 40 MM 1973 - 25 MM 1974 - 25 MM 1975 - 27 MM 1976 - 28 MM	Surveys, model experiments in laboratories, consultancy services and studies, on-the-site specialist advice on request.

Major programme field: *Port development and operation*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Follow-up action on recommendations of the Port Survey Team, Regional Port Seminar and other expert missions. Promotion of national training facilities in port operation and management, in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies. 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.	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 seminars and expert missions.
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:	Continuing.	Continuing.
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:	1971 - 25 MM 1972 - 21 MM 1973 - 25 MM 1974 - 25 MM 1975 - 26 MM 1976 - 28 MM	

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:	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>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 and 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 descriptions of optimum model vessels and fleet compositions for developing countries, individually and as a group, 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> <p>A Joint Study Group from the ECAFE Divisions of Transport and Communications, International Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, and Statistics, was set up for implementing a co-ordinated work programme in the field of shipping development.</p>
2. Potential area for action:	As in 1 above.	As in 1 above.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	Studies, surveys, on-the-spot technical advisory services and economic and technical evaluation.	Studies, surveys, on-the-spot technical advisory services and economic and technical evaluation.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 25 MM 1972 - 47 MM 1973 - 37 MM 1974 - 40 MM 1975 - 37 MM 1976 - 40 MM	

Major programme field: *(a) Planning and development of telecommunications*
(b) Asian telecommunication network feasibility survey

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Assistance to Governments in the targeted utilization factor of 8 by the end of the Second Development Decade. Preparation of suitable national plans for individual countries, providing assistance in making	The promotion of an Asian "Telecommunity" on the basis of an integrated telecommunication network for the region, development of international linkages on the basis of ITU approved plans.

*Country level**Regional level*

necessary organizational changes in the management of telecommunications for the achievement of the objectives set for the Second Development Decade to achieve a telecommunication penetration equal to UF 4 by the mid-point of the decade, and provision of appropriate technical assistance for achieving this objective to interested countries. Assisting Governments in planning telecommunication development on the basis of a suggested investment of 0.4 per cent of GDP in this sector.

Assisting in establishing regional tariffs based on the recommendations of the Asian Telecommunication Network Feasibility Survey.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 2. Potential area for action: | Assisting interested Governments in follow-up on the implementation of the projects identified for investment by the Asian Telecommunication Network Feasibility Survey. | Intergovernmental consultations, including the Asian Development Bank. Development for financing arrangements for regional network. |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | Continuing. | Continuing. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | Assisting Governments where necessary in construction work. | As in Col. 2. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"><i>EP</i></div> 1971 - 39 MM
1972 - 38 MM
1973 - 38 MM
1974 - 38 MM
1975 - 38 MM
1976 - 38 MM | |

Major programme field: *Improvement and development of postal services (in co-operation with UPU)*

*Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | <p>Assistance to Governments in developing high-quality postal services; mail delivery; postal structure and techniques of postal operations. Also research work having a bearing on questions connected with postal management at the national level.</p> <p>Promoting technical co-ordination of UPU activities with those of other organizations having co-terminal competence.</p> | <p>To promote, in co-operation with UPU, postal relations between member countries to better utilization and co-ordination of the various modes of transport for surface and airmail. Regional and international main routing schedules and techniques of postal operations related to international postal services. Postal management at regional and subregional levels and co-ordination of UPU activities with those of other organizations at regional or subregional levels.</p> |
| 2. Potential area for action: | Technical assistance and advisory services to interested Governments with regard to improvement and expansion of postal services. Utilizing modern equipment, management and administrative techniques. | Assistance to Governments in promoting regional co-operation and co-ordination with regard to development of postal services, their improvement and expansion including intraregional, interregional and international services. |
| 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: | <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"></div> 1971 - 13 MM
1972 - 13 MM
1973 - 13 MM
1974 - 26 MM
1975 - 26 MM
1976 - 26 MM | |

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 the formulation of long-term plans. (b) Low food productivity through inefficient use of water.	(a) Lack of regional training personnel.	
2. Potential area for action:	(a) Practical training in water resources planning. (b) Practical training in the management of water resources projects.	(a) Assistance in the training of personnel. (b) Provision of advisory services.	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.	
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Formulation of national water plans within the context of national development plans. (b) Selection of personnel for training in water resources planning and water management.	(a) Study of multiple-objective planning in the development of water resources and its ramifications with respect to implementation.* (b) Study of the application of modern scientific management techniques to the operation and maintenance of water resources projects.* (c) Study of the technical measures and socio-economic considerations entailed in the abatement of pollution.* (d) Continuation of the roving seminar on water resources planning initiated in 1970. (e) Organization of a joint meeting of water resources engineers, development planners and social scientists on social and non-economic factors in water resources development. (f) Organization, in collaboration with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, of a training course on the practical problems of water resources planning. (g) Organization of a roving seminar on water resources development at the farm level. (h) Organization of a roving seminar on the management of water resources projects. (i) Provision of advice on the formulation of national water plans through the services of a regional adviser.	1971/72 1971/72 1971/72 1971 1972/73 1973/74 1974/75 1975/76 1971-1976

* For presentation at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in 1972.

<i>Country level</i>		<i>Regional level</i>			
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	Twelve water resources engineers from each country participating.	EP	C	RA	X-B
		1971/72	48	12	12
		1972/73	48	12	12
		1973/74	60	12	12
		1974/75	60	12	12
		1975/76	60	12	12

Major programme field: *Water resources development of international rivers*

<i>Country level</i>		<i>Regional level</i>			
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Lack of information on the potential of international rivers.	(a) Lack of machinery for bringing riparian countries together for the joint development of international river basins.			
2. Potential area for action:	(a) Collection and compilation of the physical, economic and hydrologic data required for basin planning and the design of projects.	(a) Organization of preliminary reconnaissance survey and studies.			
		(b) Reconnaissance and feasibility surveys of selected projects.			
		(c) Preparation of preliminary development plans.			
		(d) Detailed investigation of promising projects followed by joint development.			
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.			
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Study of the potential of international rivers in relation to country requirements and in relation to national development plans.	(a) Preliminary desk studies of selected river basins by ECAFE staff.			
		1971/72			
	(b) Collection and preliminary analysis of the physical, economic and hydrologic data required for basin planning and the design of projects.	(b) Reconnaissance surveys by ECAFE staff and/or consultants with the active participation of the riparian countries.			
		1972/73			
	(c) Installation of precipitation and stream-flow gauging stations.	(c) Preparation of preliminary basin plans.			
		1973/74			
		(d) Procurement of financial assistance for the preparation of feasibility studies of promising projects.			
		1974/75			
		(e) Detailed investigation of promising projects.			
		1975/76			
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	To be undertaken by riparian countries within their own resources.	EP	C	RA	X-B
		1971/72	36	-	-
		1972/73	36	12	-
		1973/74	48	12	-
		1974/75	48	24	-
		1975/76	48	24	-

Major programme field: *Measures for the mitigation of flood damage*

<i>Country level</i>		<i>Regional level</i>			
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	(a) Lack of experienced personnel.	(a) Lack of studies and proposals calling for joint action.			
	(b) Insufficient funds to finance comprehensive flood forecasting and warning systems.				
2. Potential area for action:	(a) Establishment of pilot flood and/or storm surge forecasting and warning systems in major river basins.	(a) Comprehensive investigation of typhoons and cyclones and the damage caused by them.			

	Country level	Regional level	
	(b) Improvement of protective and emergency measures.	(b) Forecasting and warning systems.	
		(c) Protective measures planned and taken in advance and emergency measures.	
		(d) Provision of advisory services to Governments on the implementation of programmes for the improvement of existing networks for observation and communication and for the establishment of pilot forecasting and warning systems.	
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.	
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Selection of candidates for training in flood forecasting and warning.	(a) Comprehensive study and quantification of damage caused by typhoons, cyclones and accompanying storm surges and the effect of damage on the economy of areas affected.	1971/72
	(b) Collection and compilation of the hydrometeorologic data required for the detailed study, analysis and design of flood forecasting and warning systems and the improvement of protective measures.	(b) Study of structural and non-structural measures to mitigate flood damage.	1972/73
		(c) Organization of a third regional symposium on the development of deltaic areas.	1973/74
		(d) Assistance to countries subject to typhoons and cyclones in obtaining technical and financial assistance for the implementation of protective measures.	1971-1976
		(e) Assistance to the inter-governmental Typhoon Committee in the implementation of the Committee's work programme through the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons.	1971-1976
		(f) Assistance to the WMO/ECAFE Panel of Experts on Tropical Cyclones.	1971-1976
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	To be undertaken by co-operating countries within their own resources.		
		EP C RA X-B	
		1971/72 24 - - 12	
		1972/73 24 - - 12	
		1973/74 36 6 - 12	
		1974/75 36 6 - 12	
		1975/76 36 6 - 12	

Major programme field: *Application of science and technology to water resources development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	<p>(a) Scientific and technological training of personnel engaged in water resources inadequate to meet the heavy demands of accelerated development.</p> <p>(b) Information required for the investigation, planning, design, execution and operation of development projects totally lacking or inadequate.</p> <p>(c) Essential government scientific and engineering services inadequately staffed and equipped.</p>	<p>(a) International training institutions few in number, new and not firmly established.</p> <p>(b) Lack of facilities for the collection, processing, storage and retrieval of geotechnical data.</p>

