

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ANNUAL REPORT

30 March 1985 - 2 May 1986

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1986**

SUPPLEMENT No. 11



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NOTE

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

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CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations		(iv)
Introduction	1	1
I. Issues calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	2	1
A. Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council	2	1
B. Resolutions brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council		1
II. Work of the Commission since the forty-first session	3-126	2
A. Activities of subsidiary bodies	3-89	2
Committee on Agricultural Development	4-6	2
Committee on Development Planning	7-18	3
Development issues and policies	7-12	3
Transnational corporations	13-18	5
Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment	19-40	6
Industrial development	19-23	6
Science and technology	24-28	6
Human settlements	29-33	7
Environment	34-40	8
Committee on Natural Resources	41-60	9
Energy resources	41-50	9
Mineral resources	51-56	10
Water resources	57-60	11
Committee on Population	61-64	11
Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications	65-72	12
Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing	65-69	12
Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing	70-72	14
Committee on Social Development	73-79	15
Committee on Statistics	80-85	16
Committee on Trade	86-89	17
B. Other activities	90-108	19
Integrated programme on rural development	91-93	19
Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	94-103	19
Information systems and documentation services	104-108	20
C. Relations with other United Nations programmes	109-126	20
III. Forty-second session of the Commission	127-883	24
A. Attendance and organization of work	127-141	24
B. Agenda	142	25

CONTENTS *(continued)*

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
C. Account of proceedings	143-883	26
Inaugural address by the Prime Minister of Thailand	144-149	26
Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	150-154	27
Statement by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP	155-156	27
Policies and perspectives for the economic and social development of the ESCAP region	157-206	27
Policy statement by the Executive Secretary	157-168	27
Review of the development of the ESCAP region and the work of the Commission	169-189	29
Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy	190-196	32
Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	197-206	33
Human resources development in Asia and the Pacific: its technological dimensions	207-239	34
Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994: review of progress of implementation and consideration of mechanisms for co-ordination and implementation	240-251	37
Implementation of the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific	252-276	38
Issues and programmes in various fields of activity of ESCAP	277-279	41
Issues in various fields of activity	280-676	41
Food and agriculture	280-313	41
Transnational corporations	314-328	45
Industry, technology and human settlements	329-416	47
Environment	417-435	56
International trade	436-470	57
Natural resources and energy	471-503	61
Population	504-523	64
Shipping, ports and inland waterways	524-542	66
Transport, communications and tourism	543-591	68
Social development	592-637	72
Statistics	638-654	77
Integrated rural development	655-662	79
Information technology in developing countries	663-669	80
Library system and documentation services	670-676	80
Programme of work and priorities	677-690	81
Second revision of the medium-term plan, 1984-1989	677-679	81
Programme changes for the biennium 1986-1987	680-690	81
Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	691-705	82
Consideration of procedures for programme co-ordination in ESCAP	706-714	84
Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987)	715-720	85

CONTENTS (continued)

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
The Commission's activities in the Pacific	721-735	85
Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions	736-831	86
Administrative and financial issues related to the Commission's regional institutions	736-744	86
Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	745-751	87
Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific ...	752-764	87
Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology	765-780	89
Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific	781-786	91
Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery	787-792	91
Regional energy development programme	793-800	92
Pacific energy development programme	801-802	92
Regional remote sensing programme	803-807	93
Asian and Pacific Development Centre	808-810	93
Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin	811-813	93
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas	814-820	94
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas	821-826	94
Typhoon Committee	827-831	95
Announcement of intended contributions	832-869	95
Activities of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission	870-874	99
Admission of new members	875-877	99
Date and venue of the forty-third session of the Commission	878	100
Other matters	879-882	100
Adoption of the annual report of the Commission	883	100
IV. Resolutions adopted by the Commission at its forty-second session		101
<i>Annexes</i>		
I. Revised programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987		111
II. Statement of financial implications of actions and proposals of the Commission		168
III. Meetings of subsidiary bodies held during the period under review		169
IV. Publications and documents issued by the Commission		172
V. Terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ...		176
VI. Rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ...		178

ABBREVIATIONS

ACPR	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission
ACU	Asian Clearing Union
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
APCC	Asian and Pacific Coconut Community
APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
APDC	Asian and Pacific Development Centre
ARC	Asian Reinsurance Corporation
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CCOP	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
CCOP/SOPAC	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas
CGPRT	coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (crops)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIRDAP	Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECDC	economic co-operation among developing countries
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EPOC	ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FADINAP	Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
GSP	generalized system of preferences
GSTP	Global System of Trade Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPC	International Pepper Community
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NHSCP	National Household Survey Capability Programme
NOAA	United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ODA	official development assistance
REDP	regional energy development programme
RMRDC	Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre
RNAM	Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEATRADC	Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
TCDC	technical co-operation among developing countries
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Introduction

1. The annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, which covers the period 30 March 1985 to 2 May 1986, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 646th meeting on 2 May 1986. It is submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1986, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Chapter I

ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council

Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission: admission of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau as associate members of the Commission

2. At its 644th meeting, the Commission approved the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau have become associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Commission, in place of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

"Decides to amend paragraph 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly".

B. Resolutions brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

- 246 (XLII). Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific

- 247 (XLII). Forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources

- 248 (XLII). Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT)

- 249 (XLII). Participation of women in socio-economic development

- 250 (XLII). Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

- 251 (XLII). International Year of Peace

- 252 (XLII). Social aspects of rural development

- 253 (XLII). Co-operation in alleviating the debt crisis

- 254 (XLII). Programme co-ordination and evaluation in the Commission

- 255 (XLII). The Eighth Replenishment of the International Development Association

- 256 (XLII). ESCAP Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions

- 257 (XLII). Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

- 258 (XLII). International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

Chapter II

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION

A. Activities of subsidiary bodies

3. During the year under review, the following subsidiary bodies met: the Committees on Agricultural Development; Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment; Natural Resources; Population; Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing); Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development (in lieu of the Committee on Social Development); and Statistics.

Committee on Agricultural Development

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

Seminar on Farm Broadcasting in Sri Lanka, Colombo, April 1985

TCDC Study Tour for Burmese Fertilizer Sector Officials in Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, April-May 1985

Regional Planning Workshop on the Utilization of Agricultural Residues as Energy Sources for Productive Activities, Bangkok, June 1985

Training Programme on Fertilizer Information Handling for one Pakistani Official, Bangkok, July 1985

Workshop on Management of Agricultural Information for the Benefit of Rural Broadcasting Services in Indonesia, Jakarta, August 1985

TCDC Study Tour of the Philippines' Small Farmers Development Programme for a Nepalese Women's Group, Philippines, August 1985

Study Tour on Mariculture in France, September 1985

Workshop/Training Course on Farm Broadcasting in Samoa, Apia, September 1985

FADINAP/Agency for Agricultural Education, Training and Extension/FAO Workshop for Trainers of Agro-chemical Retailers, Ciawi, Indonesia, September 1985

ESCAP/ILO Planning Consultation Meeting on the Promotion of Non-farm Employment and Income

among Rural Workers in Asia, Kathmandu, October 1985; Tagbilaran, Philippines, November 1985

ESCAP/NOAA/USAID Meteorological Satellite Seminar for Drought Early Warning and Crop Monitoring, Bangkok, November 1985

FADINAP/Federal Directorate of Fertilizer Imports Seminar on Fertilizer Trade Information Collection, Retrieval and Analysis, Lahore, Pakistan, November 1985

FADINAP Regional Consultation on Computerized Fertilizer Information Handling, Bangkok, November 1985

Village-level Workshop on Non-farm Employment Promotion, Khon Kaen, Thailand, December 1985

FADINAP Third Round-table Meeting on Fertilizer Marketing in Asia, Singapore, February 1986

National Workshop on Field Testing of Guidelines for Local-level Planning, Bogra, Bangladesh, February 1986

Workshop-cum-Training Course on Farm Broadcasting, Kathmandu, February 1986

Governing Board of the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (fourth session), Bogor, Indonesia, February 1986

Sri Lanka National Workshop on Non-farm Employment Promotion, Hambantota, Sri Lanka, March 1986

Thailand National Workshop on Non-farm Employment Promotion, Khon Kaen, Thailand, April 1986

5. The following advisory services were provided during the period under review:

(a) A mission to Bangladesh to assess the feasibility of conducting socio-economic studies on the impact of multiple ownership of fish ponds in connection with the development of aquaculture in Bangladesh;

(b) The Nepal Rastra (National) Bank was assisted in identifying and formulating a project on the training of rural women in skills development in jute carpeting, caster weaving and tailoring;

(c) Missions were undertaken jointly by officials of ESCAP, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States (NOAA) and the University of Missouri-Columbia, to Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand during July-August 1985 to provide advisory services on technical and operational aspects of the agro-climatic assessment programme on drought-induced food shortages;

(d) FADINAP provided the services of a senior consultant on information development to Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand in connection with the establishment of the FADINAP Network of Fertilizer Information Systems;

(e) FADINAP conducted a study on fertilizer stock levels in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand with a view to advising member countries on optimum stock-level management;

(f) Advisory assistance was provided to ECA in connection with the establishment of a fertilizer network similar to FADINAP for the African region;

(g) Problems associated with port handling of fertilizers were studied by FADINAP at the main ports of the region and recommendations for improvements were formulated for consideration by the respective member countries;

(h) FADINAP provided bibliographic and reprographic services and circulated news items on the fertilizer situation through its computerized information system to interested institutions and persons in the region;

(i) FADINAP provided specific fertilizer trade information upon request to member countries;

(j) FADINAP rendered advisory services to the Republic of Korea in connection with the establishment of the national centre for the FADINAP Network of Fertilizer Information Systems.

6. The following technical publications and studies were produced or were under preparation during the period under review: (a) *Agricultural Information Development Bulletin* (quarterly); (b) *Agro-chemicals News in Brief* (quarterly) with two special issues; (c) *Fertilizer Trade Information* (monthly); (d) Fertilizer trade information telex (fortnightly); (e) *Regional Information Support Service: RISS/Agro-chemicals* (monthly); (f) *Calendar of Meetings on Agro-chemicals* (quarterly); (g) "Supply, marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers in Bangladesh" (updated report); (h) "Supply, marketing, distribution and use of

fertilizers in Burma" (updated report); (i) "Supply, marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers in the Republic of Korea" (updated report); (j) "Supply, marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers in Sri Lanka" (updated report); (k) *Guide for Fertilizer Retailers*; (l) *Directory of Sources of Fertilizer-related Information with Special Reference to Asia and the Pacific*; (m) "Survey on fertilizer marketing costs and margins in the Asian and Pacific region"; (n) *Study on Fertilizer Stock Levels in Selected Countries of Asia*; (o) *The Concept and Practice of Fertilizer Promotion in Asia*; (p) *Safe Handling and Application of Agro-pesticides* (safety guide translated into the Bengali, Lao and Nepali languages); (q) *Bank Credit for Rural Women: Report on a Study Tour of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh*; (r) *Fish Products Development in the United Kingdom*; (s) *Food for the Hungry: a Study on Food Supply and Distribution in the Asia-Pacific Region, 1982-1983*; (t) *Rural Banking: the Chinese Experience*; (u) *Utilization of Agricultural Residues as Energy Sources for Productive Activities in the ESCAP Region*; and (v) *Marketing, Distribution and Use of Fertilizers in the Philippines*.

Committee on Development Planning

Development issues and policies

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

Workshop on Mobilization of Domestic Savings in Bangladesh, Dhaka, April 1985

Workshop on Development Planning Techniques in the Republic of Maldives, Malé, April-May 1985

Workshop on Economic Co-operation through Foreign Investment among Asian and Pacific Countries (Phase I), Bangkok, May 1985

Training Course on an Integrated System of Annual, Medium- and Long-term Planning, Moscow, Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, May-June 1985

Seminar on Energy Planning Techniques, Moscow, August-September 1985

Expert Group Meeting on Remittances from International Labour Migration, Bangkok, September 1985

ESCAP/ADB Symposium on Regional Financial Co-operation, Bangkok, September 1985

Expert Group on Development Issues and Policies, Bangkok, October 1985

Regional Seminar on an Interlinked Country Model System, (fourth session), Bangkok, November 1985

Workshop on Mobilization of Domestic Savings in Nepal, Kathmandu, December 1985

Workshop on Mobilization of Domestic Savings in Maldives, Malé, February 1986

First Meeting of Consultants for the Study on the Feasibility of Establishing an Institute of Public Finance, Bangkok, March-April 1986

8. The following advisory services were undertaken:

(a) To Maldives, to assist in the preparation of a study on domestic resource mobilization;

(b) To Guam and Palau, to assist the planning staff of the two Governments in preparing medium-term development plans;

(c) To Maldives, to conduct the Workshop on Development Planning Techniques;

(d) To Viet Nam, to explore opportunities for technical co-operation work;

(e) To UNCTAD, to attend the third Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries and to collect material relating to current trade issues for part two of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985*;

(f) To Western Asia, to consult on problems of labour migration from and remittance flows to developing countries in the ESCAP region;

(g) To Bhutan, to assist in the proceedings of a meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC);

(h) To Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong and India, to collect data and information for parts one and two of the 1985 *Survey*;

(i) To Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, concerning the contents of forthcoming issues of the *Development Planning Newsletter* and to identify country correspondents for the *Newsletter*;

(j) To participate in the Seminar on Natural Resources and the environmental development plan for the sixth national economic and social development plan of Thailand at Pattaya, Thailand;

(k) To the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, to discuss current developments and short-term prospects of the economies for the preparation of the 1985 *Survey*;

(l) To UNCTAD, to co-ordinate work on the ESCAP Link project with UNCTAD, and for a meeting of the World Project LINK in Madrid;

(m) To Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, to discuss the construction and updating of the national

Link forecasting models and to review and collect information for use in the preparation of the 1985 *Survey*;

(n) To Guam, to collect information for a study on tax incentive systems;

(o) To Fiji and Papua New Guinea, to hold consultations on follow-up work under the project "Economic co-operation through foreign investment among Asian and Pacific countries" and to collect data and information for the 1985 *Survey*;

(p) To China, to discuss progress in the work on the economic model built in the context of the ESCAP interlinked country model project;

(q) To attend the Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in Marine Affairs in the Indian Ocean, held at Colombo;

(r) To ADB, to discuss projects of common interest and to collect data and information for the preparation of the 1985 *Survey*.

9. The following technical publications and studies were produced: (a) *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985*; (b) *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*, volume XXXV, No. 1, June 1984, No. 2, December 1984, and volume XXXVI, No. 1, June 1985; (c) *Development Planning Newsletter*, No. 1, April 1985, No. 2, August 1985, and No. 3, December 1985; (d) *Patterns and Impact of Foreign Investment in the ESCAP Region*; (e) Studies on mobilization of domestic savings in Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea and Thailand; (f) "Remittances from international labour migration: a case study of Bangladesh"; (g) "Labour migration and remittances in Pakistan"; (h) "International labour migration and remittances: experience in Thailand"; (i) "Remittances of Indian migrants to the Middle East: an assessment with special reference to migrants from Kerala State"; (j) "Overseas employment and remittances: a case study of the Philippines"; (k) "Labour migration and remittances in the Republic of Korea"; (l) "Banking and other facilities for remittances by migrant workers from the ESCAP region to the Middle East"; (m) "Issues in international labour migration and remittances"; (n) "Prospects for joint ventures and other forms of economic co-operation between the Middle Eastern oil exporting countries and the labour exporting developing countries in the ESCAP region in the context of remittances from labour migration"; (o) "An assessment of West Asian demand for migrant workers from the ESCAP region"; (p) "Transfer of models to project LINK"; (q) "World economic overview: project LINK (University of Pennsylvania)"; (r) "An econometric model for Thailand under the Link system"; (s) "Computer software for the ESCAP Link system"; (t) "Current economic prospects for selected Asian economies: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea

and Taiwan (a province of the People's Republic of China)"; (u) "Current economic prospects for selected Asian economies: India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand"; (v) "Mobilization of domestic savings in the least developed countries in the Asian and Pacific region: case of Bangladesh and Nepal"; (w) "Mobilization of domestic resources: a case study of Nepal"; (x) "Major policy issues for domestic resource mobilization in selected ESCAP member countries"; (y) "Mobilization of domestic savings in the least developed countries of the Asian and Pacific region"; (z) "Mobilization of domestic resources in Maldives".

10. Studies were conducted on the migration of labour to the ESCWA region from the ESCAP region and on foreign investment in the ESCAP region. Momentum continued in the development of econometric models for economic projections and policy analysis and of a linking mechanism.

11. Further steps were taken to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, including special measures in support of such countries in the region. The report of the High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, held in January 1985, was transmitted to the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries. ESCAP was represented at the Intergovernmental Group and at the Interagency Consultations on the Follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.

12. Publication commenced on the *Development Planning Newsletter*, which is issued every four months, and the documentation service dealing with recent economic and social developments in the region was maintained.

Transnational corporations

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

UNCTC/ASEAN Seminar on Debt Management and Financing Techniques, Bangkok, July-August 1985

Asia-Pacific Training Workshop on Regulating and Negotiating Technology Transfer through Transnational Corporations, Fuzhou City, China, October 1985

Regional Workshop on Negotiating Arrangements with Transnational Corporations for Exploration, Development and Production of Natural Gas in Asia, Bangkok, November 1985

UNCTC/ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations, Bangkok, December 1985

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on Transnational Corporations, Bangkok, December 1985

UNCTC Training Seminar on Support to Institutions of Higher Learning in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, January 1986

14. The following advisory services were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) To Viet Nam, to provide assistance, in co-operation with UNCTC, in the drafting of a new foreign investment law and the rules and regulations for export processing zones;

(b) To China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, to assist the respective Governments with projects relating to transnational corporations.

15. The following technical publications and studies were produced or in preparation: (a) *Transnational Corporations from Developing Asian Economies*; (b) *An Evaluation of Export Processing Zones in Selected Asian Countries*; (c) *Asia-Pacific TNC Review*, January 1986; (d) *Transnational Corporations and the Developing Pacific Island Countries*; (e) "Impact of transnational corporations on external financial flows of developing Asian and Pacific countries"; (f) "Technology acquisition and absorption in the ESCAP region: evaluation of transnational corporations' contributions in selected industrial enterprises in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand"; (g) "Transnational corporations and the electronics industries of ASEAN"; (h) "Transnational trading corporations in Asia and the Pacific: Sri Lanka"; and (i) "Transnational trading corporations in Asia and the Pacific: India".

16. The following activities were undertaken: (a) studies under phase II of the research project on transnational corporations from developing Asian economies and (b) case studies for the interregional project on transnational banking.

17. The Joint Unit continued to collect, analyse and disseminate basic information on transnational corporations and to establish focal points in several member countries. Activities continued in the development of national information systems on transnational corporations and the establishment of a regional information network. The information collected and analysed related to such matters as foreign investment flows, laws and regulations, selected industries, individual corporations, and data and information sources.

18. The Joint Unit provided inputs into:

(a) The Seminar on Investment and Trade-creating Joint Ventures, Beijing, November 1985; the ESCAP Regional Seminar on Transfer of Technology, Beijing, November 1985, and the Workshop on the

Role of Government and Industry in Natural Resources and Environmental Management in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, January 1986;

(b) The *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985*, and the ESCAP theme paper on human resources development;

(c) Advisory missions undertaken by UNCTC, and communication of requests for advisory assistance and technical co-operation to the Centre and assistance to it in identifying consultants and experts from the region.

Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment

Industrial development

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

UNIDO/ESCAP Workshop on Accelerating Growth through Co-operation in Selected Industrial Sectors in the Developing Countries of the ESCAP Region, Bangkok, July 1985

Workshop/Study Tour for ECDC and TCDC on Industrial Processing of Silk with Emphasis on Quality Control, China, August-September 1985

UNIDO/ESCAP *Ad Hoc* Expert Group Meeting on Policies and Strategies for Small-scale Industrial Development in the Asian and Pacific Region, Seoul, September 1985

Training Workshop on Energy Conservation in Small- and Medium-scale Industries, Kathmandu, September-October 1985; Jinan, China, October 1985; and Bangkok, November 1985

Review Meeting on Energy Conservation in Small- and Medium-scale Industries, Bangkok, February 1986

Symposium on Promotion of Business Collaboration in Small- and Medium-scale Industry, Bangkok, and Bad Salzuflen, Hannover and Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, April 1986

20. The following advisory services were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) To India, to assist in the establishment of district composite training and technology centres and to conduct a national-level workshop on rural technology in co-operation with the Council for the Advancement of Rural Technology; and to survey and assist in identifying institutions for offering industrial training facilities to other countries of the region on a TCDC basis;

(b) To Malaysia, to assist with the technological development of small-scale industrial enterprises;

(c) To Thailand, to provide assistance in the areas of manufacture of agricultural machinery, mineral industries and pilot plants for small and rural industries;

(d) To Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga, to assist in the organization of a technical seminar on trade and investments;

(e) To Viet Nam, to advise on the establishment of export processing zones.

21. The following publications and studies were issued or prepared during the period under review: (a) *Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*, No. 20, 1985; (b) "Public sector industries in the least developed countries of Asia and the Pacific"; (c) "Strategies and policies for rural industrialization with special emphasis on the Chinese experience"; (d) "Development of the machine-tool industry in the ASEAN countries and selected issues for consideration"; (e) "Development of small- and medium-scale industries with particular reference to transfer of technology and entrepreneurial skill formation"; (f) "Issues related to financing of industrial development"; and (g) "Issues related to the development of agro- and allied industries, with emphasis on processing of agricultural raw materials and strengthening of agriculture-industry linkages".

22. As decided by the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its ninth session, the secretariat made preparations to convene the first session of the Technical Advisory Group on Industry and Technology at Bangkok from 7 to 10 January 1986. Letters of invitation and documentation prepared for the session were forwarded to the nominated experts as well as to members and associate members of the Commission. However, owing to an inadequate response by the countries, the session had to be postponed indefinitely.

23. Project proposals were formulated for an integrated power installation for food processing in developing island countries, a programme for investment promotion in Asia and the Pacific, a TCDC seminar on the machine-tool industry and a second phase micro-level study on public sector industries in the least developed countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Science and technology

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

CIDA Foundation for International Training/ ESCAP Training Workshop on Licensing and Joint-venture Agreements with Foreign Companies, Nanjing, China, April 1985

Expert Group Meeting on Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions (Phase I), Bangkok, October 1985; (Phase II), Bangkok, January 1986

Expert Group Meeting on the Technology Atlas for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, October 1985

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Headquarters/ ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Acquisition of Marine Surveying Technologies, Bangkok, October 1985

ITC/Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry/ ESCAP Roving Seminar on Successful Negotiation of Commercial Contracts in English, Seoul/ Pusan, October 1985

Thailand Management Development and Productivity Centre/ESCAP In-house Seminar for the Siam Cement Company on the Successful Negotiation of Technology Transfer Agreements with Foreign Companies, Bangkok, October-November 1985

Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions, Bangkok, January 1986

25. The secretariat worked jointly with APCTT in the following meeting:

Technical Advisory Committee of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (first session), Bangalore, India, September 1985

26. It worked jointly with RNAM in the following meetings:

Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (tenth session), Bali, Indonesia, October 1985

Regional Workshop on Manufacturing and Popularization of Agricultural Machinery, Sydney, Australia, November 1985

Governing Body of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (eighth session), Manila, December 1985

27. The following advisory services were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) To China, on the successful negotiation of technology transfer agreements during the ESCAP/ UNDP Seminar on Transfer of Technology;

(b) To Indonesia, on the establishment of a data base, and monitoring and research for science and technology policies and plans;

(c) To Pakistan, to assist in the implementation of a research, development and demonstration project on solar photovoltaic systems for rural areas;

(d) To Viet Nam, to advise on technology transfer legislation.

28. The following studies and publications were produced or in preparation during the period under review: (a) "Issues in the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development"; (b) "Linkages between investment promotion and acquisition of technology"; (c) "Training manual on energy conservation in industry"; and (d) *Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions*.

Human settlements

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

Training Workshop on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning, Lae, Papua New Guinea, June-July 1985

International Seminar on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning, New Delhi, July 1985; and Hangzhou, China, July 1985

Preparatory Meeting for the ESCAP/RILEM (International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures)/CIB (International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation) Symposium on Building Materials for Low-income Housing in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, August 1985

Regional Seminar of Community Leaders for Grass-roots Participation in Human Settlements Work, Bangkok, February 1986

Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for Follow-up of the Yokohama Congress, Yokohama, Japan, March 1986

30. As requested by several United Nations bodies, national governmental and non-governmental institutions, the secretariat participated in and provided technical inputs into the following activities: (a) eighth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, Kingston, May 1985; (b) UNCHS/Katholieke Universiteit Leuven International Workshop on Housing, Bangkok, May-June 1985; (c) Seminar on the Planning and Management of Bangkok Development, Bangkok, May 1985; (d) Subregional Meeting for South and East Asia on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, New Delhi, December 1985; (e) Conference on the Delivery of Public Services in National Development, Bangkok, December 1985; (f) Fifth ASEAN Association for Planning and Housing Convention on Innovative Strategies in Human Settlements Development, Bangkok, January 1986; and (g) International Conference on

Reconstruction of the War-damaged Areas, Teheran, March 1986.

31. The following advisory services were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) To Papua New Guinea, for consultations on the preparation and organization of the Training Workshop on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning;

(b) To India, for consultations on the preparation and organization of the International Seminar on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning;

(c) To Japan, for consultations on the follow-up activities to the Regional Congress of Local Authorities for Development of Human Settlements in Asia and the Pacific, held at Yokohama, Japan, in June 1982, including the possible organization of a second congress in 1987.

32. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review:

(a) *Study and Review of the Human Settlements Situation in Asia and the Pacific*, volume II, *Country Monographs*; (b) *Land Policies in Human Settlements: a Regional Overview on Current Practice towards More Effective Utilization of Urban Land*; (c) "The role of community participation in human settlements work: a regional overview"; and (d) "Integration of spatial considerations in planning for industry and technology".

33. Preparations were finalized for the following publications during the period under review: (a) *Rural Centre and Settlement Planning in the ESCAP Region: a Report of International Seminars*; and (b) *Human Settlements Atlas for Asia and the Pacific*, part II, *Country Profile*, part III, *City Profile*, and part IV, *Community Profile*.

Environment

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

Expert Group Meeting on the Environmental and Socio-economic Aspects of Tropical Deforestation, Bangkok, January-February 1986

Conference of the Forum for Environmental Journalists of Bangladesh, Dhaka, February 1986

Seminar on Environmental Awareness and Communication, Kuala Lumpur, April 1986

35. Technical inputs were provided into:

(a) Workshop on Environmental Communications, Singapore, April 1985;

(b) Expert Group Meeting on Fertilizer Use Development in the Asian and Pacific Region, Bangkok, May 1985;

(c) Expert Consultation on the Role of Forestry in Combating Desertification, Saltillo, Mexico, June 1985;

(d) Third South Pacific National Parks and Reserves Conference, Apia, June-July 1985;

(e) International Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in the Indian Ocean, Colombo, July 1985;

(f) Regional Symposium on Water Resources Policy in Agro-socio-economic Development, Dhaka, August 1985;

(g) Regional Seminar on Environmental Education and Training, Bangkok, November 1985;

(h) First Asia-Pacific Conference on the Pollution of the Urban Environment (POLMET 1985), Hong Kong, December 1985;

(i) Indian Science Congress (seventy-third session), New Delhi, January 1986;

(j) International Conference on Water and Wastewater Management, Singapore, February 1986;

(k) International Conference on the Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation, Canberra, March 1986.

36. The following technical assistance missions were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) To Bangladesh, on (i) water resource management, August 1985, (ii) development of a coastal environmental management plan, February 1986, and (iii) integration of environmental considerations into development planning, February 1986;

(b) To Pakistan, on (i) development of a training programme for administrators on the integration of the environment into development; and (ii) guidelines of environmental impact assessment for major development projects;

(c) To Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, on the feasibility study for the establishment of a regional mangrove research institute and on the establishment and operation of national forums of environmental journalists in February and March 1986.

37. The following technical publications and studies were produced or in preparation: (a) "Combating desertification in the ESCAP region"; (b) "Regional water resources situation: quantitative and qualitative aspects"; (c) "Environmental aspects of agricultural development"; (d) "Environmental technology for development in Asia and the Pacific"; (e) *Coastal Environmental Management Plan for the West Coast of Sri Lanka: Preliminary Survey and Interim Action Plan (summary and main report)*; (f) *Marine Environmental Problems and Issues in the ESCAP Region*;

(g) *Environmental Impact Assessment: Guidelines for Planners and Decision Makers*; (h) "Regional overview of environmental and socio-economic aspects of tropical deforestation in the ESCAP region"; (i) "Institutional and legislative framework for forestry management in the ESCAP region"; (j) "People's participation in forestry development"; (k) "Marine resources of the Asia-Pacific region: environmental threats and management aspects"; (l) "Pollution control from agro-based and small-scale industries of the ESCAP region"; (m) "Integration of environment into development: institutional and legislative aspects"; (n) *ESCAP Environment News* (quarterly), (o) "State of the urban environment in Asia and the Pacific"; (p) "Environmental management in Asia and the Pacific and the role of science and technology".

38. ESCAP participated in the twelfth session of the Co-ordinating Group of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, held at Noumea, New Caledonia, in August 1985.

39. A network of environmental focal points from 14 divisions/units/special projects was established to strengthen further the process of integrating environmental considerations into the overall work programme of the Commission. *Ad hoc* seminars were organized to enable exchange of views between practising environmentalists and the focal points. Continued co-ordination was undertaken with UNEP through the network. The Environmental Co-ordinating Unit continued consultations and interaction with:

(a) Agriculture Division, in the preparation of (i) a regional study on environmental and socio-economic aspects of tropical deforestation, (ii) technology guidelines on the environmental aspects of production and use of fertilizers, and (iii) the document "Environmental aspects of agricultural development", presented to the Committee on Agricultural Development at its sixth session, and (iv) a study on the environmental implications of pesticides and the utilization of agricultural residues as energy sources;

(b) Development Planning Division, in the area of marine affairs and through a contribution to the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985*;

(c) Social Development Division, in a regional assessment of manpower training needs;

(d) Natural Resources Division, in the areas of marine affairs and water resources development;

(e) Transport, Communications and Tourism Division, in the environmental aspects of the programme of action for the Transport and Communications Decade and road transport development;

(f) Division for Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways, in the environmental aspects of shipping and ports;

(g) ECDC-TCDC Services, in environmental considerations in TCDC activities;

(h) Information Service, in the publicity for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(i) ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations, in environmental aspects of transnational corporation activities;

(j) ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, in environmental aspects of industry, technology and human settlements and in servicing the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment.

Close co-operation was maintained with other agencies, particularly FAO, with regard to the observance of the International Year of the Forest, 1985. Co-operation has also been maintained with subregional environment programmes and non-governmental organizations.

40. The secretariat has pursued consultations with UNEP and United Nations Headquarters and contributed to the preparatory work for the cross-organizational programme analysis on the environment to be undertaken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1988.

Committee on Natural Resources

Energy resources

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

Regional Expert Seminar on Solar Photovoltaic Technology, Bangkok, June 1985

Training Course on Renewable Energy Planning: Methodological Aspects of Assessment of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Integrated Planning, Bangkok, August 1985

Expert Group Meeting on Natural Gas Production and Use, Bangkok, September 1985

Steering Committee for the Regional Energy Development Programme (third session), Inter-agency Inter-institutional Working Group Meeting and Tripartite Project Review, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, October 1985

ESCAP/AIT Training Course on Solar Hot Water Systems, Bangkok, December 1985

42. The following advisory services were undertaken by the regional adviser on energy during the period under review:

(a) To the Ministry of Industry of Thailand, on agro-industrial energy questions;

(b) To the Maldives Electricity Board, on improvement of the electricity generation system;

(c) To the Ministry of Energy of the Philippines, on energy demand management;

(d) To the State Council for Science and Technology of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on programming of energy development activities;

(e) To the National Energy Administration of Thailand, on the implementation of the energy master plan;

(f) To Palau, to advise on improving the existing power systems.

43. A consultative mission was undertaken to Viet Nam to discuss possible assistance in organizing two national workshops on new and renewable sources of energy at Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in 1986. To advise on oil supply options most beneficial to the Pacific countries, advisory missions were undertaken to the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga.

44. Under the biomass, solar and wind energy regional network, advisory services were provided to Tonga on biomass, solar and wind energy, Maldives on solar energy applications, and Burma on a survey and appraisal of experimental studies on the utilization of solar energy in tobacco-curing. The solar energy expert of the network visited China to hold discussions on that country's involvement in the ESCAP activities relating to new and renewable sources of energy and to present a paper at the International Conference on Solar and Wind Energy Applications.

45. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) *ESCAP Energy News*, volume III, Nos. 1 and 2; (b) *Local Manufacture of Energy Equipment*; (c) *Coal Logistics Scenarios for the Asia-Pacific Region*; (d) *Proceedings of the High-level Regional Consultative Meeting for the Mobilization of Financial Resources for New and Renewable Sources of Energy and of the Meeting of Focal Points on New and Renewable Sources of Energy*; (e) *Criteria for Energy Pricing Policy*; (f) *Energy Resources Development Problems in the ESCAP Region*; (g) *Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Uses: Status and Salient Issues for Regional Co-operation*; (h) *Proceedings of the Regional Expert Seminar on Solar Photovoltaic Technology*; (i) "Techno-economics of natural gas production and use in gas producing countries in the region" (consultant study report); and (j) "A techno-economic study of natural gas utilization in the region" (consultant study report).

46. Six technical reports prepared by the regional adviser on energy were submitted to the concerned Governments: (a) "Agro-industrial applications of renewable energy sources in Thailand"; (b) "Improvements in the power generating system of the Maldives Electricity Board"; (c) "Development of energy demand activities in the Philippines"; (d) "Energy issues in the Lao People's Democratic Republic"; (e) "Energy intensity of selected industries in Thailand"; and (f) "Improvements in the power generation system of the Republic of Palau".

47. Several consultative and appraisal missions were undertaken to various donor countries, agencies and organizations to mobilize resources for the project package on new and renewable sources of energy.

48. The biomass, solar and wind energy network undertook missions to Australia and Japan to discuss the activities of the network with the focal point on new and renewable sources of energy and to discuss the tripartite solar photovoltaic project, respectively.

49. The secretariat provided continued technical support to the regional energy development programme and the Pacific energy development programme. It participated in the UNDP evaluation missions on those programmes.

50. The secretariat attended meetings and seminars in the field of energy development organized by other international or intergovernmental organizations and contributed technical papers to them.

Mineral resources

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

Workshop on Kuroko-type Mineralization, Japan, September 1985

Workshop on Drilling, Sampling and Borehole Logging, China, November 1985

Symposium on Mineral Deposit Modelling, Philippines, December 1985

Training Course on the Economic Aspects of Coal Exploration, Evaluation and Exploitation, Bandung, Indonesia, January 1986

52. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) *Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia*, third edition, in colour, scale 1:5,000,000, in four sheets; (b) *Atlas of Mineral Resources of the ESCAP Region*, first two volumes containing explanatory brochures with geological and mineral distribution maps of Malaysia and Solomon Islands; (c) *Drilling Techniques in Mineral and Ground-water Exploration and Development*; (d) *ESCAP Stratigraphy Newsletter*, No. 6; (e) *ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy*, volumes X and XI, containing data on 11 sedimentary basins of China and on 4 basins of the Republic of Korea; and (f) *Geology for Urban Planning in the ESCAP Region: Selected Papers*. The *Triassic Atlas of Stratigraphy* was being processed.

53. The triennial review of mineral development activities for the period 1982-1984 and of hydrocarbon accumulations in the region was in progress.

54. Technical support and backstopping continued to be provided to the regional mineral resources development projects, CCOP, CCOP/SOPAC, RMRDC, SEATRADC and the regional remote sensing programme.

55. Preparations were made for a seminar on the application of remote sensing techniques for geological mapping and mineral prospecting and for one on geology for urban planning in the ESCAP region.

56. Arrangements were made for ESCAP/RMRDC and the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand to organize jointly a symposium on the geology, mining, mineral economics and marketing of fertilizer minerals in the Asian and Pacific region in 1986.

Water resources

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

Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific (fifteenth session), Bangkok, July 1985; (sixteenth session), Bangkok, November 1985

Expert Group Meeting on the Improvement of Disaster Prevention Systems Based on Risk Analysis of Natural Disasters Related to Typhoons and Heavy Rainfall, Bangkok, July 1985

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on the Efficient Use of Investments in the Development of Water Management, Tashkent, USSR, September 1985

58. The following advisory services and missions were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) The regional adviser on water resources carried out advisory missions to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan and Thailand.

(b) An ESCAP/ILO/UNESCO inter-agency mission visited the nominated participating institutes in Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka, to seek their views and broad agreement on the status, terms of reference, functions, institutional arrangements and modalities for the management of the Regional Network for Training in Water Resources Development as a preparatory step for convening an intergovernmental meeting;

(c) An ESCAP/UNICEF/WHO inter-agency mission visited Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand in October 1985 to advise on the accelerated manufacture of handpumps for rural water supply.

59. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review:

(a) "Preparation of national master water plans"; (b) "Water management issues and problems in the ESCAP region"; (c) *Proceedings of the Tenth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources* (Water Resources Series, No. 59); (d) *Water as a Factor in Energy Resources Development* (Water Resources Series, No. 60); (e) *Register of ESCAP Regional Water Specialists Available for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries*; (f) *Damage Information Compilation Systems in the Typhoon Committee Region*; (g) *Damage Information Compilation Systems in Burma, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka*; (h) *Proceedings of the Seminar on the Application of Remote Sensing Techniques to Flood Hazard Assessment and to Flood Loss Prevention and Management*; (i) four issues of the quarterly *Water Resources Journal*; and (j) two issues of the semi-annual newsletter *Confluence*, an information exchange system on water resources development in which 19 agencies in 18 countries participated.

60. The secretariat co-operated with WMO in organizing and servicing the twelfth session of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, convened at Karachi in March 1985.

Committee on Population

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

Interim Study Directors' Meeting on the Comparative Study on Demographic-economic Inter-relationships for Selected ESCAP Countries, Bangkok, August 1985

Policy Workshop on International Migration in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, October 1985

Interim Meeting of the Study Directors on Analysis of Trends and Patterns of Mortality in the ESCAP Region, Chiang Mai, Thailand, November 1985

Expert Group Meeting on Organizational Issues in Community Participation in the Context of National Family Planning Programmes, Bangkok, December 1985

Sixteen training programmes/courses on population data and information/microcomputer applications (ranging in duration from three days to two years) for officials from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, China, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam

62. The following advisory services were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) To Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea, on the preparation of the

country reports on the analysis of trends and patterns of mortality in the ESCAP region;

(b) To Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, on the application of econometric and simulation techniques in analysing demographic-economic inter-relationships for population and development planning and policy formulation;

(c) To the Republic of Korea, on the tabulation and analysis of Korean National Migration Survey data and on the preparations for the International Symposium on Internal Migration;

(d) To the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka, on the implementation of surveys of returning international labour migrants;

(e) To Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, on the analysis of internal migration data;

(f) To Thailand, on the preparation of population projections for the sixth five-year national economic and social development plan;

(g) To 13 member countries, through the provision of 19 fellowships, 1 for the diploma and 18 for the certificate in population science courses at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India, during the academic year 1985/86;

(h) To Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, on the implementation of a study on the impact and efficiency of family planning programmes;

(i) To Malaysia, to assist in the analysis of the National Population and Health Survey;

(j) To India and the Republic of Korea, on the implementation of a study on the role of community communication networks on the acceptance and continuance of family planning practices;

(k) To Pakistan, to assist in the analysis of a contraceptive prevalence survey;

(l) To China and Sri Lanka, in preparing the country reports for the "Study of the levels and trends of fertility in the ESCAP region: using the census data of 1970 and 1980";

(m) To Thailand, on the "Implications of census estimates of the fertility of small areas for population planning in the sixth plan" and the family planning target set under the sixth plan;

(n) To the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for the formulation of a project for a fertility-mortality schedule and sampling plan for the demographic survey and to participate in the tripartite review of the country's census;

(o) To Bangladesh, on the programme development of the population sector under the third five-year plan;

(p) To the Governments of Afghanistan, China, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, through executing agency and technical backstopping agreements for project formulation, in-service training programme development, resource base development and information centre management;

(q) To the Governments of Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, on information centre use of microcomputer technology.

63. Twenty-five technical publications and studies were produced or were under preparation during the period under review. They included country monographs on Malaysia and New Zealand; issues of the Asian Population Studies Series concerning the development of population information centres and networks, declines in fertility in Thailand, levels and trends of fertility in Bangladesh, China, India, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka, fertility estimates in the Philippines, mortality and health issues and international migration in the Pacific, Sri Lanka and Thailand; and various country reports.

64. Six periodicals, ESCAP Population Bibliographic Series, No. 5 (*Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific*) and Population Studies Translation Series, No. 7 (*Fertility in Western Countries, 1870-1970*) were issued during the period under review.

Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications

Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing

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

Country-level Workshop on Ocean Transport Planning and Shipping Management, Shanghai, China, April-May 1985

Country-level Workshop on Ocean Transport Planning and Adequacy of Shipping Services, Calcutta, India, July 1985

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Utilization of Inland Waterways in the USSR, August 1985

Country-level Workshop on Ocean Transport Planning and Adequacy of Shipping Services, Dhaka, August 1985

Country-level Workshop on the Establishment of a National Training Centre for Maritime Information, Shanghai, China, September 1985

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Aids to Navigation in Inland Waterways, China, September 1985

- Country-level Seminar on Freight Booking and Cargo Consolidation, Bangkok, September 1985
- Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Dredging Operations, Planning and Training, Netherlands, October 1985
- Seminar on the United States Shipping Act: Implications for Shippers in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, November 1985
- Meeting of Chief Executives of National Shippers' Organizations (seventh session), Bangkok, November 1985
- Meeting of Experts on Inland Water Transport, Bangkok, November 1985
- Country-level Workshop on Maritime Legislation: Laws of Collision, Salvage and Limitation of Liability of Shipowners, China, December 1985
- Subregional Workshop on Freight Forwarding: Implications for Shippers in ASEAN Countries, Manila, December 1985
- Subregional Workshop on the Impact of Containerization for ASCOBIPS (Association of Shippers' Councils of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) Countries, Karachi, December 1985
- Country-level Workshop on Training of Trainers for Shippers' Co-operation: Shipping Management and Economics, Calcutta, India, January 1986
- Meeting of Chief Executives of Port Authorities (fifth session), Penang, Malaysia, January 1986
- Country-level Seminar on the Port Management Information System, Pakistan, January 1986
- Seminar on Port Computer Needs and Organization of Facilities, Hong Kong, February-March 1986
- Training on Modern Port Equipment Management, Yokohama, Japan, March 1986
- Country-level Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation: Containerization/Unit Loads and Economic and Commercial Implications for Shippers, Dhaka, March 1986
- Meeting of Chief Executives of National Freight Forwarders Associations, Bangkok, March 1986
- Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Pricing and Investment, Australia, April 1986
- Associations (FASA) tenth Executive Committee meeting, Manila, May 1985 and FASA eleventh annual general meeting, Jogjakarta, December 1985; ninth Asian and Pacific Shipbuilding Experts Meeting, Japan, September 1985; South Pacific Ports Association Conference, Vanuatu, October 1985; ADB Regional Conference on Sail-Motor Propulsion, Manila, November 1985; MARINTEC China, Shanghai, December 1985; ASEAN Port Authorities Conference, January 1986; and Seminar of the Hong Kong Shippers' Council on the United States Shipping Act, 1984.
66. The secretariat participated in the following meetings: fourteenth World Port Conference of the International Association of Ports and Harbours, Hamburg, May 1985; Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Associations (FASA) tenth Executive Committee meeting, Manila, May 1985 and FASA eleventh annual general meeting, Jogjakarta, December 1985; ninth Asian and Pacific Shipbuilding Experts Meeting, Japan, September 1985; South Pacific Ports Association Conference, Vanuatu, October 1985; ADB Regional Conference on Sail-Motor Propulsion, Manila, November 1985; MARINTEC China, Shanghai, December 1985; ASEAN Port Authorities Conference, January 1986; and Seminar of the Hong Kong Shippers' Council on the United States Shipping Act, 1984.
67. The following advisory services were provided during the period under review:
- (a) To Bangladesh, on implementation of the project on economic information on shipping and maritime legislation;
 - (b) To Brunei Darussalam, on plans for Muara Port and handling of containers;
 - (c) To China, on maritime legislation and through the provision of lectures and training equipment to the Shanghai Maritime Institute,
 - (d) To the Cook Islands and Samoa, on various aspects of port and harbour development;
 - (e) To India, on the development of training facilities in inland water transport;
 - (f) To Indonesia, on the development of an ASEAN protection and indemnity club, and inter-island shipping;
 - (g) To the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on dredging and siltation of inland waterways;
 - (h) To Maldives, on (i) the development of its national shipping line, maritime law and insurance, (ii) Malé harbour basin and (iii) dredging and training requirements;
 - (i) To Mongolia, on the development of inland waterways and inland water transport;
 - (j) To Pakistan, on development of its National Shipping Corporation;
 - (k) To the Philippines, on maritime legislation, siltation of Pulupandan Port, inter-island shipping, shipyards and ship scrapping;
 - (l) To South Pacific countries, on the implementation of the ship users' co-operation project;
 - (m) To Thailand, on ship-repair yard protection problems, domestic riverine port tariffs and river users' charging system, the establishment of a cargo consolidation and freight booking centre, and the implementation of an improved port management information system along with an improved tariff structure;

(n) Two fellowships were offered to South Pacific countries, namely, Fiji and Tonga, for training by the Auckland Harbour Board and one each to Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand by Japan on port equipment maintenance.

68. The following technical publications were produced during the period under review: (a) "A study on liner shipping services and freight rates for ASEAN major export trade routes"; (b) "Report of the Country-level Workshop on Maritime Law for Managers", Shanghai, China, April 1984; (c) *Agitation Dredging: a Low-cost System*; (d) "Evaluation and forecast of containerization in ASEAN"; (e) *Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Application of Windpower in Shipping*, Tokyo/Niigata, April 1984; (f) *Wind-powered Vessels for Coastal and Inter-island Use in the Asian and Pacific Region: Technical Papers Submitted to the Meeting of Experts on the Application of Windpower in Shipping*; (g) "Freight booking and cargo consolidation: proceedings of a country-level seminar", Bangkok, September 1985; (h) "Port development policy (II): proceedings of a Seminar-cum-Study Tour held in Japan in October 1984" (ESCAP Port Development Series, No. 7); (i) "Report of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Utilization of Inland Waterways in the USSR", August 1985; (j) "Report of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Aids to Navigation in Inland Waterways", China, September 1985; (k) "Report of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Dredging Operations, Planning and Training", Netherlands, October 1985; and (l) "Report of the inland water transport programming mission".

69. Studies/surveys were undertaken on the following subjects: (a) regional approach to appropriate computerization in ports of the region; (b) design and construction of craft; (c) port management practices in selected countries; (d) inland water transport; (e) shipping problems of jute and jute products; (f) shipbuilding and ship repair in the ESCAP region; (g) preliminary design study of intra-island vessels for the Ha'apai Group of the island Kingdom of Tonga; and (h) latest shipping technology and its impact in the ESCAP region.

Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing

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

Seminar-cum-Workshop on Containerization in relation to Inland Transport, Lahore, Pakistan, April 1985

Seminar-cum-Workshop on Excessive Rail and Wheel Wear and Derailments, Kuala Lumpur, September 1985

Regional Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Railway Track Maintenance and Monitoring Techniques, Austria, September-October 1985

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Self-financing Toll-roads, France, September-October 1985

Seminar on Road Traffic Accident Recording, Analysis and Low-cost Remedial Measures, Bangkok, November 1985

Seminar-cum-Workshop on Railway Electrification, Bangkok, November 1985

Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group (third session), Bangkok, December 1985

71. The following advisory services were undertaken during the period under review:

(a) Mission in Thailand, to assist in undertaking a study on the development of an action programme for energy conservation in road transport;

(b) Mission to Malaysia, to assist in conducting a study with a view to improving road accident recording and analysis;

(c) Mission to Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, to assist in the implementation of the Trans-Asian Railway network;

(d) Mission to Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines, to assist in the improvement and development of telecommunication services;

(e) Mission to the Philippines, to provide advisory services on rolling stock and track structure;

(f) Mission to Sri Lanka, to assist in the study on a cost-effective electrification system.

72. The following reports and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) "The present situation of toll-roads in the ESCAP region"; (b) "Road traffic pattern and accident data in the ESCAP region"; (c) "Review of trends in the development of the Asian Highway and other roads and road transport in the ESCAP region"; (d) "Project report: assistance in the programming for the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994"; (e) "Study on cross-border rail transportation over gauge-break points between France and Spain"; (f) "Study on maximizing energy efficiency in different tractions and increase of productivity particularly with regard to increasing line capacity, higher speeds and better utilization of equipment"; (g) "Possibilities of using alternative energy resources for train operation"; (h) "Increasing the efficiency of railway track utilization"; (i) "Intermodal rail-cum-sea transportation systems to transport cargoes from the countries of South-East Asia to Western Europe as an alternative to sea transportation in the same direction"; (j) "Experience gained in operating Soviet border stations located at joints of railways with different gauges"; (k) "Study on improvement of safe and efficient train operation

and protection systems"; (l) "Study on a dynamic marketing and sales strategy to increase gross revenue"; (m) "Axle design calculations"; (n) *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*, No. 58.

Committee on Social Development

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

National Youth Leadership Training Programme, Nepal, April 1985

Regional *Ad Hoc* Inter-agency Consultation on Disability-related Concerns, Bangkok, April 1985

Regional Workshop for Women in Agriculture in Asia, Rangsit, Thailand, April 1985

Regional Training Course on Youth Entrepreneurship Development, Malaysia, April-May 1985

Workshop of Experts on Prevention and Rehabilitation Schemes for Young Women in Prostitution and Related Occupations, Bangkok, June 1985

Training Workshop for Youth Workers and Leaders, Bangladesh, June-July 1985

Workshop on the Role of Youth Organizations in the Prevention of Crime among Youth, Tokyo, July 1985

In-service Community Development Training for Young Graduates, Bhutan, August 1985

Second Regional *Ad Hoc* Inter-agency Consultation on Disability-related Concerns, Bangkok, August 1985

Expert Group Meeting on Human Resources Development, Bangkok, September 1985

ESCAP/Korean National Commission for UNESCO Special International Youth Year Training Course for Youth Leaders/Workers of the Asian and Pacific Region, Republic of Korea, October 1985

Second Meeting of Researchers on the Project "Women in the Economy", Bangkok, October 1985

Youth Policy Development Management Training Workshop for Youth Trainers, Papua New Guinea, November 1985

Eighth Regional Seminar on Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care, Thailand, January-February 1986

Young Women's Leadership Training for Rural Development, Nepal, January-February 1986

Eleventh Asian-Pacific Youth Forum for Community Development, Palau, March 1986

Training Workshop on Income-generating Activities for Village Youth, Thailand, March 1986

National Training Course for Rural Youth Leaders and Workers, Bangladesh, April-May 1986

74. The following advisory services were undertaken:

(a) In social development planning and training, to:

(i) Thailand, to assist the National Institute of Public Administration in implementing a regional development programme; the National Economic and Social Development Board in integrating socio-economic considerations at the macro-planning level for the sixth national development plan; and the National Council of Social Welfare in the planning, implementation and co-ordination of programmes;

(ii) The Philippines, to assist in policy development and assessment, particularly in respect of participation by non-governmental organizations;

(iii) Malaysia, to assist in implementing the programme for multi-level training in grass-roots planning and development;

(iv) Maldives, to assist in social policy formulation and implementation as well as personnel training;

(b) To strengthen national machinery for the integration of women in development, including project formulation and implementation, in Bangladesh, Fiji, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam;

(c) To enhance youth policy and programme formulation, implementation and evaluation, in Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

75. The following technical publications and studies were produced or in preparation during the period under review: (a) *Country Monograph on the Profile of Youth of Bangladesh*; (b) *International Youth Year Information Sheet*, No. 6; (c) *Report of the Workshop of Experts on Prevention and Rehabilitation Schemes for Young Women in Prostitution and Related Occupations*, Bangkok, June 1985; (d) *Report of the Workshop on the Role of Youth Organizations in the Prevention of Crime among Youth*, Tokyo, July 1985; (e) *Virtue, Order, Health and Money: Towards a Comprehensive Perspective on Female*

Prostitution in Asia; (f) *Study on the Role of Young Women in the Manufacturing Industry*; (g) *Status of Women in the Asia and Pacific Region*, five special issues; (h) Country monographs on women in development in the ESCAP region; (i) *Proceedings of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development*, Bangkok, October 1985; (j) *Report of the Seventh Regional Seminar on Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care*; and (k) "Selected social development indicators of the ESCAP region".

76. Various research studies were under preparation by the secretariat during the period under review. They included studies on: (a) women's participation in the economy in the Asian and Pacific region; (b) the social aspects of industrial development; (c) the socio-economic impact of development programmes on low-income groups; (d) the tourism industry and women; (e) action research to promote organization among piece-rate workers; and (f) the role of women and consumerism.

77. Activities connected with the Division's role as the focal point for human rights and ECDC/TCDC for the social sector continued, as did efforts to strengthen the ties with the regional and international non-governmental organizations.

78. The secretariat was also involved in facilitating the organization of study tours for youth leaders and youth workers to observe outstanding youth development programmes in selected countries. An ESCAP delegation comprising outstanding youth leaders and youth workers in the region participated in the Friendly Gathering of Asian-Pacific Youth held in China in May 1985 to celebrate the International Youth Year. The programme for the Gathering included a seminar on peace and development and a study tour of youth programmes in China.

79. ESCAP was represented at the following global meetings convened in observance of the International Youth Year and the United Nations Decade for Women: fourth session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (Vienna, March-April 1985); World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi, July 1985); United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year (New York, November 1985); Asia/Pacific Regional Council Meeting and Leadership Training Seminar (Dhaka, June 1985); and thirty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, February-March 1986).

Committee on Statistics

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

Pacific Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Apia, May 1985

Training Course on Electronic Data Processing, New Delhi, August-November 1985

SIAP/ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Developing Statistics of Household Economic Activities, Bangkok, September 1985

Asian Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Bangkok, December 1985

Training Course on Sampling and Household Survey Methodology, New Delhi, February-May 1986

81. The following advisory services were undertaken:

(a) To Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Maldives, to assist in the review of national statistical services and in the formulation of statistical development and training programmes;

(b) To Afghanistan, Guam, Maldives, Thailand and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Marshall Islands and Palau), for the development of national accounts statistics, the production of GDP estimates and the compilation of public sector accounts; and to China, to participate in a country course on national accounts and to hold consultations in that field;

(c) To Nepal, to assist in planning the industrial census and advise on the analysis of industrial statistics;

(d) To Hong Kong, Maldives (twice), Niue, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia and Palau) and Vanuatu (twice), to advise on the planning, processing and tabulation of population censuses and assist in the preparation of census project proposals; to Brunei Darussalam, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Thailand (twice), to advise on the planning, processing and tabulation of household demographic surveys; to Papua New Guinea and Tuvalu, to assist with various aspects of training and the development of population statistics; and to India, to deliver lectures on demographic aspects of the NHSCP-related training courses;

(e) To Bangladesh, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Thailand and Tonga, to assist with the planning and execution of household income and expenditure surveys and with technical problems arising in integrated household surveys and to advise on labour force surveys, occupational classifications, development of labour statistics and collection of wage statistics for policy uses; and to India, to deliver lectures in the NHSCP training courses;

(f) To India and Papua New Guinea, to advise on various aspects of processing census data and the use of software packages;

(g) To Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Thailand, to review energy statistics and advise on the collection and compilation of data on the production and use of energy, including new and renewable sources, and to assist in the compilation of national energy balances;

(h) To Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Marshall Islands and Palau), on various aspects of government information systems, including the establishment of computerized systems and a computerization strategy within the government sector.

82. The following regular publications containing statistical data for the countries of the region and other information of statistical interest were released during the period under review: (a) *Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, four issues for 1985: March, June, September and December; (b) *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific*, three issues for 1984: March, September and December, and two issues for 1985: March and June; (c) *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1984*; (d) *Handbook on Agricultural Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, 1984*; (e) *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, 1983, Series A*; (f) *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, 1980-1983, Series B*; (g) *Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region*, twenty-first report; (h) *Statistical Newsletter*, four issues; (i) *Government Information Systems Newsletter*, two issues.

83. Additionally, the following technical-cum-methodological publications were produced: *Input-Output Models: Theory, Data and Applications; Manual for the Compilation of International Trade Statistics in the ESCAP Region*; and *Proceedings of the Asia-Pacific Seminar on the International Comparison Project and Price Statistics*.

84. At the request of UNDP, the secretariat undertook with SIAP a joint mission to Brunei Darussalam in December 1985 to review statistical activities in the country and suggest courses of action, including UNDP support, for improving statistical resources, outputs and applications for planning and policy purposes. Similarly, the secretariat directed an expert review of statistical services in Fiji and prepared a statistical plan which included manpower development for data collection and analysis and the use of computers.

85. The second phase of the pilot project in Kalutara district, Sri Lanka, for the establishment of a micro-computer-based data system for decentralized planning and administration was commenced. The primary objective of the second phase is the development of two land-based information systems, one on population and the other on agricultural resources, capable of supporting local-level decision-making for social and economic development. The project is being sponsored by the Government of Sri Lanka, UNESCO and ESCAP,

with additional financial assistance from the Government of France.

Committee on Trade

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

Steering Committee for the Second Asian Silk Fair (first session), Hong Kong, April 1985; (second session), Hong Kong, March 1986

Regional Seminar on the Establishment of Market Information Services on Jute and Jute Products, Bangkok, April 1985

ESCAP/ITC/Programme for Development Co-operation (Helsinki School of Economics) Seminar on Import Management, Beijing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, China, April 1985; and Guangzhou, April 1986

Second Round of Negotiations among Developing Countries of the Region to Consider the Enlargement of Trade Co-operation among Them (Seoul Round under the Bangkok Agreement), Seoul, June 1985

Training Course in Trade Information Services, Bangkok, June 1985

Regional Consultative Group on Silk (third session), Kuala Trengganu, Malaysia, July 1985

ESCAP/APCC Workshop on Organization, Programmes and Training of Officials and Small Coconut Farmers' Leaders in Coconut Extension Work, Bangkok, August 1985

Meeting of Senior Trade Information Officials on the Regional Trade Information Network, Bangkok, September 1985

GATT/ESCAP Regional Workshop on Trade Policy, Bangkok, September 1985

Workshop on In-process Quality Control in Jute Mills, Hangzhou, China, October 1985

Intergovernmental Consultative Forum of Developing Tropical Timber Producing/Exporting Countries (third session), Chiang Mai, Thailand, November 1985

ESCAP/UNDP Seminar on Investment and Trade-creating Joint Ventures, Beijing, November 1985

ESCAP/UNDP Seminar on Transfer of Technology, Beijing, November 1985

Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries (tenth session), Calcutta, India, December 1985

Meeting of Officials of National Trade Facilitation Bodies, Bangkok, December 1985

Expert Group Meeting on the Preparations for the Meeting of Ministers of Trade, Bangkok, March 1986

ESCAP/UNCTAD/CCC National-level Trade Facilitation Training Programme in Sri Lanka, Colombo, April 1986

87. As part of its efforts to promote economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries of the ESCAP region, the secretariat assisted the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade in organizing the Asia-Pacific Trade Fair (ASPAT '85) at Beijing from 15 to 30 November 1985. More than 1,200 firms from 26 countries participated in the Fair, which was attended by about 800,000 local and overseas visitors. In addition, during the Fair, regional seminars on promotion of investment and joint ventures and on transfer of technology were organized for 34 participants from 13 developing ESCAP countries and 36 participants from 11 developing ESCAP countries, respectively.

88. The following advisory services were undertaken:

(a) To Bangladesh, to assist in the preparation of a project for the establishment of a national market information service for jute and jute products; to assist in setting up a computerized system for collecting, processing, storing and disseminating trade information; and to provide technical assistance to the jute producing countries in their participation in sessions of the International Jute Organization Council and its Project Committee;

(b) To China, to assist in preparations for ASPAT '85; to co-ordinate the fifth Steering Committee meeting on ASPAT '85; to conduct a seminar on the promotion of exports to Japan and ASEAN; and to provide technical assistance in conducting the Workshop on In-process Quality Control in Jute Mills;

(c) To Fiji, to assist in the selection of samples for display at ASPAT '85 and to prepare literature to be used at the Fair;

(d) To Guam, to assist in the preparations for participation in ASPAT '85 and to make arrangements for a seminar on import management;

(e) To Hong Kong, to prepare the exhibitor's catalogue for ASPAT '85; and to assist the Steering Committee for the Second Asian Silk Fair;

(f) To India, to assist in the preparation of a project for the establishment of a national market information service for jute and jute products; to assist in setting up a computerized system for collecting, processing, storing and disseminating trade information; and to provide technical assistance and services to the

Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries at its tenth session;

(g) To Indonesia, to assist exporters concerning product and market requirements for the Australian market; and to formulate a work programme for APCC;

(h) To Malaysia, to assist in formulating proposals to establish a regional craft information and research centre for the Asian Craft Centre; and to provide technical assistance and services to the Regional Consultative Group on Silk at its third session;

(i) To Maldives, to assist in the expansion of the Trade Information Unit, and with regard to the development of a regular information newsletter, the publication of a business directory and the future of export development strategies;

(j) To Nepal, to assist in the implementation of the project for the establishment of a national market information service for jute and jute products;

(k) To Sri Lanka, to assist in setting up a computerized system for collecting, processing, storing and disseminating trade information;

(l) To Thailand, to assist in the preparation of a project for the establishment of a national market information service for jute and jute products; and to provide technical assistance and services to the Intergovernmental Consultative Forum of Developing Tropical Timber Producing/Exporting Countries at its third session;

(m) To Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga, to assist in a trade and investment promotion workshop.

89. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) Trade information source data bank and its alphabetical index; (b) *Trade Information Sources Directory*, Supplement No. 17; (c) *TIS QUICK*; (d) *TISNET Trade Information Sheets*; (e) *Trade Profiles*; (f) *Prices of Selected Asia-Pacific Products*; (g) Commodity profiles; (h) *Guidebook on Trading with the People's Republic of China*, third edition; (i) "Development of agro-based manufacturing industries for coconut products and by-products"; (j) "Study on intraregional processing and marketing of coconut products"; (k) "Jute growing, processing and trade: a modelling analysis"; (l) "Problems and constraints in the adoption of in-process quality control"; (m) "Some economic aspects of quality control in jute"; (n) "Increased coconut production and productivity in small holdings through extension service"; (o) "Training and visit system and its relevance to coconut extension"; (p) "Flow and feedback of information between researchers, project officials and small coconut farmers"; (q) "Guidelines for extension workers"; and (r) *Directory of Trade Promotion/Development Organizations of Developing Countries and Areas in Asia and the Pacific*, second edition.

B. Other activities

90. In addition to the work of its legislative committees, the secretariat performed the following promotional and supportive activities of a substantive nature during the year.

Integrated programme on rural development

91. The Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific provided assistance to the Government of the Philippines in preparing an area-based plan for Antique Province. In June 1985, a socio-economic survey was conducted in eight selected *barangays* (villages), followed by consultations to identify developmental problems and proposed solutions in each of them. The draft plan was presented to the Provincial Development Council and the Regional Development Council and subsequently to the Inter-agency Task Force on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific.

92. Another Interagency Committee project to provide assistance to the Government of Nepal in integrated rural development began in October 1985 in Ilam district. A team of consultants from the Agricultural Projects Services Centre conducted a survey to obtain baseline information so as to prepare proposals for the long-term development of the district.

93. The following publications were issued: (a) *Poverty, Productivity and Participation: Contours of an Alternative Strategy for Poverty Eradication*; and (b) *Role of Participatory Organizations in Agrarian Reform*.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

94. The secretariat promoted and supported 4 ECDC operational activities, 3 ECDC promotional activities, 9 TCDC operational activities and 76 TCDC promotional activities.

95. The operational ECDC activities supported by the International Trade Division during the reporting period were: Asian Clearing Union, Asian Reinsurance Corporation, Asian Silk Fair and Bangkok Agreement; and the three ECDC promotional activities supported by the Development Planning Division were: Workshop on Economic Co-operation through Foreign Investment among Asian and Pacific Countries, Expert Group Meeting on Remittances from International Labour Migration, and workshops on mobilization of domestic savings in Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal.

96. The nine TCDC operational activities supported by the secretariat were: FADINAP third round-table meeting on fertilizer marketing in Asia and a training programme in sericulture (Agriculture Division); Workshop/Study Tour for ECDC and TCDC on Indus-

trial Processing of Silk with Emphasis on Quality Control (ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology); Regional Consultative Group on Silk, Intergovernmental Consultative Forum of Developing Tropical Timber Producing/Exporting Countries, Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries and Workshop on In-process Quality Control in Jute Mills (International Trade Division); and Asia-Pacific Training Workshop on Regulating and Negotiating Technology Transfer through Transnational Corporations (ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations).

97. Under technical assistance provided at the initiative of the staff members concerned and the ESCAP ECDC-TCDC Services, the secretariat supported a number of operational TCDC activities: training programme provided by Fiji to Vanuatu on furniture design and manufacture in Fiji; study mission by Nepalese officials on employment generation programmes in the Philippines; participation by Fiji in the Asia-Pacific Training Workshop on Regulating and Negotiating Technology Transfer through Transnational Corporations; and training programme provided by India to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in mulberry cultivation, silkworm breeding and control of root-knot disease. For these activities, financial assistance to cover the international travel costs of the TCDC participants was provided from the ESCAP TCDC supplementary fund made available to the secretariat by the Government of the Netherlands.

98. During the period under review, an inter-governmental meeting of TCDC and ECDC national focal points on review of activities and formulation of a programme was convened for the first time in the region by the secretariat in November 1985. At that meeting, the representatives of China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand made a total of 67 offers of TCDC capacities in the specific field of agro- and allied industries. With a view to matching the TCDC offers and needs of member countries in the areas identified, the Government of India offered to host a second intergovernmental meeting of TCDC and ECDC national focal points at New Delhi in February 1987.

99. As follow-up of the meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions held at Geneva in July 1985, the following interregional ECDC-TCDC projects for which ESCAP has been designated as the lead secretariat have been prepared: new and renewable sources of energy (Natural Resources Division); promotion of interregional trade in selected products (International Trade Division); fertilizer advisory, development and information services, and agricultural credit and savings system (Agriculture Division); implementation of family planning programmes (Population Division); and improving strategies for manpower planning (Social Development Division).

100. In addition, technical assistance and TCDC supplementary funding were given to the Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA) in the organization of a TCDC workshop for improving institutional credit services to low-income groups, to be hosted by the Government of China at Nanjing in May 1986.

101. The ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, jointly with the ECDC-TCDC Services of the secretariat, participated in the Thailand Management Development and Productivity Centre/ESCAP Seminar on Marketing of Leather Products, held at Bangkok in November 1985. A paper entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: some experience in Asia" was prepared by the secretariat and presented to the APRACA regional seminar on monitoring and evaluation of the performance of agricultural credit institutions in Asia and the Pacific held in December 1985.

102. The TCDC publications *Register of ESCAP Regional Water Specialists Available for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries* and *Directory of Trade Promotion/Development Organizations of Developing Countries and Areas in Asia and the Pacific*, second edition, were published by the secretariat in 1985 for circulation to members and associate members of the Commission and interested organizations. The following TCDC publications were reprinted by the secretariat: *Renewable Sources of Energy*, volumes I: *Solar Energy*, IV: *Small Hydropower Development* and V: *Draught Animal Power*.

103. The secretariat has established ECDC-TCDC focal points in all substantive divisions/units/projects and regional institutions in order to improve co-ordination and interdivisional co-operation aimed at promoting and supporting TCDC/ECDC activities of members and associate members of the Commission.

Information systems and documentation services

104. During the period under review, the ESCAP Library continued its role as the regional focal point, within the United Nations system, for the gathering and dissemination of social and economic development information. Ongoing exchange of data, via magnetic tape, continued with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at United Nations Headquarters.

105. The ESCAP Bibliographic Information System (EBIS) served as the principal vehicle for disseminating information, not only within the United Nations but also within the region. The *EBIS Register of Serials*, 1986, volumes I and II, were published and contain a computerized union list providing data on the serial publications held by selected local libraries in Bangkok. Discussions were held with ILO on exchange of data as well as the feasibility of converting the ILO LABORDOC tapes to EBIS. Preliminary discussions

were held with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) on the first phase of an AIT project to establish a communications network between AIT and Thai universities located in and around Bangkok.

106. The ESCAP Library, as the designated focal point for liaison with the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), contributed to a number of ACCIS work programmes, including the "Register of development activities" and the projected common United Nations *Macro-thesaurus for Information Processing in the Field of Economic and Social Development*, third edition.

107. The activities of the following regional institutions and projects are reported on separately in the relevant documents before the Commission:

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery

Regional energy development programme

Pacific energy development programme

Regional remote sensing programme

108. The following intergovernmental bodies have also sent reports on their activities to the Commission for its information:

Asian and Pacific Development Centre

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

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

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

Typhoon Committee

C. Relations with other United Nations programmes

109. Close co-operation was maintained with FAO, ILO and other relevant United Nations programmes concerned with food, agriculture and rural development. ESCAP jointly organized, participated in or provided inputs into the following meetings and activities: ESCAP/ILO non-farm employment promotion national workshops, Kathmandu, October 1985 and Tagbilaran,

Philippines, November 1985; FADINAP/Agency for Agricultural Education, Training and Extension/FAO workshop for trainers of agro-chemical retailers, Ciawi, Indonesia, September 1985; tenth consultation on the FAO Fertilizer Programme, Kinshasa, April 1985; FAO/Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee regional seminar on fertilizer pricing policies for Africa, Nairobi, January 1986; joint ESCAP/FAO mission to Bangladesh on the feasibility of socio-economic studies on the impact of multiple ownership of fish ponds, Bangladesh, April 1985; and APDC Expert Group Meeting on Case Studies on the Impact of New Fishing Technology and Management Practices on Fishing Communities, Kuala Lumpur, May 1985.

110. Co-operation continued with UNIDO in the area of industrial development through frequent contacts between staff members and jointly organized studies, meetings and seminars. It is hoped that the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency will further strengthen such collaborative efforts.

111. Close co-operation was maintained with UNDP, ILO, UNIDO and UNCTAD with respect to activities related to science and technology. Inputs were received from the United Nations University, ILO, UNESCO and UNIDO in the preparation of the study on "Human resources development: its technological dimensions", the theme topic for the forty-second session of the Commission. UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, the World Bank and UNIDO collaborated in the work under way on the Technology Atlas. As the regional focal point for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, the secretariat participated in the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, held in New York in May 1985.

112. In September 1985, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) establishing the ESCAP/UNCHS Joint Unit on Human Settlements. The Joint Unit comprises staff members of the former Human Settlements Section and outposted UNCHS staff members. The Joint Unit is part of the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology.

113. ESCAP participated in the eighth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, held at Kingston in April-May 1985. It contributed a consolidated paper on the role of community participation in human settlements work in the ESCAP region which would serve as an input into the theme study to be prepared by UNCHS for the ninth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, scheduled for May 1986.

114. The secretariat continued to maintain co-operation with the two United Nations regional housing centres at New Delhi and Bandung, the United Nations

Centre for Regional Development at Nagoya and UNICEF; UNDP and UNIDO in various human settlements activities, including the organization of meetings, information exchange and participation in substantive activities. UNIDO became a member of the organizing committee for a symposium on building materials for low-income housing in Asia and the Pacific to be held in January 1987.

115. In the field of energy resources development, close contact continued to be maintained with the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO concerning the regional energy development programme as well as the regional programme of action on new and renewable sources of energy and with IAEA and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Information exchange with the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Europe and other bodies and mutual participation in activities took place on a regular basis. Co-operation was also maintained with ADB.

116. In carrying out its mineral development programme, the secretariat co-operated with the Commission for the Geological Map of the World in the preparation of geological and mineral resources maps; the UNESCO International Geological Correlation Programme and the International Union of Geological Sciences in the compilation of geological and thematic maps and in stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the region; UNDP in technical reviews, evaluation missions and monitoring of the activities of the UNDP-assisted regional mineral resource development projects of CCOP, CCOP/SOPAC, RMRDC and SEATRADC; the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO in regional marine geoscience activities; the United Nations Headquarters Ocean Economics and Technology Branch in coastal/marine area development and management matters; the United Nations Departments of Technical Co-operation for Development and of International Economic and Social Affairs on mineral resource exploration and development programmes in the region; and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. There was also liaison and co-operation with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea on matters relating to the Convention and the preparation of the new marine affairs programme.

117. To effect co-ordination in the field of water resources development at the global level, ESCAP participated in the sixth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Intersecretariat Group for Water, held in New York in October 1985 and attended by representatives of agencies of the United Nations system involved in water (UNICEF, UNDP,

UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, WMO, UNIDO and IAEA). Co-ordination at the regional level was carried out with the Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific, which held its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions in July and November 1985. Close co-operation continued to be maintained with UNDRO and WMO in supporting the programmes of the Typhoon Committee and the Panel on Tropical Cyclones.

118. Both FAO and the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development were associate executing agencies for the UNDP-funded regional remote sensing programme.

119. The secretariat maintained co-operation with the regional economic commissions for Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Africa and Western Asia, UNCTAD, ADB and the World Bank in matters concerning shipping and ports; the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, UNCTAD, ILO and IMO on maritime legislation; UNIDO on shipbuilding and ship repair; the United Nations Statistical Office on the economic statistics of shipping; and UNDP on shipping, ports and inland waterways.

120. In the fields of transport, communications and tourism, the secretariat worked with ITU through the ESCAP/ITU Unit; with the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity on telecommunication development; with UPU on postal development; with ILO on labour-intensive road construction methods; through the ESCAP/ILO Tourism Unit on tourism manpower development; with ICAO on the economic aspects of air cargo transport; with WTO on tourism development; and with UNCTAD/FALPRO (Special Programme on Trade Facilitation) on facilitation of international traffic.

121. The secretariat continued to work closely with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in carrying out its social development activities. Two regional *ad hoc* inter-agency consultations on disability-related concerns were held in April and August 1985 to discuss ways of promoting regional co-operation and co-ordination in the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the realization of the goals of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. In co-operation with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the secretariat also convened the Workshop on the Role of Youth Organizations in the Prevention of Crime among Youth at Tokyo in July 1985. The Workshop developed guidelines for promoting co-operation between criminal justice agencies and youth organizations for the prevention of youth crime and juvenile justice. The Special International Youth Year Training Course for Youth

Leaders/Workers of the Asian and Pacific region was jointly organized by ESCAP and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO in the Republic of Korea in October 1985. UNICEF and WHO continued to render support to the secretariat's programme on health and development, particularly in providing technical and financial assistance for the holding of the Eighth Regional Seminar on Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care in Thailand in January-February 1986.

122. In the statistics sector, a close working relationship was maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office in all areas of statistics, and particularly in its global projects: the National Household Survey Capability Programme and the International Comparison Project. The Statistical Office participated in most of the technical meetings organized by the Statistics Division. The secretariat participated in the twenty-third session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in New York, and in the nineteenth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, held at Madrid. A working paper on the Statistical Computing Project of the Economic Commission for Europe was presented by its representative at the sixth session of the Committee on Statistics. Relevant data series for ESCAP publications were received from the World Bank, IMF and FAO. Co-operation was maintained with specialized agencies such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO; representatives of those organizations also participated in technical meetings of the Division, in some cases contributing working papers. UNFPA co-ordinators and UNDP resident representatives were regularly contacted, especially on matters relating to the secretariat's advisory services. Collaboration with SIAP was significantly strengthened, especially through the joint organization of a technical meeting.

123. In its continuing support for the population activities in the region, the secretariat maintained close co-operation with the United Nations Population Division, ILO and WHO. In particular, it participated in the global comparative study of fertility and family planning of the United Nations Population Division. While implementing its regional project on mortality analysis, the secretariat drew on WHO expertise in the area. It also collaborated with ILO in the Intercountry Training Course on Population, Human Resources and Development Planning, held by ILO at Tokyo in November 1985. In the secretariat's efforts to develop interregional collaboration, a TCDC project on Islam and family planning was developed jointly with ECA.

124. UNCTAD, FAO, World Bank, IMF, GATT, ITC and the Commission of the European Communities continued providing trade, production and other trade-related data in hard copy as well as machine-readable and microfiche forms.

125. ITC and the ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre continued to co-operate in implementing activities in the field of trade promotion and trade information for the developing member countries of ESCAP.

126. The secretariat continued to maintain close relations with various United Nations agencies in the support and promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The ESCAP Intergovernmental Meeting of TCDC and ECDC National Focal Points on Review of Activities and Formulation of a Programme, held in November 1985, was attended by representatives of UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO and WHO. In addition, ESCAP participated in the fourth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, organized by UNDP in New York in May

1985, at which a joint statement by the United Nations regional commissions was delivered by the representative of ECA. At the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on ECDC of the Group of 77, held at Jakarta in August 1985, the secretariat prepared a joint paper and proposals on behalf of all the regional commissions. In addition, an inter-agency consultation co-ordinated by the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation was organized during the meeting concerning the United Nations participation in and contribution to that Committee. Relevant agencies such as FAO, ITC and UNIDO were consulted by the secretariat in the formulation of interregional TCDC/ECDC projects which will be further considered at the next meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions.

Chapter III

FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

127. The forty-second session of the Commission was held at the United Nations Building, Bangkok, from 22 April to 2 May 1986.

128. The session was attended by representatives of the following members and associate members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Cook Islands, Guam, Hong Kong and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

129. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Israel, Norway, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia attended. A representative of Switzerland attended under Economic and Social Council resolution 860 (XXXII). A representative of the Holy See also attended, under Council decision 244 (LXIII).

130. The session was also attended by officials from United Nations Headquarters, representing the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Regional Commissions Liaison Office and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

131. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Fund for Population Activities and World Food Programme.

132. Representatives of the following specialized agencies were present in a consultative capacity: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, International Maritime Organization

and United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

133. Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT also attended.

134. The following intergovernmental organizations attended as observers: Asian and Pacific Coconut Community, Asian and Pacific Development Centre, Asian Development Bank, Asian-Pacific Postal Union, Asian Productivity Organization, Asian Reinsurance Corporation, Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Colombo Plan Bureau, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, European Economic Community, Intergovernmental Committee on Migration, International Jute Organization, International Pepper Community, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and South Pacific Commission.

135. Observers were present from the following non-governmental organizations in category I: International Chamber of Commerce, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization for Standardization, Society for International Development, World Assembly of Youth, World Federation of Democratic Youth, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Muslim Congress and World Veterans Federation; from the following organizations in category II: Baha'i International Community, Institute for Cultural Affairs and Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association; and from the roster, the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations. Representatives of the secretariat of the Thai National Assembly also attended.

136. The list of participants is given in document ESCAP (XLII)/INF.3.

137. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 631st meeting elected the Hon. M.H.M. Naina Marikar, Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning (Sri Lanka), as Chairman.

138. In view of the heavy agenda, it was proposed that the part of rule 13 of the rules of procedure of

the Commission providing for the election of 2 Vice-Chairmen be held in abeyance, and the following 11 Vice-Chairmen were elected: H.E. Mr. M.K. Anwar (Bangladesh), H.E. Mr. Qian Qichen (China), H.E. Mr. P. Shiv Shanker (India), H.E. Dr. J.B. Sumarlin (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Ebrahim Arabzadeh Jamali (Islamic Republic of Iran), H.E. Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan), H.E. Mr. Soubanh Srithirath (Lao People's Democratic Republic), the Hon. Dr. Mohan Man Sainju (Nepal), H.E. Mrs. Solita C. Monsod (Philippines), H.E. Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila (Thailand) and H.E. Mr. Hoang Bich Son (Viet Nam).

139. Mr. Christopher Lamb (Australia) was elected Rapporteur of the plenary session.

140. The Chairman proposed and the Commission decided to appoint two Committees of the Whole to consider agenda items 6, 7, 8 and 10. Committee of the Whole I elected H.E. Mr. A.G. Asrani (India) as Chairman and Mr. Abdus Samad (Bangladesh) and H.E. Mr. Epeli V. Kacimawai (Fiji) as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Rabindra Kumar Shaky (Nepal) was elected Rapporteur. Committee of the Whole II elected H.E. Mr. Brian Amini (Papua New Guinea) as Chairman and H.E. Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia), Mr. Javid Zafar (Pakistan) and Mr. B. Mahadeva (Sri Lanka) as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Kenji Ishii (Japan) was elected Rapporteur. At its 639th meeting, the Commission agreed to the Chairman's proposal that an informal working group of the whole be constituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Javid Zafar (Pakistan) to consider draft resolutions presented during the session.

141. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 635th meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the Vice-Chairmen, constituting the Credentials Committee, had examined the credentials of all the representatives. Some delegations rejected the credentials of a delegation. One delegation expressed its reservations regarding the credentials of the same delegation. Some others held that the credentials of the aforesaid delegation were in order. With those views and reservations recorded, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen constituting the Credentials Committee found the credentials of all the representatives to be in order.