Country level

Regional level

2. Potential area for action:	(a) Collaboration with ECAFE and the specialized agencies in the training of personnel and collection of data.	(a) Collaboration with the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology in the further refining of the Committee's World Plan of Action, with particular reference to water resources.																														
		(b) Studies to define specific needs and to expedite the transference of modern scientific knowledge concerning the geophysical sciences from developed to developing countries.																														
		(c) Use of computers in engineering practice, in particular in the processing and analysis of water resources systems.																														
		(d) Organization of seminars and training courses to acquaint professional and sub-professional personnel with the latest techniques.																														
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1971-1976	1971-1976																														
3. Type of action contemplated:	(a) Co-operation with ECAFE, WMO, and UNESCO in the training of professional and sub-professional personnel.	(a) Studies pertaining to the definition of specific needs. 1971/72																														
	(b) Co-operation with ECAFE in the collection of the geophysical data required for water resources development.	(b) Hydrometeorologic studies of a regional character undertaken in collaboration with WMO and the countries concerned. 1971/72																														
		(c) Organization, jointly with UNESCO and OTC, of a training course on the use of computers in hydrology. 1971/72																														
		(d) Organization, jointly with WMO and OTC, of the fifth interregional hydrologic seminar. 1972/73																														
		(e) Organization, jointly with UNESCO and OTC, of the third regional seminar on groundwater resources. 1973/74																														
		(f) Organization, jointly with OTC, of a roving seminar on the design of earth-fill and rock-fill dams. 1974/75																														
		(g) Assistance to Governments in the processing and analysis of hydrometeorologic data and in the analysis of development plans, through the medium of the proposed ECAFE regional computer centre. 1971-1976																														
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	To be undertaken by co-operating countries within their own resources.	<table><tr><td></td><td>EP</td><td>C</td><td>RA</td><td>X-B</td></tr><tr><td>1971/72</td><td>24</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1972/73</td><td>24</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1973/74</td><td>36</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1974/75</td><td>36</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1975/76</td><td>36</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		EP	C	RA	X-B	1971/72	24	-	-	-	1972/73	24	-	-	-	1973/74	36	-	-	-	1974/75	36	-	-	-	1975/76	36	-	-	-
	EP	C	RA	X-B																												
1971/72	24	-	-	-																												
1972/73	24	-	-	-																												
1973/74	36	-	-	-																												
1974/75	36	-	-	-																												
1975/76	36	-	-	-																												

Major programme field: *Statistical compilation and analysis**Country level**Regional level*

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. It is also planned to undertake a new publication relating to statistical indicators.

2. Potential area for action: Collect information from countries on the new series and disseminate it through the Statistical Yearbook, the Quarterly Bulletin and the Monthly Indicators.

- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up : 1971 and onwards.

3. Type of action contemplated: Collect and publish in the Yearbook, the Quarterly Bulletin and the Monthly Indicators.

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971 }
 1972 }
 1973 } 6 MM each year
 1974 }
 1975 }
 1976 }

Major programme field: *Censuses and sample surveys**Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Analysis and evaluative studies of the data collection 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 obtained in census.

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971 -
 1972 - 6 MM
 1973 - 12 MM
 1974 - 12 MM

Major programme field: *Statistical training**Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas: Training of personnel at primary and middle levels.

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:

Four subregional training courses to last for about six months; each to be organized in the four centres of the region.

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1971 - 24 MM plus local supporting staff
		1972 - - do -
		1973 - - do -
		1974 - - do -

Major programme field: *Statistics development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Development of national accounts.	-
2. Potential area for action:	Organize roving seminars.	-
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	1973	-
3. Type of action contemplated:	Country level seminars in six countries each year.	-
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1973 - 12 MM 1974 - 12 MM 1975 - 12 MM 1976 - 12 MM	-

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Major programme field: *Social survey and review of social development trends*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Inadequate development planning with excessive emphasis on economic growth and little attention to social progress, resulting in inequitable distribution of wealth and developmental benefits, and polarization of society, which in turn increases social stresses, conflicts and under-employment or under-employment. Inadequate participation of people in development planning and implementation resulting in failure of national plans and policies to come up to expectations.	Same as "Country level".
2. Potential area for action:	Analysis of trends in social development; research in social development; nature of distribution of development benefits, including income distribution, education and employment benefits; social change; studies and surveys on integrative aspects of development planning in regard to income distribution, regional development, land reform, community development, human resources development, popular participation in development and employment promotion; studies and surveys on sectoral aspects of integrated development, such as education, health, welfare and housing. Identification of social factors of development and of improved indicators, techniques and methodologies for integrated (socio-economic) development planning.	Need for clarification of interrelationships between economic and social factors in development; identification of research needs; regional co-operation in social development; analysis of regional social trends through periodical surveys studies and research; identification of problems which require regional co-operation; cross-country studies on selected areas and problems of social development.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	As for 2 above. Assistance to Governments in carrying out supportive studies, research and evaluation on social development and growth as part of national development planning; promotion of seminars or workshops on social development trends and planning techniques; developing systems for collection of data and regular flow of information on social progress and growth.	As for 2 above. Regional review, studies and research on social development trends; exchange of information through publications, studies, seminars and study tours; establishment of a clearing house and documentation centre (see project IB4: 6-0.5); preparing of bibliography and abstracts on social development trends.

*Country level**Regional level*

Placing such evidence before the Working Party on Social Development for recommending regional priorities and policies for social development.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971	-	40	MM
	1972	-	48	MM
	1973	-	48	MM
	1974	-	48	MM
	1975	-	48	MM
	1976	-	48	MM

Major programme field: *Social development and planning*

*Country level**Regional level*

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Inadequate development planning with excessive emphasis on economic growth and little attention to social progress, resulting in inequitable distribution of wealth and of developmental benefits, and polarization of society which in turn increases social stresses, conflicts and unemployment or under-employment. Inadequate participation of people in development planning and implementation resulting in failure of national plans and policies to come up to expectations.	Same as country level.
2. Potential area for action:	(a) Integration of social and economic development planning at national and lower levels; (b) Selection of indicators of social development; (c) Appraisal of progress in integrated development; (d) Organization of planning machinery for integrated and cross-sectoral planning; (e) Studies on social development planning techniques and strategies; (f) Analysis of training needs for social development planning; (g) Projection of manpower requirements; (h) Identification of development indicators at subnational levels; and (i) Strengthening the machinery for data collection in that regard.	(a) Integrating development objectives; (b) Evolving machinery for integrated development planning; (c) Developing techniques for integrated development planning; (d) Training social development planners; (e) Formulating strategies for effective popular participation in development planning; (f) Regional co-operation in social development; (g) Analysis of regional progress in integrated development planning; (h) Formulation of regional social policy and perspectives of development for placing before the biennial Working Party on Social Development.
2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:	Continuing.	Continuing.
3. Type of action contemplated:	As for 2 above. Direct advisory services to Governments (through the regional adviser) on social planning and development; promotion of seminars or workshops on appropriate aspects of social development planning; assistance in the formulation of social policies and in sectoral and integrated development planning; assistance in the selection of development indicators.	As for 2 above. Regional studies and research on social development; exchange of information through publications, studies, seminars and study tours; establishment of a centre for training in social development planning; promotion of inter-agency co-operation at the regional level for co-ordination in social development; organizing inter-agency teams to assist countries on request in social development policies and programmes, and in integrative development planning.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 38 MM 1972 - 48 MM 1973 - 48 MM 1974 - 48 MM 1975 - 48 MM 1976 - 48 MM	

Major programme field: *Social welfare policy, development and administration*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Need for strengthening (a) the developmental and preventive functions of social welfare in over-all national development; (b) social welfare's contribution to the promotion of social change for development; (c) human resource development, including planning for social welfare manpower policies and development.	Lack of adequate regional co-operation in social welfare; non-existence of regional facilities for the advanced training of senior and key social welfare personnel; and need for the determination of regional standards of social welfare programmes and services, legislation, policy, and evaluation procedures.
2. Potential area for action:	Clarification and promotion of the broader questions of national (and regional) social welfare policy, planning, legislation, standards and manpower policies and development; the promotion of popular participation in development; strengthening professional social welfare education and in-service training programmes with adequate development orientation.	Regional co-operation in social welfare and development including training and the exchange of information and personnel; training of higher level and key social welfare personnel; need for development of regional standards and principles on lines recommended by the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (New York, 1968) and the First Regional Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (Manila, 1970).
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 plans and in 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.; and promoting community participation and the involvement of non-governmental organizations in social welfare development.	Follow-up actions on the foregoing Ministers' Conferences, particularly in initiating regional co-operation in social welfare development including: (a) exchange of information and clearing house activities; (b) formulation of policies for manpower requirements; (c) establishment of an advanced-level training and research centre for social welfare and development for training of higher level and key social welfare personnel; (d) exchange of social welfare teaching and student personnel; (e) development of regional social policies; (f) establishment of the concepts and principles of regional standards for social welfare services and social security measures; (g) promotion of comparative studies in (i) social legislation; (ii) social aspects of nutrition for children and youth; (iii) social norms for the promotion of population control and (iv) social welfare aspects of family planning; (h) subject to availability of staff, the provision of services for the rehabilitation of the handicapped; (i) development of programmes of social defence; (j) organizing Regional Conferences of Social Welfare Ministers every four years and meeting of technical advisers and senior officials every year; and (k) convening an expert working group on social welfare principles, standards, legislation and policies.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971 - 18 MM (requested) 1972 - 21 MM { " 1973 - 23 MM { " 1974 - 23 MM (estimated) 1975 - 24 MM { " 1976 - 24 MM { "	1971 - 18 MM (requested) 1972 - 27 MM { " 1973 - 25 MM { " 1974 - 37 MM (estimated) 1975 - 36 MM { " 1976 - 36 MM { "

Major programme field: *Regional and community development*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	Need for involving people in and gaining their full participation for planning and implementing national development projects, and training people to assume the required development-oriented attitudes, knowledge and skills through opera-	(a) Increasing demand from member countries (and universities) for assistance in setting up professional and in-service community development training institutions or for providing actual training courses in re-

Country level

tion of specific grass-root level programmes of self-help, democratic decision-making, local leadership and local institutions. Such popular participation will hopefully ensure more equitable distribution of developmental benefits, higher levels of living, and a fuller and richer life, to the masses of rural people in the region.