B. Agenda

142. At its 631st meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/ESCAP/L.101/Rev.2, E/ESCAP/L.102 and Corr.1 and 2).

4. Policies and perspectives for the economic and social development of the ESCAP region (E/ESCAP/535):

- (a) Review of the development of the ESCAP region and the work of the Commission (ST/ESCAP/405 (English only), ST/ESCAP/405/Add.1 (Chinese, French and Russian only), E/ESCAP/474 and Corr.1);
- (b) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy (E/ESCAP/475 and Corr.1);
- (c) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (E/ESCAP/476 and Corr.1).

5. Human resources development in Asia and the Pacific: its technological dimensions (E/ESCAP/477).

6. Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994:

- (a) Review of progress of implementation (E/ESCAP/480);
- (b) Consideration of mechanisms for co-ordination and implementation (E/ESCAP/481).

7. Implementation of the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/482).

8. Issues and programmes in various fields of activity of ESCAP:

- (a) Reports of legislative committee and ministerial-level meetings held since the forty-first session of the Commission, and selected issues (E/ESCAP/471, E/ESCAP/472, E/ESCAP/473 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/483-486, E/ESCAP/487 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/488 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/489, E/ESCAP/490, E/ESCAP/491 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/492, E/ESCAP/493 and Add.1, E/ESCAP/494, E/ESCAP/495, E/ESCAP/496 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/497-501);
- (b) Selected issues relating to the activities of legislative committees other than those which met since the forty-first session of the Commission (E/ESCAP/502 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/503-507);

- (c) Second revision of the medium-term plan, 1984-1989 (E/ESCAP/508);
 - (d) Programme changes for the biennium 1986-1987 and programme co-ordination questions (E/ESCAP/509 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/ESCAP/510 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/511, E/ESCAP/512).
9. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (E/ESCAP/513).
 10. Consideration of procedures for programme co-ordination in ESCAP (E/ESCAP/514).
 11. Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987) (E/ESCAP/515).
 12. The Commission's activities in the Pacific (E/ESCAP/516 and Corr.1).
 13. Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions (E/ESCAP/517, E/ESCAP/518, E/ESCAP/519 and Add.1, E/ESCAP/520, E/ESCAP/521 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/522 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/523-530).
 14. Announcement of intended contributions (E/ESCAP/531 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/532).
 15. Activities of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/ESCAP/478).
 16. Admission of new members (E/ESCAP/533, E/ESCAP/534).
 17. Date and venue of the forty-third session of the Commission (E/ESCAP/479).
 18. Other matters.
 19. Adoption of the annual report of the Commission (E/ESCAP/L.103 and Corr.1).

C. Account of proceedings

143. The session was declared open by His Excellency Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, acting as Chairman at the opening meeting. His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand, delivered the inaugural address. The Executive Secretary read out a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and delivered an address.

Inaugural address by the Prime Minister of Thailand

144. The Prime Minister of Thailand, speaking on behalf of the people and Government of Thailand, welcomed those attending the session.

145. He noted that adverse economic conditions had continued to plague the international community. The overall economic picture among the countries of the Asian and Pacific region during the previous year hardly gave cause for complacency. Several daunting problems, including, in some cases, negative growth, structural adjustment difficulties, mounting indebtedness, chronic trade deficits, increasing protectionism and the slumps in commodity prices continued to face the developing economies. International co-operation was essential in overcoming those difficulties effectively. In that connection, ESCAP provided the very kind of framework in which effective international co-operation could materialize. The Commission had tirelessly championed the cause of development, promoted regional co-operation and identified problems and potential. Recent achievements had included the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific, the proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific and the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development.

146. Countries in the ESCAP region were at transitional stages of development. Reliance on the agricultural sector alone would not suffice and modern technology would need to play an increasingly crucial role in their development strategy. Technology had become increasingly complex, calling for highly specialized operating skills and abilities and making demands on manpower training. Accordingly, the Government of Thailand was devoting a substantial portion of its economic and social planning from 1986 to 1990 to the central question of human resources development.

147. It was most opportune that ESCAP was giving emphasis at its current session to the theme of the technological dimension of human resources development. It was hoped that the deliberations on the theme would lead to a programme of action that could be implemented quickly and have immediate as well as long-term benefits.

148. Human resources development was one area in which the pooling of ideas and experiences by countries of the region could lead to maximum common benefit. It was clear that the stability of the world economy was subjected to two opposing forces being exerted on it concurrently. On the one hand, there were persistent problems of slow growth, structural adjustments, protectionism, indebtedness and the depressed world market for commodities. On the other, declining energy prices and perceptible signs of favourable economic trends in major industrialized countries represented an opportunity for strong and sustained world economic growth. Countries should act in concert to take advantage of that opportunity.

149. He paid tribute to ESCAP for its achievements and effective contributions in promoting the well-being of the peoples of the region and commended the Executive Secretary on his effective leadership, under which ESCAP had become one of the region's most important forums.

Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

150. In his message, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that the current session was taking place at a time of stress for the world economy. Rapid changes in the relative value of some of the world's leading currencies, the sharply falling price of petroleum and the continued stalemate in initiating a process of North-South dialogue had all contributed to creating an atmosphere of uncertainty. Various pervasive hindrances, especially protectionism against imports from developing countries, extremely low commodity prices and the heavy burden of external debts, continued to thwart the aspirations of many developing countries.

151. Recent months had also seen a worsening of the financial difficulties confronting the United Nations. Those difficulties were of such magnitude as to jeopardize the effectiveness of the United Nations as a constructive force in world affairs. The Secretary-General had taken far-reaching economy measures to address the situation and would make proposals for additional measures to the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session. Additional funds would also be needed to avoid a serious disruption of the current year's mandated work programmes. The support and co-operation of Member States would be essential in providing the assistance needed to overcome the immediate cash shortfalls and in resolving, or at least accommodating, the profound differences on budget-related issues in the interest of the financial stability of the United Nations.

152. In the light of those adverse trends and uncertainties, it was heartening to note that many countries in the region had continued to record satisfactory rates of economic growth in recent years. Their performance was a source of some encouragement to developing countries in other regions and was a tribute to both the sound policies of ESCAP member Governments and the vitality and creativity of their peoples. A great deal remained to be done, however. Poverty, malnutrition, poor housing and inadequate health facilities continued to afflict vast numbers of people, especially in rural areas. It was somewhat disappointing that, despite the region's overall progress, the eight least developed countries in the region had failed to register any significant economic growth. For that situation to be addressed fully, it was important that ESCAP, as the main regional arm of the United Nations in the Asian and Pacific region, be strongly supported.

153. The establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation at the initiative of the seven countries of South Asia was an important event. The success of the ASEAN countries and the efforts of the Pacific countries to promote co-operation among themselves were significant developments.

154. He noted that the issue of human resources development and its technological dimensions would be the major theme of the current Commission session. There was no doubt that the upgrading of human capabilities constituted an important key to the future. He expressed the hope that the Commission's deliberations would strengthen regional co-operation in that important field and provide a policy framework for both national and international action.

Statement by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP

155. The Executive Secretary welcomed all the delegations to the session and thanked the Prime Minister of Thailand for his thought-provoking address, which had served to reaffirm Thailand's commitment to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, to the objectives of ESCAP. He also expressed his thanks to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, who had always extended his full support to ESCAP activities.

156. The tasks before the Commission were indeed daunting. Under its terms of reference, the Commission had the responsibility, *inter alia*, of initiating and participating in measures to facilitate concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Pacific, to raise the level of economic activity and to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of those areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world. The ESCAP secretariat remained fully committed, despite the current financial difficulties, to making every possible effort to carry out those and other tasks entrusted to it by the members and associate members.

Policies and perspectives for the economic and social development of the ESCAP region

Policy statement by the Executive Secretary

157. The Executive Secretary observed that the Commission was meeting in the wake of a disappointing year for many of the region's economies, the dynamic and disadvantaged alike. Although the Asian and Pacific region as a whole continued to outpace the rest of the third world in rates of growth, 1985 had brought a sharp slow-down in growth in most of the usually robust East and South-East Asian countries. The low prices for the region's major primary commodity exports were no less a problem than the slack demand and protectionism for exports of manufactures. After

reviving briefly. In 1984, prices of raw materials had gone into a renewed tail-spin in 1985 and in dollar terms had plunged to record post-war lows. Many Pacific island States and low-income South Asian countries had been hurt as a result, as had most of the ASEAN countries. Economic conditions had also remained grim in the region's least developed countries, which now numbered eight with the General Assembly's addition of Vanuatu to that category. A major reason for the lack of progress in those countries had been an estimated shortfall of 73 per cent in real terms in reaching the target of doubling official development assistance (ODA) by 1985, in addition to their being at the mercy of capricious weather.

158. In his opinion, among the factors responsible for the region-wide slow-down in growth had been a formidable array of external hindrances to orderly development. Interest rates in real terms had remained high; and for most of the poorer countries, there had been a virtual cut-off in commercial bank finance since 1982. Over the past decade, the share of developing Asian and Pacific countries in total ODA had declined from nearly a half to a quarter. Meanwhile, long-term capital inflows, including direct investment, had fallen in most developing member countries, as had receipts from tourism since the recession. More recently, the drop in the price of oil had brought about reductions in remittances from emigrant workers in Western Asia. Even with widespread restraints on imports, the external accounts had remained under serious pressure across much of the region in the previous year.

159. Facing financial stringencies at every turn, most developing countries in the region had undertaken painful adjustment measures, pushed to mobilize more domestic resources and put strong emphasis on sound economic management. However, the rewards of such efforts fell far short of the potential in the current austere external climate. Their predicament in international trade appeared particularly bleak, with commodity markets seemingly in a long-term decline. Protectionist barriers restricted exports of manufactures in which developing countries had traditionally specialized as well as of those where new export capability had been acquired. The adverse international terms of trade between inputs for and outputs of agricultural products threatened Asia's achievements in food self-sufficiency. Furthermore, they caused widespread under-utilization of industrial capacity. The consequences of the commodity crisis were especially grim in that those who had lost the most were the millions of the region's poorest people: farmers, miners and others who had yet to taste the fruits of economic progress.

160. It was the Executive Secretary's conviction that, against that sombre background in international economic relations, the region's developing countries could significantly improve their future growth prospects

through more determined efforts at regional co-operation and collective self-reliance. One crucial area in improving such prospects was upgrading the abilities of people in the region to develop, adapt and apply technology, the key to modernization. Indeed, achievement of accelerated development, increased generation of employment and faster alleviation of poverty were all contingent on resolution of the common dilemma of too few skilled and too many unskilled people in those economies. It was that realization which underlay the Commission's focus in the current year on human resources development, with special emphasis on its technological dimensions.

161. There were no areas of greater potential self-reliance offering mutual benefits more substantial than those accruing from concerted efforts to strengthen intraregional co-operation in trade, the main engine of economic growth for most member countries. The Executive Secretary strongly felt that the time had come for the region's developing countries carefully to assess their external trade problems and long-term trends and take steps to build up supplemental commercial links among themselves. In that context, he noted that almost half of the exports of developing Asian and Pacific countries in recent years had been absorbed within the region and that intraregional exports had grown considerably faster than those with the rest of the world, reflecting not only continued dynamism but also a wide range of promising complementarities in levels of development and industrialization, patterns of production and comparative advantage, resource endowments and technological capacity.

162. While pointing to the rather modest increase in trade among the region's developing countries, amounting to 27 per cent of their exports in 1983, from 20 per cent in 1970, he regretted that the Bangkok Agreement, which had come into force in 1976, had not yet produced the significant breakthrough that had been hoped for, mainly because participation was limited to five countries. Other important weaknesses of the arrangement included the relatively few products under concession, their belated implementation and the low levels of effective preference granted. While the five signatory countries, in initiating the second round of negotiations at Seoul in June 1985, had made some headway with agreements to adopt further measures, the eight non-participating countries represented at that meeting continued to remain outside the Agreement.

163. In the vital area of finance, it was much the same story. The Asian Clearing Union (ACU), operational since 1975, and the six-year-old Asian Reinsurance Corporation (ARC) had only seven and nine participating countries respectively. Largely for that reason, ACU handled clearances of only about 2 per cent of the trade among the developing Asian and Pacific

countries, while the underwritings of ARC amounted to little more than 1 per cent of the region's approximate \$1 billion annual outflow for insurance purposes. With larger membership, and an increased capital base for ARC, the two mechanisms offered much potential for stemming hard-currency outflows and improving liquidity. It was also worth bearing in mind that in 1984 the developing member countries had had combined reserves totalling some \$53 billion, mostly in international capital markets. That fact pointed to the potential for a reserve pooling arrangement that could benefit all concerned. Meanwhile, the secretariat was pursuing preliminary steps towards establishing a regional export refinancing scheme. He felt that, given the political will, the scope for further useful interaction in trade and finance remained wide. He earnestly hoped that the Commission's deliberations would inject new momentum into those issues, setting the stage for what could be a most productive meeting of the region's Ministers of Trade in June. He was pleased to report that the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT '85), held at Beijing in November 1985, had been acclaimed a resounding success.

164. Before concluding his observations on co-operation and self-reliance, he pointed out that the success achieved by ASEAN and the South Pacific Forum in forging subregional co-operation was reason for pride in the ESCAP region. It was heartening to note that the founding in December 1985 of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) provided an instance of another group of member countries moving ahead to establish an institutional framework for co-operation and consolidation of the gains of the previous few decades. He warmly welcomed the birth of SAARC and regarded that new grouping as an important contribution to reinforcing the foundations of broader regional co-operation.

165. He drew the Commission's attention to the enormous tasks confronting the region in expanding and modernizing basic infrastructure to a point where it could support the growth of a dynamic economy with advanced technology. It was in response to that urgent challenge that the members had proclaimed the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994, providing a framework and stimulus for both concerted national action and intercountry co-operation. He stressed that the success or failure of the Decade depended on adequate financial resources to implement its activities and the active support and co-operation of member countries.

166. Turning to the work programme in more general terms, he said he felt that more active participation of the members and associate members in its formulation and co-ordination, employing existing mechanisms, would assist significantly in implementation, ensuring the most efficient use of available resources. The importance of efficiency in resource use could not be

over-emphasized in the context of the grave financial situation of the United Nations, from which ESCAP was in no way exempt. Such an approach would also help to minimize the tendency to plan certain activities in the expectation of extrabudgetary resources that at times did not materialize.

167. He was happy to point out that the performance record of the ESCAP secretariat had been improving from year to year, although there was no denying the need for additional resources if members' expectations were to be fully met. The secretariat was constantly working to make refinements in the work programme, to make sure that documents were issue-oriented, to limit documentation and to improve the quality of various aspects of work, from publications to advisory services. Bearing in mind the mandates in General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, ESCAP maintained close co-operation with other United Nations organizations. For example, the secretariat had joint divisions or units with UNCHS, UNCTC, ILO, ITU and UNIDO and a full-time WHO liaison officer, while regular co-operation or co-ordination existed with UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO and ADB. The secretariat worked loosely with numerous intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the region and, in fact, was studying ways of more effectively mobilizing the great potential of the latter groups in strengthening co-operation and in exchanging information. Above all, he appreciated the close working relationship with UNDP and the unfailing support of Mr. Bradford Morse, who would soon retire after very distinguished service as its Administrator.

168. Taking note of the General Assembly's forthcoming special session to consider the financial crisis of the Organization, he hoped that the coming weeks would not witness any further weakening of commitments to multilateral co-operation for development. Whatever the outcome of those emergency deliberations, the Executive Secretary assured the participants that ESCAP would remain steadfast in its allegiance to the mandate and tasks entrusted to it for the economic and social development of the region.

Review of the development of the ESCAP region and the work of the Commission

169. The Commission commended the secretariat's analysis of development in the ESCAP region contained in the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985* (ST/ESCAP/405). While the analysis, focus and comprehensiveness of the *Survey* were much to its satisfaction, the Commission pointed out a few areas where improvements were necessary. The most important was the need to report on and take account of developments in economic and social fields to as late a date as warranted by the availability of data. Many

delegations expressed appreciation of the inclusion of a chapter on developing island countries. One delegation stated that it would have liked to see included in the 1985 *Survey* a chapter on the least developed countries of the region, as in the 1984 *Survey*. Another delegation found the attention to social development in the 1985 *Survey* grossly disproportionate to its intrinsic importance.

170. The Commission expressed concern about the continuing uncertainty in prospects for growth in the world economy. Although there were some favourable trends, such as the fall in the value of the United States dollar, the price of oil and interest rates, it was still uncertain whether those factors would in themselves suffice to stimulate growth in the region. Moreover, those developments were unlikely to be positive in their effects on the growth of all economies in the region.

171. A major cause for concern in most economies of the region was the fall in the prices of primary commodities, which had reached unprecedented low levels. Even more disconcerting was the length of the period during which those prices had remained in the trough. That deep and prolonged slump in the prices of primary commodities had considerably reduced the real value of growth in the output of several countries, causing a fall in real incomes. In one major primary producing country of the region, despite an increase in the output of goods and services, real income had fallen by 2.8 per cent in 1985, the decline being the first in a decade. That collapse in the prices of primary commodities aggravated the poverty situation, worsened unemployment and brought about a deterioration in access to resources for satisfying the basic needs of enormous numbers of people. It was regrettable that concerted efforts over the previous decade to come to grips with the problems afflicting primary commodities had not brought the problems nearer a solution. The Common Fund for Commodities had yet to come into force. International support measures for the stabilization of commodity prices had provided little relief. Interest in negotiating commodity agreements had waned and continued decline in prices had placed severe strains on existing agreements, the most dramatic example of which was the International Tin Agreement. Those strains were symptomatic of the difficulties inherent in measures designed to stabilize prices and earnings. The need for measures to bring about structural changes in developing countries for the diversification of export products, resulting in a better balance between demand for and supply of primary commodities and increased processing of primary products and production of end products in developing countries, was highlighted.

172. The Commission was deeply concerned that, notwithstanding the comparatively better performance of the developing countries in the ESCAP region, the growth rates of a number of economies in the region

had fallen in 1985 and in a few cases they had become negative. That emphasized the urgent need for an improved international economic environment and the continued need for sound domestic economic policies and the careful management of resources. Several delegations pointed to the need for supportive policies and institutions which would provide incentives and the motivation for greater enterprise.

173. The Commission took note of the continued economic difficulties and slow growth in the least developed countries of the region, whose number had risen to eight with the inclusion of Vanuatu in that category. The least developed countries had suffered especially from the deterioration in the prices of primary commodities, which were often their main source of export earnings. The stagnation and decline in net capital inflows, which financed an overwhelming proportion of their domestic investment, constituted another reason for concern.

174. The Commission appreciated the secretariat's focus in the 1985 *Survey* on the problems of Pacific island countries. The *Survey* contained a useful discussion of recent economic and financial developments and an assessment of special problems that had constrained the pace of socio-economic development in the island subregion. The Commission hoped that the secretariat would continue to devote adequate attention in future issues of the *Survey* to the development problems of Pacific island countries, particularly the smaller and least developed islands.

175. Many delegations provided the Commission with information on and analysis of recent economic and social developments in their economies.

176. The Commission endorsed the secretariat's finding in the *Survey* that social development in the developing countries of the ESCAP region had generally lagged behind their economic progress. It welcomed the attention paid to problems of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy in the region. Many delegations expressed their countries' commitment to attaching increasing importance to solving problems of poverty, inequality and unfulfilled basic needs.

177. The Commission noted with concern the growing paradox of increasing difficulties in the implementation of development assistance, notwithstanding the continuing international commitment to it, and the erosion of multilateralism in a period when the world economy was becoming more closely linked through various forms of interdependence. While expressing its gratification at the progress in policy co-ordination among developed countries, the Commission urged the resumption of active international economic co-operation between developed and developing countries, especially in the fields of money and finance.

178. The Commission noted the grave problems of the international debt of developing countries and

called for the expeditious and equitable solution of the problems without prejudicing the growth prospects of indebted countries. Most such countries had undertaken severe structural reforms to pay off their debts, but the lack of buoyancy in export markets, slow expansion in aggregate demand in developed economies and a secular decline in the demand for primary commodities had frustrated their efforts. An acceptable solution to the debt problem would have to be based on considerations of long-term growth of the world economy as a whole.

179. The Commission considered the question of the resumption of resource transfers, especially concessional capital inflows, to be of prime importance in accelerating the growth of the low-income developing countries in the region. It was pointed out that during the 1980s the net inflow of external resources in most ESCAP developing countries had declined, in spite of great efforts to increase ODA by some developed countries, and that increasing recourse to commercial borrowing had aggravated the debt burden. The Commission emphasized the need for a significant increase in concessional flows of ODA to enable the low-income economies of the region, especially the least developed countries, to resume growth at a reasonable rate. The Commission also emphasized the need to provide multilateral financial institutions, especially IMF and the World Bank, with adequate resources to enable them to lend in quantities and on terms commensurate with the needs of the ESCAP region and other developing regions. In particular, the Commission called for greater efforts for an early conclusion of the negotiations on the Eighth Replenishment of the International Development Association at a level sufficiently high to give it the means to continue and expand its programmes to provide resources to needy countries in all developing regions.

180. The Commission stressed the need for South-South co-operation, intraregional trade and subregional co-operation. The founding of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation in December 1985 and the Islamabad declaration of the Association on co-operation on international economic issues were warmly welcomed by the Commission. The Commission took note of a proposal to set up an Asian and Pacific institution for international trade research. It also commended the holding of the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair at Beijing in 1985 as an example of fruitful co-operation among ESCAP countries.

181. One delegation, supported by several others, proposed the convening of a representative conference with the participation of political leaders and scientists from countries of the Asian and Pacific region to promote wide-ranging economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among the countries of the region, irrespective of their socio-political systems, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

182. Some delegations referred to international political security issues and the arms race and stated that the cost and expenditure involved adversely affected the achievement of the goals of economic and social development and that each arms limitation and reduction measure should be used to allocate more funds for the development of all States, particularly developing countries. Some others felt that ESCAP should confine its attention to issues with a direct bearing on the ESCAP mandate concerning economic and social development in the region. It was widely hoped that means could be found for making additional resources available to developing countries to enable progress to be achieved in an atmosphere of peace, free of tension, aggression, war and conflict.

183. Some delegations expressed the view that international economic security was an essential component of a comprehensive system of international security. They felt that implementing the concept of international economic security would assure each State protection against discrimination, sanctions and policies of blackmail, and against various trade and technological blockades. They suggested that a major step towards international economic security could be made by convening some time in the future a world congress on problems of economic security, which could consider on a comprehensive basis everything that overburdened international economic relations.

184. The Commission welcomed the work of the secretariat on trade, trade policies and development contained in the 1985 *Survey* and considered it a timely, thorough and worthwhile contribution. It felt that a truly open world market would provide the basis for sustained global economic growth and that in an interdependent world a liberalized trading system provided the best framework for a more efficient and productive international economy. It therefore deplored protectionist trends.

185. The decline in the growth of exports in 1985 was viewed as a major cause for the slow-down in growth in many economies in the region. Restrictions on the capacity of developing countries to generate export earnings would further limit their ability to meet their obligations on account of external debt.

186. The Commission held the view that rising pressure to protect markets in developed countries not only impeded current development efforts in developing countries and exacerbated their debt problems, but also sapped their incentive to adopt more outward-looking policies and so deterred the growth of export earnings in the future. Mounting non-tariff barriers affecting labour-intensive manufactures like textiles, leather, footwear and electronics were major obstacles to export diversification efforts by developing countries. The least developed countries of the region had not escaped the adverse effects of those restrictive practices.

The legitimate trading interests of many countries were violated by a range of non-tariff barriers, subsidies and safeguard measures which were often applied on a discriminatory basis. It was urged that in order to foster a freer climate for global trade, protectionist measures and other restrictive devices should be reduced and a larger share of the market should be opened for products from developing countries in the region. The Commission emphasized the importance of the prompt implementation of all the agreements of the Tokyo Round and of the ministerial-level session of the Contracting Parties to GATT held in 1982 and the need to honour commitments to preserve and strengthen the multilateral trading system by enforcing a standstill on or roll-back of measures inconsistent with GATT provisions.

187. Many delegations expressed support for the new round of multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT with the participation of developed and developing countries on an equitable basis. It was hoped that that would produce tangible results, particularly in areas of concern to developing countries such as the liberalization of trade in agricultural and tropical produce and textiles, safeguard measures and procedures for settling disputes. One delegation expressed the view that the jurisdiction of GATT should be extended to cover services, *inter alia*, while another delegation was of the opinion that the focus of negotiations on such new areas was alien to the jurisdiction of GATT as its approaches were not appropriate for those sectors.

188. The Commission took cognizance of the increase in intraregional trade as well as in trade among developing countries of the region. It also took note of the successful holding of the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair as an instrument of trade promotion. Several delegations highlighted the urgent need to strengthen existing regional arrangements, such as the Bangkok Agreement and the Asian Clearing Union, to provide further impetus to trade among developing countries in the region.

189. The Commission reviewed the work of the Commission since its forty-first session as presented in document E/ESCAP/474 and Corr.1.

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy

190. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/475 and Corr.1.

191. The Commission reaffirmed the importance and validity of the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The Strategy contained a general framework of objectives and targets aimed at the establishment of the new international economic order and was a major instrument for collaboration among

States as well as among entities within the United Nations system itself. Most delegations observed that in the five years since its adoption, progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy had been painfully slow in the developing countries of the ESCAP region as well as in other regions. Most delegations expressed disappointment regarding the failure of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade to find solutions on such crucial issues as trade policies, money and finance, and the debt problem.

192. The note by the secretariat on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, contained in document E/ESCAP/475 and Corr.1, highlighted progress and issues in food and agriculture. The Commission noted that despite some progress, the goal of eliminating hunger and malnutrition by the end of the century still looked difficult to reach unless rates of growth in all countries rose continuously. Many developing countries could not yet fully avoid hunger and malnutrition. There was also the problem of lack of adequate storage facilities and of the financial and technical capacity to maintain secure buffer stocks. Several delegations pointed out that increased international support to assist developing countries in achieving high growth in food and agriculture would remain important and critical in the remaining years of the 1980s.

193. While the Strategy had placed the primary responsibility for development on the developing countries themselves, it had considered effective action by the international community indispensable for the realization of the development goals of those countries. In that regard, the Commission took note of the agreed conclusions of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Strategy, in which developed countries had, *inter alia*, recognized that appropriate access to external resources, public and private, including various forms of concessional resources, was an essential requirement for the accelerated development of developing countries.

194. Creating a healthier environment in international economic relations and restructuring them on an equitable and democratic basis, in keeping with the principles embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, would be a necessary condition for the better implementation of the Strategy in food and agriculture as in other sectors. The Commission was of the view that the secretariat should include such topics as international trade, raw materials and industrialization, money and finance, and energy, which were of particular interest to the developing countries of the ESCAP region, in future work on the review and appraisal of the Strategy.

195. Some delegations expressed concern regarding the grave situation involved in aggression and acts of violence on developing countries, emphasizing the adverse economic impact of such aggressions on the efforts of the peoples of the developing countries in the fields of economic development and prosperity and requested that all such aggressions be condemned.

196. A number of other delegations expressed the strong desire that polemical and politicized language not be introduced into the ESCAP forum.

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

197. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/476 and Corr.1. It thanked the secretariat for the document and for the regional input into the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.

198. The Commission noted with concern that progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action had been disappointingly slow. The socio-economic situation was now more unfavourable in most least developed countries than it had been at the inception of the Programme in 1981. With one exception, the average annual growth rate of the GDP in the region's least developed countries in the period 1981-1985 had been between 3 and 4 per cent, as compared with the Programme target of 7.2 per cent. There had been no improvement in the ratio of food self-sufficiency, and social indicators showed that inadequate living conditions continued to prevail, especially in rural areas.

199. The set-backs to development efforts were due to a host of factors. Internationally, the terms of trade had deteriorated; there were reductions in export earnings resulting from depressed commodity prices; imports, especially of foodstuffs, had been increased to compensate for shortfalls in agricultural output; and the growing protectionism in many countries restricted the access of the least developed countries' products to markets in those countries. Domestically, the chronic problems of the dearth of savings and capital, as well as of skilled personnel and institutional infrastructure, continued to be the major problems. The need for the structural transformation of those economies was urgent. A number of least developed countries in the region were making serious efforts to finance an increasing portion of their development expenditure from internal resources and to reorganize and streamline their administrative structure.

200. The Commission noted that the official development assistance from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries as a whole channelled to the least developed countries had risen

to only half the target set in the Substantial New Programme of Action. ODA flows to most of the region's least developed countries had declined in both real and per capita terms. The Commission therefore urged that ODA to those countries should be increased to 0.15 per cent of the GNP of the respective DAC member countries or doubled in line with the relevant provisions of the Programme. The Commission was pleased to note that one of the donor countries in the ESCAP region had fulfilled the target of doubling ODA for least developed countries in 1984 and that 57 per cent of its bilateral ODA for the 36 least developed countries in the world in fiscal 1984 had been provided to the least developed countries in the ESCAP region. Other donors were urged to increase concessional ODA flows substantially.

201. The Commission reiterated the need for concerted action by the international community in favour of the least developed countries. Apart from the urgent request for increased financial assistance, measures were needed to stem protectionism, to create favourable conditions for capital imports to least developed countries, to increase the availability of loans on concessional terms, to give balance-of-payments support to least developed countries, to participate in local cost financing and to improve the quality and efficiency of aid flows.

202. The Commission noted that Vanuatu had been included in the category of least developed countries and that two other Pacific island countries, Kiribati and Tuvalu, had applied to be acknowledged as least developed countries. Their applications had been approved by the United Nations Committee for Development Planning and would be presented to the Economic and Social Council in 1986. The Commission supported the recommendations of the Committee.

203. The representatives of several developing countries informed the Commission that within their ECDC-TCDC programmes, they had extended support to the least developed countries of the region.

204. It was noted with deep concern that the decrease in the resource base of multilateral financial and technical assistance agencies had diminished their capacity to respond to the needs of the low-income and least developed countries. The efforts to mobilize supplementary resources for the Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association had been abandoned, and prospects for an adequate real-term increase under the Eighth Replenishment exercise remained uncertain. With regard to the Asian Development Bank, the Fifth Replenishment of the Asian Development Fund was necessary, of the order of \$US 4.5 billion, for it to continue to provide resources on concessional terms to low-income countries. The negotiations on the Second Replenishment of the

International Fund for Agricultural Development had resulted in funding at a lower level than had been expected. Initiatives taken by the World Bank and IMF to increase financial flows to the developing countries were yet to be implemented.

205. The Commission was informed of a recent series of round-table meetings for the least developed countries held at Geneva under the auspices of UNDP as follow-up of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action.

206. The Commission adopted resolution 257 (XLII) on implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.

Human resources development in Asia and the Pacific: its technological dimensions

207. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/477.

208. The Executive Secretary, in his introduction, noted that the choice of "Human resources development" as the theme topic for the current and forty-third sessions of the Commission correctly reflected the special importance that countries in the region attached to that subject. The focus and content of the theme for the current session were the technological dimensions of human resources development. He pointed out that consideration by the Commission of the theme "Technology for development" at its previous two sessions in 1984 and 1985 had been significant and the adoption of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development and the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific had provided much impetus for the developing countries of the region to focus attention on technological considerations in support of their development efforts. The number of people without skills or with few skills was large and in some areas increasing; at the same time, there was a critical shortage of specialized manpower, skilled workers, entrepreneurs and other expertise needed for development. In the study prepared by the secretariat, an attempt had been made to delineate the technology system and to identify the various skills and capacities needed for its efficient operation.

209. The Executive Secretary mentioned that the Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions held in January 1986 had dwelt deeply on the subject, considered the secretariat's draft study in detail, and made valuable suggestions and recommendations. Its report, as contained in document E/ESCAP/477, had emphasized that the development of technological human resources was a crucial element in the socio-economic development process in the region. The draft ESCAP plan of action annexed to the report,

as recommended by the Intergovernmental Meeting, had highlighted the major priorities and problems relevant to the member countries for action at the national level.

210. The Executive Secretary appreciated the valuable contribution made by UNDP and other United Nations agencies, especially ILO, UNESCO and UNIDO, to the preparatory work of the secretariat on the theme topic.

211. The Commission considered the theme "Human resources development: its technological dimensions" appropriate, timely and relevant and was in accord with the emphasis already given to that crucial issue in the national development plans of developing countries in the ESCAP region. It also appreciated the essential link between the current theme and that of "Technology for development" and felt that initiatives at national and regional levels on that topic would be important in meeting the requirements of developing member countries in strengthening their national capability to transfer, develop and utilize science and technology effectively.

212. The Commission commended the secretariat on having prepared a comprehensive and thought-provoking study on "Human resources development: its technological dimensions", and felt that it had identified the crucial issues and problems confronting the countries of the region in developing their technological human resources. Given the diversity and varying levels of technological and economic development among countries in the region, the study had properly examined the challenges in the development and upgrading of human resources for technological progress, the special requirements of the least developed and developing island countries, and correctly reflected the opportunities and potential for subregional, regional and international co-operation.

213. The Commission noted the general recognition given to the dual dimension of human resources as both catalyst and beneficiary of development, and stressed that development could take place only in a stable environment where opportunities existed for the full enjoyment of fundamental and inalienable human rights. Improvements in human welfare and the overall quality of life were also essential aspects of human resources development. It noted that in 1988 Australia would be hosting a world exposition with a theme related to human welfare and the quality of life, including the impact of technology.

214. The Commission felt that development of technological human resources was a complex and intricate activity, requiring a concerted approach in several core areas, keeping in view resource availability and the critical needs of the countries concerned. That necessitated a clear allocation of priorities in terms of both approach and emphasis at all levels.

215. The Commission highlighted the need for a renewed commitment from the higher decision-making authorities at the national level to develop human resources in order to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development. There was also the need to foster that commitment among planners and the community as a whole, as that would contribute to the effective mobilization of resources and efforts towards augmenting the skills, knowledge and capacities, including the development of appropriate mental attitudes of all the people in the community. Sustained efforts on the part of many institutions and organizations within member countries, and of regional and international agencies, were essential in nurturing and guiding human resources development for technological progress.

216. The Commission felt that in the context of the fast changes and increasing interdependence in the economies of the world, issues in the development of technological human resources occupied a prominent place in evolving policies and strategies to cope with the challenges encountered by developing countries in their economic and social development. The global economic and technological challenges, including increasing international competition, had deeply affected the scientific and technological structures in developing countries. Monitoring and close study of those trends and analysis of their implications were essential in designing the strategies, plans and programmes to meet those challenges.

217. The Commission noted with interest the priority accorded to human resources development for technological progress in the national development plans of many member countries of the ESCAP region. It also noted the measures taken in several countries of the region to (a) expand primary education, which constituted the basic prerequisite for human resources development; (b) strengthen the content of science and technology in primary and secondary education; (c) expand technical education at all levels, including the tertiary level; (d) promote vocational training as a significant element of pre-employment training; (e) mobilize enterprises and relevant technical organizations in their respective countries to provide on- and off-the-job training; and (f) foster management and entrepreneurial development training activities. The Commission noted that attempts were being made to develop and utilize informal and non-formal systems of education and training for delivery of technical skills to large populations in the developing countries that remained outside the formal system of education and training. Those were inevitable and essential measures to reorient and re-train the unskilled populations that had been bypassed by the formal system. The Commission also noted the country paper on the experience of the Soviet Union in the field of human resources development.

218. The Commission noted with interest the issues identified in the secretariat study and cautioned that specific conditions and needs varied greatly between and within developing countries in the region; it felt that there was need to undertake activities to identify the constraints in specific situations.

219. The Commission appreciated the recognition given in the secretariat study to the special requirements of the rural and the urban unorganized sectors and felt that the formulation of action-oriented research programmes and the development of technologies and packages of training to meet those requirements would be highly desirable.

220. The Commission supported the recommendations for national action as contained in the proposed ESCAP plan of action and felt that those long-term objectives were in accord with national priorities. However, it pointed out the diversity of countries in the region and the need for greater selectivity with respect to such action to ensure conformity with specific requirements of individual countries. In that context, mention was made of the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

221. The Commission felt that identification of needs, assessment of capabilities and determination of priority areas should be the starting point of the strategy for technological human resources development and stressed that the building up of capabilities for technological progress required special measures for formal, non-formal and informal education and training as well as the creation of a support system to enhance people's participation in technological progress.

222. The Commission stressed the necessity to strengthen national mechanisms for technological human resources development planning and research and felt that there was a need to refine and develop methodologies, forecasting and assessment techniques, and designs and procedures, in order to establish more accurate and proper linkages with socio-economic goals and plans. In that context, it felt that analysis of the labour market to identify policies and programmes for better utilization of skills, and to ensure a dynamic equilibrium between supply and demand of various categories of technical and management personnel, was required for the development of diverse sectors.

223. The Commission noted that a comprehensive programme in planning and implementation of human resources development was lacking in several countries of the region and any activities that had been carried out in that regard had been performed in a fragmented and disaggregated manner, thereby leading to an unbalanced structure of skill formation. There was thus a need for effective national co-ordination mechanisms to improve the existing approach in the implementation of programmes, to minimize duplication

and to ensure the compatibility of technological training with labour supply and demand.

224. Many delegations recognized that, in addition to efforts by Governments, there was a need for the private sector and workers' organizations to play a greater role and become more involved in the development of technological human resources. They emphasized the need for providing support and incentives to the private sector in that regard. The Commission endorsed the suggestion that human resources development should be incorporated in the legal instruments governing the operation of joint ventures and contracts for acquisition of technology from foreign suppliers.

225. In the context of the continually changing technological situation and requirements, the Commission noted the shortage of scientific researchers, teachers and trainers in the areas of new and emerging technologies. It noted with interest the efforts undertaken by several countries to organize training and research activities in such areas. However, it stressed the importance of the development of further facilities for education, training and research in emerging technologies such as micro-electronics, biotechnology, computer systems, robotics, fibre optics, new and renewable sources of energy, new industrial materials, and metallurgy. As availability of finances was a serious constraint, the United Nations organizations and other multilateral funding agencies might be called upon to provide adequate funds for those projects.

226. The Commission stressed the need for the wider application of modern educational technologies for effective delivery of technical education and training. In that context, it recommended the exposure to computer education for all students, expansion of community polytechnics and development of institutions of appropriate technology for transfer of technology and skill development in the rural sector. It also emphasized the need for flexible and modular systems with multi-point entry to the technological education system. The Commission further felt that modernization and overcoming of obsolescence in the technological institutions constituted an essential and continuous process.

227. The Commission regarded the raising of standards of teaching and programmes aimed at quality improvement of technical teachers at all levels, and the promotion of excellence in selected institutions, as important activities in the management of technical training systems. Special attention for the training of teachers in emerging areas of technology was also needed.

228. In view of the socio-cultural barriers and hardships that women and other disadvantaged sections of society still faced in gaining access to training and other facilities in the field of science and technology, the Commission stressed the importance of special arrangements and

the opening up of more opportunities in technical training for those groups.

229. The Commission recognized that the brain drain of scientists, technologists and skilled manpower had assumed serious proportions in several countries of the region. It therefore stressed the desirability of implementing measures to restrain that trend and to attract such people by providing recognition and a suitable work environment and level of remuneration.

230. The Commission emphasized that special attention should be given to the problems and needs of least developed and developing island countries in the field of human resources development. It emphasized the need for concerted efforts at both bilateral and multilateral levels to assist those countries in their national efforts towards the enhancement of skills, through increased provision for technical education, training and research.

231. The Commission recognized the enormous scope and opportunities for subregional, regional and international co-operation; it felt that regional initiatives and specific areas of co-operation identified in the proposed ESCAP plan of action had been carefully formulated and reflected the major concerns of developing countries in their efforts towards the development of human resources for technological progress. It stressed the need for greater bilateral and multilateral assistance, either separately or in combination, in implementing those regional activities and felt that the promotion of ECDC-TCDC activities in that area would make a significant contribution towards collective self-reliance.

232. The Commission felt that effective co-ordination of the various activities by the United Nations and other international and regional agencies and bodies in the area of human resources development was necessary to improve their effectiveness and to avoid duplication. The Commission also noted the increased priority and emphasis given to various aspects of human resources development activities at the regional level in the programmes of work of United Nations agencies, especially those of ILO, UNESCO and UNIDO, and hoped that further resources would be channelled to regional activities in technological human resources development in the ESCAP region. The Commission noted with interest that UNDP had identified technology transfer and human resources development as major coalescing areas of need and opportunity and had accorded high priority to them in its next programming cycle. It hoped that the recommendations in the proposed ESCAP plan of action would receive high priority in the finalization of intercountry programmes.