Regional level

gional development and in rural and urban community development in furtherance of national programmes requiring public participation;

- (b) Undertaking studies and advisory or evaluatory missions to assist Governments in reviewing their community development programmes and activities from time to time, and in utilizing improved techniques and methodologies for more effective implementation.

2. Potential area for action:
- (a) Assist Governments in the adoption of suitable community development techniques and programmes which can lead to the creation of more enlightened and development-oriented local leadership and local institutional devices, for ensuring continuous support to their development programmes and sustained progress and growth of the people in both rural and urban areas.
 - (b) Assist in undertaking national/sub-national integrated programmes of rural and regional development.
 - (c) Organize training courses for the foregoing programmes and specially in backward areas like tribal and hill-tribe areas.
 - (d) Mobilize and develop the human and community resources, in furtherance of national development and, more specially, by (i) the development of lesser-developed communities (tribes) and sections of the community (women); (ii) indentifying and training of lay-leaders and auxiliary workers as well as professional workers through special training programmes; (iii) stimulating action research in selected rural and urban areas which may yield scientifically tested methodologies and organizational structures likely to provide optimum results in community development.

Following up activities envisaged at country levels:

- (a) Up-grading the training for community development at professional and national levels, conforming to changing trends, needs and problems of the region and experiences from outside the region; this training would involve government departments, universities and other institutions of learning as well as non-governmental voluntary agencies and local leadership. Basic and action-oriented experimental research of an integrated nature will be encouraged at regional and national levels, leading to the formation of research and training institutions in community development.
- (b) Governments will be encouraged to extend community development programmes to the lesser-developed sub-national areas (tribal) and/or indigenous special groups (hill tribes) and to weaker sections of society (women).
- (c) Existing national community development programmes will be continually evaluated and improved, on request, and integrated national or sub-national regional and rural development projects encouraged.
- (d) Intensified exchange of information on the newly developing trends of community development will be undertaken. Effective immediately, and gradually expanding, will need an exchange-of-information cell and documentation centre to collate and disseminate community development information.
- (e) For the same purpose, every four years, a combined study tour and training course of community development planners and administrators in the developing countries of Asia will be undertaken, specially for making on-the-spot study of new development, programmes and trends.
- (f) Determination of enhanced roles and programmes for women, in national development.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

This is a continuing programme.

This is a continuing programme which must conform to the expressed needs from time to time, and newly developing trends in community organization and development.

Country level

Regional level

3. Type of action contemplated: As in 2 above.

ECAFE's job will be to keep abreast and a little ahead of the newly developing needs and trends, so as 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 United Nations Development Decade. (The current emphasis, for example, is on the role of youth and women in national development and on integrated rural and regional development programmes.)

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971 - 18 MM
1972 - 24 MM
1973 - 36 MM
1974) to be determined as
1975) programme develops and in terms
of new developments
then taking place.

Major programme field: *Mobilization of youth for national development*

Country level

Regional level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Need to stimulate Governments to take action-oriented initiatives with respect to the development of youth policies and programmes and ensuring youth participation in their planning and implementation as part of national development plans, including those for unemployment and under-employment which mostly affect the younger age groups; the dissatisfaction of youth with existing political and social order and the educational system, and its total disassociation from the national development process; rapid movement of young people from rural to urban areas with no knowledge on how to meet novel urban situations.

The unrest of youth at the existing social and political order of things and its desire to participate in remodelling it; lack of any coherent or integrated regional policies for youth development or for their involvement in: (a) the socio-political, economic, educational or cultural order in Asia; (b) the national development plans; lack of co-ordination between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned with youth development in providing integrative assistance to Governments for solving their youth problems or in planning and developing specific programmes for their development; lack of co-ordination between national youth programmes and those operated by volunteer youth groups, both national and international.

2. Potential area for action:

Studies in depth on select aspects of the youth situation and undertaking experimental action-oriented activities at grass-root levels, as prelude to the planning of national policies and programmes as stated above; defining and formulating over-all policies for youth development and ensuring youth's participation in programmes of self-development as part of national development planning and implementation; developing and strengthening programmes for training youth workers and leaders; constructive out-of-school youth and students' activities including national volunteer service programmes; preventive programmes connected with problems of juvenile delinquency and drug addiction; formation and strengthening of youth development institutions at national and lower levels, including educational institutions.

Implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development (1970), including (a) formulation and assessment of regional youth policies and programmes as supportive of national plans; preferably after experimenting with action-oriented grass-root level projects aimed to devise the optimum methodologies and organizations for national youth programmes; (b) training for higher-level youth leadership at the regional level for undertaking of national youth (service) programmes; (c) promotion of regional exchange of experiences on specific youth aspects through meetings, seminars, expert groups, etc.; (d) collection and dissemination of information and developments on the youth situation in Asia, through publications, studies, seminars and study tours; (e) improvement of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level in youth matters of common concern; (f) closer co-operation with non-government organizations and youth organizations active in youth programmes in the region.

Country level

Regional level

- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: The need is immediate and inevitable but can be undertaken by the secretariat only as soon as the requested staff resources are available, and in proportion thereof, on the basis of setting priorities.
3. Type of action contemplated: Direct advisory services to Governments through a regional adviser on youth policy and development; making Governments more aware of the need and methodology of consulting and involving youth in the formation and implementation of youth policies and programmes as part of national development plans; promoting of national meetings or workshops on appropriate aspects of youth development; developing national voluntary youth service programmes not only for the students but particularly for the unemployed and out-of-school youth (in co-operation with UNICEF and the United Nations specialized agencies); developing action-oriented pilot experimental youth projects for determining the shape and scope of national youth activities; formation of national and lower-level institutions for youth development; developing and strengthening youth leadership training schemes and the training of youth workers.
- (a) Assistance to Governments as described in country-level action;
- (b) Conferences and seminars on selected aspects of youth development, such as formulating and evaluating programmes for youth's participation in self and national development, and the training of youth workers and leaders;
- (c) Preparation and dissemination of studies and monographs on youth development activities or problems in selected Asian countries;
- (d) Preparation of manuals and guides for national youth policy formation and youth training;
- (e) Organizing national (and subregional) youth leadership training and research institutes in co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and UNICEF, and promoting the establishment of a regional youth leadership training centre;
- (f) Promoting inter-agency (and voluntary youth organizations), consultations on youth for determining a joint regional policy for youth development;
- (g) Creating an *ad hoc* inter-agency team of youth experts to assist countries on request in assessing and planning national policies and programmes;
- (h) Creation of a regional machinery for the collection and dissemination of information (as a part of clearing house and documentation centre for social development).

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:	1971	-	24	MM
	1972	-	36	MM
	1973	-	48	MM
	1974	-	48	MM
	1975	-	60	MM
	1976	-	60	MM

Major programme field: *Social and economic aspects of narcotics control*

This is expected to be a continuing project depending on the availability of funds and staff resources. The long-term plan is designed to provide a social development background for narcotics work and working available, the programme of ECAFE. The details of the long-term work may be expected to emerge after the current transitional phases is completed.

Country and Regional levels

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: 1970 - 12 MM
1971-1975 - /to be determined on the basis of the Project Preparation Mission for Technical Assistance to Thailand in the Narcotics Field, and the programmes yet to be determined by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)/

Major programme field: *Population aspects of economic and social development**Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | Consideration in development plans and policies of the demographic aspects of development problems and the integral treatment of demographic variables in the planning process. | Provision of adequate advisory services and training. |
| 2. Potential area for action: | Provision of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate demographic statistics for planning and training of technical personnel for their analysis and utilization. | Regional meetings and national 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 census monograph series where appropriate. |
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | Continuing. | Continuing. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | High quality censuses which take into account the various international recommendations as to content, field enumeration, tabulation and presentation of results; improvement of vital registration systems; and training as mentioned in 2, above, which can be conducted formally or by in-service training. Projects can be assisted by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and specialized agencies concerned. | See 2, above. The following projects are already programmed:
(a) Continuation of secretariat comparative studies on the interrelationships between population growth and socio-economic changes.
(b) Continued organization of various regional seminars and technical meetings on these interrelationships.
(c) Seminars on the computerization of fertility research and population projections.
(d) The second Asian Population Conference, which will be held not later than August 1973.
Assistance to countries can also be provided through the advisory services of regional demographic advisers and staff personnel.
(For advisory services, training and related research and administrative activities). |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | To be determined. | |

1971 - 66 MM
 1972 - 66 MM
 1973 - 66 MM
 1974 - 66 MM
 1975 - 66 MM
 1976 - 66 MM

Major programme field: *Population policies and programmes**Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | Implementation of population policies and programmes. | Provision of adequate advisory services, training courses and forums where personnel can learn and exchange experience and knowledge in dealing with problems related to the various aspects of implementing family planning and other population programmes. |
| 2. Potential area for action: | Evaluation of existing programmes and improvement of the quality of programme efforts. | Technical meetings and roving seminars on the administrative, communications, evaluation and training of personnel aspects of family planning programmes. |

*Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up: | Continuing. | Continuing. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | Training of personnel in the various aspects of implementing family planning programmes, with the assistance of ECAFE and, where necessary and appropriate, of other United Nations agencies. | (a) Meetings and seminars, including the following already programmed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Roving seminars on the evaluation of and communication and training techniques in family planning programmes; (ii) Second expert working group on administrative aspects of family planning programmes; (iii) Subregional working groups on evaluation of training programmes; (iv) The second Asian Population Conference. (b) Advisory services and various other activities in support of national programmes for training personnel working in family planning programmes. |
| 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year: | To be determined. | (For directly related advisory services, training and related research and administrative activities). |

1971 - 96 MM
 1972 - 96 MM
 1973 - 96 MM
 1974 - 96 MM
 1975 - 96 MM
 1976 - 96 MM

ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Major programme field: *Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects*

*Country level**Regional level*

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Critical anticipated problem areas: | With 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: | Continuing. | Continuing. |
| 3. Type of action contemplated: | Preparation of country studies on stabilization of trade in rice and other major commodities and orientation of plans. | (a) Identification of over-all supply/demand situation for next five years in respect of rice and cereals 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 intraregional trade and harmonization of plans for rice and cereals in 1971; for spices, oilseeds and oilcakes in 1972; for sugar in 1973; rice bran in 1974; major fruits in 1975/76. |

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1971 - 47 MM 1972 - 45.5 MM 1973 - 43.5 MM 1974 - 39 MM 1975 - 36 MM 1976 - 37 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:	1973-1976	1973-1976
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 regional paper in 1974 to identify common problems at the regional level for improving and strengthening of credit institutions. (b) Convening of technical meeting in 1975 at regional level to identify common problems and indicate directions along which solutions might be worked out. (c) Mission to countries in 1976 to follow up on recommendation of technical meeting.
3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:		1973 - 12 MM* 1974 - 13 MM* 1975 - 35 MM* 1976 - 15 MM*

* Includes anticipated resources for preparatory work and convening meeting in 1975 and missions to countries in 1976 through FAU/EFTA Fund.

Major programme field: *Food and agricultural price policies*

	<i>Country level</i>	<i>Regional level</i>
1. Critical anticipated problem areas:	With the adoption of new agricultural technology, the profitability of the different crops is changing rapidly. Consequently it is becoming increasingly important for the countries to re-adjust their agricultural price and support policies (if any) to ensure realization of the plan objectives.	Identifying of common problems in this field.
2. Potential area for action:	Advisory assistance.	Identifying the common problems and the successful techniques for dealing with these.
3. Type of action contemplated:	1972-1976	1972-1976
	Undertaking of country studies in depth beginning 1972 to identify the problems	Preparation of a regional review in 1975/76 to identify common problems and

Country level

being faced in adopting suitable price and support policies to ensure attainment of plan objectives.

Regional level

indicate the broad directions along which action can be taken to deal with them.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1972 - 12 MM
1973 - 12 MM
1974 - 14 MM
1975 - 12 MM
1976 - 13 MM

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, move into low-priority projects. The need is, therefore, apparent to achieve close co-ordination of all external assistance (multilateral 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. Interdisciplinary teams have been envisaged by the Commission when it considered the Report of the Seminar on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance in 1966. 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. Later on, within the framework of such plans, teams will be organized at the request of Governments, to undertake specific sectoral or intersectoral advisory missions.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Activities can start as early as 1971, 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 United Nations Headquarters, interdisciplinary programming teams to work out jointly with government authorities, a programme for technical co-operation in relation to planning. To assemble similar teams for specific interdisciplinary advisory missions.

3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

Three to five posts, including at least one regional adviser on programming.

Major programme field: *Public administration and national development*

The substance of public administration in the countries of the region in the development phase immediately ahead will become intensified in several directions; it will progressively be involved in diverse nation-building activities. The role of public administration will not merely be that of a distinct discipline with a definite sphere of action, but also of an inevitable and essential element in all developmental and developmental-regulatory functions. In the developmental field, the role of administration will, of necessity, assume a dynamic perspective in stimulating as well as fulfilling developmental responsibilities with increasing participation of the people; it will be much more involved in inducing social change, in bringing about economic change appropriate to national conditions, and in promoting national integration and stability. All these will call for new and imaginative administrative policy strategies and demand extension of the entrepreneurial activities of the administration. From this perspective, the following are generally identified as substantive anticipated issues at the country level and the concomitant steps to be taken at the regional level by the proposed Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA) in particular, and the public administration programme of ECAFE, in general.

Country level

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

(a) *Organization development and change*

Efforts will have to be increasingly made to tailor the organization system and its capability to the specific requirements of accomplishing developmental tasks. The main directions of such an effort will include: (i) improvement and strengthening of administrative agencies at national, regional and local levels for improved planning, programming, implementation and review; (ii) more meaningful integration of administrative requirements with development plans and developing administrative plans commensurate with national economic plans; (iii) improving organizational performance, and employee participation in organizational decision-making; (iv) improvement in methods and procedures of work, devices of co-ordination in the context of the increased specialization of tasks; (v) developing built-in capability within the system for promoting administrative innovation and change, intensive research studies and experimentation.

(b) *Personnel planning and development*

Sustained attention will be required in many situations to improve the existing personnel management policies and practices, including the over-all civil service system. In view of the increased diversification and specialization of knowledge and skills needed in administration for development, it will be necessary to undertake long-term personnel planning and adjusting them to educational policies. Similarly, recruitment policies and procedures, selection techniques and placement methods will require to be re-oriented; also organization of comprehensive training programmes for different categories of personnel will require special emphasis; education and study programmes of higher administrative personnel are equally important. Promotion policies will have to be altered to place emphasis on merit selections and the system of efficiency rating will need to be geared adequately for the purpose. The need for developing a new climate of team work and mutual collaboration between the generalists and specialists will also demand concerted

Regional level

(a) Besides providing technical assistance, it will be necessary to critically examine and diagnose the factors conducive to organization development; to provide logistical support wherever necessary to enable the governments to enhance and sustain such efforts. Efforts will be made to undertake a pilot project on the development of administrative plans specifically with a view to operationalizing the concept of annual, medium-term and long-term administrative plans commensurate with the requirements of development plans, and demonstrate through such a pilot effort its applicability as an agent of plan implementation.

(b) Efforts to improve or reform the national and local personnel systems will 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. In this context, the role of the Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA) will be particularly relevant so far as offering advanced study programmes for senior administrators is concerned. Other substantive effort in this area will be the development by ACDA of suitable training and case materials in support of training programmes at national institutions, training of trainers, etc.

Country level

attention; the need for reorienting the attitudes of civil servants to promote a sense of commitment to the development of objectives will also require proper emphasis.

(c) *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 section. Attention would need to be given to rationalizing the organizations for programme administration and developing the managerial skills of professional and technical personnel at various levels for over-all and special developmental functions.

(d) *Industrial administration*

The advance of industrial development, and the adoption of related policies in the countries of the region call for basic adjustments and full-scale innovations, particularly, in the legal and administrative fields. Administrative problems associated with industrialization programmes would call, *inter alia*, for 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.

(e) *Use of modern management techniques*

With the increase in the complexity of modern administrative systems, there will be an increasing need for use of the available management techniques to aid in the decision-making process. Consideration will have to be given to the most effective use of modern tools of management, such as network techniques, PPBS, operations research and systems managements. It will also be necessary to make increasing use of computers. Introduction of modern management techniques will require substantial changes in the over-all administrative design of a country.

(f) *Participation in administration*

Increase in the size and complexity of development tasks will make imperative increased participation of the people in such efforts. It will be necessary to involve the people in an increasing measure in the national developmental effort; also citizen participation will mean their active involvement not only in implementation of development programmes but also in their formulation. In this connexion, the need for sharpening the cutting-edge of the administration in its dealing with the people as well as installation of an effective grievance machinery will require close study.

Regional level

(c) It will be necessary to organize appropriate exercises and cross-national case studies in certain major areas of programmatic administration, such as the implications of the "green revolution" in order to enable the Governments to critically assess the impact of such development functions in the totality of the administrative system.

(d) The projected programme of work of the Asian Centre gives priority to this subject. The Centre will, on the basis of common experiences in the region, attempt to bring out practical studies on some of the issues identified; arrange and facilitate the exchange of information, and offer suitable programmes of development for industrial administrators.

(e) *Management techniques*

It will be meaningful to undertake comparative studies of the use, viability and implications of such techniques in the public services of the region. The proposed training-cum-demonstration exercise on the subject to be organized in 1971 will enable the region to have more comparative experiences on the use of modern management techniques and the supporting work that will be necessary before some of the advanced techniques can be put to use and results gained.

(f) *Participation*

In collaboration with some of the ECAFE divisions, attempts will be made to undertake a study on this vital subject.

Country level

(g) Administration of public enterprises

The increasing emphasis in the public sector on a growing scale will accentuate the current problems of their efficient and economical management. The key issues in this area relate to defining their objectives and goals, improvement in profit-earning capacity and adoption of business-like methods of work; improving the composition, capabilities and motivation of management; adoption of progressive policies of developing personnel; expansion of training programmes; provision of incentive and improvement of motivation capacity for higher performance.

(h) Urban and regional administration

The administrative component is crucial to the success of regional (sub-national) development programmes. Structural problems such as those related to the special organizations for regional development, and their synchronization with other public bodies which function in the region, as well as designing efficient structures for 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 require increasing efforts. Related to these will be administrative aspects of rapid urban growth, administrative problems of housing, etc.

(i) Administration of science and technology

A major issue which will require serious attention is the capability to apply science and technology to development. This will involve a number of administrative problems, such as improvement of science education; the organization and utilization of applicable 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 and other personnel responsible for scientific institutions.