233. The Commission was heartened by the emphasis and priority given to technological human resources development in the subregional co-operative organizations and noted the useful role played by ASEAN,

and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) in that regard. It also heard with interest the emphasis accorded to human resources development aspects in the co-operative projects in Pacific island countries. It hoped that their contributions to human resources development would be further strengthened and that the successful results of those activities could be shared with other countries of the region.

234. The Commission was gratified at the enthusiasm and willingness of several developing member countries in the region to share their experience, facilities and personnel, for training, re-training and development of technological skills with other member countries in the region, and felt that would be a sound basis for co-operative activities for mutual benefit. It noted the willingness of several member countries to develop and provide specific training and technical material to other countries in the region on a cost-sharing basis.

235. The Commission welcomed the offer made by the Government of China to host a regional seminar on "Forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources in Asia and the Pacific" in China in 1987, and to bear the local expenses from its extrabudgetary contribution to ESCAP.

236. The Commission also welcomed the offer made by the Government of Japan to support deserving, specific and appropriate projects for regional co-operation proposed by the secretariat, on which consultations would be held with the secretariat.

237. The Commission felt that ESCAP could play a catalytic and co-ordinating role in the development of co-operative activities, including utilizing, strengthening and assisting national and regional institutions in the field of technological human resources development. It felt that regional activities to be initiated by ESCAP were specially relevant in the following areas:

(a) Promoting information exchange and dissemination through the exchange of experience, meetings and seminars, networking of national and regional institutions of scientists and technologists, and the setting up of an information system and documentation services on the technological aspects of human resources development;

(b) Initiating and implementing regional training and skill development programmes in priority areas such as in policy formulation and implementation; technological forecasting and assessment; technological manpower forecasting, planning and management; core technical and paraprofessional skills; and in training of trainers and of scientists and teachers in emerging technologies;

(c) Providing advisory services, particularly to least developed and developing island countries, to undertake country studies and to assist in the formulation of policies, strategies, mechanisms and

training programmes for technological human resources development;

(d) Organizing roving national workshops for sharing of views and experiences in planning techniques and methodologies for human resources development.

238. The Commission broadly endorsed and adopted the ESCAP Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions as contained in document E/ESCAP/477 and requested all member and associate member Governments, donor countries and agencies to extend their full support and co-operation to ensure its effective implementation.

239. The Commission adopted resolution 247 (XLII) on forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources and resolution 256 (XLII) on the ESCAP Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions.

Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994: review of progress of implementation and consideration of mechanisms of co-ordination and implementation

240. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/480 and E/ESCAP/481.

241. It noted that one of the most important development problems currently confronting the developing countries of the region was the urgent need further to develop and modernize transport and communications. It reiterated its strong support for the goals and objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994.

242. The Commission noted that since the official launching of the Decade in January 1985, intensive preparations and programming had been undertaken by the secretariat in keeping with the Decade's objectives and strategies. It noted that the Decade had now reached the take-off stage for practical implementation and that the necessary machinery had been set in motion to accomplish its goals.

243. The Commission felt that the following five major elements should constitute the strategy for the implementation of the programmes for the Decade: (a) human resources development; (b) transfer of technology; (c) intraregional, interregional and international co-operation; (d) optimum utilization of infrastructure, including maintenance; and (e) improvement of transport and communications in rural and isolated communities.

244. The Commission noted that on the basis of extensive consultations with member Governments through a series of intercountry missions undertaken by the

secretariat to 24 countries of the region, 47 project profiles had been developed and proposed for regional implementation during the Decade.

245. The Commission reiterated the decisions made at its fortieth and forty-first sessions that, in the course of the Decade, particular emphasis should be placed on integrated transport and communications planning; development and strengthening of interregional and intraregional transport and communications linkages; and technology transfer and training. Special attention should also be given to the special problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The Commission felt that the programmes of the Decade should be geared to the immediate and direct needs of the developing countries of the region. It emphasized that the approach to the implementation of the programmes should be rational, practical and above all pragmatic, to ensure the effective and optimum utilization of the limited existing resources. Special attention should be given to low-cost action-oriented projects and programmes.

246. The Commission noted that as a result of the secretariat's in-depth analysis of the findings of its intercountry missions, the 22 thrust areas comprising the Decade's strategies were listed in order of priority at three levels, namely: 9 of high priority, 7 of regular priority and 6 of low priority. In endorsing that priority setting, the Commission felt that in view of the overall scarcity of funds, a further sharpening of the priorities assigned to the project package and improvement of the projects would be useful in order to facilitate the most effective allocation of available funds and human resources. It endorsed the temporary deletion of the 6 low-priority areas. The Commission noted that the Decade programme for inland water transport would be included in future papers outlining the Decade strategy.

247. The Commission emphasized the importance of setting up national co-ordinating committees for the Decade in the member countries. It noted, however, that in the ESCAP region there were still a large number of countries in which such a national co-ordinating mechanism had not yet been established. Such focal points, it was felt, were essential so that the ESCAP secretariat could communicate directly with them in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the national action programmes. The Commission was of the opinion that a meeting of heads of national co-ordinating committees of member countries was premature. Such a meeting should be convened only when a majority of the member countries of the region had set up their national co-ordinating committees for the Decade.

248. With regard to the holding of the next Conference of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications, different opinions were expressed. Some delega-

tions stressed the need to hold such a meeting some time during 1987-1988. However, some others did not at present see the necessity of holding such a meeting and felt that the secretariat should prepare a progress report and submit it to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications at its eleventh session, in 1987, so that it could be judged if and when a meeting of ministers would be convened.

249. The Commission emphasized the importance of inter-agency co-operation in the implementation of various programmes of the Decade and noted with satisfaction the existing co-ordination mechanism developed by the secretariat. It welcomed the offers of various related agencies to contribute positively to the implementation of the programmes for the Decade. It was particularly grateful to UNDP for its financial support of the series of country missions which had been organized and to ITU for its very effective participation in that effort. The Commission noted that UNDP had included a number of projects in the transport and communications sectors in its proposals for the fourth cycle programme. It also noted with satisfaction the willingness of UNDP to consider providing the secretariat with an allocation from its special programme resources for projects designed for implementation in the context of the Decade.

250. The Commission recommended that the ESCAP secretariat should compile national plans and programmes for transport and communications development in the countries of the region as well as information on programmes and projects of other agencies in that field and should regularly inform the Commission of transport and communications developments at the international, regional and subregional levels.

251. The Commission noted the requests made by Pacific island countries and SPEC for assistance from the secretariat in the maritime sector and urged close liaison and co-operation between the secretariat, SPEC and the South Pacific Regional Shipping Council in that regard.

Implementation of the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific

252. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/482.

253. It expressed appreciation of the progress achieved by the secretariat in implementing resolution 235 (XL) containing the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific and in initiating co-operative projects in the five areas identified in the resolution: (a) research, development and demonstration projects in selected areas of technology; (b) identification of technological needs, capabilities and levels

of technological development in the relevant areas aiming at the publication of a technology atlas; (c) finding practical ways of sharing information; (d) promotion of regional co-operative activities for the creation of a favourable technological climate; and (e) initiating measures for the technological development of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

254. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the projects developed so far by the secretariat and called for the identification of additional co-operative projects and financial support for their implementation, in order to meet the needs of developing countries in the region. It felt that the participation of member countries in those projects would enhance collaboration between them and would promote the free flow of information and transfer of knowledge and experience, which would lead to mutual benefits by advancing scientific and technological knowledge. Member countries reiterated their support for resolution 235 (XL), which provided useful guidelines for their activities in harnessing technology for development.

255. The Commission observed that, in several countries of the region, a considerable number of activities had been undertaken along the lines suggested in the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development to integrate technological considerations into national development planning. It also noted with interest efforts aimed at improving national scientific and technological infrastructure and the effectiveness of science and technology systems. The Commission was informed that several countries had determined priority sectors for the development of their scientific and technological capabilities, which included biotechnology and genetic engineering, micro-electronics, new materials and metallurgy, alternative sources of energy and laser technology.

256. The Commission commended the secretariat's efforts to assist countries in enhancing their technological capabilities and called for the continuation and expansion of such activities.

257. The Commission noted the delay in implementing the research, development and demonstration projects on solar photovoltaic power generating systems in Indonesia and Pakistan and emphasized the need for speedy implementation of the training courses envisaged. It noted with appreciation the financial contribution made by the Government of Japan for the implementation of the two projects.

258. Initiatives taken by the secretariat in the emerging technology areas of micro-electronics and biotechnology and genetic engineering were commended by the Commission. Many countries of the region recognized the potential those two areas held for their future develop-

ment and welcomed regional efforts to complement and support national activities.

259. The Commission felt that both the proposed "Study on assessment of selected new technology: genetic engineering and biotechnology" and the "Directory on the status of biotechnology and genetic engineering institutions in Asia and the Pacific" would be of great assistance to national efforts in that field. It recommended that the establishment of research, development and demonstration projects in the area of micro-electronics should be considered in countries of the region where expertise already existed; other developing countries could benefit from the advanced stage of the technologies available. The Commission noted the keen interest of several countries in associating themselves with such projects to be developed in those two fields.

260. The Commission welcomed the offers by many member countries to share the experience they had gained in the fields of new and emerging technologies and called for financial support for the development and implementation of co-operative projects. Specific offers were received from: (a) Australia, in the areas of micro-electronics application and microcomputer development (on a cost-recovery basis); (b) Bangladesh, in the areas of photovoltaics, electrification of villages by solar energy, and biotechnology and genetic engineering; (c) Thailand, in the areas of bioscience and biotechnology, material technology and applied electronic technology; (d) the USSR, in the areas of solar energy installations, mineralogy, new construction materials, micro-electronics, biotechnology, waste technology and laser technology; and (e) Viet Nam, in the areas of tissue culture and biotechnology, micro-electronics and information technology.

261. The Commission noted with appreciation the financial contribution by the Federal Republic of Germany to implement a project on the promotion of innovative and appropriate technologies in the building materials and construction industry. It welcomed the renewed offer by the Government of India to provide host facilities for research, development and demonstration activities in the areas of construction materials and equipment, powder metallurgy and new industrial materials in co-operation with APCTT. It noted the willingness of the Government of India to share with other member countries its expertise in the area of waste management and recycling.

262. The Commission recommended that in selecting projects for research and in preparing demonstration projects the secretariat should take into account the material and human resources, level of development and market potential of the countries concerned. The indigenous factor endowments, which were mainly agro-based and mineral-based, should be given high priority. Expenditure on research and development

usually constituted only about 10 per cent of the total cost of the commercialization of a new product. Hence, it was important to make an in-depth study of any new technological process and raise it to the level of proved techniques before exploiting it commercially.

263. The Commission commended the secretariat on the further elaboration of the concept of the Technology Atlas and the work plan for its implementation. It considered that pioneering project to be of great value for the formulation of future science and technology plans and programmes and called on the secretariat to give priority to the speedy completion of the project. It suggested that the areas of agriculture, communication, construction, energy, manufacturing and transportation could be adopted for development and testing of methodologies for the assessment of technological capabilities and needs. The Technology Atlas would serve as a decision support tool for both policy makers at different levels and end users of technology, such as ministries and government departments, industrial units, research and development organizations, academic institutions and promotional organizations. The secretariat assured the Commission that other information networks administered by the United Nations, such as the Advanced Technology Alert System (ATAS) and the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), were linked into the Atlas project and that duplication was avoided. One delegation was concerned that no criteria for assessing the accuracy or usefulness of the Atlas had been developed.

264. The Commission recommended that the project should continuously reflect the users' new demands for science and technology information and should therefore be reviewed and updated at periodic meetings of experts from member countries. It appreciated the financial support provided by the Government of Japan for the implementation of the project.

265. The Commission commended the contribution of APCTT in implementing the Tokyo Programme, especially in the vital area of science and technology information-sharing. It called for increased interaction and support of member countries in its activities and the optimum use of the available expertise and facilities for implementation of ESCAP programmes related to information networking, technology transfer, and so on. The Commission felt that the creation of new mechanisms and infrastructural facilities needed to be avoided as far as possible. It expressed appreciation of the continued financial support provided to the Centre by UNDP in the implementation of the technology information-sharing project.

266. The Commission appreciated the speedy implementation of resolution 241 (XLI) on science and technology policy, planning and management for the promotion of economic and social development. It

emphasized that the regional seminar-cum-study tour to be held in July-August 1986 would be useful for sharing experiences among countries in the region; it thanked China and the Federal Republic of Germany for their financial support, and Japan and the Republic of Korea for providing facilities for the study tours in their countries.

267. The Commission felt that science and technology policy, planning and management were crucial in technology development. It was extremely important for developing countries to plan for the development of their capabilities in science and technology. As the associated skills were usually lacking in developing countries, it was essential for ESCAP to assist member countries in that area. Consideration should also be given to training the trainers, which would create a multiplier effect in the countries.

268. The Commission appreciated the reiteration by the Government of India of its offer to host a seminar-cum-study tour in the field of science and technology policy, planning and management and another on the role of consultancy services in national development, both in co-operation with APCTT.

269. The Commission felt that there was a need for institutional arrangements at the national level to co-ordinate science and technology policy, planning and management and to strengthen national capabilities in that area. It requested the secretariat to study technological changes at the global level and their impact upon developing countries, especially the least developed and island developing countries in the region. Such a study would be useful in elaborating concrete national plans of action and in promoting the role of science and technology in economic and social development.

270. The Commission appreciated the initiatives of ESCAP aimed at the creation of a favourable scientific and technological climate, which it felt would lead to the involvement of the general public in the process of technological development. In order to increase the awareness of the majority of the population concerning the impact of technological developments and changes on their everyday life, the identification of strategies and media to present science and technology issues to the general public should correspond to their needs, particularly basic needs, which, in the context of least developed countries, were in the areas of food, clothing, shelter, health, education and security. The Commission felt that the identification of ways and means to enhance the level of contribution of technology in those areas would be of interest to all the least developed countries.

271. The Commission noted with interest national efforts in several countries to increase the technology content of the activities of the general public through video tapes, films, posters, publications and other

audio-visual materials. It called upon the secretariat to initiate regional and subregional activities to support and supplement national efforts.

272. The Commission took note of the severe obstacles that least developed, land-locked and island developing countries faced in enhancing their scientific and technological capabilities. Development experience had shown that those countries which had developed, adopted and assimilated modern technologies had achieved a better performance than those which had lagged behind in that area.

273. The least developed, land-locked and island developing countries encountered special difficulties in modernizing their traditional technologies and in acquiring modern technology on account of their isolated location, small markets and poor resource endowments. Lack of information and financial resources further increased those difficulties. Therefore, programmes for their technological development deserved special consideration.

274. The Commission noted that Pacific island developing countries attached special importance to the envisaged dissemination of the results of solar photovoltaic power generating activities carried out in Indonesia and Pakistan through the regional research, development and demonstration projects in that field. It felt that more pilot projects in technology should be located in small island countries. That would assist them in developing their technological capabilities and contribute to improving living conditions in some of the remote rural areas. It would also lead to increased awareness of the potential benefits of technology among the local population.

275. The Commission noted with appreciation the support provided by the Federal Republic of Germany to the ESCAP programme in technology, which also included the provision of the services of a senior expert on technology transfer and two UNIDO associate experts. It noted with interest the high priority given by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to industry, technology and human settlements in its co-operation with ESCAP and the offer to provide short-term expert assistance to the senior expert on technology transfer once the post was funded from the regular budget.

276. The Commission noted with appreciation that, in the implementation of the projects under the Tokyo Programme, continuous collaboration had been sought and maintained with many United Nations bodies and agencies as well as with relevant public and private institutions within and outside the region. It recommended that the secretariat should continue to follow that approach in order to use resources effectively and appealed to all parties concerned to support the implementation of the projects.

Issues and programmes in various fields of activity of ESCAP

277. The Commission considered the reports of the legislative committees which had met during the year prior to the forty-second session, the report of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development and the sectoral issue papers.

278. In his introductory statement, the Deputy Executive Secretary highlighted the major issues in the various fields of activity of ESCAP presented in the documents. Attention was drawn to the success of the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT'85), held at Beijing in November 1985. The Commission's attention was also drawn to the problems of agricultural prices, trade and production, which had gained importance in the region, and the structural changes in mineral resources, which required short- and medium-term forecasting. He also referred to critical questions relating to investment in human resources development and its role in productivity growth.

279. The Commission reviewed the issues in the various sectors, as reflected below.

Issues in various fields of activity

Food and agriculture

280. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/489 and E/ESCAP/490.

281. It appreciated the efforts of the Committee on Agricultural Development to promote co-operation among the member countries in increasing food and agricultural production. The report of the Committee on its sixth session was endorsed.

282. The Commission emphasized that the strategy of intensification of agriculture was well suited to the countries because of their limited land resources and growing demand for food and other agricultural products owing to increasing population pressure. Agricultural production in the Asian and Pacific region during the past several years had increased at a faster rate than in all other regions of the world. The developing countries in the region attached great importance to appropriate research, and implementation of policies and practical programmes to ensure development of agricultural production. They continued to place high priority on improvement in agricultural development planning and policy formulation and implementation.

Agricultural prices, trade and production linkages

283. The Commission expressed serious concern over the adverse impact of declining international prices of

primary agricultural export products and related trading practices on the agricultural production, income, employment and export earnings of the developing countries. It endorsed the secretariat proposal to conduct a multidimensional regional study on the impact of agricultural prices and trade on the socio-economic condition of farmers. Such a study could provide information that would be useful in addressing agricultural trade problems through adjustments in national farm production and related trade policies.

284. Several delegations offered comments on the proposed study. Those included: (a) narrowing down its scope to a few major agricultural commodities but including all issues and countries relevant to them; (b) giving due consideration to changes in currency exchange, interest rates and oil prices; (c) concentrating on policy alternatives; (d) making use of information available from agencies such as UNCTAD, FAO, the World Bank, GATT and OECD; (e) avoiding duplication of work with other agencies; and (f) co-operating with the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific, particularly in coarse grains. It was felt, however, that the proposed regional study should be the subject of further deliberations at the next session of the Committee on Agricultural Development.

285. The representative of Australia informed the Commission that Australia might be able to provide some assistance to the secretariat for the study through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Commission urged bilateral and multilateral donors to provide necessary financial support to the study.

Agricultural development plans and programmes

286. The representative of China informed the Commission that his country was co-operating with the secretariat in organizing the seminar on the responsibility system in agricultural production in China during 1986. The Commission thanked the Government of China for sharing with other member countries of ESCAP its experience in successfully introducing economic reforms in rural areas.

287. Technical co-operation among developing countries and collaboration with the International Sericultural Commission were considered necessary for strengthening regional co-operation in the development of sericulture.

288. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the willingness of his country to consider the possibility of hosting seminars on agricultural production with emphasis on high-yielding maize varieties, the use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural production, and management of co-operatives.

Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific

289. The Commission expressed overwhelming support for the ESCAP/FAO/UNIDO Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP) in promoting the increased and balanced use of fertilizers through advisory services, training programmes, workshops, study tours and the dissemination of fertilizer-related information. Those services had contributed significantly to the development of the fertilizer sector in the developing countries of the region in a cost-efficient manner. The Commission endorsed the proposed activities of FADINAP, which was viewed as exemplary of successful inter-agency and intercountry co-operation. Its efforts to promote TCDC from both within and outside the region were highly commended by the Commission.

290. The Commission welcomed the FADINAP initiative in establishing a network of fertilizer information systems. That effort would ensure that current information on regional and international developments in the fertilizer sector was immediately available to the countries of the region. In connection with the establishment of national focal points for that purpose, the representative of Thailand requested the assistance of FADINAP in setting up a computerized fertilizer information centre.

291. The Commission noted with satisfaction the favourable outcome of a recent appraisal of FADINAP activities and their impact in the member countries. Representatives of donor countries stated that its conclusions and recommendations would facilitate future support to the Network.

292. It commended FADINAP on having organized the Third Round-table Meeting on Fertilizer Marketing in Asia, held at Singapore in February 1986, which had given fertilizer marketing executives an excellent opportunity to exchange experience in that field. The recommendations made at that Meeting to conduct an annual survey on fertilizer credit and to study the effects of convertible currency constraints on fertilizer imports in the developing countries of Asia were endorsed by the Commission.

293. The Commission also endorsed the FADINAP study mission to Panama to observe the activities of a multinational fertilizer marketing enterprise operational in the Latin American and the Caribbean region, with a view to examining the feasibility of establishing a similar organization in the Asian and Pacific region. It requested FADINAP to make the mission report available to the member countries.

294. The Commission directed FADINAP to assist in organizing a study tour of South-East Asian countries to observe the significant progress made in the use of organic sources of plant nutrients and requested its

assistance in follow-up action on soil-testing programmes for precise fertilizer recommendations based on soil fertility status.

295. Recognizing the important role played by FADINAP and the usefulness of the information disseminated through its various publications, the representative of Viet Nam reiterated his Government's desire to formally join FADINAP following the impending visit of its team leader.

296. The Commission felt that strengthening of FADINAP was necessary in the light of its significant role in the development of the fertilizer sector and urged the secretariat to support the Network with adequate manpower. Taking into consideration the current financial constraints of the United Nations, the Commission recommended that additional staff for FADINAP should be made available through redeployment within the secretariat and through the provision of extrabudgetary support.

297. The Commission noted with satisfaction the continued assistance provided by FAO to FADINAP through technical support and the provision of the services of the team leader and an associate professional officer within the framework of the FAO fertilizer programme.

298. The Commission expressed sincere gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for continuously providing financial and manpower resources to FADINAP since its establishment. It also expressed deep appreciation to the Government of Japan for financially supporting FADINAP activities in computerized fertilizer information-handling. The Commission thanked the Governments of Belgium, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the assistance provided. Donor countries and agencies were urged to continue and further increase their generous support for the important activities of the Network.

Agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific

299. The Commission noted with satisfaction the significant contribution made by the agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP) to information and training in the field of safe handling and efficient use of pesticides. It expressed the view that those activities should be continued and should be directed towards the farmers and pesticide industry workers who were frequently in contact with those potentially dangerous products.

300. One representative thanked ARSAP for providing publications on pesticide safety in his national language. Another representative observed that the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of pesticides adopted at the twenty-third session of the FAO Conference should be considered by ARSAP in

implementing its activities, since it provided guidelines for the safe handling and efficient use of pesticides in developing countries.

301. The Commission appealed to donors to consider providing support for the continuation of the highly useful programmes of ARSAP. In that connection, gratitude was expressed to the Government of France for its assistance in the field of computerized agro-pesticide information.

Development of agricultural information and farm broadcasting

302. The Commission commended the contents, coverage and quality of the *Agricultural Information Development Bulletin*, which had been issued regularly for the past seven years. Japan had provided generous financial support until 1984. The service performed by the *Bulletin* in disseminating useful information for the development of agriculture was appreciated. Some delegations suggested that the secretariat make a further effort to finance its publication from regular budget resources.

303. Recognizing the important role played by farm broadcasting in supporting agricultural extension and furthering agricultural development, the Commission acknowledged the benefits derived from the training activities organized for the farm broadcasting programme planners and producers. It requested the secretariat to strengthen those activities and strongly supported that the follow-up seminar-cum-training courses be organized with ESCAP assistance. It also supported the secretariat proposal that ESCAP organize a regional symposium to provide member countries with an opportunity to share their experiences in farm broadcasting and to develop a set of training guidelines as well as a manual on the subject for the region. The Commission noted with appreciation that four national seminar-cum-training courses on farm broadcasting in Indonesia, Nepal, Samoa and Sri Lanka had been organized with ESCAP assistance during the period under review. The representative of Japan informed the Commission that his Government had decided to continue its support to the project for fiscal year 1986 to meet the necessary cost of organizing national seminar-cum-training courses on farm broadcasting in Fiji and Viet Nam. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Government of Japan for its generous funding of the project since 1979.

Food supply and distribution

304. The Commission commended the ESCAP/NOAA/USAID agro-climatic drought early warning project. The participating countries reported that the computer rainfall analysis system, introduced by NOAA in 1984 and refined during the 1985 monsoon season, was making a solid practical contribution to their national

drought early warning systems in order to improve their food security. They thanked NOAA/USAID for providing assistance for the first phase of the programme. They expressed concern about the funding for the second phase which was designed to introduce inexpensive satellite imagery to enhance the existing system of analysis. Furthermore, they expressed dismay that such a successful technology transfer project might be abandoned at that critical stage. The representative of the United States of America stated that he would consider it a first priority to inform his Government of the interest of several delegations in phase II of the agro-climatic assessment programme but that no promises of funding were implied.

305. The Commission was informed that on the basis of preliminary work carried out by the secretariat, the proposal to set up a food security reserve for South Asia had been discussed by the FAO Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific hoped that the ESCAP secretariat and FAO would continue to co-operate in providing technical support to the Regional Commission and that the food security reserve for South Asia would soon be established.

Socio-economic aspects of fisheries and aquaculture development

306. The Commission noted with appreciation the efforts of the secretariat to promote regional co-operation and transfer of technology in the field of fisheries and aquaculture through the organization of study tours. In that respect, the study tour on mariculture in France held in September 1985 and the publication on the subject were found useful. The proposed regional survey on the economic aspects of shellfish culture in South-East Asia to be implemented jointly by ESCAP, IFREMER (Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer) and SEAFDEC was endorsed. The representative of Pakistan expressed the interest of his country in participating in a similar activity. The representatives of India and the United Kingdom offered to share their expertise in the field of aquaculture with other countries of the region. The representative of India reiterated his country's offer made at the sixth session of the Committee on Agricultural Development to host a seminar on fish culture in sewage-fed ponds in Calcutta.

307. The significant impact of the new regime of the sea, based on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, on national fisheries policies was noted. In that regard, the secretariat proposal to organize a seminar/training course on joint-venture arrangements in fisheries in collaboration with FAO and SEAFDEC was supported. It was mentioned, however, that the important work carried out by the Forum Fisheries Agency and the regional fisheries commissions of FAO

should be taken into consideration. The Commission commended the fruitful co-operation between the secretariat and other organizations, such as FAO and SEAFDEC, in the field of fisheries and aquaculture and urged that such co-operation be strengthened.

Promotion of non-farm employment

308. The Commission noted that growing rural populations against limited land resources had led to rising unemployment in the agricultural sector of several developing countries of the region. The secretariat's joint project with ILO, which promoted non-farm employment opportunities for the rural poor, received commendation. The programme utilized a participatory approach to help form groups of the rural poor who selected their own income-generating enterprises. Such enterprises would be supported in phase II through technical training and access to credit. The participating countries expressed the hope that their commitment to phase I would encourage extra-budgetary funding for phase II of the project. The Netherlands, which had generously funded phase I in conjunction with Australia, informed the Commission that further funding for phase II was being considered favourably.

Utilization of agricultural residues

309. The Commission was informed of an activity on utilization of agricultural residues as an energy source for productive activities, which had recently been implemented with the financial assistance of UNDP under phase II of the regional energy development programme. Its main objective was to explore the possibilities of utilizing agricultural residues or waste, some of which were potentially pollutants, as a new source of energy or to replace or supplement other fuels in agro-industries, crop-processing and related farm and off-farm activities.

310. The Commission was also informed that the secretariat had organized a regional planning workshop on the subject, which had been held at Bangkok in June 1985. The workshop was attended by government experts from India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand and representatives of UNDP and AIT. The workshop had reviewed the current status and future prospects of utilization of agricultural residues in the participating countries and identified regional- and national-level projects of a priority nature. National-level research in India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand was under implementation, and preparatory work had been initiated for a regional workshop with special reference to the socio-economic aspects of agricultural residue use for energy, scheduled to be held at Bangkok in November 1986.

311. The Commission welcomed the undertaking of the activity and endorsed the recommendations of

the Committee on Agricultural Development at its sixth session, which had stressed the importance of such activities in the search for non-conventional and renewable sources of energy for the overall development of rural areas of the region. The Commission, in particular, urged the secretariat to expand the activity in terms of the number of participating countries and programme elements.

312. The representatives of the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam expressed their willingness to participate in various activities to be undertaken under that project, including seminars, workshops and training courses.

313. The representative of FAO informed the Commission of his organization's activities in the related areas and stated that FAO was happy to collaborate with the ESCAP Agriculture Division on the socio-economic aspects of food and agriculture.

Transnational corporations

314. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/502 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/503. It endorsed the report of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Transnational Corporations, held at Bangkok in December 1985.

315. The Commission agreed that transnational corporations played an important role in the socio-economic development of the Asian and Pacific region on account of the resources and capabilities which they could provide in the form of capital, technology, management and marketing expertise. Several delegations stated that their countries attached considerable significance to promoting inflows of foreign investment by transnational corporations. Attention was drawn to the recent decline in foreign direct investment flows to developing countries as compared with developed countries and, in particular, to the problems faced by the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in attracting investments by transnational corporations. The Commission emphasized the need for greater co-operation among developed and developing countries in order to enhance the ability of developing countries to absorb larger foreign direct investments and to sustain economic growth. It welcomed the proposal by the World Bank to set up a multilateral investment guarantee agency to encourage the flow of foreign investment to developing countries. The Commission also noted that the establishment of a favourable foreign investment environment, in terms of a stable economy and the steady implementation of policies with respect to foreign investment, could contribute to enhanced participation by transnational corporations.

316. The Commission expressed general agreement that while transnational corporations made a significant contribution to host country development, they also exacted a heavy toll through payments for their resources, services, and technology, as well as through

the adverse effects of some of their activities on the host economy. The Commission noted that those negative aspects and costs due to their activities imposed limits on the extent to which they could contribute to national development in host countries.

317. The Commission emphasized the need for co-ordinating transnational corporation activities with the socio-economic development objectives and national development plans of the host countries through the establishment of national policies, regulations and guidelines. The formulation of such policies could assist in ensuring the compatibility of host country and transnational corporation interests and an appropriate distribution of benefits between the two. Several developing country delegations elaborated the specific contributions currently required from transnational corporations for enhancing their respective socio-economic development and complementing national efforts. Those included investments and activities in export-oriented ventures, high technology fields, capital-intensive projects, and projects with high local value added and forward and backward linkages. The Commission also noted that in order to balance or offset the lopsided pattern of operations of transnational corporations, developing countries needed to establish effective control over them and define their operational conduct in the areas of production, marketing, product distribution, finance and technology.

318. The Commission noted that technology was one of the key inputs which Asian and Pacific developing countries sought from transnational corporations and observed that there had been a rapid increase in the number of contractual arrangements and payments for technology imported through them. There was a general consensus among representatives that the effective assimilation, adaptation and further development of technology transferred through transnational corporations was of intense interest to developing countries of the ESCAP region in view of their commitment to harnessing technology for rapid socio-economic development. The Commission added that the aim of several countries in the region was to acquire relatively advanced industrial technologies through transnational corporation activities. The Commission also recognized that the effective transfer of such technologies required, among other things, national strategies focusing on selected priority areas and the necessary infrastructure. In addition, the Commission noted that it was important for local entrepreneurs to develop long-run strategies for the development of industries and to take advantage of the technology provided by transnational corporations to transfer know-how and skills to local employees.

319. There was general consensus that the successful acquisition of transnational corporation technology by host countries was closely linked with the quality and skills of the indigenous human resources involved at

various levels of production and management. The Commission also agreed that the principal avenue whereby transnational corporations could affect the quality of human resources was through their activities as producers and employers. Furthermore, the Commission noted that the nature of employment offered by them, opportunities for training, skill formation and upward occupational mobility and the transfer of technical know-how, management and marketing skills were likely to affect the quality of human resources employed and change it over time.

320. The Commission felt that transnational corporations could play a more significant role in human resources development if they were engaged in more sophisticated and technology-intensive industries in the export sector. Acquisition of technological information, mastery of production processes, and experience which created and enhanced local capacity to undertake subsequent production ventures, would all contribute to the development of human resources employed at the production, supervisory and management levels. At the same time, the Commission noted that transnational corporations investing in such industries preferred the direct investment package whereas in traditional, labour-intensive industries, they were more willing to consider joint ventures or licensing agreements.

321. On the issue of the role of transnational corporations and the environment, several representatives agreed that their negative environmental impact should be considered in the overall assessment of the costs and benefits of their participation in the economies of the ESCAP region. The Commission agreed that recent environmental tragedies posed a constant reminder to people in the region that deterioration of environmental conditions could threaten not only the quality of their lives but also their livelihood and even life itself.

322. The Commission observed that transnational corporations played a critical role in the economic activities of several developing countries in the region and thus had a considerable impact on the host country's environment in various ways. Taking the above into consideration, one representative urged transnational corporations to abide by national laws and regulations on the environment and to refrain from carrying out activities which would cause pollution. He suggested that transnational corporations which caused environmental damage should take full responsibility and compensate the victims speedily and reasonably. He also urged the secretariat to co-operate with other United Nations agencies to strengthen research on transnational corporations and their impact on the environment. More generally, the Commission endorsed the suggestion that countries in the Asian and Pacific region should enhance their

understanding of the environmental impact of transnational corporation activities and formulate appropriate policies and implement suitable measures to minimize the adverse environmental consequences which might result from their activities. However, legislation and tight regulation in the area of the environment should not be directed solely at transnational corporations, as the problem was one for all companies and all industries.

323. The Commission stressed the need for improved understanding of the existing patterns of transnational corporation involvement in the region, the relationship between host countries and transnational corporations, and the effectiveness of the existing network of measures for regulation and control so that the host countries could obtain the maximum benefits. One delegation drew attention to the fact that transnational corporations and host countries might have common interests, such as opposing protectionist measures adopted by their home countries or others, standardizing and formalizing rules and regulations, and improving information networks. Improved understanding of their contributions to host countries could enable those countries to take advantage of common interests, and would throw light on the problems of investment, trade and finance faced by the individual countries and the region as a whole.

324. The Commission supported efforts towards strengthening regional and subregional co-operation in matters relating to transnational corporations. While cautioning that the growing economic strength and unity of the region should in no way promote isolationist attitudes, the Commission recognized a number of positive avenues for co-operation which could strengthen individual countries and the region as a whole in their interaction with transnational corporations. Those included efforts to eliminate wasteful investment promotion incentives containing a large element of competition among countries in the region and resulting in the increased cost of incentives to each country. Harmonization or co-ordination of investment and tax policies and incentives offered to investors could assist in avoiding such costs. The Commission observed that another area for co-operation lay in the encouragement of intraregional investments and joint ventures.

325. The Commission noted the recent developments related to the formulation of a United Nations code of conduct on transnational corporations. The reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations had met in New York from 20 to 31 January 1986 on the code of conduct. In order to ensure informed participation of ESCAP member Governments at that session, the secretariats of ESCAP and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) had briefed them on the status of negotiations and outstanding issues relating to the code of conduct at the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting

on Transnational Corporations held at Bangkok in December 1985. At the reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, all delegations had reiterated their commitment to fulfilling the mandate from the Economic and Social Council to conclude the code of conduct and expressed willingness to co-operate in a constructive manner to facilitate further progress in the negotiations on the code. However, at that session, limited progress was made in clarifying the views of different delegations and groups of delegations and in identifying a possible basis for agreement on some of them. In order to advance its work, the Commission on Transnational Corporations entrusted the Chairman and the Bureau to carry out further informal consultations on the outstanding issues and requested the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session in 1986, to submit the results of those consultations to a one-day session of the reconvened special session of that Commission on 14 April 1986.

326. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific acknowledged the need for positive efforts on the part of the countries concerned towards quick finalization of a balanced and universally acceptable code of conduct on transnational corporations which would foster stable, harmonious and mutually beneficial relationships between host countries and transnational corporations as well as maximize the socio-economic benefits from their activities while eliminating their negative effects.

327. To supplement national and international efforts to enhance the net contribution of transnational corporations to the socio-economic development of developing ESCAP economies and to redress host country disadvantages arising from the complexity of issues, rapid market changes and various constraints on information and national bargaining positions, the Commission stressed the continuing need to strengthen the capabilities of those countries, especially the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, in negotiating with transnational corporations.

328. The Commission noted with appreciation the research, information and advisory services rendered by ESCAP and UNCTC to developing ESCAP member countries and expressed strong support for the continuation of the activities of the ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations. The Commission recommended that further research activities be undertaken relating to the impact of transnational corporation activities, taking into account their positive contribution as well as their negative impact. Specific proposals made for research included studies on transnational corporations in trade in services between developed and developing countries, problems of transnational corporation-host country interrelationships, and the preparation of handbooks or manuals for the conduct of studies on the operations of transnational corporations

and the compilation of information relating to their activities. One delegation stated that, after careful consideration of the current financial restraints in the United Nations, it could not support the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Transnational Corporations that a regular biennial *ad hoc* intergovernmental meeting on transnational corporations be convened.

Industry, technology and human settlements

329. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/471, E/ESCAP/485, E/ESCAP/486 and E/ESCAP/487 and Corr.1.

330. The Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment, at its ninth session, had dealt mainly with issues related to human settlements and briefly reviewed activities related to industry, technology and the environment. The Commission noted with interest the issues considered and the recommendations made by the Committee at that session, and endorsed the report.

Industry

331. The Commission endorsed the general orientation of work of the secretariat in the field of industry and expressed appreciation of activities undertaken to foster further industrial growth and co-operation in the region. Many delegations reported that they had participated in the activities organized by the secretariat over the past year, which were highly relevant to them and provided support to national industrial development efforts. Recent adverse developments in the international economic situation, particularly the downturn in the prices of a wide range of commodities, severely affected the developing economies in the ESCAP region and pointed to the need for strengthening regional co-operation in seeking remedial action. In that context, the secretariat's role in assessing the needs of countries in the light of changing circumstances, and in evolving assistive measures and co-operative programmes, received emphasis.

332. The Commission recognized the importance of agro-industries in the process of industrialization. Agriculture still accounted for a major share of the GDP of most developing countries in the region and agro-industries provided the vital link between agriculture and industry. Strengthening of that link had been a key element in the industrialization strategies of the developing economies in the region.

333. Agro-industries formed the largest component in the industrial structures of most developing countries. A major share of industrial value added originated in those industries and their importance as pioneer industries in the process of industrialization and significance in promoting productivity and diversification in the primary sector were noted.

334. It was further noted that agro-industries contributed substantially to improving the qualitative and social aspects of industrialization. They played a prominent part in providing basic needs such as food, clothing and building materials for shelter. Agricultural produce normally underwent some form of processing before it was used for human consumption, and it was well known that qualitative and quantitative losses due to improper handling, transport, storage, processing and other post-harvest operations could be quite considerable. The agro-food industry, which was involved with most of those operations, was thus well placed to assist in reducing such losses and in obtaining a greater value from the available food raw materials.

335. Agro-industries offered good opportunities for more balanced spatial distribution of industrial activity and tended to be widely dispersed on account of the advantage of their being near their raw materials, as those were bulky to transport, lost a great deal of weight during processing and were perishable after harvesting. Agro-industries also ranked high in creating employment.

336. The Commission expressed concern over the general slump in the prices of a large number of commodities of export interest to the developing countries brought about by slow growth, changing consumption patterns and increased protectionism in the industrialized countries. While reduced protection would benefit agro-industrial development, it was also noted that there was a need to make a concerted effort to exploit processing possibilities to increase value added in exports, to introduce new products and to diversify production for the external market. Attention was also drawn to the existing potential for increasing intra-South trade in agro-industrial products and the good prospects for its expansion in the years ahead. The Commission recommended that the developing members and associate members of ESCAP should explore and make the best use of those possibilities in attempting to remedy the current difficult situation and in seeking alternative outlets for their products.

337. The Commission felt that the analysis of issues related to the development of agro-industries, as contained in secretariat document E/ESCAP/485, was incisive and supported its general conclusions. It reiterated its endorsement of the secretariat's work programme in the area of agro-industries and recommended that the programme should be expanded and strengthened to bring additional benefits to the developing countries, particularly to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

338. The Commission noted that, owing to the decline in the relative importance of ODA, tightening of credit on the international financial market, and growing balance-of-payments pressures and falling government revenues brought about by the declining export earnings, the problem of financing industrial development had

become a matter of major concern for the developing countries. Many of those countries were faced with the problem of maintaining adequate flows of capital to the industrial sector to create new production and engineering capacity, and shortage of foreign exchange to import raw materials and spare parts had often led to underutilization of capacity. There was thus a clear need to give greater attention to mobilizing domestic and foreign resources for industrial investment.

339. Most developing members and associate members of ESCAP had pursued prudent debt policies but were nevertheless affected by the international debt crisis. The Commission welcomed the increasing recognition given by the international community to the necessity of meeting not only short-term liquidity needs but the requirements for economic development in resolving the debt problem.