(j) Other areas

(i) Administrative aspects of population growth and family planning;

(ii) Distinctive administrative problems of countries in the Pacific region;

(iii) Administrative aspects of hill-tribe development.

Regional level

(g) Public enterprises

The unit is planning a group mission on the subject. A series of technical papers will be commissioned for in-depth study and analyses; the lessons of experience of countries will be studied and a practical handbook will be developed for wider distribution among managers of enterprises.

(h) In collaboration with some of the ECAFE divisions, attempts will be made to develop meaningful studies and arrange mutual exchange of ideas relevant to specific areas.

(i) Attention will be given, in co-operation with UNESCO, to organize a special task force to study in depth some of the administrative problems which the countries of the region experience in common.

(j) The unit is proposing to collaborate actively in this area with the ECAFE Population Division. Some preliminary efforts have already been made to identify the major administrative components required for a family planning programme.

Substantive support will be provided by the unit in the conduct of relevant exercises to the respective divisions responsible for these fields.

*Country level**Regional level*

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, jointly with ACDA or independently.

- 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 2 above.

Through the early establishment of the Asian Centre for Development Administration, the projected areas of action would be reinforced and supplemented by the activities of, and association with, the Public Administration Unit, wherever feasible.

- 3a. Broad order of total resource implications, including X-B in each year:

1971	EP	C	RA	GS/LL	X-B		Total
					P	GS/LL	
	24	5	24	24	10	-	87
Add. requested	12	5	-	12	10	-	39
1972	36	3	24	48	4	-	115
Add. requested	24	3	-	36	4	-	67
1973)	At least the 1972 strength should be maintained.						
1974)							
1975)							

Note: The requested additions are relative to the present 48 MM = 12 EP + 24 RA + 12 GS/LL man-month existing posts of which 12 RA is in process of recruitment.

Annex

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS UNDER RULE 23 OF THE COMMISSION'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

A.

ADMISSION OF THE KINGDOM OF TONGA AS A MEMBER

(i) *Assessment*

In so far as financial obligations are concerned a full member is as a rule subject to annual assessment by the General Assembly of the United Nations. However, this is subject to the discretion of the Economic and Social Council.

(ii) *Travel of staff on official business*

A maximum of three trips by three staff members (daily subsistence, terminal expenses, miscellaneous expenses) US\$ 4,000

(iii) *General and other expenses*

The expenses connected with stationery and reproduction, cables, postage diplomatic pouch, etc. 1,500
Total US\$ 5,500

(iv) *Conference facilities*

It may be recalled that last year at the time of admission of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, with earlier admission of Fiji and Western Samoa, a need arose for the expansion of current conference facilities, as reflected in document E/CN.11/921 Add.1. This year with the admission of the Kingdom of Tonga and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate (and possibly the Republic of Nauru) additional expenditure of the order of US\$5,000 would be needed for expansion of the present conference room facilities.

Additional financial implications for technical assistance would also be involved. It is estimated that US\$23,000 would be required. This amount would have to come from OTC and other technical assistance resources in order to maintain the present level of assistance to other countries.

B.

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU AS A MEMBER

(i) *Assessment*

In so far as financial obligations are concerned a full member is as a rule subject to annual assessment by the General Assembly of the United Nations. However, this is subject to the discretion of the Economic and Social Council.

(ii) *Travel of staff on official business*

A maximum of three trips by three staff members (daily subsistence, terminal expenses, miscellaneous expenses) US\$ 4,000

(iii) *General and other expenses*

The expenses connected with stationery and reproduction, cables, postage diplomatic pouch, etc. 1,500
Total US\$ 5,500

Additional financial implications for technical assistance would also be involved. It is estimated that US\$23,000 would be required. This amount would have to come from OTC and other technical assistance resources in order to maintain the present level of assistance to other countries.

C.

ADMISSION OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER

(i) *Travel of staff on official business*

A maximum of three trips by three staff members (daily subsistence, terminal expenses, miscellaneous expenses) US\$ 4,000

(ii) *General and other expenses*

The expenses connected with stationery and reproduction, cables, postage diplomatic pouch, etc. 1,500
Total US\$ 5,500

Additional financial implications for technical assistance would also be involved. It is estimated that US\$23,000 would be required. This amount would have to come from OTC and other technical assistance resources in order to maintain the present level of assistance to other countries.

D.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIONS ON REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN PEPPER IN ASIA

The Intergovernmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Pepper in Asia, February 1971, made the following requests:

- (i) To service the inaugural and other meetings for the first twelve months;
- (ii) To undertake a study in depth of the present and future outlook for pepper;
- (iii) To help in preparing the work programme for the first year of the Community.

Financial Implications

The additional financial implications of the above work, after providing support from the Research and Planning Division, are estimated as follows:

One consultant for 6 months	US\$ 10,000
Travel on official business	2,000
Total	US\$ 12,000

E.

STRATEGY AND APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The "Expert Group on Criteria, Machinery and Detailed Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation During the Second Development Decade held during 11 to 19 January 1971 made recommendations, pursuant to Commission resolution 106 (XXVI), for conducting regular appraisals and evaluation of progress within the framework of the global strategy for the Second Development Decade. These recommendations would have the following financial implications:

1	P-5	Salary	US\$ 24,000	
		Post adjustments	1,476	
		Common staff costs	7,898	US\$ 33,374
2	P-4	Salary (including post adjustment and common staff costs)		53,664
1	GS-8	Salary (including common staff costs)	5,262	
1	GS-6	Salary (including common staff costs)	3,073	
		Consultants	36,000	
		Expert Group	30,000	
		Travel on official business	5,000	
		Rental of 3 rooms	5,400	
		Documentation	3,000	
		Miscellaneous	3,000	
				US\$ 177,773

Note: The above provisions have been included in the budget estimate for 1972; additionally it is expected that extra-budgetary resources would be essential to the secretariat in connexion with this project.

F.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT AND SHIPPING STATISTICS

Background

The need for development of port and shipping statistics was stressed at the ninth session of the Water Transport Sub-Committee held at Bangkok in October 1970. The Committee felt that compilation of port statistics on a uniform basis could lead to the improvement of efficiency of port operations and sound investment decisions. It was recognized that, in addition to the compilation of traditional type of port statistics, there was need for the compilation of efficiency indicators such as stevedoring productivity, turn-around time, etc.

The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its tenth session held at Kuala Lumpur in December 1970 appreciated the importance of port and shipping statistics for the development of intraregional and interregional trade, shipping policies and port facilities. As a first step, it recommended the constitution of an Expert Group on Port and Shipping Statistics to review the existing international recommendations on the subject, determine the desirable and feasible extensions and formulate proposals in respect of the scope and content of the requisite statistical programme.

Programme of work:

- Development of the methodology of collection of port and shipping statistics.
- Pilot study at three major ports of the ECAFE region.
- Meeting of an Expert Group on Port and Shipping Statistics composed of selected port and shipping statisticians from the region and representatives from UNCTAD and IBRD.

(d) Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Expert Group including formulation of a scheme and its presentation to the eleventh session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians for its approval.

(e) Assistance to Governments of the Region in implementing the scheme.

(f) Publication of a Bulletin on Port and Shipping Statistics.

Financial implications

	1971
	US\$
1 P-4 Salary (including post adjustment and common staff costs)	26,832
Expert Group meeting	5,000
Travel on official business	1,000
Rental of 1 room	1,800
Furniture	600
Miscellaneous	1,000
Total	36,232

G.

SPECIAL MEASURES TO ASSIST LAND-LOCKED AND LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

Pursuant to the recommendation made by the Committee on Trade at its thirteenth session, which was approved by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session a unit was created by the Executive Secretary in the secretariat to give continuous attention to problems of land-locked and least developed countries of the region and also to co-ordinate work relating to this subject within the secretariat. At the fourteenth session of the Committee on Trade, member countries pressed for more intensive attention to be given to this subject by the secretariat and, hence, endorsed the proposal for additional staff requirements as follows:

1 P-4	Salary	US\$ 19,240	
	Post adjustment	1,242	
	Common staff costs	6,350	US\$ 26,832
1 GS-9	Salary (including common staff costs)	6,659	
	Travel	1,000	
	Rental room	1,800	
	Furniture	600	
	Miscellaneous	1,000	
	Total		US\$ 37,891

Furthermore, the Committee urged that an ECAFE mission be despatched in 1971 to the land-locked countries of the region to identify special problems relating to their trade and economic development and to find suitable solutions thereto. The mission is to comprise experts in the field of transportation and communications. It is hoped that the cost of this mission will be met by extra-budgetary sources.

H.

SIMPLIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF EXTERNAL
TRADE DOCUMENTATION AND PROCEDURES,
INCLUDING GENERAL CONDITIONS OF
SALES AND STANDARD CONTRACTS

The Committee on Trade, at its fourteenth session, attached special importance to the above subject and considered it indispensable to, and closely identified with the efforts to facilitate the adoption and implementation of an Asian trade expansion programme. Work under this project will include development and promotion of simplified and standardized forms of external trade documentation and procedures as well as sales contracts, taking into account the work already done at the national, regional and global levels. The Committee thus endorsed the additional staff requirement as follows:

1	P-4	Salary	US\$ 19,240	
		Post adjustment	1,242	
		Common staff costs	<u>6,350</u>	US\$ 26,832
1	GS-9	Salary (including common staff costs)	6,659	
		Travel	1,000	
		Rental room	1,800	
		Furniture	600	
		Miscellaneous	<u>1,000</u>	
		Total		<u>US\$ 37,891</u>

I.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ECAFE/UNESCO SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY UNIT

Following the recommendations made at the Second Session of the Asian Conference on Industrialization held in Tokyo in September 1970, a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit has been established within the ECAFE secretariat early in 1971. In this way, the secretariat will be in a position to render assistance to member countries in Asia in building up their combined scientific, technological, managerial and financial infrastructures as well as to facilitate the effective transfer of technology.