340. The Commission commended the activities of the secretariat in the field of small- and medium-scale industries as recorded in the report of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on its ninth session. In particular, it expressed its appreciation to ESCAP and UNIDO for having organized the *Ad Hoc* Expert Group Meeting on Policies and Strategies for Small-scale Industrial Development in the Asian and Pacific Region at Seoul in 1985, and to the Government of the Republic of Korea for having provided excellent host facilities. That meeting had provided a useful opportunity for the consideration of issues, such as policies and strategies, exports, financing, linkages between small- and large-scale industries, co-operation with industrialized countries, technology, entrepreneurship development and rural industrialization, and generally the linkage of small-scale industries with other sectors of the economy, and the agricultural sector in particular. The Commission was pleased to note that follow-up action was being taken on the recommendations of the Seoul meeting. It recommended that high priority should be accorded to that programme in ESCAP. The many advantages of small and medium enterprises were employment generation, better income distribution, decentralization of industrial location, entrepreneurship development, increased export earnings and, more recently, the recognition that small-scale industries had successfully adopted high technology, especially in the field of micro-electronics. It was increasingly being realized that the small and medium enterprises provided good opportunities for dynamic growth and development of the private sector. Small industries and small businesses were particularly suited for capitalizing on entrepreneurial skills, initiative, and talent and thus assisting in building a flourishing private sector in the developing countries of the region.

341. The Commission commended the high quality of the *Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific* and noted that issue No. 21, to be published in 1986,

would have as its main theme "Transfer of technology from developed to developing countries for small- and medium-scale industries". It recommended that the main theme for issue No. 22 of the Bulletin should be "Human resources development for small and medium enterprises", which would be in conformity with the main theme of the Commission sessions for 1986 and 1987.

342. The Commission recognized the particular relevance and importance of the small and medium enterprises to Pacific island developing countries, especially for entrepreneurial and skill development. It requested the Executive Secretary of ESCAP to field a consultative mission on small- and medium-scale industries and agro-industries to the Pacific island countries to create an awareness of the industrial processing possibilities based on the experience of some of the developing countries in the region, to identify projects which were country-specific and resource-based and to discuss alternative mechanisms for the provision of technical assistance and co-operation from other agencies and countries.

343. The Commission commended the secretariat on the successful completion of phase II of the joint UNIDO/ESCAP project on regional review and appraisal of industrial progress. It also appreciated the outcome of the UNIDO/ESCAP Workshop on Accelerating Growth through Co-operation in Selected Industrial Sectors in the Developing Countries of the ESCAP Region, held at Bangkok from 1 to 5 July 1985. The Commission directed the secretariat to undertake follow-up activities on the basis of the recommendations of the Workshop. It also advised wider dissemination of the reports of the sectoral studies and of the Workshop. It emphasized that the secretariat should strengthen interagency co-operation while undertaking further activities so that available resources could be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

344. The Commission supported the continued expansion of the ESCAP "club" for industrial co-operation, especially its role in disseminating technical information and studies. It also endorsed the role of the club in strengthening linkages with other agencies dealing with industrial development, with a view to replicating successful approaches, encouraging the transfer of technical skills through TCDC and avoiding duplication of activities in subregions. Several delegations from developing countries expressed interest in sharing their capabilities and willingness to participate in various activities, such as the transfer of technical know-how and management skills, including training opportunities and industrial exposure visits.

345. Several delegations outlined the important role of public sector industries in their economies, and expressed satisfaction at the secretariat's activities in that field. However, they emphasized that the

secretariat should also undertake activities aimed at assisting member countries in improving the efficiency of public industries at enterprise-specific levels.

346. Several other delegations underscored the importance of the private sector in industrial development, and stated that the ESCAP activities should also aim at assisting the private sector in its efforts.

347. The Commission appreciated the work of the secretariat aimed at assisting the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. It was of the view that provision of assistance for project preparation, training, workshops, seminars and other forms of technical assistance programmes, including advisory services, had had a significant impact on those countries and directed the secretariat to continue and expand such forms of assistance.

348. The Commission appreciated the secretariat's work connected with the UNIDO investment promotion meetings in Nepal and in the Pacific island countries, and the meetings related to transnational corporations and investment promotion held at Fujian, China in November 1985. Those activities represented important areas of co-operation between ESCAP and UNIDO, the desirability of which had frequently been stressed by the Commission. It also directed the secretariat to hold periodic promotional meetings to ensure that projects identified for investment were matched with potential investors. It noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Symposium on Promotion of Business Collaboration in Small- and Medium-scale Industry held in the Federal Republic of Germany from 6 to 18 April 1986. It also appreciated the financial contribution and the host facilities provided by the Government for the implementation of the Symposium.

349. The Commission commended the secretariat's work in the field of energy conservation in industry and energy audits. It appreciated the initiative of the secretariat in producing further booklets on energy-saving and conservation, and directed the secretariat to undertake such activities on a continuing basis. It also directed that the pilot project activities on energy conservation and energy audit training for small- and medium-scale industries, as currently launched in China, Nepal and Thailand, be expanded to other members and associate members.

350. The Commission expressed strong interest in the secretariat's proposal for a "Programme for investment promotion in Asia and the Pacific" and considered it a practical and beneficial programme aimed at assisting the industrial development of developing countries in the ESCAP region. It therefore urged donor countries and UNDP to accord high priority to funding that programme.

351. The Commission noted with appreciation the convening of the Workshop-cum-Study Tour for ECDC and TCDC on Industrial Processing of Silk with Emphasis on Quality Control, held in China from 21 August to 4 September 1985 in co-operation with the China Silk Corporation. It provided a good opportunity for the participants to learn from the technological developments of the integrated silk processing industry in China with emphasis on the total quality control system.

352. Emphasizing the importance of information dissemination and sharing of experiences, the Commission directed the secretariat to continue to organize training seminars and workshops on various aspects of industrial development, such as improving managerial skills, entrepreneurship development, negotiating techniques for joint ventures, financing of industrial development and incentive packages for attracting foreign and domestic investment. The Commission also directed the secretariat to undertake activities aimed at promoting appropriate industrial promotion services to meet the specific requirements of developing member countries.

353. The Commission regretted that the first session of the Technical Advisory Group on Industry and Technology, scheduled to be held in January 1986, had been postponed indefinitely. It was informed that the secretariat had been guided by the decisions taken on the matter by the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its ninth session, and had made preparations to convene the meeting as scheduled. The letter of invitation, provisional agenda, annotated provisional agenda and documentation for the meeting had been sent to all concerned well in advance of the meeting. However, owing to inadequate response from members and associate members, the meeting had had to be postponed indefinitely.

354. The Commission deliberated on what further action to take on the Technical Advisory Group. Several delegations felt that as there was insufficient interest on the part of member and associate member Governments, no further action should be taken with respect to convening the first session of the Group and its proposed activities. Several other delegations, however, were of the view that it would be useful to consult the Governments in order to seek further clarification on the extent of their interest and support for the Group. After careful deliberation, the Commission decided that until such time as those Governments gave a clear demonstration of their interest in the formation of the Group and confirmed their active participation in its work, the secretariat should take no further action on the matter. It recommended that the documents prepared for the first session of the Group might be used as inputs for the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology.

355. The Commission endorsed the proposal to convene the meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology in September 1986 in lieu of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment. The ministerial meeting could review industrial and technological development trends and progress in the region and discuss emerging policy and planning issues. It could also review the secretariat's ongoing and proposed activities in those areas and provide further guidance. The Commission requested the member and associate member Governments to extend their full co-operation to the secretariat in preparing for the meeting, and to participate actively in it, with representation at the ministerial level, to ensure its success. As the Second General Conference of UNIDO as a specialized agency was scheduled to be held at Bangkok in November 1987, the ministerial meeting would also be useful in highlighting issues that would be taken up by that Conference. The Commission recommended that preparations for that Conference be inscribed as an item on the agenda for the ministerial meeting.

356. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Government of Thailand of its kind offer to host the Second General Conference of UNIDO at Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 1987. That Conference would provide another valuable opportunity for reviewing industrial progress in the region and the Commission urged all member Governments to extend their fullest co-operation in preparing for the meeting in order to ensure its success.

357. The Commission noted with interest the efforts being made by ASEAN in the field of industrial co-operation. It welcomed the formation of SAARC and wished it every success in its endeavour to promote closer co-operation among its member countries in order to overcome common problems.

358. The Commission noted with appreciation the very close co-operation between ESCAP and UNIDO and the important work pursued jointly at the regional level, manifested, above all, in the activities of the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology. It took note of the tasks of UNIDO as a specialized agency under its new constitution, encompassing the promotion of industrial development and co-operation at global, regional and national levels. Extending far beyond the original concept of an agency delivering technical assistance, UNIDO had taken on a broad range of activities in which it had co-operated with ESCAP. Reference was made in particular to the investment promotion activities, the technology programme, industrial studies and research, and its work on policy issues related to industrial restructuring and development of small-scale industries.

Technology

359. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/486.

360. It welcomed the attention given to micro-electronics and biotechnology in the secretariat's work programme. It endorsed the general direction of work undertaken in those areas and recommended that they be pursued further.

361. The Commission commended the secretariat document on the implications of new technological advances for developing countries. It was noted that micro-electronics and biotechnology, the two dominant emerging technologies, were expected to revolutionize and gradually to phase out earlier technologies that had held sway for more than two centuries. Developing countries should examine those technologies very carefully and specifically as they had far-reaching and varied applications and cross-sectoral implications. It was essential for developing countries to monitor and keep under constant review the technological advances that were taking place and to examine their possible applications to meeting the particular technological needs of developing countries.

362. Biotechnology was expected to affect a wide range of industries in the next two decades. Its impact would be felt in such areas as pharmaceuticals, chemical and food processing, energy, waste management, minerals, and tertiary recovery of oil. Biotechnology was expected to generate new products and processes and also to modify existing ones. Its long-term impact on agriculture would have far-reaching implications, especially through its effects on fertilizer and pesticide industries.

363. The Commission noted that the introduction of micro-electronics and biotechnology could have negative effects on the comparative advantage of low labour costs enjoyed by the developing countries. Thus, the developing countries would need to guard against that tendency and to take appropriate measures to lessen its impact.

364. The Commission noted that a sound research base alone did not guarantee commercial success in biotechnology, since the mechanism of the transfer of research and development results to industrial products and processes was highly complex and costly.

365. The Commission noted with interest the initiative taken by the secretariat in preparing a directory on the status of biotechnology and genetic engineering institutions in the Asian and Pacific region. The Commission was informed that a number of country directories on biotechnology had already been completed and would be made available to the secretariat for inclusion in the regional directory. The secretariat was urged to publish the directory as soon as possible.

366. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the secretariat in launching regional activities in the fields of biotechnology and genetic engineering in order to exchange experiences and to increase awareness of their implications, both positive and negative, on socio-economic development. It supported the proposed project and hoped that financial support for its implementation would be forthcoming from donor countries and agencies.

367. The Commission noted that on the initiative of UNIDO, the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology was being established with two components, one at New Delhi, and the other at Trieste, Italy. In addition, the Centre would have a network of national and regional and international co-operating research and development centres in member countries. The New Delhi component would focus mainly on research efforts in the areas of agriculture, public health and animal husbandry. Five affiliated centres, to be located in Bulgaria, Cuba, Egypt, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, had also been proposed. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should work closely with other international agencies to avoid duplication of effort.

368. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in a number of countries of the region in the fields of micro-electronics and biotechnology. Several member countries had already formulated policy and institutional measures to promote the development and use of the new technologies. It was also noted that centres for development, demonstration and promotion of micro-electronics and biotechnology had been set up in Australia, China, India, Malaysia and Thailand. Those centres would be willing to share their experience with other members and associate members. The Commission proposed that experts be made available for the further development of such centres and for training scientists and technicians locally or in the developed countries.

369. The Commission heard with interest that the National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology had been established in Thailand in September 1983 and that it had become the national focal point in that field for Thailand. It would also assume the role of co-ordinator for ASEAN and the Pacific subregion. The Commission noted the efforts made by Thailand in the application of biotechnology and genetic engineering to industry, agriculture, public health, energy, and the environment and in the development of infrastructure for that technology. Efforts had focused on production of selected enzymes, the biological transformation of starch, production of selected nutritional biochemicals, and improvement of small- and medium-scale biotechnology industries and in the field of medicine. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Royal Thai Government

to make available its existing national facilities in the field of biotechnology and genetic engineering in the co-operative effort in the Asian and Pacific region. With respect to the development of appropriate human resources for such technologies, the Government had proposed a project on the specialized science and technology-cum-entrepreneurial dimension of human resources development for small and medium industrial sectors, to be implemented in co-operation with UNIDO.

370. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer by the Government of China to make available its existing national facilities in micro-electronics and biotechnology for the development of regional research, demonstration and training activities. It called upon donor countries and agencies to provide the required financial support.

371. The Commission felt that co-operation at national, regional and international levels was particularly important for advanced technologies and that development of such technologies would greatly help to accelerate the progress and application of science and technology in the region. The Commission suggested that, for the benefit of other countries of the region, it would be useful to consider the establishment of a pilot research and demonstration project in a member country with advanced facilities. The Commission welcomed the offer by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to provide an expert for that purpose.

372. The Commission noted the secretariat's proposal to establish a micro-electronics information centre within the framework of APCTT and suggested that it should be done with its existing resources and facilities.

373. The Commission urged the secretariat to draw up appropriate programmes for the training and development of human resources for advanced technology in small island countries that faced special problems such as isolated location and small markets.

374. Micro-electronics was a ubiquitous technology which had become intrinsic to many functional areas of modern socio-economic life such as industry, commerce, administration, research and development, medicine and space, with the common ingredient of information processing. It had increased productivity and reduced drudgery by automating many of the laborious and cumbersome processes and leaving time for more creative pursuits.

375. The Commission emphasized that the vast information processing and automation capability of micro-electronics could be harnessed to meet the needs of the developing countries in planning, administration and management, education and health, industry, business,

utilities and services, and also in research and development.

376. The Commission appreciated the assessment of the implications of micro-electronics on various sectors as contained in the secretariat document. In particular, it emphasized the potential benefits developing countries could attain from the development of computer application software. It noted with interest that some developing countries in the region had already achieved a high level of competence in that sector and that they were successfully exporting computer software, not only to other developing countries but to developed countries as well.

377. The Commission noted with satisfaction the interest expressed by members and associate members in co-operating among themselves in activities pertaining to the new and emerging technologies, as suggested in the secretariat document. The Commission was of the view that while Governments had the primary responsibility for planning and implementing appropriate programmes in the field, international organizations such as ESCAP could provide assistance and help promote regional co-operation and joint activities.

378. It also noted that the UNIDO programme on technological advances had three important dimensions of particular interest to the developing countries of the region. The first related to the examination of the advances in traditional and well-established industries in different sectors; the second to emerging technological advances in micro-electronics and biotechnology that had wide implications for a number of other industries which needed to be considered in the industrial and technological strategies of the developing countries; and the third to emerging technologies, which had a considerable impact on industrial technologies for the generation, conservation and use of energy.

379. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of China to provide host facilities and financial contribution for implementation of the project on the meeting of heads of standards institutions for exchange of experiences and strengthening co-operation among ESCAP members and associate members in standardization, quality control and metrology, to be held at Beijing in November 1986.

380. It expressed appreciation of the work of the secretariat in development of consultancy services and noted the ADB/ESCAP seminar held on that subject. It directed the secretariat to undertake activities on the basis of the recommendations of the seminar and supported the continued effort of the secretariat, in collaboration with UNDP and UNIDO, to establish a regional consultancy network. In that connection, it welcomed the offer of host facilities by the Government of India.

381. The Commission noted with appreciation the following activities undertaken by the secretariat: (a) regional review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; (b) regional UNIDO/ESCAP workshop and national consultations on the commercialization of research results; (c) workshop on exchange of knowledge and experience in the implementation of national and international efforts towards strengthening activities in standardization, metrology, quality control, certification marking and testing; (d) desk study on auxiliary industries to shipbuilding and ship-repair; and (e) regional meeting on strengthening engineering capabilities for low-cost mass housing.

Human settlements

382. Recognizing the importance of effective human settlements policies and programmes and their impact on people's lives, the Commission stressed that the utmost care and consideration were required in planning and developing human settlements. It emphasized the need for a development strategy that was balanced in both spatial and socio-economic terms. It was in that context that the Commission appreciated the various guidelines and policy options published by the secretariat from time to time, and urged that such activities be continued.

383. In endorsing the recommendations of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its ninth session with regard to human settlements, the Commission stressed the importance of integrating human settlements planning with national and subnational development planning and urged the secretariat to undertake regional case studies on the subject.

384. The Commission noted with interest the experience of Malaysia in formulating a national urbanization policy and of Thailand in integrating human settlements into the programmes of the national economic and social development plan.

385. The Commission stressed the crucial role that small and intermediate settlements, within the framework of administrative decentralization policies, could play in promoting a more uniform national development pattern. It noted with interest the efforts of Bangladesh to decentralize its administration through the creation of 464 *upazilas* (subdistricts) where adequate powers were given to local people to carry out both administrative and developmental functions and those of Bhutan, which had decentralized the functions of its National Urban Development Corporation and had given financial authority to *dzongkhags* (districts).

386. The Commission stressed the importance of providing employment and other economic and social opportunities, through the location of industries and

other economic activities and social services in medium- and small-sized towns and rural growth centres, which would also reduce migration flows from rural areas to primate cities. It noted with interest India's policy of promoting industrial growth in such settlements and the strengthening of intermediate-sized urban areas in Malaysia.

387. The Commission noted with appreciation that, at the ninth session of the Committee, China had offered to share its experience in the development of medium- and small-sized towns with other countries in the region. It was pleased to note that the secretariat had already initiated preparatory work to organize a seminar-cum-study tour on the role of small and intermediate towns in China in 1988.

388. The Commission recognized that, in order to enable small and intermediate settlements to perform their roles appropriately, there was a need to improve their civic services. It noted with appreciation that the secretariat was organizing, on a TCDC basis and in co-operation with AIT and the National Institute of Development Administration of Thailand, a regional forum on managing civic services in intermediate cities at Bangkok in the last quarter of 1986. The secretariat was urged to undertake case studies on the same subject on a regional basis. The above initiatives should lead to a larger TCDC action programme in human settlements in which ESCAP would be required to play a catalytic role.

389. The Commission suggested that the secretariat should study the role of informal transport (paratransit) in the socio-economic development of urban areas.

390. In the context of rural settlements, the Commission reiterated the importance of promoting effective planning and management of rural centres, which would not only provide social services and amenities to the rural hinterlands but also encourage rural productivity within the framework of integrated rural development. In that connection, the Commission expressed appreciation of the series of training workshops and international seminars on rural centre and settlement planning conducted by the secretariat in the recent past with funding support from the Government of the Netherlands. The Commission urged the secretariat to implement the substantive recommendations of those international seminars, particularly that related to the organization of a regional training programme for trainers based on case studies and standardized training modules.

391. The Commission noted with appreciation the study, workshop and seminars on land use in major cities with focus on metropolitan fringe development which had been launched with financial assistance from the Government of Japan. It noted that those activities would be a follow-up of the regional overview on land policies in human settlements conducted previously

by the secretariat with funding support from the Government of India. It expressed the hope that the current project would contribute to the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987.

392. The Commission welcomed and supported the idea of establishing a technical co-operation network of local authorities to facilitate sharing of experience through training, joint research and studies, exchange of expertise, and documentation and information exchange. It thanked the secretariat for developing and elaborating the concept. In that context, activities involving human resources development were particularly favoured in view of the pressing need to improve the management capability at the local level in many of the cities in the region.

393. H.E. Mr. T. Nishio, Mayor of the City of Nagoya, Japan, in a special announcement to the Commission, stated that his City was willing to host and organize jointly with ESCAP and in co-operation with the Government of Japan the Second Congress of Local Authorities in Asia and the Pacific in July 1987. The aim of the Congress was to provide a forum for exchange of experience among various cities in the region relating to the development of shelter and communities, thus contributing to the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

394. The Commission noted with interest that the City of Nagoya, with its population of 2.1 million, had undertaken a variety of urban development activities such as land readjustment schemes and the introduction of a "key-route" bus system. The City's attention was currently focused mainly on the optimization of physical, economic and human resources and a closer partnership between government agencies, the private sector and the people was being pursued in the field of human settlements development. The Commission took note of the Mayor's plan to organize field visits and a citizens' forum in connection with the Second Congress.

395. The Commission deeply appreciated the City's offer to host the Second Congress and expressed its full support for it. The Commission also noted with appreciation that, in pursuance of a recommendation by the Regional Congress of Local Authorities for Development of Human Settlements in Asia and the Pacific, held at Yokohama, Japan in 1982, a network of local authorities in Asia and the Pacific would be formally established on the occasion of the Second Congress.

396. The Commission recognized that the large shelter needs and the construction programmes required to satisfy them were bound to have a serious impact on the resource position of most members and associate members and that countries would therefore have to exercise caution in promoting specific materials and

technologies. It noted with interest the national experience of Thailand and other countries with the introduction of stabilized soil building blocks as a substitute for forest-based building materials in an effort to avoid ecological degradation.

397. Another important factor that affected the choice of materials -- which could easily constitute about 70 per cent of the usual dwelling costs -- was their availability and price. Since it was the low-income group that was in most serious need of improved dwellings, it was evident that unless building materials were in adequate supply at affordable prices, it would not be possible to find viable solutions to their dwelling problems. Self-help techniques had long been advocated and tended to work best with traditional and indigenous materials. However, the latter were often of poor quality and non-durable.

398. The Commission learned with satisfaction that efforts were being made in the national building research institutes of the region to develop and introduce improved indigenous materials and that those efforts were producing promising results.

399. The Commission urged the secretariat to continue its work in that area and to assist countries in transfer of technologies that would accelerate the process of producing more suitable materials for low-income housing and cater for the needs and requirements of large-scale reconstruction of shelter and human settlements in several countries.

400. The Commission noted that an international conference on the reconstruction of war-damaged areas had been held at Teheran in March 1986, at which experts had exchanged views on various strategies for reconstruction. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to share its experience in that area with other countries of the region.

401. The Commission recognized that the secretariat could play a particularly useful role in the field of information dissemination and exchange. It therefore warmly welcomed the suggestion that the 23 national focal points designated to serve the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless be linked in an information network that would continue to operate beyond 1987. It urged the secretariat to play a catalytic role in making the network operational.

402. The Commission also urged member countries which had yet to designate a focal point to do so shortly and to participate actively in the information-sharing.

403. The Commission noted the status of the proposal for establishing a financial and advisory institution for human settlements in Asia and the Pacific, which was currently under consideration by member countries. It also noted the view expressed that the need for and

feasibility of such an institution should be adequately demonstrated. The Commission was informed, however, that the issue would receive in-depth consideration at the forthcoming session of the Commission on Human Settlements, scheduled to be held at Istanbul in May 1986.

404. The Commission noted with interest the efforts being undertaken by Governments in pursuit of the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, in reconfirming their support by formulating national strategies and policies for the provision of shelter and improvement of neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 1987 and to implement those policies and strategies so that all the poor would benefit by the year 2000.

405. The Commission noted with satisfaction the pioneering efforts and initiatives of the Government of Sri Lanka to promote the objectives of the Year and the establishment of an Interministerial Steering Committee to prepare a comprehensive action programme and implement it through relevant ministries and State agencies, as well as a secretariat to monitor implementation. The Commission acknowledged with appreciation the offer of Sri Lanka to host a seminar-cum-study tour on low-cost shelter projects on a TCDC basis in September-October 1986, for which the secretariat was making the necessary preparations. That would provide a major input to ongoing programmes being organized in connection with the Year and its follow-up activities.

406. The Commission noted the importance several countries were attaching to strategies for national action in connection with the Year and the need for ESCAP to support the endeavours of Governments and non-governmental organizations in that regard. Several delegations referred to the role of ESCAP in supporting programmes related to the Year at the regional, national and community levels. One delegation referred to the links between industry, human resources development and human settlements, and the continuing need for training programmes in those closely related areas. Several Pacific island countries had identified training of technical personnel as a national priority requiring international assistance.

407. Towards achieving the objectives of the Year, the Commission noted the commitments of several Governments and some major programmes initiated in different countries, namely, in India, projects related to the allotment of house sites to rural families and additional construction assistance, environmental improvement of slums and construction of houses for the economically weaker sections; in Pakistan, the shelter demonstration projects in the City of Karachi; and in Australia, the several demonstration projects emphasizing improved water supply schemes, waste disposal systems and provision of construction equipment.

408. The Commission noted with interest that efforts were under way in the USSR for the observance of the Year, by convening a seminar in Moscow, conducting training programmes, identifying demonstration projects and preparing films and monographs.

409. The Commission noted the request of Bangladesh and Nepal that the international community extend special assistance to least developed countries, to enable them to carry out effective activities for the Year.

410. The Commission was pleased to learn from UNCHS that preparations for the Year were progressing satisfactorily, that 130 countries had indicated their intention to participate in it and that many were well advanced in their projects and programmes. It was noted that in the ESCAP region 23 countries had established national focal points for the Year and several countries had hosted meetings and seminars in connection with it with support from UNCHS. Two subregional meetings had been organized in 1985, one jointly with the Government of Papua New Guinea for South Pacific countries in June and the other at the ministerial level, jointly with the Government of India, in December. They had provided forums for exchange of views and experiences relating to strategies and policies adopted by different countries and future action needed.

411. The Commission adopted resolution 258 (XLII) on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

412. It took note of the WHO programmes which were relevant to ESCAP activities in human settlements and of that organization's readiness to work closely with ESCAP in the matter. It was noted that a workshop on "Environmental health and human settlements in national, rural and urban development policies" would be held at Madras, India, in September 1986 and that an interregional consultation on "Housing: the implications for health" would be convened at Geneva in June 1987, in connection with the Year.

413. The Commission thanked the Government of Japan for the substantial financial support it had given to the *Human Settlements Atlas* project; it noted with appreciation that part I of the four-volume *Atlas* had already been published in September 1985 and part III was with the printer, while work on the remaining parts was at an advanced stage and was expected to be completed well before the end of 1986. The secretariat was urged to adhere to that schedule.

414. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for its generous contribution to the project on promotion of innovative and appropriate technologies in the building materials and construction industry of developing countries in the ESCAP region.

415. In the context of inter-agency co-operation, the Commission noted with satisfaction the initiative taken in September 1985 by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and the Executive Director of UNCHS to establish an ESCAP/UNCHS Joint Unit on Human Settlements, which continued to be a part of the Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology.

416. The Commission noted with satisfaction the secretariat's assistance to Bangladesh in identifying major problem areas in the field of human settlements, including those in which ESCAP could render assistance, and to the Islamic Republic of Iran on the subject of strategies for the reconstruction of war-damaged areas.

Environment

417. In the field of the environment, the Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/471 and E/ESCAP/488 and Corr.1.

418. The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its ninth session, as contained in chapter III of document E/ESCAP/471, concerning the environment.

419. With regard to the Declaration and Framework for Action Plans for the Management of the Asian Environment, 1985, as adopted by the ESCAP Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia held in February 1985, the Commission urged its members to pursue the spirit of the Declaration and implement its content, as appropriate. It was suggested that the secretariat should also extend all possible assistance to enable the countries to translate the Framework into operational programmes.

420. The Commission noted with appreciation the technical assistance rendered to various countries by the secretariat in the field of the environment. It recommended that the secretariat should continue to promote technical co-operation and assistance activities in developing countries to deal with their environmental problems associated with the socio-economic development process.

421. The Commission reiterated its recommendations that the state of the environment report should be revised and updated periodically. Subject to availability of resources, the secretariat should bring out an overview study on a specific environmental problem each year.

422. In integrating environmental considerations into the socio-economic development activities of the Commission through a holistic approach, it was considered that the application of environmental impact assessment and environmental cost-benefit analysis was particularly useful. In that regard, the Commission noted with appreciation the announcement of an

extrabudgetary contribution by the Government of Japan towards the implementation of the first phase of the project "Incorporation of environmental considerations into development planning and process".

423. The Commission expressed concern about the severity of the problems of desertification, including those arising out of the process of deforestation, soil erosion, waterlogging and salinity, and recommended that the secretariat should continue to attach high priority to measures for desertification control. Reiterating the recommendation made at its forty-first session on the establishment of a regional network of training and research centres on desertification control, the Commission endorsed the proposal to convene an intergovernmental meeting in September 1986 to work out the modalities of its establishment and operation.

424. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of China to host a regional seminar and study tour on integrated control of desertification, to be conducted in June 1986 in co-operation with the secretariat.

425. It was informed of the efforts made by the Government of Australia in organizing the International Conference on the Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation in co-operation with UNEP at Canberra from 10 to 14 March 1986. Follow-up workshops would be held at New Delhi, Beijing and Nairobi later in 1986, for which the co-operation of and co-ordination by ESCAP were sought.

426. With regard to the proposal for the establishment of a regional mangrove research institute, the Commission noted that in accordance with its earlier decision, the secretariat was currently undertaking a feasibility study, a report on which would be submitted to the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its tenth session. Considering the resource requirements for the establishment of any new institution, the suggestion was made that alternative methodologies, in the form of a network of national institutes and activities, should also be considered.

427. Several delegations reported interesting and useful experiences encountered in their efforts towards environmental management and promotion of environmental awareness and involvement of people's participation at the national level. It was revealed that many of the recent five-year plan documents of developing countries included policies and strategies for the integration of environmental considerations into the development planning process. Similarly, several potential donor countries and agencies had mandatory requirements for integrating environmental considerations into the development projects to be funded by them.

428. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Asian Forum of Environmental Journalists and the formation of corresponding national forums in the form of a regional network which, in its view, was a significant instrument in the promotion of environmental awareness within the region. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should continue to provide support to the activities of the Forum. Considering that environmental journalism was complex and of recent origin, the secretariat should publish a "style-book" on environmental reporting with a view to providing practical guidelines to media personnel.

429. The Commission recognized that the critical element in achieving effective results was to ensure that different target groups participated in building up a sense of personal responsibility for the environment. It recommended that the secretariat should make special efforts to promote environmental awareness among youth, and particularly children, since that target group was most receptive to environmental education and stood a better chance of developing the environmental ethic.

430. In considering the issue "People's participation in environmental activities", the Commission appreciated the effort of the secretariat in document E/ESCAP/488 and Corr.1 in highlighting the human dimensions of the environment and recognizing people as a resource. The Commission recognized that the task of environmental management was both vast and complex; in order to accomplish it effectively, it was important that anticipatory planning and a preventive approach in environmental management should be strengthened and implemented at all levels. That required interdisciplinary action on a broad front and the closest rapport among all actors on the environmental scene.

431. Recognizing the need to ensure people's participation in environmental protection and management activities and considering the level of environmental awareness already created within the region, the Commission endorsed the proposal contained in document E/ESCAP/488 for the establishment of a regional network of environmental action groups. The activities of such a network should be primarily designed and implemented at the national level, although regional inputs would be useful and necessary for providing catalytic support and playing a co-ordinating role. It was further suggested that the activities of the Asian Forum of Environmental Journalists would constitute an important building-block for the regional network of environmental action groups.

432. Most delegations considered the use of chemical weapons against the residential areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran as seriously detrimental to the environment and thus, in line with United Nations resolutions, condemned the use of chemical weapons anywhere. One delegation, having stated that its position

should not be interpreted as a reservation to that view, considered that ESCAP was not the appropriate forum for discussion of that matter.

433. The Commission noted with satisfaction that during the period under review, the Environmental Co-ordinating Unit had continued to maintain a high level of delivery of outputs within the secretariat. In that connection, the Commission expressed appreciation to UNEP and the Governments of China, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Norway of their extrabudgetary support which had made it possible for the secretariat to deliver the outputs as programmed.

434. The representative of WHO stated that the promotion of environmental health could not be undertaken by the health sector alone and called for multi-sectoral collaboration and co-ordination as well as the active participation of the people. On that basis, he felt that ESCAP was an ideal forum for promoting environmental management and awareness programmes in the region with the support and participation of the member countries and of United Nations agencies and bodies, such as UNEP and WHO. In that connection, he mentioned a number of collaborative efforts undertaken jointly by WHO and ESCAP in the field of the environment. Referring to the ongoing efforts of ESCAP, he considered that the development of audio-visual modules similar to that already prepared on the marine environment was a very effective means of creating environmental awareness among the general public.

435. The representative of UNEP informed the Commission of the various activities of UNEP in providing catalytic support to the environmental management and environmental awareness and education programmes undertaken by the countries, subregional organizations, United Nations organizations, including ESCAP, and non-governmental organizations. He expressed the need and the willingness of UNEP, to continue to collaborate with concerned organizations, including ESCAP, on the issue of people's participation in environmental activities and on other matters which would be essential to improve the lives of the people.

International trade

436. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/504 and E/ESCAP/505.

437. In reviewing the main issues in international trade, the Commission noted that the recovery of the developed market economies from the prolonged recession continued to be weak and uneven, and that its beneficial effects had not yet been fully felt by many countries in the region. High interest rates, wide fluctuations in the exchange rates of major currencies, falling commodity prices, persistently large payments imbalances and rising debt burdens had continued to

be major problems, particularly for the developing economies. The Commission noted that in the most recent months, interest rates had fallen, and with increased co-operation among monetary authorities, exchange rates of major currencies had begun to move in a direction which would help restore trade and payments stability. However, it was felt that much more vigorous and concerted efforts were needed to achieve expansion of international trade and financial stability. The Commission also took note of the fall in petroleum prices in recent months, which could have both positive and negative effects on the world economy.

438. The Commission observed that the liberalization of trade was one of the factors necessary for global prosperity, and that many countries in the region had accorded high priority to exports in their development strategies. In recent years, the scope for expansion of international trade had been adversely affected by the increasing incidence of protectionist barriers in the major markets, often impinging particularly on the exports of the developing countries. Some delegations took issue with the contention that protectionist barriers were increasing and noted that the volume of international trade continued to grow strongly. With unemployment continuing at high levels, and movements in exchange rates contributing to trade imbalances, protectionist sentiments had gained strength, and pressures had increased on the Governments of those countries to adopt measures to restrict imports from newly emerging and other competitive sources.

439. The Commission noted that, for over two decades, import of textiles and clothing from developing countries into developed market economies had been subject to regulation under arrangements negotiated within, but in derogation of the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Those arrangements were discriminatory and had over the years tended to become more restrictive. Some delegations noted that the trade in textiles had increased enormously over the past five years to a total of \$US 18 billion into the United States in 1985. The Commission noted that the sector of textiles and clothing provided employment to a large number of women and underprivileged sections of society in the region. It also accounted for a large share of the exports of manufactured goods from the developing countries of the region. The Commission agreed that trade in textiles should be brought within the framework of normal GATT rules within an agreed time frame.

440. The Commission noted that the ability of the developing countries to expand exports was vital to their economic development and that any intensification of protectionist measures in major markets could seriously prejudice the development prospects of the region. In that connection, the Commission noted that, largely due to the unfavourable changes in the inter-

national economic environment, some countries in the ESCAP region which had in the past been achieving consistently high economic growth rates had now begun to realize very modest and even negative rates of growth. Noting that development with serious concern, particularly in agricultural trade, the Commission emphasized the crucial importance of the maintenance of an open non-discriminatory trading system. The Commission noted in that connection the assurances given by some member countries of their commitment to an open multilateral trading system and their determination to resist protectionist pressures.

441. The Commission viewed with great concern the sharp fall in commodity prices which had taken place from about the middle of 1984. Not only was the slump in commodity prices quite severe, but it had also affected almost all the major commodities exported by the region. The Commission noted that although several developing countries in the region had made progress in reducing their dependence on commodities, there were still a large number of countries whose export earnings were derived mainly from a limited number of primary commodities. Those countries were experiencing a sharp reduction in their export earnings as well as increased difficulties in managing their balance of payments.

442. The Commission considered the possible reasons for the slump in commodity prices, and agreed that there were both short-term and long-term factors behind it. Among the short-term factors, the Commission noted that the weak and uneven nature of the recovery of the developed market-economy country had failed to generate a significant increase in demand for commodities. In addition, high interest rates had discouraged the holding of commodity stocks. Among the long-term factors, the Commission noted that apart from increasing competition from cheaper synthetic substitutes, improvements in productivity were also contributing to the lowering of prices. In addition, structural weaknesses such as lack of developmental measures, marketing and distribution systems and processing of primary products were causative factors which needed to be tackled through co-operative international efforts. The Commission was also of the view that the overhang of large stocks of surpluses was a major contributory factor which had kept prices of certain commodities at depressed levels. Those surpluses were partly attributable to the extensive resort by countries to subsidization of domestic agriculture. Some delegations noted that it was incorrect to assume that that pointed to a general long-term decline in commodity prices. Prices of some commodities were already showing signs of hardening, and supply shortfalls, together with firmer demands in developed countries, could result in better prices. The Commission noted that agricultural products had been kept largely outside the GATT discipline, and that the resort to export subsidies and countermeasures to dispose of

surpluses was a growing source of trade tension as well as damage to third country interests.

443. Noting the recent developments in commodity markets and the operations of international commodity agreements, the Commission emphasized that those agreements should be appropriately strengthened to achieve their objectives and that the Common Fund for Commodities should be brought into operation as soon as possible. The Commission also noted that existing approaches to stabilizing commodity prices needed to be improved. International commodity agreements could not operate contrary to market realities and without full membership. It should be recognized that international commodity agreements were designed to address price stabilization: they were not designed to arrest long-term declines in real commodity prices.

444. Some delegations noted that commodities needed to be set in the wider context of the economic development of developing countries. Difficulties over commodities were symptomatic of a more deep-seated problem: how to encourage sustainable, non-inflationary growth against a background of debt and relatively sluggish demand. Developing countries should diversify their economies, paying particular attention to comparative advantage. It was important for both developing and developed countries to reduce protectionism.

445. Noting the widespread erosion of the basic principles and rules of GATT, and the growing threat to the multilateral trading system posed by the progressive undermining of GATT principles, the Commission was of the view that the multilateral, non-discriminatory, open trading system embodied in GATT should be strengthened. In that connection, most countries called for commitments to strengthen the multilateral trading system through standstill and roll-back of protectionist measures inconsistent with GATT provisions.

446. The Commission noted that preparatory work had started in GATT for a possible new round of multilateral trade negotiations. Some delegations pointed out that it was crucial that the new GATT round proposed to be launched in September succeed if the open trading system was not to break up into regional protectionist blocs. Some countries were of the view that the negotiations should not only cover all outstanding questions relating to trade in goods but should include matters relating to trade in services and that wide participation and early launching of the round could facilitate trade liberalization. Some other countries, however, were of the view that the subject of trade in services was outside the jurisdiction of GATT and that the approaches and disciplines evolved in GATT for dealing in international trade in goods were inappropriate for trade in services. The definition and coverage of services for the purposes of multilateral negotiations were still unclear. They also considered that other competent international bodies existed for

dealing with issues related to services and were apprehensive that the introduction of services into a new round of multilateral trade negotiations was directed towards a trade-off between restoration of the agreed GATT discipline in trade in goods and a questionable extension of GATT jurisdiction into the amorphous area of trade in services. Some countries also expressed the view that trade in services could be included in the agenda of the new round provided that issues of interest to them and other developing countries were given priority and that any rule or principle established or any contribution asked of developing countries should not be inconsistent with their development, financial and trade needs. Many countries also emphasized the need, in any new round of negotiations, to give priority to the issues outstanding from the Tokyo Round, in particular safeguard provisions, dispute settlement, and enforcement mechanisms, as well as the work programme adopted at the ministerial-level session of the Contracting Parties to GATT held in 1982.

447. In response to decision 317 (S-XIV) of 27 June 1985 of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD in which regional commissions were invited to submit written comments on the report of the Expert Group on the Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls, the Commission deliberated briefly on the issues involved. Some countries were of the view that existing schemes such as the Compensatory Financing Facility of IMF, and STABEX (system of stabilization of export earnings) of EEC were inadequate. They observed that the IMF Facility was subject to conditionality, while STABEX was limited in coverage as to countries and products. Those countries endorsed the proposal for the establishment of an additional facility for compensating export shortfalls on the lines recommended by the Expert Group, and urged that a negotiating conference for that purpose be convened as early as possible. Other countries, however, were not in favour of the establishment of an additional facility. They did not believe that the report of the UNCTAD Expert Group demonstrated the need for a new compensatory financing instrument. They considered that the existing schemes were adequate. They were also not in favour of global schemes which could have the effect of weakening the strength of market signals. They thought that UNCTAD discussions on export earnings shortfalls should concentrate on supply side problems. National development programmes could include appropriate measures to tackle export earnings shortfalls, taking into account market prospects and available resources.

448. The Commission noted that a Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries would be held at Brasilia in May 1986 to launch GSTP among developing countries and that a Ministerial Meeting on GSTP had been held at New Delhi in July 1985. Most delegations noted that the New Delhi

Meeting had imparted momentum to the efforts of developing countries towards evolving GSTP by identifying general approaches to the negotiations and by laying down a time-frame for elaboration of the framework agreement, techniques and modalities and negotiating plan, and that the Brasilia meeting would constitute an important mechanism for trade expansion.

449. Recognizing the critical structural problems of the least developed countries of the region, the Commission stressed the need to take various supportive measures towards removing the trade problems of those countries as envisaged in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. Such action might include the reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers against the exports of those countries, to further improve non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal schemes under the GSP through, *inter alia*, more flexible requirements for rules of origin, extension of the list of products which received preferential treatment and extension of the duration of those schemes for a reasonable period, in order to facilitate the fullest possible duty-free access for products of interest to the least developed countries.

450. The Commission took note of the statement of the representative of FAO concerning the work being done in that organization in the field of development of agricultural commodities. It further noted the activity outlined in the statement delivered by the representative of the International Jute Organization and urged the international institutions as well as donor countries to provide financial assistance to its work. The Commission was also informed of the work carried out by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC). It requested ESCAP to continue its technical assistance and advisory services as well as to secure financial support for the projects of the Association.

451. Recognizing the need for developing countries to increase their foreign exchange earnings, the Commission noted with appreciation the programmes of the ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre in assisting developing countries in their trade promotion activities. In that regard, the Commission heard with interest the statement of the representative of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT regarding its close co-operation with the Trade Promotion Centre and its intention to implement joint projects in the region with the Centre.

452. Recognizing that the holding of regional trade fairs and exhibitions constituted a practical means of fostering regional economic co-operation and intra-regional trade expansion, the Commission noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the fourth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT'85), during which seminars on investment and trade-creating

joint ventures and on transfer of technology, 79 technical symposia as well as buyers-sellers meetings were concurrently held, contributing to greater trading, investment and technological transfer opportunities. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of China for hosting the Fair.

453. The Commission further requested the Executive Secretary to help organize similar regional trade fairs at appropriate intervals and to give technical and advisory support in consultation with the host and participating countries. The Commission adopted resolution 248 (XLII) on the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT).

454. The Commission welcomed and took note of the statement made by the representative of the Republic of Korea that his Government could consider hosting the fifth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair in 1988. While endorsing the holding of the Fair at appropriate intervals, the representative of China stated that the question of the venue should be dealt with separately.

455. Recognizing the role of specialized trade fairs in expansion of exports from the least developed countries, the Commission requested the secretariat to facilitate the holding of special fairs for products of the least developed countries so as to support their export promotion activities. It also requested the secretariat to explore the possibility of developed countries, international organizations and donor agencies providing technical and financial support for organizing such fairs.

456. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the functioning of the Regional Trade Information Network (TISNET) in the exchange and dissemination of trade information on a continuous basis to further promote intraregional trade. It expressed the view that the continuation of regular exchange of information, sharing of common data bases and human resources development would contribute to improvement in the regular flow of trade information among the members and associate members of ESCAP. The Commission was informed that UNDP was funding a regional project on the development and strengthening of trade information services in Asia and the Pacific, using modern information-processing technology to assist the developing member countries in the development and strengthening of their trade information services.

457. Recognizing the existence of the vast scope for trade expansion within the region, the Commission noted the efforts made by the secretariat in promoting intraregional trade co-operation.

458. The Commission noted that the Bangkok Agreement (First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among Developing Member Countries of ESCAP) provided a legal framework and an instrument for expansion of trade among developing countries in the region. It urged ESCAP developing countries not

yet members of the Agreement to join it, in order to expand intraregional trade. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the first session of the second round of negotiations at Seoul in June 1985.

459. The Commission took note of the suggestion of some countries that the secretariat could explore the possibility of facilitating discussions between the signatories of the Bangkok Agreement and the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements with a view to strengthening trade and economic co-operation between the two arrangements. Similar consultations could also be initiated with SAARC.

460. Most delegations noted that the possible causes of the current debt crisis were the deterioration in external terms of trade, the slow-down in industrial countries, the rise in world-wide interest rates, the inappropriate economic and debt-management policies of debtor countries and unforeseen and abrupt behaviour of creditor countries. They further noted the need for IMF and other international financial institutions to support adjustment measures within a long-term growth perspective and refrain from introducing inconsistent conditionalities to development, in order to alleviate the current debt crisis.

461. The Commission adopted resolution 253 (XLII) on co-operation in alleviating the debt crisis.

462. The Commission noted with concern the declining flow of external financial resources to the developing countries of the region and recognized in that context the importance of regional monetary arrangements. It observed that while the volume of transactions channelled through the Asian Clearing Union had progressed steadily, its membership was stagnant. The Commission therefore strongly urged other central banks of the region to join ACU in order to further economize on the use of foreign exchange in international trade transactions.

463. The Commission took note of the volume of business underwritten by the Asian Reinsurance Corporation in 1985. That, however, comprised only about 1 per cent of the total volume of the region's reinsurance business. In order to enable ARC to increase its reinsurance business, the Commission recognized that its capital base should be enlarged. It therefore reiterated its earlier call and strongly urged other developing countries in the region to join ARC so as to make it more effective in retaining a higher volume of reinsurance business and also increase its technical assistance to developing member countries in the region.

464. The Commission noted with satisfaction that trade facilitation activities had been transferred from the transport sector to the international trade sector in the work programme of the Commission. It was pleased to note that appropriate action had already

been taken for the implementation of trade facilitation activities by the International Trade Division.

465. The Commission expressed the view that, as recommended by the Meeting of Officials of National Trade Facilitation Bodies held in December 1985, steps should be taken to set up national trade facilitation bodies where they did not exist and to strengthen the existing ones in order to make the proposed regional trade facilitation network effective. The secretariat should act as the focal point for the network.

466. The representative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) referred to the ongoing discussions with the ESCAP secretariat on the development of trade between developing countries of the ESCAP region and member countries of CMEA, and suggested the intensification of those efforts.

467. The Commission noted the preparations being made by the secretariat for the Meeting of the Ministers of Trade in June 1986. The Meeting would provide an opportunity for a comprehensive discussion of major trade issues and the formulation of a programme for intraregional trade expansion and co-operation, including the causes of and possible solutions to the current debt crisis.

468. It was suggested that the discussion of issues regarding trade between countries having different socio-economic systems at the Meeting of Ministers of Trade could include the consideration of new and emerging modalities of trade and economic co-operation between those groups of countries. A study on the subject undertaken by the secretariat might be distributed as a background document for the Meeting.

469. The Commission urged all members to take an active part in the Meeting to ensure its success.

470. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Governments of Australia, China, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Netherlands, and to UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, ITC and APCTT for their technical and financial assistance to the activities of the International Trade Division. It urged donor Governments and international organizations to increase their assistance to enable it to be more effective in meeting the needs of the developing countries.

Natural resources and energy

471. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/472 and E/ESCAP/494.

472. The Commission generally endorsed the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session except the issue of shared water resources.

Energy resources

473. The Commission expressed strong support and satisfaction at the progress made and the implementation of the secretariat's activities in the field of energy. It recognized the importance of new and renewable sources of energy in meeting rural energy needs. It highly appreciated the activities of the regional network on biomass, solar and wind energy, particularly its vital role in the implementation of the solar photovoltaic project under the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development. One delegation indicated that it was timely for a reassessment of the directions governing financial assistance from donor countries to the regional network, in view of the changing energy market. It was proposed that the status of the regional energy development programme in the secretariat and the organizational relations among the Natural Resources Division, the regional network on biomass, solar and wind energy and the regional energy development programme should be reconsidered at the thirteenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources.

474. The Commission noted with appreciation the continuation of financial support by Australia and Japan for the regional network. It also noted with appreciation the assistance provided to the secretariat in carrying out its energy programme by other countries, among which were France, the Netherlands and the USSR. In addition, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany expressed their interest in supporting energy activities.

475. The Commission held the view that new and renewable sources of energy should be planned together with the development of conventional sources of energy. It asked the secretariat to continue to consider not only assistance on exotic technologies but also technology research on different aspects of proved commercial systems. In that connection, a request was made for continued support of the special needs of least developed countries in new and renewable sources of energy.

476. On the issue of a meeting of energy ministers, the Commission endorsed the view of the Committee on Natural Resources that the two issues raised, although important, did not warrant the convening of a ministerial-level meeting. The issues, which related to consideration of the need for a regional energy organization as an instrument for co-ordinating regional co-operative activities in the energy field and in energy trade, might usefully be discussed by the Committee on Natural Resources. It therefore asked the secretariat not to organize a meeting of energy ministers.

477. While three delegations doubted the practicability or fruitfulness of discussions of energy trade and organizational issues, several delegations supported the inclusion of those items in the agenda of the

fourteenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources, to be held in 1987.

478. Some delegations requested assistance from international agencies in the following areas: planning strategies for all energy sources; use of imported coal as an alternative to crude oil; possibility of electrification of transport systems; international co-operation for offshore oil exploration; exploration of nuclear raw material prospects; environmental impact monitoring of energy systems; and pilot projects in new and renewable sources of energy.

Mineral resources

479. The Commission noted that in the area of mineral resources, structural changes were affecting the mineral industry in various ways as a result of conservation, the application and use of new materials, substitution and recycling, and that, combined with depressed prices, could prove to be used as an argument against continued exploration and planning for the development of mineral resources. It noted also that as consumption of products from the mineral industry was still large, replacement of depleted deposits would remain a necessity and exploration should therefore not be neglected.

480. In view of that, the Commission recommended that Governments diversify in both the search for minerals and hydrocarbons and production methods and techniques. It noted that the continued appraisal of the geological environment and the application of up-to-date geologic thought constituted a necessity and that comparative studies should be undertaken of similar geologic environments and corresponding mineral production. Several delegations recommended that a study be initiated by the secretariat to evaluate the impact of the structural changes in order to help the developing countries draw up a long-term strategy for exploration and development of mineral resources, and offered to share their experience and information with other countries of the region.

481. One delegation suggested that that study be initiated through the circulation of a survey questionnaire to the member countries in order to identify metals and minerals of concern, and that advisory missions and training should be carried out to assist member countries in their mineral resources exploration and development activities.

482. Several delegations requested assistance in the analysis of supply and demand factors which affected those commodities, in view of the world market conditions. In that connection, it was noted that ESCAP would require reliable mineral statistics as those would be essential for studies involving mineral economics.

483. The Commission particularly supported the ESCAP activity on geology for urban planning and noted that the emphasis of that activity should be

on training and exchange of experience. It recognized that early implementation was necessary to assess and mitigate the threat of natural hazards in the region as well as to evaluate the various types of loss reduction measures applicable in large urban areas. It strongly urged member countries to contribute to and fully participate in that activity. Several delegations offered to share their experience in that field with other developing countries of the region.

484. One delegation, while supporting the activity on urban geology, urged that the required financial resources be indicated. One delegation suggested that the financial resources at the initial stage of the programme should come from UNDP.

485. The Commission noted several requests for assistance in the development of mineral resources and in the assessment of geologic hazards.

486. It endorsed the programme of work on marine mineral resources, which was designed to build up the capabilities of developing countries of the region to explore, assess, develop and manage their offshore resources and to fulfil their responsibilities in conformity with the Convention on the Law of the Sea when it came into force. One delegation reiterated its proposal concerning the publication of an information bulletin under the programme.

487. One delegation suggested that any document pertaining to the Convention prepared by the secretariat, in view of the complexity of the subject, should be first submitted to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea prior to its consideration at sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources.

488. Referring to the experience of UNDP-supported project activities in CCOP, one delegation reiterated its proposal that ESCAP should convene a meeting of interested South Asian countries to develop a similar project on joint prospecting for mineral resources in the Indian Ocean offshore areas. However, another delegation recalled the reservations expressed at the forty-first session, notably that no preparatory work had been done to justify the convening of such a meeting and suggested that ESCAP should not undertake any such activity without prior consultation and approval of all the countries concerned.

489. One delegation expressed concern over the negative aspects of transnational corporation activities in the region in the field of natural resources. It proposed that the exercise of national sovereignty by developing countries in the region over their natural resources be discussed at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources to be held in 1988. However, noting that the mandate of the Commission was to assist member countries in solving their economic and social problems, two delegations expressed strong

doubts that the Committee on Natural Resources was the right forum in which to discuss that subject.

490. The Commission expressed the view that several series of publications dealing with the geology and mineral resources of the region were valuable sources of data and contributed to a better understanding of the occurrence of its mineral deposits as well as to the geological evolution of its sedimentary basins. It particularly cited the ESCAP *Atlas of Stratigraphy*, the *Atlas of Mineral Resources* and the third edition of the *Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia*.

491. The Commission then noted with appreciation the offer of China to host a workshop on land subsidence at Shanghai in 1987 if sufficient funds could be obtained and to organize a training course, with ESCAP and CCOP/SOPAC, on the subject of the engineering geology of coastal and offshore areas for the Pacific countries in 1987, and a symposium on base metals and gold in the volcanic terrains of the Circum-Pacific belt and effective methods for their exploration in 1988.

492. The delegation of the USSR said that its country was prepared to host a seminar on modern methods of mineral prospecting in 1987 or 1988 if funds were available.

493. The delegation of India reiterated its offer to make experts available to RMRDC on a TCDC basis, but noted that the implementation of that offer had been held up pending the finalization of financial arrangements by the secretariat. It expressed the hope that an early solution to the problem would be found.

Water resources

494. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work of the secretariat in the field of water resources. In particular, it commended the inter-agency advisory mission on the accelerated manufacture of handpumps for rural water supply, missions of the regional adviser on water resources, the inter-agency mission on the establishment of the regional network for training in water resources development, the *Register of ESCAP Regional Water Specialists Available for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries* and the publication of the *Water Resources Journal*.

495. The Commission expressed support for the establishment of a regional network for training in water resources development and recommended that the activity be accorded high priority. Most delegations urged UNDP and other donor agencies to provide programme support to the network. One delegation, however, felt that the proposal needed clearer definition of programme intentions before external funding was considered.

496. Most countries indicated their willingness to participate actively in the network. In supporting the establishment of the regional network, Malaysia had designated its National Water Management Training Centre at Kota Baru and Pakistan had designated its Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Engineering at Lahore as participating institutes in the regional network. Australia offered its experience and expertise for that activity.

497. The Commission noted that the issue of shared water resources was one on which consensus was still not available. In these circumstances, it decided to defer further activities/outputs in this field until the countries concerned had had an opportunity to agree on the nature and content of the work required. In particular, it was decided that the secretariat need not prepare the report envisaged under item 7 of the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources. The Commission expected that the thirteenth session of the Committee would be in a position to consider this matter and recommend the priority to be assigned to agreed activities in the field of shared water resources. It was agreed that the activities under this field should be within the framework and guidelines set out in the Mar del Plata Action Plan formulated at the United Nations Water Conference, held in 1977.

498. The Commission expressed appreciation of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on the Efficient Use of Investments in the Development of Water Management, held in the USSR in 1985, and noted with satisfaction the willingness of that country to organize in the coming years a workshop on the role of water use statistics in the long-term planning of water resources development, in keeping with the recommendations of the Seminar. Pakistan indicated its agreement to host an *ad hoc* expert group meeting on assessment of the prospects of TCDC in water resources development.

499. The Commission commended the secretariat on the documentation relating to national water master plans presented to the Committee on Natural Resources, but felt that, in view of the complexity of the preparation of such plans, it would be desirable to draw up a manual or set of guidelines on the subject prior to the preparation of such plans.

500. The representative of WHO informed the Commission that his organization would be represented at the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Establishment of a Regional Network for Training in Water Resources Development and was willing to participate in the follow-up activities for the establishment of the network. He also emphasized the importance of water quality monitoring and control activities and said that WHO intended to co-operate further with ESCAP on water resources development.

Cartography and remote sensing

501. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session that the regional remote sensing programme should continue to its second phase, covering the period 1987-1991, and requested UNDP to provide continued support to the project in that phase.

502. The Commission endorsed the views of the Committee regarding the training components under the regional remote sensing programme. It reiterated that the continued reliance on the Asian Regional Remote Sensing Training Center of the Asian Institute of Technology should be reviewed and recommended that the various national remote sensing centres be considered for the organization of regional training courses.

503. It recorded with appreciation the offer of France to provide support to the ESCAP remote sensing activities in thematic cartography through the existing institutions.

Population

504. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/483 and E/ESCAP/484.

505. In endorsing the report of the Committee on Population on its fourth session (E/ESCAP/483), it emphasized the need to integrate population concerns into overall socio-economic development. Several delegations described action their countries had taken to establish mechanisms for such integration. The Commission stated that in periods of budgetary austerity the integration of population and development programmes and the rationalization of some human resources in those areas could be used to improve organizational effectiveness as well as to offset the adverse effects of declining financial resources. It urged the secretariat to implement research into key factors in the integration process and to attempt to find appropriate mechanisms for integration, including facilitating integration by more informal liaison at the lower levels of organizational hierarchies.

506. The Commission recalled that the Committee on Population had recommended that the secretariat continue to examine the mortality and morbidity situation in the region in order to develop appropriate health and social policy recommendations. The Commission noted that impressive gains in reducing mortality and morbidity had been achieved through programmes of maternal and child health care and primary health care. Many of those programmes were integrated with family planning programmes.

507. The Committee on Population had also called for improved statistics and more comprehensive research

on the related issues of urbanization and internal migration. A number of delegations expressed concern about the rapid rate of urbanization in their countries and described measures that had been taken to reduce rural-to-urban migration.

508. The Commission noted that the Committee on Population had identified a number of important emerging issues related to population. One of them was the aging of the population in those countries of the region which had succeeded in reducing their levels of fertility and mortality significantly. The Committee had recommended that the secretariat should undertake inter-country studies on the socio-economic implications of aging populations and that it should continue to provide technical support to countries in the construction of population-development models.

509. The Commission observed that fertility decline had not been uniform in all countries or subregions. It noted that it would be extremely difficult to meet the fertility target set at the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held in 1982, unless a significant decline took place in the high-fertility countries, particularly in the South Asian subregion. It also noted that fertility decline followed to a certain extent the pattern of areal variations in respect of socio-economic development. In that context, the Commission emphasized the importance of integrating family planning programmes with other development activities. It observed that in some countries, where contraceptive prevalence rates had already reached high levels, it was necessary to reach "hard-core" non-acceptors through programme measures aimed at effecting a fundamental change in people's attitudes towards family size.

510. In its consideration of document E/ESCAP/484 on population and human resources, the Commission noted that investment in human resources had to be made among three groups in order to achieve further fertility decline.

511. It was pointed out that the knowledge and skills of the several hundred thousand people working in family planning programmes and the much smaller group of professionals working in the field of population must be upgraded at a time when international aid appeared to be diminishing in real terms. The Commission discussed how that would affect family planning and other population activities and how the effects of the contraction could be allayed.

512. The Commission also noted that the shortage of well-trained demographers and statisticians was still an obstacle to adequate research in several countries of the region. It urged the secretariat to continue its efforts to overcome the problem through the wide range of training programmes it organized for personnel working in the field of population. It noted that ESCAP provided several fellowships annually to officials from

the region to study demography at the International Institute for Population Sciences at Bombay and that it provided training for personnel from developing member and associate member countries through its courses in demography, family planning and micro-computers held at the secretariat. Furthermore, it noted that the United Nations also supported demographic training for students from developing countries at Moscow State University in the USSR. In that context, several delegations offered to assist countries in the region in enhancing human resources development in the field of population.

513. The Commission noted that, in the ESCAP region as a whole, there was much scope for improving family planning programme efforts, particularly with regard to the supervision and training of personnel, accessibility and availability of services, mass media promotion and the use of programme evaluation. The Commission emphasized the importance of continuing operations research in order to achieve improved organizational effectiveness and delivery systems. It commended the efforts of the secretariat with regard to upgrading human resources through workshops, meetings and seminars. Collaborative regional research was being conducted on projects designed to set up management information systems, to evaluate the performance of family planning workers in the distribution of contraceptives, to study the role of communities in encouraging family planning, to study urbanization and internal migration, as well as changing patterns of mortality, and to model the interrelationships between economic and demographic development. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should continue those efforts for the benefit of members and associate members. It further recommended that the secretariat should continue its emphasis on training in microcomputers in the fields of information systems, demographic analysis, survey research and family planning evaluation and management.

514. The Commission endorsed the conclusions of the Committee on Population with regard to issues such as community participation and the role of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in relieving Governments of the burden of providing contraceptive supplies and services. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that Governments should adopt long-term policies encouraging self-reliance among the target population and urged the secretariat to assist in such efforts. The Commission recognized the importance of breast-feeding for the health of the child and the mother and its fertility-inhibiting effects. It strongly urged the secretariat to help member countries to develop viable communication strategies for educating mothers regarding the beneficial aspects of breast-feeding. It further recommended that the secretariat should undertake more in-depth studies on the dynamics of contraceptive practices, especially the impact on the health of mothers and children.

The Commission endorsed the observation of the Committee that encouraging women to participate in income-generating activities outside the home would act as a compelling force for family planning. It recommended that the secretariat should undertake activities with respect to detailed evaluation of such income-generating activities.

515. In the area of population information, the Commission endorsed the general orientation of the activities of the secretariat and observed that the population information programme was aimed at enabling developing countries to improve the utilization of population data and information at the national level.

516. Emphasizing the importance of population and development issues, the Commission urged more extensive exchange of information on population and development among ESCAP members and associate members. It commended the secretariat on its assistance in that regard and urged more extensive efforts in information dissemination. Several delegations expressed willingness to co-operate in sharing their national experience in population and development programmes.

517. The Commission expressed appreciation of the technical assistance provided by the secretariat to many countries in the establishment of national population information centres and the training of core staff. It strongly recommended that such assistance be continued.

518. The Commission recognized the relevance of the specialized courses in microcomputer applications for data analysis and population information management to national efforts to develop population data banks and information systems. It recommended that the secretariat should continue to offer relevant training in microcomputer utilization for such applications.

519. The Commission supported the continuing development of information networks. It noted that Asia-Pacific POPIN, the regional population information network, was an important element in increasing awareness of population- and development-related issues and in helping to provide information needed for decision-making.

520. The Commission noted with appreciation the very close co-operation between ESCAP and WHO and the work being pursued in linking the HELLIS (Health Literature and Library Information Services) network and Asia-Pacific POPIN.

521. The Commission noted that the Asia-Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development, adopted by the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference in 1982, called upon the ESCAP secretariat to provide support to members and associate members in the implementation of the Call for Action and undertake periodic reviews and appraisals of the progress made to achieve its objectives. The Commission also

noted that the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, had recommended that regional commissions assist Governments at their request in implementing the recommendations of the Conference.

522. With regard to the proposed agenda for the fifth session of the Committee on Population, one delegation requested that topic (b) among the topics listed in paragraph 141 of document E/ESCAP/483 be amended to reflect the role of the private sector in fertility regulation matters rather than in population matters in general. The request would be brought to the attention of ACPR and the countries during the preparation of the provisional agenda.

523. The Commission expressed gratitude for the extrabudgetary support provided to the secretariat for the implementation of its work programme by the Government of Japan and by UNFPA. In recognizing population problems as serious obstacles to the achievement of rapid social and economic improvements in the developing countries of the region, the Commission expressed the hope that the donor countries and agencies concerned would assist population programmes on the scale required.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

524. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/500 and E/ESCAP/501.

The maritime sector

525. The Commission agreed with the secretariat analysis of the current problems facing the maritime industry in the ESCAP region and commended the secretariat on the document prepared (E/ESCAP/500).

526. The Commission heard statements by many delegations on the development of the maritime industry in their respective countries during the period under review and expressed gratitude to the donor countries and UNDP for the generous financial and expert assistance and host facilities they had provided to the secretariat.

527. It noted that with the prolonged world economic recession and the drop in world sea-borne trade, the shipping industry of the ESCAP region continued to suffer the problem of overtonnage.

528. The Commission expressed deep concern over the fundamental changes in the structure and nature of the maritime sector brought about by recent developments in cargo handling and transport technologies. In particular, the effect of round-the-world container services could be to relegate some national shipping lines to feeder operations and ports of the region could become underutilized. In that context,

it was considered timely that ESCAP should initiate a project to study the impact of new maritime technologies and containerization in the region and formulate an appropriate regional maritime strategy. Through such a rational process it would be possible to evaluate far-reaching issues and problems and recommend ways and means by which both ports and shipping could best exploit potential benefits and maximize effective investment in the maritime system. The secretariat should submit recommendations to the Commission at its forty-third session. In that context, the Commission noted the active consideration by the United Kingdom of a lead-in project which would review the impact of port and shipping technology developments.

529. The Commission noted that developing countries of the region were faced with the difficult situation of having to finance the adoption of new technologies in shipping which had come about to satisfy the commercial demands for greater efficiency and lower transport cost. Because of the capital-intensive nature of those acquisitions, and the problems caused by low freight rates and earnings, the secretariat was urged to continue to provide assistance in the field of fleet development and shipping management, and manpower development programmes in shipping should remain a key component of various projects and activities.

530. Recognizing their importance as prerequisites for decision-making in the shipping industry, the Commission reaffirmed the need for timely production of relevant and reliable shipping statistics and information. It noted that a number of ESCAP member countries were in the process of implementing the L2 scheme of economic statistics of shipping but that implementation had fallen short of expectations. In that connection, the Commission urged the secretariat to continue to intensify advisory services in that particular area and assist the developing countries of the region in realizing their objectives soon.

531. In view of the necessity of appropriate and adequate national maritime legislation for orderly growth of the international trade and shipping industry of countries of the region, the Commission stressed the need for continued support and assistance to developing countries in developing their maritime legislation and for periodical updating of the relevant guidelines.

532. The Commission commended the secretariat on the very constructive dialogues it organized from time to time with key personalities of the region in the maritime sector through meetings of chief executives of industry associations. Those meetings were considered to be of great benefit to participants and the discussion of issues relevant to the commercial, operational, financial and policy fields had resulted in practical and pragmatic programmes.

533. The Commission made special mention of some recent port development activities initiated by the

secretariat which had been well targeted, providing practical solutions which significantly benefited ports of the region. The importance of the port management information system (PORTMIS), the regional approach to appropriate computerization in ports and the development of a simplified uniform port tariff structure were considered to be of special interest, providing some vital inputs which would enhance port efficiency, a key to success in attracting round-the-world container services. The Commission noted the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host a regional seminar on PORTMIS in 1987.

534. The Commission recognized the secretariat's efforts to exploit opportunities, promoting closer co-operation and sharing of experience between countries to speed up the development process in ports. It therefore welcomed offers of assistance from Singapore to host seminars on port management and containerization, and from Australia and UNDP, which were considering their contributions to assist the secretariat's programme. Japan's continuing assistance in providing training on modern port equipment, hosting port development policy seminars and providing valuable expertise to the secretariat, was welcomed by the Commission.

535. The Commission recognized the importance and usefulness of the ship users' co-operation project (SUCOP), which was aimed at developing and strengthening shippers' organizations and achieving greater co-operation among shippers, shipowners, port authorities and authorities responsible for trade and shipping. It reiterated that the commendable manpower development programme of SUCOP should continue to be given high priority. That programme contributed greatly to the development of human resources in line with the rapid advances in maritime technologies. In that connection, the Commission urged the secretariat to continue the programme of workshops on shippers' co-operation. The Commission noted the action taken by the secretariat regarding the institutionalization of shippers' co-operation at the regional level, pursuant to the mandates it had given at previous sessions. It recognized that the early establishment of a regional association of national shippers' councils would enable maritime transport users to assist each other in matters of common interest and promote a better relationship with the maritime industry. The Commission urged the secretariat to support the regional association in its early years.

536. In the field of freight forwarding, the Commission recognized the important role of freight forwarders in the expansion of trade. It noted that freight forwarders in many of the ESCAP countries were facing various problems such as a lack of suitable organization, low level of professional competence and inadequate technical skills. In that connection, it thanked the secretariat

for having organized three workshops on freight forwarding during the previous three years as well as the first Meeting of Chief Executives of National Freight Forwarders Associations, in March 1986. It urged the secretariat to continue to intensify its efforts in assisting the developing member countries by providing advisory services, organizing more workshops on freight forwarding and continuing to convene meetings of chief executives of national freight forwarders associations so as to foster regional co-operation among freight forwarders in Asia and the Pacific. The Commission recognized that the ESCAP secretariat could be the catalyst to foster closer co-operation among shippers, shipowners and freight forwarders.

Inland water transport

537. The Commission recognized that inland water transport played a significant role in the economies of many countries in the region and noted that it had many advantages as compared with other modes of transport in terms of energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness, particularly for the long-distance transport of bulk commodities. It appreciated the efforts made by the secretariat to develop inland water transport in the region. It emphasized the need for substantial technical and development assistance to the developing countries of the region through the organization of seminars and studies and the provision of advisory services for accelerating development in that field.

538. The Commission welcomed the fact that the Government of China would sponsor jointly with the ESCAP secretariat a seminar on classification of inland waterways in 1986 and the offer of the Government of Viet Nam to host a workshop on research and application of ferro-cement techniques in ship-building in 1987. It also appreciated the offer of the Government of India to share its expertise with other countries of the region and that of the Government of France to continue its co-operation in that field within its financial resources.

539. The Commission recognized the importance of dredging in the development and maintenance of ports and inland waterways. It urged the secretariat to organize more activities in that field and to allot priority to projects on low-cost dredging techniques.

540. The Commission expressed appreciation of the programming mission on inland water transport launched by the secretariat in 1985 with assistance from the Netherlands, the United States and UNDP.

541. The Commission considered the report of the Meeting of Experts on Inland Water Transport, held at Bangkok in November 1985, and unanimously endorsed the programme of work recommended by the Meeting for the next 10 years, which constituted a significant part of the programme of the Transport and Communications Decade. The representative of

UNDP informed the Commission of his organization's willingness to support that programme during its next programming cycle.

542. To assist in the implementation of the programme and in the context of regional co-operation in the matter, a large number of delegations endorsed the recommendations made by the Meeting of Experts concerning the establishment of a regional inland water transport centre. The representative of ILO expressed his organisation's support for the establishment of such a centre. The delegation of Bangladesh confirmed its readiness to fulfil its obligations as the host country by providing necessary support services, in accordance with established practice. However, one delegation indicated that it would have difficulty in supporting the establishment of the centre in view of the financial constraints faced by the existing regional institutions. Two other delegations underlined the importance of assurances regarding the availability of institutional support for the proposed centre, without which it could not be launched. Three delegations expressed the view that, in the circumstances, alternative ways of implementing the programme through the ESCAP secretariat should be given full consideration before any decision was taken regarding the establishment of the proposed centre. One delegation suggested that the possibility be considered of establishing a network of national institutions to implement the programme. One delegation said that, given the current financial constraints and crisis within the United Nations, as a result of which restructuring and streamlining of the United Nations system were under active consideration, it was obliged at that time to take a negative position on the institutional expansion of ESCAP.

Transport, communications and tourism

543. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/473 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/498 and E/ESCAP/499.

544. The Commission endorsed the report of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on its ninth session.

General transport planning

545. Because of the interdependence between the transport sector and the social, cultural and economic development of the countries, the Commission felt that there was an urgent need to pursue an integrated approach to the medium- and long-term planning of the transport and communications sectors.

546. The Commission stressed the importance of a multimodal transport system as a means to avoid uneconomic competition between modes and to increase the overall efficiency of the intermodal transport system. It recognized that containerization provided an excellent

opportunity to improve intermodal transport linkages of interregional and intraregional transport systems.

547. The Commission urged the secretariat to pursue vigorously the activities in the field of environmental protection and environmental impact assessment in view of the fact that the modern transport system in general had a heavy impact on the environment. It recommended that programme element 2.4, "Environmental protection and highway transport development" be maintained in the secretariat programme of work, 1986-1987.

548. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of the technical and financial assistance rendered to the secretariat to strengthen its implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994, and also its assistance in the field of environmental impact assessment, and of the offer by the Government of France to host a seminar-cum-study tour on the application of automation to guideway transport during June 1986.

Urban transport

549. Recognizing the increasing transport problems in urban areas of the developing member countries, the Commission noted that since there were very finite limits to extending the capacities of the streets in all the larger urban areas of the region, it would generally be necessary to restrict the use of downtown streets by private passenger cars and to introduce new high-capacity mass rapid transit and public transportation systems to meet the rapidly increasing urban transportation demands and high trip densities.

550. The Commission noted that under any circumstances, the investments required in future urban transport systems would be so enormous that Governments would hardly be in a position to find the required financial resources. New and innovative methods of financing would have to be found and/or developed and the private sector would have to be invited to bear an increasing share of the future urban transport investment costs and, in addition, to participate in the operations and maintenance of such systems in the future.

551. The Commission endorsed the secretariat's proposal to undertake two studies and the three-phase multi-year project to be carried out in the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade.

552. The Commission noted with appreciation that the secretariat would be organizing two seminar-cum-study tours relating to urban transport in the near future: on the feasibility of urban light rail transit systems in urban centres of developing ESCAP countries, in the Federal Republic of Germany; and on urban and suburban rail-based transport, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Railways and railway transport

553. The Commission noted that the implementation of the strategy for remedial and promotion action as approved by the Commission at its forty-first session was essential to enable the railways in the region to support national development.

554. The major components of the recommendations/strategies were: railway development planning; development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages; optimum utilization of railway infrastructure and rolling stock, including maintenance; modernization of railways, including technology transfer; development of regional and international co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group; and manpower development and training.

555. With regard to the Trans-Asian Railway master plan and the Trans-Asian Railway project, the Commission noted that emphasis should be placed on the development and strengthening of interregional and intraregional railway linkages between Europe and the South Asian countries and between Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. The development of rail-cum-sea transport should be promoted particularly between the regions covered by ECE and ESCAP. In that connection, it expressed gratitude to the Government of the USSR for its offer to conduct a meeting of experts on the Trans-Asian Railway project and the Asian Railway master plan in 1988 with the same arrangements as for the meeting conducted in 1982, as well as for its readiness to consider organizing pilot rail-cum-sea transport between Europe and the ESCAP region by the Soviet Railways and the USSR Merchant Marine.

556. The ESCAP secretariat was requested to continue its studies and training on cost-effective techniques/systems for railway maintenance. The introduction of heavier trains of higher capacity to improve the operational efficiency of railways should also be studied. ESCAP should also continue to investigate ways and means of reducing energy consumption on railway transport and disseminate information in that regard, as well as on marketing, investment strategies and so on, to member countries. In that connection, it expressed gratitude to the Government of China for its offer to host a seminar-cum-study tour in 1987 on the operation of heavy trains.

557. In the field of railway modernization, the importance of technology transfer was stressed, particularly through the preparation of periodic reviews by the secretariat on the state-of-the-art. Another area of common interest was railway electrification, for which a study on low-cost railway electrification systems, financed by Japan, and a seminar-cum-workshop on the feasibility of the electrification of railways, financed by the Federal

Republic of Germany, were of particular importance to railway administrations in the region.

558. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany for its offer to organize training courses in certain countries with regard to follow-up measures pursuant to the Seminar-cum-Workshop on Excessive Rail and Wheel Wear and Derailments, which had been held in Malaysia in September 1985, and to finance a pilot study in Bangladesh on the potential of capacity increase of the railway from Chittagong to Dhaka.

559. With regard to the development of regional and international co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group, the Commission noted that the Group had become fully operational and recommended that its activities should be intensified. It reiterated its request to UNDP and donor countries to provide the necessary financial support to the Group to enable it to perform its functions effectively.

560. Noting the importance of railway manpower development, the Commission stressed that the ESCAP secretariat should continue to organize seminars and study tours as well as update the *Guide to Railway Training*, assisting the establishment of training facilities and programmes and promoting all forms of co-operation between railway training institutes. The secretariat should also continue to conduct roving training courses in the developing countries of the region.

561. The Commission stressed that the ESCAP secretariat should put more emphasis on: (a) technology transfer; (b) modernization of railways to increase the efficiency of operation, including energy conservation; (c) identification of bottle-necks and constraints to the development of the Trans-Asian Railway project, the Asian Railway master plan and rail-cum-sea transport; (d) training; (e) marketing research; and (f) dissemination of information on the above to the railway administrations in the region.

562. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Governments of Austria, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands and the USSR for their active support to ESCAP activities in the field of railways and railway transport.

Roads and road transport

563. In recognizing the importance of roads and road transport, the Commission felt that the secretariat should concentrate its efforts on the following priority areas: promotion of international road transport; road traffic safety; rational use of energy in transport; development of a rural transport system; optimizing the use of existing assets, including maintenance; manpower development; and the development of regional standards. It also recommended that the

secretariat should prepare a strategy of roads and road transport development in the ESCAP region and that the strategy should be submitted for consideration to the Intergovernmental Meeting of Highway Experts at its next session.

564. The Commission stressed the need for promotion of the Asian Highway network and in particular the unifying of road signs and signals.

565. The Commission recognized the need for developing a long-term strategy on the rational use of energy in transport in spite of the momentary slump in oil prices. It felt that only on the basis of sound energy data recording could effective energy conservation and reduction in operating costs of vehicles be achieved.

566. The Commission urged the member countries to tackle the road traffic accident problem more effectively. It recommended that low-cost remedial measures should receive priority. In that connection, it felt that effective law enforcement and traffic engineering measures were important keys to combating successfully the road accident problems in developing countries of the region.

567. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers made by the Government of China, subject to consultations, to provide a technical consultancy in the construction of two-way arch bridges and to host a seminar-cum-study tour on low-cost road construction and maintenance; the Government of Japan, to host a seminar-cum-study tour on road accident prevention in 1986; the Government of the USSR, to host a seminar-cum-study tour on road construction and maintenance in arid and marshy areas in 1987; and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, to provide various seminars-cum-study tours, studies and technical advisory services in roads and road transport.

568. In recognizing the need for improvement of accessibility of rural areas in developing countries of the region, the Commission felt that in order to achieve more balanced social and economic development, the infrastructure gap between urban and rural areas should be narrowed.

569. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should undertake activities in the field of low-cost road construction and maintenance. It also endorsed the secretariat's proposal to undertake activities relating to manpower training, in particular the preparation of modules for the training of trainers in rural road construction and maintenance.

570. The Commission noted that more attention should be given to the improvement of traditional local transport systems.

571. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Governments of Australia, China, Finland, France,

Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for their active support to ESCAP activities in the field of roads and road transport.

Air transport

572. The Commission noted that air cargo traffic had developed at a fast rate in many countries of the region and had become an important mode of transport for the carriage of freight, particularly in areas where other modes of transport were not available.

573. It endorsed the secretariat's proposal to organize an air cargo seminar in co-operation with ICAO. It felt that the proposed seminar would be all the more fruitful for having available to it the final results of the ICAO survey of air freight development in the Asian and Pacific region. The results of that survey should enable an informed debate on issues facing the industry generally.

574. One delegation expressed concern about the increasing trend towards unlawful acts which threatened the safety and security of air transport and led to loss of innocent lives and property, as well as having a serious impact on economic development. It therefore stressed the need to strengthen the safety and security of civil aviation and air transport and requested ICAO to continue its efforts to find a solution to that problem.

Containerization

575. The Commission indicated concern with regard to the inland transport of high-cube containers owing to the enlargement of ISO-standardized dimensions and weights. It requested the ESCAP secretariat to follow up those developments and to continue its activities on the introduction and development of local container transport in the region, particularly as it constituted an essential part of a multimodal transport system.

576. The Commission recognized that the movement of cargo between the developed countries and the developing countries of the ESCAP region had, to a considerable extent, become containerized. Containerization in the ESCAP region was well established in the maritime sector and would inevitably be more widely used for inland transport in the context of multimodal transport, not only domestically but also internationally via land and sea-bridge connections.

577. In connection with already existing land-bridge connections, the Commission noted with appreciation the action taken by various countries to strengthen and improve their transit routes. The secretariat was urged to render assistance in that regard.

Telecommunications

578. The Commission noted that the report of the Independent Commission for World Wide Telecommunication Development, *The Missing Link*, had identified telecommunications as an essential complement to other sectors and hence an integral part of socio-economic development. The Commission also noted that the report had highlighted the serious imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications world wide and had set the overriding objective that by the early part of the next century, virtually the whole of mankind should be brought within easy reach of a telephone.

579. The Commission felt that those particular recommendations should be examined in greater detail by the secretariat before formulating a specific plan of action for their follow-up, as appropriate, in co-operation with UNDP, ITU and the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) and other concerned organizations.

580. The Commission emphasized the need for the development of telecommunications, particularly in rural and remote areas, so as to bring the rural population also into the mainstream of activity.