The UNESCO has, as its initial contribution towards this project, made available the services of one officer at the D-1 level plus a share of the administrative operating cost for this project. On the part of ECAFE, the additional administrative and financial implications connected with the setting up of this unit are as follows:

1	P-4	Salary	US\$ 19,240	
		Post adjustments	1,242	
		Common staff costs	<u>6,350</u>	US\$ 26,832
1	GS-7	Salary and common staff costs	3,973	
		Travel	1,000	
		Rental of 1 room	1,800	
		Furniture	600	
		Miscellaneous	<u>1,000</u>	
		Total		<u>US\$ 35,205</u>

J.

REGIONAL TRAINING IN DATA PROCESSING

Legislative authority. Resolution 110 (XXVI) of the Commission. Recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, 1970 (document E/CN.11/959, paras. 32-36).

Background

The tenth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians recommended that, within the terms of resolution 110 (XXVI) of the Commission, a long-term plan of training be drawn up based upon offers made by the Governments of Australia, India and Japan to provide host facilities for training in data processing to those countries which do not have data processing equipment, or which are at an early stage of computerization.

Programme of work

The present proposal provides for the recruitment of a person to be in charge of regional training in data processing and another staff member to assist him in the training programme. The duties of the person in charge of regional training would include:

- visiting countries that lack training facilities to review personnel requirements in data processing;
- selection by interview and computer aptitude tests from amongst a wide range of government personnel, up to thirty trainees a year;
- co-ordinating training arrangements between the governments using the facilities, and the host governments.

He would be based on the Statistics Division of ECAFE

Cost and source of funds

(a) Secretariat staff requirements

The ECAFE secretariat would bear the cost, including travel of the person directing the training, and provide him with professional assistance and normal supporting services.

(b) Fellowships and cost of training

Member governments wishing to make use of the training facilities would require to find from national sources, or through their country aid programmes (Colombo Plan, UNDP, etc.) funds for travel, living expenses and cost of instruction (including use of computers and auxiliary equipment of the trainees.

(c) Technical assistance

Some elements of the broader aspects of the plan for training in data processing recommended by the Conference of Asian Statisticians involve the organization of workshops and seminars on applications in processing of statistics. As in the past, it is expected that finance for these will be obtained from extra-budgetary resources.

(d) Non-reimbursable experts

It is expected that additional instructors required for augmenting the staff of host country installations

will be forthcoming from the developed members of ECAFE. Their cost has not been budgetted in the present proposal.

Future programme

It is expected that the regional training programme will continue for some years at the 1972 level or higher. In the event that the 1972 level does not adequately meet future needs, further proposals will be submitted to the Commission.

Financial implications

	1971	1972
	US\$	US\$
1 P-5 in charge of training programme for 12 man-months (including post adjustment and common staff costs)		33,374

	1971	1972
	US\$	US\$
1 P-4 to assist the Senior Officer in charge of the training programme, to the extent of six man-months each year (including post adjustment and common staff costs)	13,416	13,416
Travel on official business	1,000	4,000
Miscellaneous (cables, postage, overtime, office supplies, etc.)	500	1,000
Rental of 1 room		1,800
Furniture and equipment		1,195
Total	14,916	54,785

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative: H.E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi

Alternates: Mr. Azim S. Kazimi, Mr. Gulam Farouq Fazli

Australia

Representative: The Hon. Mr. I. Sinclair

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. J.C. Ingram

Alternates: Mr. B. Hickey, Mr. K.J. Horton-Stephens, Mr. W. McKeown, Mr. A.R. Taylor

Advisers: Mr. P.W. Harvey, Mr. P.W. Carroll

Special Adviser: Mr. J.C.G. Lloyd

Burma

Representative: H.E. U Tun Win

Alternates: U Kyi Han, U Khin Maung

Adviser: U Myint Aung

Ceylon

Representative: Mr. N.M.M.I. Hussain

Alternate: Dr. V. Kanesalingam

China

Representative: H.E. Mr. W.H. Fei

Deputy Representative: H.E. Dr. Chen Tai-chu

Alternates: Mr. Sing-min Yeh, Mr. Hsioh-Kwen Shao, Mr. T.K. Tsui, Mr. Kuo-ching Hua, Mr. Chin-son Sun, Mr. Chung-yue Fung, Mr. Chi-shui Chien, Mr. Wen-tien Tu

Advisers: Mr. Clayton T. Kuo, Mr. Ho Sing-jen, Mr. Andrew J.P. Shen, Mr. William Sun, Mr. Sheng-tsung Yang

France

Representative: M. Arthur Conte

Alternates: M. Jean Fevre, M. Michel Auchere

Advisers: M. Francois Soule-Susbielles, M. Raymond Phan Van Phi, M. Garcia

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. L.N. Mishra

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. H. Lal

Alternates: H.E. Mr. B. Deva Rao, H.E. Dr. P.K. Banerjee, Mr. D.S. Joshi, Mr. R.D. Sathe, Dr. Ramaswamy Mani, Mr. K. Venkataraman, Mr. S.N. Puri, Mr. N.K. Singh, Mr. A.K. Misra, Mr. G.P. Kapur

Indonesia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Adam Malik

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. Ismael M. Thajeb

Adviser: H.E. Mr. Kusno Utomo

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International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr.
P.C. Armour

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. S. Flache, Dr.
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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(XXII) of 20 July 1956.

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International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. P.R. Narvekar

Universal Postal Union (UPU): Mr. McClure

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. K.V. Pai

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Dr. S.N. Sen

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International Secretariat for Volunteer Service (ISVS): Mr. Benjamin Sella, Miss Elizabeth Z. Barbero

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International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF): Dr. R. Apelo

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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Mr. Guillaume Hofmann**

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS
ISSUED SINCE THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

A. Publications

Major Studies (*printed*)

The Coconut Industry of Asia (Regional Plan Harmonization and Integration Studies Series No. 1). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.4 (E/CN.11/887) [English]

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. V, Series A, No. 1. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/890) [English]

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. V, Series A, No. 2. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.5 (E/CN.11/892) [English]

Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1967 (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 33). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/893) [English]

Regional Energy Atlas of Asia and the Far East. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.I.11 (E/CN.11/900) [English]

Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (Report and Selected Papers). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.XVII.15 (E/CN.11/908) [English]

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. VI, Series B, No. 1. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.19 (E/CN.11/917) [English]

Proceedings of the Seminar on Mining Legislation and Administration (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 34). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.12 (E/CN.11/919) [English]

Techniques of Annual Planning with Special Reference to Asian Countries. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.18 (E/CN.11/933) [English]

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1969. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.1 (E/CN.11/935) [English]

Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (Asian Population Studies Series No. 5). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.20 (E/CN.11/936) [English]

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XX, No. 3, December 1969. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.II.F.12 (E/CN.11/937) [English]

** Attending as a guest of the ECAFE secretariat.

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 8. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.71.II.F.5 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/26) [English]

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 46. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.71.II.F.2 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/46) [English]

Proceedings of the Eighth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in Asia and the Far East (Water Resources Series No. 38). United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.13 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/38) [English]

Periodicals (*mimeographed*)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/84-87)

B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

- E/CN.11/943. Report of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (ninth session)
- E/CN.11/944 (E/CN.11/SR.411-428). Summary records of the twenty-sixth session
- E/CN.11/945. Report of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization
- E/CN.11/947 (TRANS/AH(6)/R.20). Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/953. Annual report of the Typhoon Committee (December 1969-24 November 1970)
- E/CN.11/955. Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1970
- E/CN.11/959. Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/960. Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (nineteenth session)
- E/CN.11/961 and Corr.1. Report of the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation (fourth session)
- E/CN.11/962. Report of the Asian Industrial Development Council (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/963. Information paper on the activities of the United Nations Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/964. United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) - Activities of interest to countries in Asia and the Far East under the interregional programme of technical co-operation
- E/CN.11/965. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (ninth report)
- E/CN.11/966 and Add.1 and Add.2. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-third session)
- E/CN.11/967. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1970
- E/CN.11/968. Long-term planning proposals, including Second Development Decade perspectives
- E/CN.11/969. Development of Water resources in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/970. Report of the Committee on trade (fourteenth session)
- E/CN.11/971. Communication from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, requesting the admission of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate as an associate member of ECAFE
- E/CN.11/973. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/974 Rev.1. Asian Statistician Institute - Report by the Project Manager/Director for the period April 1970-March 1971
- E/CN.11/977. Communication from the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga
- E/CN.11/978. Communication from the Government of the Republic of Nauru
- E/CN.11/L.278. Report of the seventh session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
- E/CN.11/L.279. Report of the Meeting of Experts and Administrators on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation
- E/CN.11/L.280. Report of the Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Production Accounts
- E/CN.11/L.282. Report of the Working Party on Social Development, 8-15 December 1970 and Report of the Expert Group on Social Development, 30 November-5 December 1970
- E/CN.11/L.283. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1970, Parts I and II
- E/CN.11/L.285. Preparatory study on regional structures: ECOSOC resolution 1553 (XLIX)
- E/CN.11/L.286. Report on 1970 regional technical assistance activities decentralized to ECAFE
- E/CN.11/L.291. Report of the Seminar on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques
- E/CN.11/L.292. Report of the Expert Group on Criteria, Machinery and a Detailed Scheme for Periodic Performance Evaluation during the Second Development Decade
- E/CN.11/L.293. Economic situation in Asia - Introduction to the 1970 Economic Survey
- E/CN.11/L.294 and Corr.1. Asian Population Programme - Progress report
- E/CN.11/L.296. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit
- E/CN.11/L.297 and Corr.1 and Corr.2. Report of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional Co-operation in Pepper in Asia
- E/CN.11/L.298. Progress report on the United Nations Study on ASEAN Economic Co-operation
- E/CN.11/L.299 and Add.1. Regional Economic Co-operation - Progress report on the implementation of recommendations of the Meeting of Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation

**Committee on Industry and
Natural Resources**

Twenty-third session

E/CN.11/I&NR/78. Report of the Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

E/CN.11/I&NR/79. Report of the Preliminary Training Seminar on Low-cost Automation

E/CN.11/I&NR/80. Report of the Second Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.97. Investment Promotion Meeting for the promotion of specific Asian industrial projects

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.98. Proposals for the establishment of an Asian Centre for Regional Development at Nagoya, Japan

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.99. Activities of the secretariat in the field of energy resources and electric power

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.100 and Add.1. Asian Industrial Development Council

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.101. Establishment of an Asian Handicraft Centre

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.102. Activities of the secretariat in the field of prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore areas

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.103. Note on the Sixth Meeting of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.104. Advisory services on hydro-geologic mapping for evaluation and exploitation of groundwater resources

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.106. ECAFE activities in the field of housing, building and planning

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.107 and Corr.1. Causes of disparity in industrial growth among the developing countries

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.108 and Add.1. Proposal to establish a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit within the ECAFE secretariat

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.110. UNIDO - Co-operation between ECAFE and UNIDO

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.111. Activities in the field of metals and engineering industries

Joint (eighth) session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.2. Report of the Seminar on Mining Legislation

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.3. (i) Report of the Fourth ECAFE Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East; (ii) Report of the Second Special Working Group on Stratigraphic Correlation between the Sedimentary Basins of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.4. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: "Natural Resources of Developing Countries; Investigation, Development and Rational Utilization"

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.5 and Add.1. Long-term programme of the countries of the ECAFE region in the field of geological survey and mineral resources development

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.6. A review of the role played by the mining sector (including petroleum and natural gas) in the economic development of the ECAFE countries during the First United Nations Development Decade (1961-1970) and consideration of a long-term programme for the 1970s

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.7. Report on the progress made in the compilation and preparation of the systematic inventory of mineral resources in countries of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.8. Technical training in geological surveys and in the development of mineral resources

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGMRD(8)/L.10. Progress made in implementation of other recommendations of the Working Party and the Sub-Committee

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/1. Resources of the sea and marine science and technology

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/2. The use of computers and computation techniques in the field of mineral resources

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/4. Geothermal energy for the production of electricity-exploration and economy, with special reference to south-east Asia

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/5. The use of space satellites for resources survey and mapping

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/11. A study of geothermal resources of the ECAFE region

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/15. Data recording in mineral exploration

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/16. World phosphate rock production and development projects with particular reference to the ECAFE region

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/21. Experimental launching of the project for a systematic inventory of the mineral resources of the countries of the ECAFE region

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/56. New developments in aerial mapping for natural resources, based on remote sensing techniques

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/64. Tentative legend for the ECAFE Regional Mineral Distribution Map of Asia and the Far East

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/67. Report of the Co-ordinator, Geological Map of Asia and the Far East, second edition, scale 1: 5,000,000

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/68. Standard inventory of world mineral resources (inventory card)

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/69. A chronostratigraphic scale for the ECAFE region

I&NR/SGMRD(8)/80. Possible shortages of metallic ores

**Second Asian Conference on
Industrialization**

E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.8. The special problems faced by small countries in the development of their industries

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.9. Development of a scientific and technological base for providing managerial know-how and skilled personnel for industrial development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.10. Standardization as infrastructure for development of ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.14. Selection and adaptation of farm machinery to local conditions
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.16. Laying the foundations for accelerated and integrated industrial growth in the Second Development Decade
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.26. Asian industrial survey for regional co-operation
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.27. Trend in oils and fats industry
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.28. Institutional support for training to reduce the gap in managerial know-how and skilled personnel in industry and industrial infrastructure in developing countries of Asia
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.29. Expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.30. Development of agro-industrial complexes
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.31. Implications of income targets for the Second Development Decade on the industrial development strategy of the ECAFE developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.33. Problems of the iron and steel industry in the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.38. Labour-management relations
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.40. The role of appropriate incomes, wages and labour policies in industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.42 and I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/WP.1. Industrialization policies: achievements and problems encountered by member countries in the region during the First United Nations Development Decade (1961-1970) and policies for the Second Development Decade (1971-1980)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.43. Review of progress in achieving the general objectives identified by the International Symposium on Industrial Development, Athens, 1967
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.46. Vocational training as a means towards industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.47. Industrial financing
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.48. Report of the preparatory committee for the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.49. Labour administration and labour law and labour relations in relation to the industrialization of Asian countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.50. Export-oriented industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.56. Co-operation among countries of the ECAFE region to promote intra-regional trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.58. Advances concerning forest-based industries in Asia since the first Asian Conference on Industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.57. Employment aspects of industrialization with special reference to Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.13, L.17, L.21 and L.45. Some aspects of industrial management
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.32, L.36, L.44 and L.53. Data processing applications for industrial management
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.39 and L.51. Utilization of computers and computer techniques for industrial development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.18 and Corr.1 and Corr.2 and L.22 and Corr.1 and Corr.2. Review of laws and practices governing foreign investment in developing countries of the region and measures to improve the investment climate in them
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.25 and Corr.1, L.34 and Corr.1, L.52 and L.55. Transfer of technology to developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Ind.Conf.2/L.19 and Corr.1 and Corr.2 and L.54. National machinery for industrialization and promoting regional co-operation in the field of industry

Committee on Trade

Fourteenth session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.166. Third Asian International Trade Fair
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.169. Export credit insurance
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.170. Report on progress of the work towards establishing a maritime training centre
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.171 and Corr. 1. Regional trade and monetary co-operation
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.172. ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre: Progress made and task ahead
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.173. Progress report on the implementation of L.2 scheme
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.174 and Corr. 1. Review of developments in trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.175 and Corr. 1. A long-term plan of action for the ECAFE Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.180. Problems and prospects of jute and allied fibres and their manufactures
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.181. Prospect of regional co-operation in fertilizers for developing ECAFE countries
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.182. Consideration for the need of regional co-operation in cement production and trade
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.184. A preliminary study on tea with special reference to the ECAFE region in the light of world outlook
- TRADE/L.112. Trident service - pooling of shipping resources between Netherlands, Columbia and Venezuela

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.183. Review of developments in trade and trade policies: developments in the ECAFE region, including trade in selected major commodities: Pepper production and trade during 1960-68

Transport and Communications Committee

Nineteenth session

E/CN.11/TRANS/188. Report of the Water Transport Sub-Committee (ninth session)

E/CN.11/TRANS/189. Report of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee (second session)

E/CN.11/TRANS/190. Report of the Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway

E/CN.11/TRANS/191. Report of the Workshop on Urban Traffic and Transportation

E/CN.11/TRANS/192. Report of the Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic (second session)

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.128. The application of science and technology to the development of transport and communications (review of current developments)

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.129. Review of current developments in the field of postal services in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.130. Activities in the field of highways and highway transport

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.131. Progress report on current developments in the field of tourism and international travel in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.132. Activities in the field of railways

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.133. Review of governmental action for achieving the targets set for the Second United Nations Development Decade

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.135. Review of current developments in unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.136. Review of current activities regarding regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications

Water Transport Sub-Committee

Ninth session

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.15. Revised terms of reference approved by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.16. Modernization and mechanization of country craft and assistance in setting up a regional demonstration pilot project

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.17. Improvement and development of water transport

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.18. Setting up of a regional dredging organization under the aegis of ECAFE to assist in improving the efficiency of the existing dredging facilities and for training programmes for dredging personnel

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.19. Port development and operations

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.20. Training programmes for transport of wood and wood products (in co-operation with FAO and SIDA)

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.21. Training programmes in the fields of port and shipping

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.24. Review of coastal shipping and inter-island communications and related facilities in some countries of the region

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.26 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Review of technical, operational and legal problems of containerization in the region for consideration by a global conference to be convened in 1971/72

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.27. Facilitation of measures affecting water transport

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.28. Brief note on port statistics to be collected on uniform basis

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.29. Improvement of National Hydraulic Laboratories and upgrading them for sub-regional and regional requirements

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.30 and L.31. Technical and operational programmes relating to development of national, sub-regional and regional shipping services and related facilities, and supplementary note

Telecommunication Sub-Committee

Second session

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.6 and Corr.1. Review of current developments in the field of telecommunication

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.7 and Corr.1. Development of priorities and targets for the Second Development Decade and their implementation

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.8. Telecommunication service efficiency, maintenance problems, including automation; exchange of personnel in the region

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.9. Progress report on the Asian telecommunication feasibility survey; establishment of an "Asian Telecommunity" for implementation and operation of the network; major arteries of telecommunication in the Asian region

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.10 and Corr.1. Progress report on training facilities in the region; establishment of test and development centres

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.11. The importance of introducing and utilizing new telecommunication services

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.12. Frequency usage and monitoring for the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.13 and Corr.1. General principles of tariff and the effects of tariffs on traffic - the importance of commercial accounts and projects appraisal on an economic/commercial basis