581. The Commission appreciated the offer of the Federal Republic of Germany to provide technical assistance in carrying out studies on the socio-economic aspects of telecommunications, development and maintenance of rural telecommunications. The Commission also noted with appreciation the offer of Singapore to provide technical assistance to other countries in telecommunications management, and that of Mongolia to provide host facilities for conducting a seminar on rural telecommunications.

582. The Commission noted with satisfaction the close co-operation and collaboration that existed among ESCAP, UNDP, ITU and APT in implementing various activities in the field of telecommunications in the region.

Postal services

583. The Commission noted with appreciation that several ESCAP members and associate members were making efforts to expand and improve their postal services, particularly in rural and remote areas. It noted with satisfaction the measures taken by one member country to improve its mail-handling arrangements and the good results flowing therefrom. The Commission further hoped that those services would develop with time to serve the needs of the postal administrations of the members and associate members.

584. In view of the growing postal traffic, the Commission emphasized the need for further streamlining of mail transmission links in the region and particularly for instituting a permanent system of quality controls on a regional and national basis.

585. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of Mongolia to provide host facilities for a seminar on expansion of postal services in rural areas.

Tourism

586. The Commission, in reaffirming the importance of tourism for the socio-economic development of the developing member countries, stressed the need for intensification of ESCAP activities in that field.

587. It noted that there was an urgent need to fully understand the socio-economic benefits and costs of tourism, and recommended that ESCAP intensify assistance to members and associate members in measuring the economic impact of tourism. It also recommended that ESCAP assist those countries in the conduct of a study on the socio-cultural and environmental impact of tourism.

588. The Commission noted that in many developing countries there was an acute shortage of qualified manpower, especially at supervisory and managerial levels, and recommended that ESCAP should undertake a study to determine the manpower and training requirements of the member countries.

589. It noted that preparations were under way by the secretariat for a seminar-cum-workshop on tourism development in the Pacific island countries.

590. The Commission noted with appreciation the effective co-operation that had existed for some years with ILO through the ESCAP/ILO Tourism Unit. It also took note of recent accomplishments of the Unit and its future plans: It noted with appreciation the ESCAP/ILO joint efforts in undertaking a seminar on the social and economic impact of tourism development and a survey of training needs and means in the region. It felt that co-operation among ESCAP, ILO and WTO, and other international tourism agencies, should be intensified.

591. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan of its financial contribution to ESCAP activities in the field of tourism.

Social development

592. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/491, E/ESCAP/492 and E/ESCAP/493 and Add.1.

593. The Commission lauded the convening of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development at Bangkok in October 1985 and its successful outcome. It strongly endorsed the report of the Conference, including the recommendations for national, regional and international action.

594. The Commission recognized that social conditions were deteriorating in many countries of the region and that that was attributable, to a significant degree, to inadequately planned urbanization, indiscriminate introduction of industrialization and too rapid adoption of modern technology in various productive and non-productive sectors. It urged that new approaches to coping with those adverse consequences should be devised by the Governments and international organizations to deal with the social dimensions of development. It was suggested that ESCAP might play a leading role in that regard.

595. The Commission considered that the integration of economic and social objectives in all development efforts, including development plans, was essential if the goal of balanced socio-economic development was to be realized. In pursuance of such an approach, it was suggested that the secretariat should undertake, within existing resources, such activities as cross-national analysis and evaluation of specific anti-poverty strategies and programmes; development of criteria and social indicators for ensuring the social objectives were adequately incorporated in development plans and programmes; and upgrading of the level of social planning and programme management expertise in all subsectors of social development.

596. The Commission took note of those recommendations of the Ministerial Conference bearing on institutional reforms aimed at eradicating poverty, ensuring distributive justice and broadening people's participation in national development. It urged the secretariat to pay due attention to the related issues and programme activities enumerated in those recommendations. It felt that without institutional reforms aimed at an equitable distribution of resources, economic growth would be ineffective in bringing about a fundamental solution to social problems.

597. The Commission gave importance to the consideration of social problems arising from industrial and technological development. It was pointed out that industrialization and transfer of technology from alien cultures were often accompanied by values which had adverse effects on social conditions in the developing countries. The disintegration of traditional family structures was mentioned as an important aspect of that process. It was suggested that the relationships between social development and industrial and technological development should be carefully examined and that preference should be given to the transfer of appropriate technology which complemented the cultural values in the region.

598. Many countries expressed concern at the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and in the attainment of the objectives and overall development goals adopted and reaffirmed in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development

Decade as well as the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. Those countries called upon the international community, including donor Governments and agencies and the United Nations system, to provide full support to activities in the field of social development.

599. The Commission, in considering document E/ESCAP/492, examined the policy and planning implications of integrated socio-economic development. In recognizing that each of the interrelated factors of enfranchisement, entitlements and employment must be taken into account if the goal of equitable distribution of the fruits of development was to be achieved, it noted that in order to achieve mutually supportive relationships among those social variables careful consideration was required of how a balance could be established between the goals and responsibilities of administrative control and the adaptive efficiency of the market mechanism.

600. A number of delegations endorsed the conceptual framework and recommendations contained in document E/ESCAP/492. One delegation expressed the view that the document lacked balance concerning the role of the public and private sectors and did not take adequate account of the positive social development experience of socialist countries. Others found that the document provided a useful approach for integrated socio-economic development and urged the secretariat to put in operation the conceptual framework contained in the document.

601. Several delegations voiced satisfaction with the implementation of Commission resolution 238 (XL) of 27 April 1984 on social aspects of rural development and expressed appreciation of the secretariat papers (E/ESCAP/493 and Add.1) summarizing the country reports on the subject.

602. The Commission recognized that the observance of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1976-1985), which had culminated in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi in July 1985, had contributed significantly to improving the status of women in the region. The importance of effective follow-up of the Decade was emphasized, and in that regard the Commission urged all members and associate members to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by that Conference.

603. The Commission took note of the achievements of many countries in the region in promoting the participation of women as equal partners and important human resources for national development. Those included the integration of women in national development plans, the establishment of focal points responsible for concerns of women in all development sectors,

the provision of legal measures for the protection of and equalization of opportunities for women, the promotion of the political participation of women, the development of integrated multi-disciplinary programmes for specific disadvantaged target groups of women, and the increase in budgetary allocation and investment resources for promoting the integration of women in development.

604. The Commission recognized the important role of education in improving the overall status of women and thus drew special attention to the need for universalizing education for girls and implementing literacy programmes for women. Importance was also given to maternal and child health, and family planning and nutrition through the expansion of primary health care systems. The Commission noted that while considerable gains had been achieved in health and education, further efforts should be made to overcome obstacles to women's access to those and other basic services. The secretariat was urged to address those issues in its programme activities.

605. Recognizing both the positive and negative effects of modernization and industrialization on the economic and socio-cultural life of women in many countries of the region, the Commission stressed the need to undertake further studies on the traditional role of women within the family, with a view to its re-definition under the region's changing circumstances. In view of the increasing opportunities for women's participation in the labour force in many countries of the region, it was felt that intensified efforts should be directed to the provision of child care facilities and alternative means of ensuring the availability of household services. The Commission also drew attention to the plight of impoverished households headed by women.

606. The Commission commended the secretariat on its research activities concerning women's participation in development, particularly its regional study on the role of women in the economy. The Commission urged the secretariat to continue its training and advisory services for upgrading national capabilities to increase women's participation in development, especially the managerial capacities of national machinery for women. In that regard, the Commission welcomed the announcement by the Government of Japan that it would fund a regional project for the establishment of a regional women's information system and network for focal points. It was expected that the network would assist national machinery in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

607. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the secretariat's efforts to incorporate the interests of

women in all sectors of its work programme in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/105 of 13 December 1985. It noted the activities of the inter-agency committee for women in development and encouraged continued collaboration between the secretariat and specialized agencies and other international organizations, particularly in the light of the forthcoming medium-term plan exercise in the field of women in development to be undertaken by the United Nations system.

608. The Commission recorded its appreciation of the secretariat's endeavours to promote the objectives of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (1985) in the Asian and Pacific region. It commended the secretariat's close collaboration with the national co-ordinating committees of the member and associate members in observance of the Year. It also noted that the many innovative policies and activities for youth development carried out by ESCAP reflected the growing sensitivity of members and associate members to the needs and aspirations of young people and their strong commitment to the goals of the Year. The importance of maintaining the momentum gained during the Year through the secretariat's follow-up activities was stressed.

609. The Commission noted the special opportunity available to the countries of the region in actualizing the human resources potential implicit in the youth. It reiterated that the Regional Plan of Action for the International Youth Year and Beyond adopted at the Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year in July 1983 should continue to form the basis of the secretariat's activities to mobilize the youth of the region to participate actively in the development process.

610. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should continue to assist member Governments in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes which advanced the participation of young people in national development based on the recommendations emanating from the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year.

611. The Commission commended the secretariat's continued emphasis on youth leadership development through its programme on the mobilization of youth for national development, in which special attention was paid to the needs of the least developed countries. The Commission called for a further strengthening of that programme, particularly with respect to the training of trainers to develop a pool of national expertise on youth leadership development.

612. The Commission endorsed the secretariat's balanced approach in collaborating with government agencies and non-governmental organizations in the field of youth. It noted the vital complementary

role of non-governmental organizations in increasing opportunities for young people to participate in the development process, especially through their active involvement in the planning and implementation of programmes focusing on the social transformation of conditions of poverty.

613. The Commission noted the value of the secretariat's activities concerning the exchange of experiences on youth development through study tours of successful youth programmes for youth workers and leaders. It recommended continued emphasis on such activities as a form of technical co-operation among developing countries in the region. Furthermore, it stressed the importance of research and studies on the situation of young people in various national socio-cultural contexts and recommended continuation of the secretariat's activities in that area.

614. The Commission expressed concern over the problems associated with drug abuse among the youth. In that regard, the Commission underlined the importance of pre-emptive initiatives reflecting foresight and understanding of the situation of youth in society rather than piecemeal responses to crisis situations. It recognized that in endeavours to overcome problems such as drug abuse it should be recognized that those problems commonly reflected the alienation of youth from the mainstream of society.

615. The Commission called for a strengthening of youth policies and strategies rooted in the ethos of the individual societies of the region. Those aspects of traditional culture which contributed to community cohesiveness and the central role of the family should be promoted to encourage the positive influence of a more conducive milieu for the full development of the potential of the young as active participants in development.

616. The Commission noted with satisfaction the successful outcomes of the workshops organized by the secretariat on key issues affecting the youth, including prostitution and crime. It stressed that the secretariat should bring the recommendations emanating from those workshops, especially as contained in the regional plans of action that they had devised, to the attention of member Governments and assist them in implementing the necessary follow-up activities.

617. The Commission noted with concern the rising incidence and widening patterns of crime in the ESCAP region. It expressed the view that the persistence of crime in the region was not only adversely affecting the attainment of national development goals by preventing the optimum use of national resources but also posed a threat to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

618. The Commission stressed the need to adopt measures to combat crime in the context of overall development. In that regard, it was pointed out that certain socio-economic factors created conditions and opportunities conducive to criminality; those included the erosion of the family unit, rapid and unplanned urbanization, differential sectoral rates of growth, unequal distribution of income, lack of opportunities for social mobility and decline of traditional family and community ties. In addressing those issues, the Commission underscored the need for the fuller integration of crime prevention in national development plans so as to facilitate the development of more effective strategies, policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the administration of justice.

619. The Commission welcomed the initiatives of the secretariat to strengthen the crime prevention and criminal justice element in its social development programme. It commended the secretariat on having convened, in co-operation with the Government of Japan and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), the Workshop on the Role of Youth Organizations in the Prevention of Crime Among Youth at Tokyo in July 1985. Support was expressed for the regional plan of action formulated by the Workshop; that had served as an important regional input into the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan in August 1985.

620. Recognizing the potential value to the region of the secretariat's crime prevention programme, the Commission expressed gratitude to the Government of Japan for providing the services of a regional adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice. Recognition was given to the catalytic role the regional adviser could play in promoting more effective regional co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice among members and associate members, ESCAP and UNAFEI.

621. The Commission noted, in considering issues of disability and aging, that there had been a shift in emphasis in many countries of the region to ensure the inclusion of both the human capital and social equity dimensions. The problems and needs pertaining to disability prevention and rehabilitation and the aging of population were considered significant in national socio-economic planning. Those issues had important national policy implications, especially in the sectors of health, education and training, employment, social security, and appropriate generation and distribution of national resources. The extent to which issues concerning disabled persons and the aging could be satisfactorily resolved would determine the level to which their full human resources potential could be brought to bear in national development.

622. The Commission recognized the continuing problems associated with the untapped development potential of disabled persons in the region. It voiced its concern that inadequate access by disabled persons to education, training and employment opportunities and related rehabilitation support services was a severe constraint on their potential achievement of independence and self-reliance and limited their contribution to national socio-economic affairs.

623. In the context of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the proclamation of the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, the Commission indicated the need for increased regional co-operation and assistance aimed at strengthening national efforts in developing and implementing policies and programmes in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation. The pertinence of the community-based service delivery approach was stressed. The Commission considered of particular relevance regional activities for enhancing the capabilities of national personnel through training workshops, seminars and fellowships, policy and action-oriented studies, improvement of legislative measures, promotion of information exchange and sharing of experiences and resources in the region. Programmes for expanding the role of disabled persons in activities regarding disability prevention and rehabilitation and, more generally, in overall development processes, were also underscored.

624. The Commission noted with appreciation the generous financial contribution of the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands towards implementing a regional project to assist the least developed countries in strengthening their national disability prevention and rehabilitation programmes.

625. It commended the efforts of the secretariat in facilitating inter-agency co-operation and collaboration in the field of disability and urged that those efforts be continued. It also noted with satisfaction the important contribution and support of non-governmental organizations in the planning and implementation of regional disability prevention and rehabilitation programmes.

626. The Commission recognized that issues relating to aging would become increasingly significant in the face of the rapidly changing demographic and socio-economic situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The lengthening of the life span and reduction in mortality rates would result in considerable absolute and percentage increases of the aging population in many developing countries by the year 2000. Reflecting a growing regional concern with the potential impact of the aging population on development, many delegations reported on their national efforts and the need to take further action to address those issues as highlighted in the International Plan of Action on Aging adopted by the World Assembly on Aging held at

Vienna in July-August 1982 and endorsed by the General Assembly in December 1982.

627. The Commission noted with concern that resource constraints had limited the inclusion of regional activities relating to questions of aging in its programme of work for 1986-1987. The Commission urged that efforts be made to implement regional assistance programmes to promote those policies and programmes which strengthened the role of the family and community in supporting the aging. That approach was considered to be particularly relevant in the Asian and Pacific region, with its strong tradition of family support networks and socio-cultural values in regard to the care, veneration and participation of the aging. At the same time, the Commission indicated that the secretariat's activities should be directed to strengthening national capabilities and expertise for policy analysis and comprehensive national planning for the needs of an aging population.

628. The Commission recognized that many countries in the region faced serious problems in the field of health and development. In addressing those problems, the Commission stressed the role of health in an integrated and multisectoral approach to accelerating development and improving the quality of life of the poor, so that the goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000" might be achieved. The Commission expressed concern that, while achievements in the area of primary health care had been made in some countries in the region, basic services were still generally unavailable to the urban and rural poor. As intersectoral co-ordination, community participation and self-reliance were viewed as effective strategies for providing primary health care for the region's poor, the Commission recommended the continuation of the secretariat's emphasis on that approach.

629. The Commission noted the necessity of increasing the secretariat's planning and management capabilities for health-related activities to complement the efforts of Governments and specialized agencies in providing basic community services to promote good health. In view of that and in line with the theme of human resources development, the Commission expressed its support of the secretariat's activities concerning the training and development of national and local personnel for health-oriented programmes in the region.

630. The Commission noted the need for studies on the health aspects of development, particularly those oriented to community-based programmes, and the establishment and utilization of a comprehensive data bank on health aspects of development in the region as a co-operative venture between member countries and ESCAP.

631. The representative of WHO pointed out that of the five regional commissions of the United Nations, only ESCAP had a subprogramme on health and

development. WHO viewed that as a very significant development and indicated that it would continue to co-operate with ESCAP and provide technical support to its work in that field.

632. The representative of UNICEF expressed his agency's view that all activities in the field of health required a multi-disciplinary approach and that the training of human resources, especially for primary health care and basic community services, should be given high priority. UNICEF would continue to co-operate with ESCAP, particularly in its programme on health and development.

633. In recalling the declaration by the General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the Commission was of the opinion that social progress was a prerequisite for the attainment of world peace. In that regard, some delegations drew attention to a statement in the report of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development in which note was taken of the linkage between social development and disarmament and stressed that a halt to the arms race could make available essential resources for economic and social development, particularly for developing countries. Other delegations, however, regretted that the matter had been introduced as ESCAP was not the forum for raising matters concerning disarmament and the arms race, and therefore it was outside the mandate of the Commission and irrelevant in the context of the subject under discussion.

634. The Commission expressed appreciation of the regional advisory services provided by the secretariat to the member and associate member countries in the field of social development planning and training as well as in health and development. It recognized the important role of those advisory services in promoting technical co-operation and the exchange and sharing of experiences in social development and all related issues. The secretariat was urged to ensure the continued availability of those regional advisory services, particularly through providing technical assistance in the fields of integrated social development planning, social policy analysis and programme evaluation, training and upgrading of social development personnel, and health and development.

635. The Commission adopted resolution 249 (XLII) on participation of women in socio-economic development, resolution 251 (XLII) on the International Year of Peace and resolution 252 (XLII) on social aspects of rural development.

636. In recognizing the importance of the secretariat's work in contributing to the realization of social goals in the region, the Commission called for the strengthening, within available resources, of the social development programme. In that connection, the Commission reaffirmed its support of the various General Assembly

resolutions on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, in which United Nations Headquarters was urged to decentralize resources to the regional commissions to enable them to serve as the main economic and social development centres within the United Nations.

637. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Governments of the members and associate members for their strong support of the secretariat's work in the field of social development, particularly through provision of technical assistance and host facilities for programme activities. The financial support of many countries, particularly the Governments of Australia, China, Japan and the Netherlands, was also acknowledged by the Commission. It also welcomed the announcements by the Governments of China, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that they would provide financial support for a training course on the participation of young women and men in rural social development, a regional information project for women in development and a seminar on social development issues, respectively. The Commission also recognized the contributions of the international agencies, including UNICEF and WHO, and of UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women) and the World Council of Churches, as well as those of many non-governmental organizations. That support was seen as vital to the effective implementation of the secretariat's social development work programme.

Statistics

638. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/495 and E/ESCAP/496 and Corr.1. It endorsed the report of the Committee on Statistics on its sixth session.

639. The Commission heard with interest reports on major statistical activities and developments in countries of the region. It underlined the pivotal role of statistics in the policy, planning and decision-making processes; without reliable data, planners were unable to analyse the true state of the economy or to measure the impact of policies on socio-economic progress. The Commission emphasized that statistical services should be responsive to development needs, and in that context co-ordination between producers and users of statistics was of seminal importance. It recognized that in many countries adequate resources needed to be mobilized for the building up of a national statistical service that could deliver a sustained supply of timely and relevant statistics. It noted that outlays on statistics would continue to prove a sound investment, especially in view of planners' needs for increasingly detailed information in terms of content and geographical coverage.

640. The Commission warmly commended the secretariat on its work in the field of statistics and fully supported the technical assistance orientation in the

statistics programme. It strongly supported the continuing basic objective of the secretariat's work, namely, the strengthening of national statistical capabilities. An important component of such capability was the attainment of greater self-reliance in conducting household surveys, for which the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) was proving of value for several countries. The Commission welcomed the announcement that the Government of India had agreed to extend the NHSCP-related training courses funded by UNDP for two more years and also to organize two training camps per year from 1986. It also welcomed the fact that the secretariat's regional advisory services in support of the Programme were freely available to all developing member countries.

641. The Commission concurred with the observations in document E/ESCAP/496 concerning the timely processing and dissemination of statistical information. It felt that the document contained a useful summary of current developments and trends in statistical practice and provided essential guidelines in those areas. The Commission recognized that continual assessment was necessary to ensure that the data produced by the national statistical service met the requirements of currency, relevance and accuracy.

642. The Commission noted the brief analysis in document E/ESCAP/496 of the merits and deficiencies of different sources of statistical data. It recognized that to take full advantage of administrative records as a source of information for planning and evaluating programmes and policies, there was a need for better co-ordination between national statistical agencies and other government authorities to ensure that data derived from the records were complete, accurate and consistent with recommended statistical concepts.

643. The Commission noted that recent developments in computer technology and the availability of computer equipment at affordable prices held vast potential for improving timeliness in the processing and dissemination of data. It recognized the importance of making available to developing countries the latest computer technologies and was told of the experience of some national statistical offices in utilizing microcomputers for statistical applications. The Commission identified a critical need for the training of statistical personnel in electronic data processing, especially on microcomputer applications for statistical purposes, and strongly urged the secretariat to develop programmes to respond to that need.

644. The Commission noted with interest that the United Kingdom had developed a user-friendly microcomputer software package capable of handling all stages of survey processing and analysis. The package was being supplied to SIAP. The availability of such packages was changing the emphasis in microcomputer training from detailed programming knowledge to familiarization with software packages. Microcomputer software packages also provided statisticians with

fuller control over the entire statistical operation, including data processing, analysis, presentation and dissemination.

645. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of Australia to provide, subject to the availability of funds, assistance to ESCAP in training and advice on improving timeliness in data dissemination and on choosing appropriate dissemination media.

646. In considering document E/ESCAP/495, the Commission commended the progress made by the secretariat in refining its work programme in the field of statistics. It endorsed the revised programme for 1986-1987, including the designation of work on government information systems as a programme element in the statistics development subprogramme. It was felt that the statistical activities of the secretariat deserved greater attention and should receive a reasonable share of available resources.

647. The Commission reiterated the importance of regional advisory services in building up national statistical capabilities. It commended the multidisciplinary approach adopted in delivering those services and noted with appreciation that a large number of countries in the region had benefited from advice provided on population and housing censuses, household surveys, national accounts, industrial statistics, energy statistics and the processing of census and survey data. It further noted the intention of many countries to utilize in the future regional advisory services available from ESCAP and EPOC (ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre), and strongly recommended their continuation. The Commission also urged that advisory services be extended in other important areas, such as social statistics. It expressed deep concern that financial difficulties had led to the temporary discontinuation of national accounts advisory services and strongly recommended their reinstatement as soon as possible to meet country needs in that vital area.

648. The Commission noted the programme of technical meetings planned in the field of statistics. It attached great importance to reviewing member countries' experience in implementing the existing guidelines in the United Nations System of National Accounts and in adapting the System to the needs of developing countries. In that connection, it warmly welcomed the financial support of the Government of Japan for the forthcoming Seminar on Review and Development of National Accounts. It also emphasized the usefulness of the Working Group of Statistical Experts as a forum for discussing specific technical issues and urged that the next session be convened as scheduled. It noted with appreciation the intention of the Government of France to extend support for the next session of the Study Group on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems. The value of holding separate subregional meetings for the Pacific island countries was recognized. More generally, the

Commission urged the secretariat to extend particular support to strengthening the emerging statistical services of the new associate members in the Pacific.

649. The Commission recognized the value of the regional statistical publications produced under the statistics programme. It commended the strict adherence to deadlines, which had resulted in timelier dissemination of the publications. The Commission welcomed the reduction in the reporting burden on countries through the sharing of statistical returns among international agencies. It noted the desirability of employing uniform standards for greater international comparability of published statistics and urged the secretariat to reduce the scope for inconsistencies between data appearing in national and international publications.

650. The *Statistical Newsletter* was considered by the Commission to be a valuable source of information on current statistical events and activities in the region. Its value would be further enhanced by the inclusion of methodological and technical material contributed by national statistical offices and regional advisers.

651. The Commission endorsed the amendment to the terms of reference of the Committee on Statistics which the Committee had recommended for approval, i.e., the inclusion of the following new clause:

"5. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat, and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work, in the field of improving and co-ordinating development-related government information systems through the effective application of computer technology to the collection, organization and management of data;"

It was warned, however, that the additional clause should not be interpreted too broadly, as that might result in a diffusion of the focus of the Committee from its central and effective role in guiding statistical development. It was felt that the adaptation of international statistical standards to the conditions and needs of the countries of the region was an important aspect of the Committee's terms of reference.

652. The Commission noted that during the year under review the secretariat had received both bilateral and multilateral support for its statistical activities. Previous and potential donors included Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, New Zealand, Samoa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Among the organizations, UNDP, UNFPA and ILO had been prominent donors. The Commission expressed its warm appreciation and gratitude to those countries and agencies and requested them and others to continue their support in the future.

653. The Committee on Statistics, in the report on its sixth session, had strongly supported the ideas expressed in a draft resolution on statistical services in Asia and the Pacific, which it had felt could prove of value to national statistical offices, particularly the least developed, in improving their status and their ability to mobilize adequate resources. The Commission noted the views of the Committee.

654. The Commission adopted resolution 246 (XLII) on statistical services in Asia and the Pacific.

Integrated rural development

655. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/506. It emphasized that planning for integrated rural development by means of the participation of the people in the development process through the organizations they had evolved themselves was an important determinant of the acceptance of the programme by the people and of its eventual success. Therefore, replication of successful pilot projects would require political will and political commitment to the organization of the rural poor and to their involvement and participation in all stages of action programmes, not only at the highest policy-making level in the country but also at subnational levels, in those countries where policy decisions on integrated rural development were made at those levels. Furthermore, since in the final analysis the implementation of government policies was the task of the bureaucracy at different levels, it would be necessary to reorient the bureaucrats' attitudes towards local-level planning and working with people's organizations.

656. The Commission emphasized that, while it was exceedingly important to retain the essence of the methodology of the pilot project in all its aspects, it was particularly important to do so in the area of the training of personnel. Most of the training in programmes dealing with people was evolutionary in nature and helped the trainees to grow and develop by influencing their attitudes in addition to teaching the skills needed for the job. Naturally, such a process took time. Some programmes of replication had floundered because, in the anxiety to complete the exercise rapidly, the period of training had been reduced drastically, thus taking away its evolutionary and developmental aspects and producing a group of people who performed mechanically the jobs assigned to them. Rural development was an evolutionary process and human development was central to it. Even at the risk of prolonging the period required for replication, it might be advisable to eschew the rather appealing idea of "crash programmes" and to follow the methodology as closely as possible in order to achieve enduring results.

657. The Commission was told of the experience of several countries in the field of integrated rural development. Many countries emphasized the need to involve the target groups in the process of implementing the

programmes. It was also stressed that there was a great need to co-ordinate rural development programmes at the grass-roots level. While several countries cited examples of their emphasis on programmes designed to alleviate rural poverty, they also indicated that there was a need to do more to eradicate rural poverty. It was also pointed out that at times the services provided in the rural areas were not fully integrated and more co-ordination was required among the line agencies.

658. The Commission was informed by several countries that under their current national plans substantial sums had been allocated to implement programmes to attack rural poverty. The countries indicated that a substantial portion of the investment had been allocated to income-generating activities of the rural poor. The Commission was also informed that integrated rural development had been established as a priority programme in their plan documents with a co-ordinated planning system and strong financial support. While acknowledging the need to give priority to integrated rural development programmes, it was stressed that human resources development at the grass-roots level should also receive attention so as to augment technical and managerial capabilities.

659. The Commission endorsed the proposal to replicate the successful pilot projects of integrated rural development observed in some countries. Such replication would include both in-country and inter-country components. The country components provided for replication of a national pilot project on a socially significant scale by appropriate training and an action programme. The intercountry component was meant to enrich the country projects by a cross-fertilization of ideas and experience among those having similar cultural and socio-economic conditions through exchange of cadres, training and a regional workshop. It was noted that in carrying out replication, adequate attention should be given to the work being done by other agencies.

660. Several countries stated that they were willing to share their experience in implementing poverty-alleviation programmes. While some countries specifically offered to provide assistance in the implementation of pilot projects of the same nature in other member countries, many others emphasized the need to exchange experience among member countries. It was emphasized that the secretariat should enhance its programmes in the field of integrated rural development and share the results with other countries.

661. The Commission emphasized that there should be more co-ordination among United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies like the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) at the time of implementing integrated rural development programmes. The Commission was informed that the Interagency Committee on Integrated

Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific and its Task Force provided an effective mechanism for co-ordinating activities among the agencies. Similarly, programmes had been undertaken jointly with CIRDAP in the past and such co-operation was being further enhanced. The Commission took note of the activities undertaken by FAO and WHO in the field of integrated rural development. It deeply appreciated their offer to continue to co-operate and collaborate in future activities of the Interagency Committee.

662. The Commission acknowledged with gratitude the financial support provided to the interagency programme on integrated rural development by the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands. It also noted the gratitude expressed by the Government of the Philippines for the assistance provided by the Interagency Committee in the formulation of the Antique Integrated Area Development Plan and that Government's request for assistance in mobilizing resources for implementation.

Information technology in developing countries

663. In the field of government information systems, the Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/497. The Commission noted that the use of modern information technology constituted one of the most promising prospects for enhancing, in a substantial way, economic and social growth in the ESCAP region. At the same time, the application of modern information technology introduced a number of policy and management issues which must be addressed. Those issues were technological as well as organizational, and dealing with them required a comprehensive planning and management effort.

664. The Commission heard with concern of the widening gap between the developed and developing countries in the use of information technology and recognized that a well-planned and concerted effort had to be made to narrow that gap through national and regional co-operation. It recognized also that there were wide disparities among the developing countries of the region themselves. It noted that without external assistance the developing countries as a whole would not be able to address the fundamental problems of computerization adequately. As a regional organization, ESCAP could play a major role in providing some of that needed assistance.

665. The Commission recalled that at its forty-first session it had endorsed the undertaking of a review by the secretariat during which it would examine the possible long-term role and scope of a potentially more comprehensive secretariat programme directed towards assisting members and associate members in the field of information technology. The Commission noted that the secretariat had completed the review and heard with interest the secretariat's proposed strategic plan, as outlined in document E/ESCAP/497.

666. The Commission endorsed the basic strategy outlined in that document to develop an action-oriented set of activities towards assisting member countries in making optimum use of modern information technology as a critical tool in accelerating their social and economic development. It requested the secretariat to formulate a specific set of activities to implement the strategy to be presented to the Committee on Statistics at its seventh session and, after the Committee's review and evaluation, to the Commission at its forty-fourth session. It noted that no additional resources from the regular budget would be required and that the secretariat would solicit support for extrabudgetary funds from donors to implement the activities.

667. The Commission, however, noted that great care should be taken not to divert the attention of the Committee on Statistics from its focus on traditional statistical activities. It noted the opinion that information technology should not be viewed as a solution to development problems in itself but only as a means to that end, recognized that the initiative in implementation of new information technologies should come from those involved in each particular application, and noted that the secretariat would incorporate those important considerations into its more detailed plan of action to be presented to the legislative committee at its next session.

668. The Commission noted that advances in information technology, especially in microcomputers and packaged software, had brought information technology within the economic and practical reach of even the least developed and island developing countries. It felt that special assistance to those countries to enable them to utilize information technology was a matter of priority.

669. The Commission expressed its appreciation of past support in the field of government information systems from the Governments of Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States of America, and from UNESCO and the Data for Development International Association. The Commission requested those countries and organizations, and others, to continue their support, especially for the envisaged expanded set of activities.

Library system and documentation services

670. The Commission, which had before it document E/ESCAP/507, welcomed the establishment of the ESCAP Bibliographic Information System (EBIS) as a positive move towards initiating a regional information network, a long-felt need in the ESCAP region.

671. It noted with approval the latest developments of EBIS in achieving bibliographic control over development information produced by various sectors of ESCAP. The Commission emphasized that it was important that the necessary action be taken to

disseminate that information among selected libraries and information centres in the region, preferably among the United Nations depository libraries.

672. In expressing hope that the ESCAP Library could become a central focal point for the co-ordination and dissemination of development-related literature in the region, the Commission noted that the library systems in many of the countries of ESCAP were generally well-developed socio-economic information centres at the national level.

673. The Commission recommended that a regional network be established whereby the national co-ordinating centres could provide significant information and documentation to the regional focal point. Such exchanges should encompass both published and unpublished literature in the socio-economic field.

674. The Commission noted that through the medium of new information technology, such a network could be established using available resources and co-ordinating extant information sources in the region, such as national libraries and information centres. It was agreed that a report on progress would be presented to the Commission at future sessions.

675. Noting that Asia was the only third world continent without such a regional socio-economic information network, the Commission further recommended that the secretariat take early action to initiate such a system.

676. At the same time, the Commission recommended that the ESCAP Library continue to liaise with the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems to enhance its role as a regional information centre.

Programme of work and priorities

Second revision of the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

677. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/508. It was informed that the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan, 1984-1989, had been submitted to ACPR for review at its hundred and first session.

678. The Commission welcomed the establishment of a new subprogramme on special measures in favour of island developing countries as subprogramme 5 of the programme on development issues and policies, which had been proposed on the basis of Commission resolution 244 (XLI) on the Commission's activities in the Pacific. Delegations from the Pacific expressed appreciation of the step taken by the secretariat in establishing the subprogramme and strongly supported the proposed strategies of the subprogramme, which would enable the secretariat to provide increased

technical assistance to the subregion through seminars, workshops, training courses and ECDC/TCDC schemes in such areas as finance, planning and monetary issues, as well as in-depth studies on island economies and development policy to identify local needs. The Commission urged the Executive Secretary to take the action necessary for the effective implementation of that new subprogramme. It was also urged that the subprogramme be further refined in the next medium-term plan, 1990-1995, to ensure the maximum participation of and to be of maximum benefit to, the Pacific island countries.

679. The Commission approved the new subprogramme on special measures in favour of the island developing countries, proposed revisions to subprogrammes 2 and 3 of the programme on social development, as well as textual revisions in the programmes on human settlements, Transport II and energy, as contained in document E/ESCAP/508, for submission to the General Assembly through CPC.

Programme changes for the biennium 1986-1987

680. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/509 and Corr.1 and Add.1 containing the proposed changes to the programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987, as well as document E/ESCAP/510 and Corr.1 containing the tentative calendar of meetings, 1986/87. It also had before it for information document E/ESCAP/511 containing a report on the implementation of the programme of work, 1984-1985, and E/ESCAP/512 concerning resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

681. The Commission was informed that the proposals for programme changes in document E/ESCAP/509 had been examined extensively by ACPR at its hundred and third session. The addendum, however, had not been considered by that body. The Commission was also informed of the substantive comments made by ACPR.

682. The Commission noted with appreciation that information on the resource implications of the proposed programme changes had been compiled by the secretariat in response to earlier requests by the Commission and ACPR for such information. It further noted that no additional regular budget resources would be needed, since the resources required for proposed additions to the programme could be met largely from the proposed deletions, and since a residual 21 work-months required by the changes would be met from redeployment from other parts of the respective programmes. With respect to extrabudgetary resources, the Commission recognized that additional resources would be required, and that that could represent a certain level of overprogramming if extrabudgetary contributions did not increase during the biennium.

683. The Commission stressed the need for other intergovernmental organizations and agencies to involve themselves more fully in its discussions with regard to programme co-ordination, so that dilution of development efforts in the region could be avoided. The view was also expressed that programme implementation could be made more effective through improved evaluation.

684. The Commission examined the proposals on a programme-by-programme basis. It endorsed the proposed programme changes for the biennium 1986-1987, as contained in documents E/ESCAP/509 and Corr.1 and Add.1, with the following comments.

685. In the programme on development issues and policies, the Commission considered the addition of outputs 1.1(ii), "Feasibility study for an institute of public finance for Asia and the Pacific (1986)", and 1.1(iii), "Two meetings on the feasibility study for an institute of public finance for Asia and the Pacific (1986)". Some delegations felt that in view of the importance of the issue it would be more appropriate for the Committee on Development Planning to consider the issue first and make its recommendations. However, in view of the supportive statements made by several members and associate members of the Commission as to the benefit of the activities to the region, the Commission endorsed the inclusion of the two outputs in the programme of work, 1986-1987. The Governments of Japan and New Zealand expressed reservations.

686. In the programme on natural resources, the Commission decided to replace the proposed additions under programme element 2.2 entitled:

"Reports to the Committee on Natural Resources, thirteenth session, on: (a) problems and prospects of shared water resources in the region; (b) environmental issues of water resources development in the ESCAP region; (c) progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan; and (d) development of ground-water resources (four in fourth quarter, 1986)"

with the following:

"Reports on the promotion of regional co-operation in water resources development to the Committee on Natural Resources, thirteenth session: (a) environmental issues of water resources development in the ESCAP region; (b) progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan; and (c) development of ground-water resources (three in fourth quarter, 1986)"

In the work programme, the new output should carry the following footnote:

"Activities on shared water resources may be undertaken in accordance with the decision of

the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session (see paragraph 497 of the report of the Commission on its forty-second session) upon approval by the Commission."

The Commission requested the secretariat to make the appropriate adjustments to the work programme.

687. In the programme on Transport I (transport, communications and tourism), the Commission recommended that strong co-ordination should be maintained between the secretariat and the Asian-Pacific Postal Union, the International Air Transport Association and UPU. The Commission decided to retain those outputs under programme element 2.4, "Environmental protection and highway transport development", which had been proposed for deletion. It also recommended that output 3.5(i)(e), "Study on standardization of rolling stock for different segments of the Trans-Asian Railway (phase I) (second quarter, 1986)", which was proposed for addition, should be merged with the existing output 3.5(i)(b), "Study on standardization of facilities and operations (second quarter, 1986)". With regard to the existing output 3.5(i)(d), "Study on regional and interregional co-operation in international railway traffic (fourth quarter, 1986)", the Commission recommended that it should be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

688. In the programme on social development, most delegations urged that there be greater co-ordination between the secretariat and the Commonwealth Youth Office, as that organization carried out many activities in the Pacific.

689. The Commission also endorsed the calendar of meetings, 1986/87, as contained in document E/ESCAP/510 and Corr.1.

690. The programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987, as revised to incorporate the approved changes, is given in annex I to the present report.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

691. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/513. It reiterated that TCDC activity should be regarded as a complement to the established forms of bilateral and multilateral technical co-operation programmes.

692. The Commission noted that in addition to the TCDC and ECDC activities promoted or supported by the United Nations development system, there were similar activities developed and undertaken within various institutional frameworks, such as the non-aligned action programme, the Caracas Programme of Action on economic co-operation among developing countries and the technical and economic co-operation

programme developed by SAARC. It therefore urged the secretariat to co-ordinate and harmonize its activities in that important field so that duplication of efforts could be avoided and complementarities of such activities could be established.

693. With a view to making TCDC/ECDC activities more effective and beneficial to the participating countries, the Commission suggested that the secretariat should concentrate its promotional activities on a specific technology which had already shown its usefulness and would gain better appreciation from developing countries. For that purpose it was suggested that the secretariat could develop an information system focusing on the identification of capacities and requirements of developing countries in a specific technology, potential programmes for TCDC and ECDC linkages and consultations with concerned developing countries, non-governmental organizations, developed countries and other international organizations.

694. In view of the financial constraints faced by many developing countries, it was suggested that efforts should be made by the secretariat to mobilize the participation and contribution of non-governmental organizations in TCDC and ECDC activities by, *inter alia*, utilizing their available expertise which would result in lessening the financial burden of member countries. The Commission noted that utilization of the services of the secretariat staff and regional advisers to assist developing countries in promoting their TCDC and ECDC programmes would also minimize local expenses incurred by the developing member countries concerned.

695. The Commission noted that the availability of TCDC supplementary funding had enabled the secretariat to approach developing members and associate members more actively to implement, on a TCDC/ECDC basis, recommendations emerging from the numerous activities of the secretariat. It expressed appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands of its generous assistance to the fund for the year 1984/85 and appealed to other developed countries to consider contributing to the fund. It recognized that the availability of such a TCDC supplementary fund would significantly expand and strengthen TCDC and ECDC activities at subregional, regional and interregional levels as well as on a bilateral basis.

696. The Commission urged the secretariat to mobilize additional resources through more effective use of the existing resources of the United Nations development system and through better co-ordination with other organizations to prevent duplication of effort. To that end it was suggested that co-operation between ESCAP and UNCTAD would help in easing the resource constraints. The suggestion was made that UNDP special programme resources under UNDP interregional project INT/83/904 on the promotion of action-oriented

TCDC activities also be utilized for the financing of TCDC activities.

697. The Commission expressed appreciation of the follow-up action undertaken by the secretariat on resolution 245 (XLI) of 29 March 1985 on mobilization of resources for the promotion of and support for technical and economic co-operation activities among developing countries, which would further stimulate TCDC and ECDC activities in the region. It commended the secretariat effort in incorporating TCDC and ECDC modalities in the early stage of project formulation for funding and urged that that effort be extended to the entire programme of work of the secretariat.