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.14. Steps to be taken by telecommunication administrations to encourage industrial development in the field of telecommunication equipment

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.15. Technical assistance activities of the ECAFE/ITU Unit for developing telecommunication in the region

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.4/L.17 and Corr.1. Research co-ordination for developing countries of the ECAFE region

Working Party of Experts on
Trans-Asian Railway

Second session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/WPTAR/L.1. Report of the Working Party
- TRANS/WPTAR/1. Review of progress since the last *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Experts
- TRANS/WPTAR/2. Trans-Asian Railway: Review of the possibilities of a more direct rail route between Zahidan (Iran) and Karachi (Pakistan)
- TRANS/WPTAR/3. Trans-Asian Railway - Compatibility characteristics of route, rolling stock and fixed equipment
- TRANS/WPTAR/4. Requirements for improvement and/or rehabilitation of railways of the region to be traversed by the network
- TRANS/WPTAR/5. Review of status of surveys, cost estimates and resources including foreign exchange: co-ordination of further follow-up activities on proposed new extension lines including connexions with the land-locked countries, viz. Afghanistan, etc.
- TRANS/WPTAR/6. Trans-Asian Railway - Preliminary appraisal of traffic potential and financial viability
- TRANS/WPTAR/7 and Add. 1 and Add. 2. Development of a five-year plan within the framework of the national development plans of the Trans-Asian Railway countries for construction of missing links and/or additional extension lines
- TRANS/WPTAR/8. Study of existing conventions and agreements for international transport between countries of the region and between countries outside the region, etc.

Working Party on Facilitation of
International Traffic

Second session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/WP.FIT(2)/L.2 and Corr.1. Progress report on measures for facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WP.FIT(2)/L.3. Draft customs convention on the international transit of goods (ITI convention)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WP.FIT(2)/L.4. Simplification and standardization of external trade documents and procedures
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WP.FIT(2)/L.5. Activities of international road transport union in relation to the TIR convention
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WP.FIT(2)/L.6. Explanation of draft convention on international combined transport of goods
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WP.FIT(2)/L.8. Container transport

Seminar on Recent Development in
Planning Techniques

- E/CN.11/RP/Sem.DPT/L.1. Report of the Seminar
- RP/Sem.DPT/1. Relevance of development models to economic planning in developing countries

RP/Sem.DPT/2. Recent techniques of project formulation and appraisal

RP/Sem.DPT/3 and Corr.1. Resource allocation between capacity-creation and capacity-utilization: An exercise in self-reliant growth

RP/Sem.DPT/4. Brief review of structural development with special reference to the developing countries

RP/Sem.DPT/5. Regional planning in the framework of national economic planning

RP/Sem.DPT/6. Interrelations between project, sectoral and aggregate planning

Conference of Asian Statisticians

Tenth session

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.3. Report of the Working Group on Construction Statistics
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.4. Report of the Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.5. Report of the Seminar on Statistics for Planning
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.6. Report of the Fifth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Household Sector Accounts
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.7 and Add.1 and Add.2. Review of statistics development activities and programmes in countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.8. Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.9. Report of the Asian Statistical Institute
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.10. Educational activities and expenditure: definitions, coverage and classification
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.11. Literacy estimates in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.12. Labour statistics in countries of Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.13. Statistics for manpower planning
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.14. Health statistics in countries of Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.15. Health surveys
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.16. Review of agricultural statistics in countries of Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.10/L.17. Guidelines for statistics on children and youth: Draft

Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta

- ASTAT/SPQ/1. A draft system of quantity and price index numbers
- ASTAT/SPQ/2. The collection and compilation of price and quantity
- ASTAT/SPQ/3. Methods of gathering data for and compiling price and quantity indexes in the countries of the ECAFE region

ASTAT/SPO/4. Use of price and quantity indexes in the calculation of national accounts at constant prices in the ECAFE region

Working Group on Construction Statistics

E/CN.11/ASTAT/WGCS/L.1 and Add.1. International recommendations for construction statistics, UN Statistical Paper Series M, No. 47.

E/CN.11/ASTAT/WGCS/L.2. Uses of construction statistics and the type of data required

E/CN.11/ASTAT/WGCS/L.3. Methods of gathering data on construction and compiling derived statistics in countries of the ECAFE region

Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts: Production Accounts including Commodity Balances and Input-Output Tables

ASTAT/NA.6/PA/1. Availability of production accounts in the countries of the ECAFE region

ASTAT/NA.6/PA/10. Structure, concepts, definitions and classifications of production accounts, commodity balances and input-output tables

ASTAT/NA.6/PA/12. Draft international standard commodity classification of all goods and services

ASTAT/NA.6/PA/13. Methods of compiling production accounts, including commodity balances and input-output tables in countries of the ECAFE region

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development

Ninth session

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.9/L.3. The scope of water resources development needed to meet the anticipated food requirements of the developing countries of the region

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.9/L.4. Achievement of goals through efficiency in water resources project management and use of water

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.9/L.6. Long-term requirements in water resources development in relation to the world-wide strategy of the United Nations Second Development Decade

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.9/L.7. Activities of the Secretariat in the development of water resources and the programme of work and priorities for 1971-72

WRD/Conf.9/6. Phasing agricultural development from extensive to intensive production

WRD/Conf.9/10. Achievement of goals subsequent to construction of water resources project

WRD/Conf.9/29. Efficiency in water management

WRD/Conf.9/38. Prospects of water resources development

WRD/Conf.9/39. Resource conservation through water and protein reclamation

Typhoon Committee

Third session

WRD/TC.3/6. Activities of the Typhoon Committee during 1970

WRD/TC.3/8. Training requirements of the Typhoon Committee

WRD/TC.3/9. Actions on decisions of second session of the Typhoon Committee

WRD/TC.3/11. Assistance required for implementation of Typhoon Committee's programmes

Expert Group on Social Development

SD/EGSD/WP-1. Review of integration of social and economic development planning in the ECAFE region

SD/EGSD/WP-2. Research and training for social development planning

SD/EGSD/WP-3. Perspectives of social development in the ECAFE region in the Second Development Decade

SD/EGSD/BP-1. The United Nations approach to social welfare

SD/EGSD/BP-2. Evolution of the United Nations and ECAFE policy on social development

SD/EGSD/BP-4. Report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning (Stockholm, 1-10 September 1969)

SD/EGSD/BP-5. Social development in Asia

SD/EGSD/BP-8. Activities of the Social Development Division (ECAFE) during 1969 and 1970

Working Party on Social Development Planning

E/CN.11/SD/WPSD/L.3. Report of the Working Party

SD/SPSD/WP-6. Draft long-term plan for social development division during the Second Development Decade

Working Group on Training of Personnel in Family Planning Programmes

POP/TPFP/WP-1. Developing a strategy for training of family planning workers

POP/TPFP/WP-4. Training in family planning methodology review

POP/TPFP/WP-5. Curriculum design and steps for development

POP/TPFP/WP-6. Evaluation of family planning training programmes

POP/TPFP/BP-1. Training in family planning for social science

POP/TPFP/BP-4. Training of Administrators for national family planning programmes

POP/TPFP/BP-7. The use of programmed instruction in family planning programmes

POP/TPFP/BP-9. Training of demographic and statistical personnel for family planning programmes

POP/TPFP/BP-11. Training of health educators

Meeting of Administrators and Experts on National Administrative Requirements for Development and Technical Co-operation

PA/MEA/2. National administrative requirements for development and technical co-operation in the 1970s

PA/MEA/3. A brief presentation of technical assistance forms for public administration

PA/MEA/4. Achieving self-sufficiency in rice; a study of the Philippine experience in programme implementation

PA/MEA/5. A brief review of some basic problematic areas of public administration in the ECAFE region

Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation

CMEC/2 and Corr.1. Report of the Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials on Regional Trade and Monetary Co-operation

CMEC/3. Report on the progress made with implementing the recommendation of the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation

CMEC/7. Strategy and integrated programme of action for regional co-operation in Asia

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, forty-fifth and forty-ninth 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, Papua and New Guinea, 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, Hong Kong and Papua and New Guinea.

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 Bangkok, Thailand.

19. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

Annex IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC 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.

Annex V

THE "LAHORE CONVENTION"

The following is an extract from the report of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Seventh Session, held at Lahore, Pakistan, from 28 February to 7 March 1951 (E/1981) generally known as the "Lahore Convention":

"340. One of the most satisfactory features of the Commission's working has been the substantial measure of agreement behind all decisions and recommendations. Decisions on all major economic issues have been taken either unanimously or by an overwhelming majority of votes. General agreement on all economic problems has characterized the working not only of the Commission itself but also of the committees and other subsidiary bodies functioning under it in which the associate member countries have voting rights, and as a rule the decisions of these bodies have been adopted, with but slight if any modification, by the Commission.

"341. In effect, therefore, countries within the region, both members and associate members, have

been taking their own decisions in the formulation of which the presence, co-operation and advice of countries outside the geographical scope of the Commission have been most welcome. Member governments feel, however, that the time has come when clearer recognition should be given to the principle that member countries belonging to the region should take their own decisions in the Commission on their own economic problems; and that in doing so they should take full account of the views of the associate members in the region, to be ascertained when not known by referring any specific resolution to a Committee. In pursuance of this principle the member countries of the Commission not in the region would be willing, as a general rule, to refrain from using their votes in opposition to economic proposals predominantly concerning the region which had the support of a majority of the countries of the region. The Commission does not consider a more formal expression of this conclusion to be necessary and notes with satisfaction that all members are agreed on the principle which governs their co-operation."

* Member countries not in the region, at that time, were Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

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