698. The Commission took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of TCDC and ECDC National Focal Points on Review of Activities and Formulation of a Programme held at Bangkok in November 1985. It endorsed the recommendations of that Meeting.

699. The Commission expressed appreciation of the offer made by the Government of India to host the next meeting of TCDC and ECDC national focal points early the following year. It urged all members and associate members to participate actively in that meeting, in which final matching of TCDC capacities, and needs and issues of common interest to national TCDC and ECDC focal points would be further considered.

700. With a view to strengthening the national TCDC and ECDC focal points, it was suggested that the secretariat should conduct technical consultations with the national focal points and develop technical training programmes as well as make the necessary arrangements for continuing collaborative activities among them.

701. The Commission expressed appreciation of the offer made by the Government of Pakistan to host intergovernmental consultations on TCDC in water resources development, and prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It noted that the details of the consultations were being worked out by the secretariat in consultation with the Government of Pakistan.

702. To further promote TCDC and ECDC at bilateral, subregional and regional levels, the Commission supported the suggestion that the secretariat should formulate TCDC and ECDC programmes between countries having different social and economic systems.

703. The representative of WHO stated that in the context of "Health for All by the Year 2000", it had devoted a special programme to TCDC. WHO looked forward to its participation in the next meeting of TCDC-ECDC national focal points and intergovernmental consultations on technical co-operation to be held at New Delhi early in 1987.

704. Owing to financial constraints, the representative of the International Pepper Community stated that IPC had decided to implement most of its activities on a TCDC basis. For that purpose he requested ESCAP to assist in providing TCDC supplementary funds to cover the foreign exchange cost of the activities.

705. The representative of the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC) expressed his appreciation of the provision by ESCAP of TCDC supplementary funds to cover the international travel costs of the participants in the TCDC training programme on coconut replanting and rehabilitation for smallholders which would be hosted by the Government of Sri Lanka in May 1986.

Consideration of procedures for programme co-ordination in ESCAP

706. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/514. In his opening statement, the Executive Secretary noted that, while programme co-ordination was attainable within the secretariat, the achievement of interorganizational co-ordination within the region was a more difficult task. He noted with appreciation the work of ACPR, in its consideration of the issue over the past year, and in particular thanked the Government of Australia for its efforts in focusing attention on the issue.

707. The Commission noted that ACPR, in considering the ways and means available to improve the evaluation and co-ordination of ESCAP programmes and objectives, had aimed at ensuring that the work programme contained only those activities that the countries of the region regarded as most essential to their immediate needs and that were most suitable for effective implementation. The Commission welcomed that and the proposals in document E/ESCAP/514 as a means of conserving scarce resources and avoiding over-programming and the proliferation of bodies.

708. The Commission also noted the importance of ensuring that such programme evaluation and co-ordination should take account of the need to avoid duplication of effort by intergovernmental agencies working in the region. It observed that ESCAP was well placed to achieve that objective.

709. The Commission endorsed the three-pronged approach recommended in document E/ESCAP/514, which entailed, first, enhancing the role of ACPR in its review of the work programme; second, improving documentation by making it more concise and issue-oriented; and third, assigning programme co-ordination matters to one of the main committees of the Commission. It felt that that approach would make the work programme more relevant, well-focused and

cost-effective. It noted, however, that primary responsibility for programme co-ordination and evaluation on a day-to-day basis lay with the secretariat, while members and associate members themselves had a responsibility in guiding the secretariat and maintaining the effectiveness of the work of ESCAP. The Commission reiterated the need for the legislative committees to continue to strengthen the capability to monitor their respective work programmes and results.

710. With regard to enhancing the role of ACPR, the Commission decided that that body should continue to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on priorities and programmes and should help assess the effectiveness of existing programmes.

711. The Commission also considered that it would be useful if the Executive Secretary were to invite other relevant intergovernmental bodies to meetings of ACPR, so that they could make known the details of their programmes. Some delegations felt that an annual special meeting of ACPR to consider programme co-ordination issues in the work programme should be held about eight weeks before the session of the Commission. In that respect, the Commission noted the role assigned to it by the General Assembly in paragraph 20 of the annex to resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in which it was stated:

“Taking into account the special needs and conditions of their respective regions, [the regional commissions] should exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level. They may convene periodic meetings, as necessary, for the purpose of improving the co-ordination of the relevant economic and social activities of the United Nations system in their respective regions.”

712. Documents related to the work programme and programme co-ordination could then be forwarded to the capitals of Governments, particularly those of countries unable to attend ACPR, so that their priorities could be made known to the Commission session itself. For ACPR discussions on the work programme, documentation should provide adequate information on activities, funding and staffing.

713. The Commission felt that there was no need to create new legislative committees and welcomed the proposal to discuss programme co-ordination matters in one of the main committees of the Commission. It felt that the consideration of such matters by one of the main committees would give greater prominence to the item in the Commission sessions.

714. The Commission adopted resolution 254 (XLII) on programme co-ordination and evaluation in the Commission.

Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987)

715. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/515.

716. The fortieth anniversary of ESCAP provided an ideal opportunity for stock-taking and for undertaking practical activities conforming to the priorities of Governments. The process of review and appraisal of developments in the region over the previous 40 years could contribute to future discussions on how the Commission could respond to developmental needs in an appropriate and timely fashion.

717. There was a need to enhance and disseminate information about ESCAP more widely in the region. In that connection, the Commission noted, in particular, the need to promote public recognition of the achievements of ESCAP. One way of meeting that objective would be to encourage Governments within the region to organize their own commemorative activities in observance of the fortieth anniversary.

718. The Commission noted that the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP would be celebrated following the International Year of Peace. ESCAP could work to facilitate the achievement of the principles and objectives of peace and development as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Some delegations suggested that ESCAP could also play a role in improving international economic relations and security between member countries. In that connection, one delegation suggested that a conference be convened to promote economic, cultural and scientific co-operation as part of the celebrations to mark the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP.

719. The Commission generally endorsed the activities outlined in document E/ESCAP/515 for the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP, and noted the Executive Secretary's undertaking that secretariat expenditure would be kept at a modest level.

720. The Commission adopted resolution 250 (XLII) on observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

The Commission's activities in the Pacific

721. In considering its activities in the Pacific, the Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/516 and Corr.1.

722. It welcomed the action taken by the secretariat, in pursuance of Commission resolution 244 (XLI), to include a new subprogramme on "Special measures in favour of island developing countries" within the programme on development issues and policies, in

the second revision of the medium-term plan, 1984-1989. The detailed formulation of the subprogramme would be undertaken by the secretariat in the course of 1986 in the framework of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. In doing so, the secretariat would keep in mind the expressed needs for technical advisory services and training.

723. The Commission commended the secretariat on the detailed information on the activities carried out through EPOC, the substantive divisions of the secretariat and the regional institutions and projects executed by ESCAP, as contained in the document under discussion.

724. It noted that, through its training and fellowships programme, the secretariat had been able to provide training for 178 Pacific officials in various sectoral fields. There had also been a high level of participation by Pacific island countries in meetings convened by ESCAP. A total of 109 advisory services had been provided to the island developing countries of the Pacific.

725. The Commission stressed the need to improve the information function of EPOC, in particular, concerning what ESCAP had to offer to the island developing countries of the Pacific.

726. The Commission emphasized the importance of quick short-term advisory and consultancy services to developing countries of the Pacific through the core group of advisers of EPOC and specially recruited short-term consultants. It recognized the need to formulate requests for those services as precisely as possible.

727. The Commission expressed appreciation of the resources provided by UNDP through the project "Advisory services for development in the Pacific" and its project in support of CCOP/SOPAC and the Pacific energy development programme. It also commended the financial contributions of Australia, Japan and the Netherlands to the activities of EPOC. While appreciating the support already received from the various donor sources, it expressed the view that increased support would be required to extend ESCAP activities in the Pacific, in particular, to implementing the new subprogramme on "Special measures in favour of island developing countries".

728. Several delegations mentioned the importance of ECDC/TCDC schemes in the Pacific in response to identified needs and praised the Commission for its *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985*, which devoted special attention to the problems of the Pacific island countries. However, financial constraints might not make it possible to include such a survey on an annual basis. Some delegations mentioned that meetings on transnational corporations were of

great importance to the subregion and urged the secretariat to organize a ministerial round-table on transnational corporations in developing Pacific island countries. Technical assistance provided by the Statistics Division and periodic macro-economic country surveys carried out by the Development Planning Division were also highlighted.

729. Some delegations stressed the need to assign an economist to EPOC in Port Vila to provide much-needed advisory services in the field of development planning.

730. The Commission noted that the Government of China was willing to host a training course for the Pacific island countries through arrangements with CCOP/SOPAC.

731. The Commission noted with appreciation the positive steps taken by ESCAP in recruiting Pacific island nationals to the ESCAP Professional staff in Bangkok and in the Pacific.

732. The Commission expressed appreciation of the annual orientation programme for Pacific government officials, which provided information on the numerous activities undertaken by the divisions of the secretariat, and wished the programme to be continued.

733. The Commission urged the secretariat to continue to provide a report on activities in the Pacific at future sessions.

734. The Commission warmly welcomed the four new associate members to ESCAP, namely, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau.

735. The Commission stressed the importance of continued close co-operation between EPOC, SPC and SPEC in the field of advisory services and other issues of mutual interest.

Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions

Administrative and financial issues related to the Commission's regional institutions

736. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/517.

737. It recalled that, with the establishment of the Working Group on Regional Institutions in 1983, a process had been set in motion to improve the financial situation of the four regional institutions through a dialogue with Governments of members and associate members. It was recalled that the Working Group had identified a financial shortfall of over \$US 1 million for institutional support. The Commission noted that, despite the efforts made by the secretariat,

the financial situation had not improved very much. Only SIAP had a viable financial basis. The other institutions, RMRDC, APCTT and the CGPRT Centre, fell short of the minimum funding requirement for institutional support.

738. The Commission recognized that RMRDC, after 13 years in existence, faced a particularly critical situation if the minimum institutional requirement of \$US 150,000 for the salary of the Co-ordinator and the running of the office was not met in 1986. One delegation stated that RMRDC was purely a subsidiary body of ESCAP and expressed the hope that the ESCAP secretariat, in collaboration with UNDP, could consider using a portion of the ESCAP regular budget or extra-budgetary resources to contribute to some of the operational costs of RMRDC, including part of the salary of the full-time Co-ordinator.

739. The Commission noted with appreciation the increased contribution of the host Government towards the institutional support of APCTT and hoped that, in addition, increased institutional support from developing member countries would be forthcoming to meet the minimum budget for institutional support of \$US 250,000 in 1986.

740. It noted that the CGPRT Centre, now five years in existence, relied on two donor countries, which contributed almost \$US 300,000, for 90 per cent of its institutional support. However, the cash contributions of five regional developing countries, apart from the host Government, had amounted only to \$US 22,500 in 1985. It urged the developing member countries to support the CGPRT Centre on a continuing basis.

741. While reiterating that financial support of the institutional costs of the regional institutions was the direct responsibility of the recipient countries, the Commission set the following financial targets for cash contributions for institutional support in 1986:

RMRDC:	\$US 150,000
APCTT:	\$US 250,000
CGPRT Centre:	\$US 400,000

742. The Commission requested the secretariat to look further into the financial viability of the regional institutions and authorized the Executive Secretary to make arrangements for the closure of RMRDC if the financial target was not met in the coming six months.

743. It was suggested that if the financial viability of any regional institution was not ensured, alternative mechanisms and approaches for delivering its programmes of technical assistance should be explored.

744. It was also suggested that the participation of the member countries in regional institutions should

be broadened, and their active participation in the decision-making process encouraged; the secretariat could play a more active role in that regard and the work programme could be improved and modified in order to create a more credible situation to enable member countries to contribute more generously.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

745. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/518 on RMRDC. It noted with appreciation that the appointment of a full-time Co-ordinator had been endorsed by the Governing Council of RMRDC at its eighth session.

746. The Commission noted with satisfaction that eight major workshops and training courses had been carried out; trainees from the region continued to be sponsored to attend an 11-month post-graduate training course organized annually by the Geological Survey of India Training Institute at Hyderabad; and that a technical mission relating to the feasibility of establishing a regional coal information service had been fielded. The mission was supported by the ESCAP regional energy development programme.

747. The Commission noted that RMRDC had co-operated with UNESCO and the International Union of Geological Sciences in its activity on the correlation and resource evaluation of tin/tungsten granites in South-East Asia and the western Pacific region.

748. The Commission was informed of the evaluation of the Centre's performance by missions from both ESCAP and UNDP and the implementation of a survey of member countries' needs for technical assistance from RMRDC as recommended by those missions.

749. With respect to institutional costs, the Commission noted that there was a need for predictability of resources covering the period for which the new Governing Council was elected and strongly urged that the Centre acquire self-sufficiency during 1986.

750. The Commission noted with appreciation Thailand's strong endorsement of the implementation of the survey to assess member countries' technical assistance needs; the offer from China to host, in 1988, an international seminar on gold and base metal deposits in volcanic and subvolcanic geologic environments; the assurance of continued support from Japan for the activities of the Centre; India's continued provision, through RMRDC, of 10 fellowships in the annual 11-month post-graduate training course; and the importance attached to furthering the development of RMRDC by the host Government, Indonesia.

751. The Commission amended paragraph 5 of the Statute of RMRDC to read as follows:

“5. The Centre shall have a Governing Council (hereafter referred to as “the Council”) consisting

of a representative of the host member and no less than eight representatives of the other members and associate members of ESCAP elected by the Commission.”

The Commission elected the fourth Governing Council of RMRDC, consisting of the host country, Indonesia, and the following countries, for a three-year period ending at the time of the forty-fifth session of the Commission: Australia, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand.

Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific

752. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/519, containing an account of the progress of the activities of the Centre during the period under review, and E/ESCAP/519/Add.1, which highlighted the main recommendations made by the Governing Board of the Centre at its fourth session held in February 1986. The Commission endorsed the report of the Governing Board on that session.

753. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Centre during the period since the forty-first session of the Commission, and the support provided by the secretariat to the Centre for its operation. It further noted that the Centre had considerably expanded its programme of work and started producing useful outputs.

754. The Commission was informed that the Centre had conducted several study projects in 1985, placing high priority on the following aspects: (a) identification and analysis of socio-economic constraints to increased production and productivity of CGPRT crops, in particular soybean, maize and some pulses; and (b) survey and analysis of demand for and consumption of selected CGPRT crops in tropical and East Asia.

755. As regards the studies relating to socio-economic constraint analysis, it was further informed that three major research projects had been implemented in 1985: (a) socio-economic studies on the soybean-based farming system at the village level; (b) soybean yield gap analysis; and (c) analysis of socio-economic constraints to increased productivity of selected food legumes and coarse grains in Asia. The first study was under way in Indonesia with the Centre's general funds and a technical expert provided by the Government of Japan. The second study was being implemented in Java, Indonesia, in co-operation with Indonesian research institutes and the International Co-operation Center of Agricultural Research for Development, France, under a financial grant from the Commission of the European Communities. The third study was proceeding in seven countries of Asia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia,

Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, under a subcontract arrangement from FAO to ESCAP with financial assistance from UNDP. The Commission noted that those studies were progressing smoothly with the active participation of national research institutions in the respective countries.

756. With regard to the studies on demand for and consumption of CGPRT products, the Commission was informed that the following three study projects had been conducted in 1985: (a) study on demand for CGPRT crops in human consumption in Bangladesh and Indonesia; (b) study on demand for CGPRT commodities in East Asia; and (c) survey on the potential for pigeon pea in Burma, Indonesia and Thailand. The first project was funded by the Government of the Netherlands, while the other two were financially supported by the Government of Australia.

757. The Commission emphasized that the Centre's activities should be oriented primarily towards regional concerns rather than individual countries, so as to meet the common needs of the developing countries of the region. In view of the scarcity of resources, it was stressed that the Centre should examine its programme activities carefully in order to avoid duplication of effort with other international organizations, such as FAO. In that connection, the Commission noted that the Centre was primarily concerned with the socio-economic aspects of CGPRT crops, while FAO was associated with technological matters. As there were close relationships between technological and socio-economic research for the development of CGPRT crops, the Centre was urged to co-operate closely with other research institutions and agencies.

758. With regard to the information and documentation services provided by the Centre in 1985, the Commission was informed that the Centre had issued two numbers of the newsletter *Palawija News*, and two publications, one comprising the proceedings of the Centre's Expert Group Meeting on Research Implications of Expanded Production of Selected Upland Crops in Tropical Asia, and the other incorporating the materials of the Workshop on the Future Potential of Cassava in Asia: Its Potential and Research Development Needs. It was further informed that one more publication, relating to the study on the soybean commodity system in Indonesia, was about to be finalized for distribution.

759. The Commission took note that the Governing Board of the Centre had provided valuable guidance regarding the Centre's future activities. While endorsing the proposed programme of work for 1986-1987, the Board had directed the Centre to prepare a long-term plan of work and the Centre was accordingly preparing such a plan for submission to the Board at its next session for consideration.

760. Recognizing the trend towards a considerable increase in demand for feedstuffs in the region, the

Commission suggested that the Centre should strengthen its research programme on the utilization of CGPRT products to explore their marketing for animal feed. It also recommended that, in formulating a long-term plan of work, the Centre should take into account resource availability as well as refined targets and new scope of programme activities.

761. As regards staff development of the Centre, the Commission noted with satisfaction that in March 1985, two agricultural economists had joined the Centre; one had been provided by the Government of the Netherlands and another had been paid for out of the Centre's general funds. In total, seven Professional staff members were currently assigned to the Centre's work, including the Director and a middle-level scientist who had been assigned to the Centre by the co-operating research institutes of Indonesia. In view of the expanded programme activities of the Centre, the Commission recognized the need for additional staff to implement those activities effectively. It suggested, however, that the Professional staff be recruited within the scope of the relevant authorized projects.

762. The Commission was informed that the total financial resources available during 1985 amounted to \$US 1,144,000, which included the funds for the Centre's institutional support as well as for specific programme activities. The Commission thanked the Governments of Bangladesh, France, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea, UNDP through FAO, and the Commission of the European Communities through the International Co-operation Center of Agricultural Research for Development (France), for their financial support to the Centre in 1985. The Commission took note with appreciation that the Centre had received contributions in kind from the Governments of France, Indonesia, Japan and the Netherlands. In addition, it had received continued assistance from the UNDP office in Jakarta.

763. With respect to mobilization of financial resources for the Centre's work, the Commission recognized that in 1985 there had been a considerable shortfall of funds, especially for institutional support. The Commission endorsed the view expressed by the Centre's Governing Board at the fourth session that, with a view to ensuring the financial and operational viability of the Centre, the recipient member countries should bear at least the minimum level of institutional support costs, estimated at \$US 400,000 per annum, while the donor countries and agencies would be requested to provide greater assistance to the programme activities of the Centre. The Commission also expressed concern over the pledged contributions which remained undischarged. Recognizing that many developing member countries had expressed their positive support, the Commission urged that that be crystallized into concrete contributions to the Centre.

764. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the announcement of a contribution of \$US 250,000 in 1986 from the Government of Japan. It also noted with gratitude that the Government of France would continue to support the Centre.

Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

765. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/521 and Corr.1 containing the progress report on APCTT.

766. The Commission noted that the Statute of the Centre, adopted at the forty-first session of the Commission, stipulated that the main function of the Centre was to assist member countries of ESCAP in strengthening their national capabilities for effective transfer, development and utilization of technologies relevant to their respective needs. The Commission further noted that, on the basis of that overall objective and with the financial support of UNDP, which had enabled ESCAP to recruit three Professional staff members, including the Director, the Centre had been implementing three interrelated programmes since the beginning of 1985: (a) facilitating technology transfer through information services; (b) promoting transfer and utilization of selected technologies; and (c) strengthening technology policies and planning infrastructure.

767. The Commission appreciated that in each of those three programme activities, APCTT was consciously attempting to: (a) document and analyse the rich, diversified and relevant experience of the region with a view to information-sharing among the member countries; (b) establish national as well as regional networks through the involvement of country-level experts in the preparation of various data bases and in the regional consultative meetings of experts held to design data collection and analysis procedures; (c) provide training on technological capability enhancement mechanisms developed and tested through pilot activities at APCTT; (d) conduct awareness creation and skills upgrading schemes through workshops in collaboration with national organizations and using training materials developed by APCTT; (e) arrange individualized fellowships and missions with respect to specific technology transfer problems; and (f) provide advisory assistance at the request of member countries.

768. The Commission noted that the programme of technology information services, which had commenced in mid-1982, had progressed steadily through the years. APCTT had now evolved and tested a workable system for organizing low-budget technology information services by a national agency. The APCTT information packages were of two kinds: publications (such as the bimonthly *Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor*)

and broadcast media tapes (such as the video tape on Asian technologies available for transfer). The information packages were disseminated throughout the region, and about 2,000 technical queries had been serviced during the previous year. A national workshop in the Philippines on technology information services and a regional consultative meeting of experts in Malaysia on the use of mass media to disseminate technology information had been held in 1985. During the previous year, APCTT had provided training to 13 participants from nine developing countries on manual and computerized information systems and had also provided advisory services on the subject to the Philippines. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the current emphasis in that programme area was on transferring the APCTT-developed and -tested technology information servicing system to national nodal institutions.

769. The Commission also noted that the promotion of technology utilization programme had commenced in May 1985 with the main objective of demonstrating the workability of a mechanism for directly linking the potential transferor and transferee of a technology through expositions, missions and correspondence. The emphasis in that programme was on commercially viable technology transfer, primarily in the private sector, among the small- and medium-scale industries in the developing countries. The technological priority areas selected were: (a) agricultural and fisheries products and processes; (b) low-cost construction materials and equipment; and (c) renewable sources of energy. The Commission noted that two expositions, in China and Malaysia, and one technical mission had been organized under that programme during the previous year. APCTT had given individual fellowships to two entrepreneurs from India and the Republic of Korea and had also provided advisory services on promotion of technology utilization to Thailand.

770. The Commission noted with interest the programme activities on technology policies and planning, which had started in January 1985. In that area, nine country studies (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand) had been completed and three more (China, Japan and the Republic of Korea) were in preparation. Those studies provided very detailed information on all relevant aspects of technology policy formulation, implementation and planning and had been prepared by national experts using a standardized format for comparative analysis. A regional report and a reference manual, based on those country studies, were scheduled to be completed in 1986. Using some of the materials available, APCTT had already co-organized three national workshops in Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines on technology policies and planning and a few more were planned for 1986. In that area, APCTT had provided advisory services to Bangladesh and Indonesia.

771. As to the work plan of the Centre, the Commission was informed that the first session of the APCTT Technical Advisory Committee had been held in September 1985. It had been attended by representatives of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, observers from China and Sri Lanka and representatives of ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNDP and UNESCO. The Commission appreciated the valuable guidance provided by the Technical Advisory Committee on both the ongoing and the future work programmes of APCTT. It noted that tripartite reviews and reviews by an independent mission for UNDP-funded projects were regularly undertaken to ensure the effectiveness of the work programmes of the Centre. Furthermore, the Statute of the Centre stipulated that the Governing Board should review and appraise the activities of the Centre and the extent of the financial resources available to it. It should also approve annual and long-term programmes of work for the Centre, and evaluate the implementation of such programmes.

772. The Commission noted with appreciation that during the previous year two subregional focal points of APCTT had started to function: one with TECHNOnet ASIA in Singapore for ASEAN and the other with SPC in New Caledonia for the Pacific island developing countries. It hoped that those focal points would broaden the coverage of the information-sharing activities of the Centre in the relevant subregions.

773. The Commission felt that the activities of APCTT during the previous year in all three programme areas had been very useful and quite relevant to the needs of the participating developing countries. It commended the leadership and staff of APCTT on their high standards of performance in the implementation of the work programmes and on the results achieved. The Commission felt that the continuation and further enhancement of those activities were important and essential to the developing member countries in their efforts to strengthen their national technological capabilities.

774. The Commission observed that the Centre's programme activities on technology policies and planning and the national workshops co-organized by the Centre in that area had been extremely valuable and timely. It felt that those activities should be further enhanced through continued country studies and by conducting more national and regional workshops in that area of vital importance.

775. The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the decision, in principle, of the host Government, India, to shift the location of the Centre from Bangalore to or near New Delhi and hoped that that move would enhance the operational efficiency of the Centre and also attract increased programme support.

One delegation, however, pointed out that greater attention should be given to the problem of the dissipation of the Centre's resources through too many meetings, seminars and workshops in diverse areas, with little effective follow-up action.

776. The Commission also noted with appreciation the increase in the contribution of the Government of India towards institutional support of the Centre from \$US 50,000 to \$US 100,000 per year in local currency, in addition to the provision of office premises. The Commission was heartened by the promises of increased institutional support from developing member countries and hoped that financial contributions to the Centre would be made on a long-term basis and that its institutional viability would be firmly established.

777. The Commission noted with satisfaction that in the fourth intercountry programme cycle, starting in 1987, UNDP had included programme support to the Centre in its proposals. The Commission was confident that UNDP would approve the proposed project for funding. It also noted with satisfaction that UNIDO had maintained close links with APCTT, recognizing the Centre as its regional arm for industrial and technology information service activities.

778. In view of the remarkable achievements of the Centre in the previous few years and considering the increasing demands placed on its services by developing member countries, the Commission appealed for generous programme and institutional support from developing countries and donor countries and agencies to enable the Centre to fulfil expectations.

779. The Commission amended article 9 of the Statute of APCTT as follows:

"The Centre shall have a Governing Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") consisting of a representative designated by the Government of the host country and not less than eight representatives nominated by other members or associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and elected by the Commission.

The representatives to be elected by the Commission shall be elected for a period of three years but shall be eligible for re-election."

780. The Commission elected the first Governing Board of APCTT, consisting of the host country, India, and the following countries for the three-year period ending at the time of the forty-fifth session of the Commission, in 1989: Bangladesh, Bhutan, France, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

781. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/520. It commended the highly successful programme of activities of SIAP during the period under review and welcomed the new direction of its work. Most developing countries of the region reported that they had benefited from the training courses being provided, although in one case difficulties were being experienced in sending trainees. The Commission felt that the promotion of statistical education and research deserved some attention and suggested that advanced courses might be organized on subjects such as construction statistics.

782. The Commission took note of the development of a microcomputer course to be introduced from 1987; that course would be in addition to the existing ones on automatic data processing and the UNDP-supported Statistical Software Demonstration Centre. The Commission warmly welcomed the offer of software packages and guest lecturers by Japan, and the offer of a newly developed user-friendly package, U-SP, by the United Kingdom, including a short-term lecturer to demonstrate the package. The latter support would be in addition to the two short-term guest lecturers provided annually by the United Kingdom.

783. In general, the Commission welcomed the increased emphasis in the SIAP programmes on statistical computing and training connected with the use of microcomputers, but cautioned that that area of training, though important, should not replace the more fundamental areas dealing with concepts and methodology.

784. The Commission noted with appreciation the preparatory assistance provided to SIAP by UNDP during 1986. Such assistance would support the development of audio-video and other training materials and their dissemination for use in developing countries, the programme of training of trainers in statistics and the Statistical Software Demonstration Centre with associated training facilities. The Commission also appreciated the announcement by UNDP that its programme support would continue during the Institute's fourth phase, subject to review at the meeting of aid co-ordinators and approval by the Governing Council of UNDP. The Commission urged member Governments to maintain, and if possible increase, the level of their contributions to the Institute.

785. The Commission was informed that owing to a policy change by the Government of the Netherlands, its fellowships for SIAP advanced courses/seminars would be terminated from 1 January 1988. While regretting that, the Commission recognized that it was unrelated to the performance of the Institute. It hoped that the early notice would enable the Institute to make the necessary adjustments in its future programme.

786. The Commission expressed deep gratitude to the Governments of India, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as to ADB and UNDP, for their continuing support of the Institute.

Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery

787. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/522 and Corr.1.

788. It noted that RNAM was one of the most useful projects of ESCAP and that it had continued to make significant contributions in promoting appropriate agricultural mechanization aimed at reducing the drudgery of farming and increasing the income of the farmers. It commended the activities of the project in such areas as human resources development, exchange of technology, mutual exchange of prototypes and other TCDC activities among the eight participating countries. With assistance from the project, all those countries had established national farm mechanization committees which were actively engaged in formulating mechanization policies suitable to their own unique local conditions. The Commission desired the project to place particular emphasis on the design, manufacture and commercialization of post-harvest machinery during its fourth phase (1987-1991). It noted with appreciation that in future the project would have a narrower focus on fewer activities, to maximize the impact on the countries. Those activities were elaborated in the revised draft project document for the fourth phase, which would be considered by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Governing Body later in 1986.

789. The Commission recommended that the Regional Office should continue to function under its existing structure and to play a catalytic role in accelerating the process of agricultural mechanization in the region. It also recommended that UNDP should continue to support the institutional costs, so long as the beneficiary countries were not able to assume that responsibility fully. Those countries were, however, urged to increase their contributions until the project became self-supporting.

790. The representative of Japan pointed out the remarkable achievements of the RNAM project in assisting member countries with the development of agricultural machinery and farm mechanization in the previous eight years. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Government of Japan of the announcement of a \$US 200,000 contribution for the year 1986, and of the indication of support for the fourth phase of the project.

791. The Commission also noted with appreciation the funding of an associate expert through UNIDO by the Federal Republic of Germany to assist with the backstopping of the RNAM project in the ESCAP secretariat.

792. The Commission welcomed Nepal as the ninth member of the project with effect from January 1987. It also noted the interest shown by Bangladesh in its activities. Bangladesh was expected to make a formal request to join the project.

Regional energy development programme

793. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/523. It noted with satisfaction that the implementation of phase II (1984-1986) activities/subactivities of the programme was well under way with the active co-operation and support of the Governments of Asian members and associate members of ESCAP and the associated executing agencies of the project, as reported comprehensively and in compact form in document E/ESCAP/523.

794. It also noted the continuing efforts of the secretariat to strengthen the institutional arrangements and communication practices for the programme. During the period under review, one additional member country had endorsed the project document for phase II, bringing the total number of endorsements to 13. Designations of national focal points for the project by member Governments had increased from 19 to 20 during the same period. The Commission requested the secretariat to make continued efforts to co-ordinate communication linkages for more effective implementation of the programme.

795. The Commission also noted that a revision to the project document for phase II of the programme had been undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to recommendations made at the second session of the Steering Committee and had been approved by UNDP in May 1985, thereby increasing the total operational budget allocation of the project for the period 1984-1986 from \$US 2,307,000 to \$US 3,048,000.

796. The Commission noted and endorsed the recommendations of the Steering Committee at its third session that the Asian members and associate members of ESCAP participating in the project, as well as all the executing agencies, should continue to provide support and close co-ordination for the timely completion and effective implementation of all activities/subactivities of phase II of the first cycle by 31 December 1986, as programmed.

797. The Commission noted with appreciation that, pursuant to directives given at its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the secretariat had achieved steady progress in defining an effective and practical co-operative framework and action programme for the second cycle of the project (1987-1991), as reported in document E/ESCAP/523 and in the introductory statement by the Senior Co-ordinator. In that regard, the Commission further noted with satisfaction that the draft proposal for the organizational structure and content of the second cycle programme had been submitted well in

advance to all 23 participating members in Asia, interested ESCAP donor Governments and all associated executing agencies of the project, to seek their active involvement in further consolidating the proposals contained therein.

798. The Commission considered the organizational structure proposed for the second cycle programme of the project, as contained in the draft document which had been submitted to all concerned with the programme and put before the Commission for its guidance in document E/ESCAP/523. In that regard, many countries, in principle, supported the organizational structure proposed for the second cycle programme of the project as outlined in document E/ESCAP/523, since the proposed structure was strategic and practical to ensure (a) accountability, (b) proper channels of communication and responsibilities and (c) smooth and clear-cut lines of action and implementation of project activities to spearhead the attainment of more benefits for all Asian developing member countries of ESCAP in the energy field. It was proposed that the status of REDP in the secretariat and the organizational relations among the Natural Resources Division, the biomass, solar and wind energy network and REDP should be reconsidered at the next session of the Committee on Natural Resources.

799. The Commission urged all Asian Governments participating in the programme, interested ESCAP donor countries and the associated executing agencies of the project actively to take part in consolidating and finalizing the draft proposal for the second cycle programme of the project at the second workshop of activity A-4, to be held from 2 to 4 June 1986, and at the fourth session of the Steering Committee, to be held on 5 and 6 June 1986 at Bangkok.

800. The Commission expressed its gratitude to UNDP for its continuing support to the project and activities to formulate the second cycle of the programme, to all participating countries, particularly the host countries, namely, China, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, for their active involvement and to all associated executing agencies (the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Bank, UNIDO and ADB) for their active support in the implementation of various activities in phase II and the formulation of the second cycle programme of the project.

Pacific energy development programme

801. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/524 and an updated list of activities. The Commission endorsed the activities of the Pacific energy development programme, its close working relationship with SPEC, and the recommendations of the Tripartite Review that the programme should continue into a second phase from 1987 to 1991 at a slightly increased funding level. PEDP was commended

as a model project which could be used as an example in designing future projects.

802. The Commission was urged to assure prompt attention to streamlining administrative support of the project wherever necessary.

Regional remote sensing programme

803. The Commission had before it the progress report on the regional remote sensing programme, as presented in document E/ESCAP/525, and commended the programme on the high level of its performance.

804. The Commission noted with appreciation that the activities of the programme had contributed greatly to the development of remote sensing technology in the ESCAP region. The continuation of the programme was, therefore, recognized as being essential, especially during the period when the new generation satellites were being developed.

805. The Commission recommended that UNDP should continue its support of the programme for a second phase to cover the period 1987-1991, during which the programme should include training on specialized topics, establishment of operational remote sensing information systems, and provision of advisory services. It was stressed that the future activities of the programme should be directed towards more multi-disciplinary efforts, international and regional co-operation and remote sensing applications for policy and planning implications.

806. The Commission was pleased to learn about the status of preparation for holding a regional seminar on application of remote sensing techniques for geological mapping and mineral prospecting at Moscow in June 1986, a seminar on the application of remote sensing techniques to coastal zone management and environment monitoring at Dhaka in November 1986 and a regional training/workshop on remote sensing applications to coastal zone monitoring at Manila in October 1986.

807. The Commission recorded with appreciation the support provided by UNDP during the first phase of the project. It also noted the collaborative efforts of the countries of the region which had contributed to a manifold increase in the outputs of the project. The Commission also heard about the large number of offers by the countries of the region to host the activities under the programme during the second phase, which was an expression of a desire on the part of the ESCAP participating countries to share the responsibilities of the execution of the project's future activities.

Asian and Pacific Development Centre

808. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/526.

809. The Director of the Centre briefed the Commission on its achievements during the year under review. He stated that the financial status of the Centre had achieved a degree of strength and stability hitherto not experienced. For the second year in succession it did not have to dip into its reserves and the institutional expenditure remained below the forecast amount. Through effective monitoring, it had been able to implement its projects on schedule. The most significant achievement during 1985 had been the ability to ensure the regional distribution of its activities. Whereas in the past its activities had been concentrated mainly in South and South-East Asia, they had currently been expanded to include East Asia, China, Viet Nam and the Pacific island States. Various international organizations within and outside Asia, particularly in Europe, Africa and Latin America, had expressed their keenness to collaborate with the Centre and to support it financially. With the establishment of the Information Centre in January 1985, it was hoped that APDC would be in a better position to serve the needs of the region more effectively than in the past. The Director thanked UNDP and other donors for their continuing support to the Centre.

810. Several countries commended the development of the Centre and expressed satisfaction with its progress during the past three years. One country urged more countries to join the Centre and hoped that the ESCAP secretariat would make use of it in the implementation of its human resources development programme. China announced that it would host a conference sponsored by the Centre on the theme "Asia-Pacific economy towards the year 2000" to be held at Beijing in November 1986, subject to further consultation. Pakistan announced an increase in its annual contribution, from \$US 20,000 to \$US 30,000.

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

811. The Commission considered the annual report of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1985 (E/ESCAP/527), which was presented for information by its Chairman for 1986, assisted by the Executive Agent. In highlighting salient items of the annual report, the Chairman stressed the fact that 1985 had been a very active year during which many important decisions had been unanimously adopted by the Committee in its endeavour to pursue long-term planning activities aimed at harnessing the resources of the lower Mekong basin. Over the previous years, the Committee had been placing great emphasis on TCDC. That was exemplified by various study tours to developing countries and workshops on the different means of utilizing water resources involving countries within and outside the Mekong basin.

812. In his statement, the Chairman expressed gratitude to the co-operating countries and agencies, both within and outside the United Nations system, and stressed their vital role in assisting the Committee in implementing its activities with a view to attaining the general objective of improving the welfare of the people of the basin. He appealed for more support on the part of the international community as a follow-up to the positive and effective response of UNDP through its continuing support of the Committee during its twenty-first session, in 1985. In December 1985, UNDP had fielded a mission to take a closer look at the organizational structure and programme sides of the Committee. The recommendations of that mission were aimed at further improving the secretariat to enable it to adapt to the changing requirements as indicated in the work programme for 1986.

813. Representatives gave strong support to the unique role played by the Committee in promoting regional co-operation. Two delegations referred to the Committee as a mechanism for achieving peace, prosperity and stability in the region. All representatives pledged further support, in cash and in kind, to the Committee's programme and expressed satisfaction with the useful information contained in the annual report, which covered a most active and constructive year. They made favourable references to ongoing work relating to the integrated development of the lower Mekong basin and welcomed the secretariat's restructuring, which rendered it more cost-effective and operational. They expressed the hope that the Committee's activities would continue unabated.

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

814. The Commission noted document E/ESCAP/528, transmitting an account of the activities of CCOP since the previous session.

815. It congratulated the Director of the CCOP secretariat on his appointment on 1 April 1986 and noted with satisfaction that, as of 1 February 1986, the Government of Thailand had been providing premises for the CCOP secretariat and the UNDP/ESCAP technical support team. It also noted that, while several member countries had substantially increased their contributions to the Committee, similar increases by other member countries were needed to ensure that all institutional costs could be met so that the secretariat could function effectively.

816. Appreciation was expressed of the work carried out in the member countries in support of their activities in hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation, offshore and coastal geophysical/geological investigations, Quaternary geology studies, the programme on Studies in East Asian Tectonics and Resources (SEATAR), the fellowship, on-the-job training and workshop programme and the publications programme.

817. In particular, the training, manpower development and technology transfer components of the programmes were commended as meeting very effectively the urgent needs of the member countries.

818. The Commission was informed that a comprehensive programme of activities was planned for the period 1987-1991. It expressed support for that programme and noted that considerable financial and other inputs would be needed to accomplish it.

819. The Commission noted the appreciation expressed of the programme support provided by UNDP and ESCAP. That support had been one of the most important elements in ensuring the success of CCOP activities. It also noted the strong appeals for a continuation of that support through phase IV of the project, in the years 1987-1991.

820. The Commission was informed that a wide variety of assistance had been provided to CCOP by co-operating countries and noted with appreciation that such assistance would be continued in the future.

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

821. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/529, transmitting the report of CCOP/SOPAC and submitted for the information of the Commission.

822. It noted the success of the Committee's programme activities and their relevance to the priorities of the Pacific island member States. Through joint efforts, CCOP/SOPAC maintained a forum where geoscientists, technicians, government and international organization officials could freely exchange ideas and information, and discuss problems and ways to resolve them; furnished on-the-job and classroom training to national technicians, professionals and technocrats of member countries; secured money, equipment, expertise and other resources from donors; and upgraded the capabilities and self-reliance of the developing island State members.

823. Noting that CCOP/SOPAC was an intergovernmental organization and not an ESCAP subsidiary, two delegations questioned the propriety of the CCOP/SOPAC submission being discussed by the Commission.

824. The delegations of Guam and Papua New Guinea reiterated their support of CCOP/SOPAC and requested the Commission, UNDP and supporting countries to continue their support of its activities.

825. The delegations of Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the United States expressed their continuing interest in and support of CCOP/SOPAC activities.

826. The delegation of the USSR expressed its continuing interest in CCOP/SOPAC activities and offered support for those activities.

Typhoon Committee

827. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/530 and expressed appreciation of the activities of the Typhoon Committee. It noted the considerable progress in the establishment of the typhoon forecasting and warning services, flood forecasting and warning systems and disaster prevention and preparedness.

828. It was pleased to note that the second mission on the improvement of disaster prevention systems based on risk analysis of natural disasters related to typhoons and heavy rainfall had been undertaken, and that the expert group meeting on flood risk analysis had been held.

829. The Commission was also pleased to learn that Thailand had reiterated its preparedness to continue making a cash contribution of \$US 12,000 per annum for a maximum period of four years, provided that all members of the Committee contributed the same amount. The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance extended to the Committee by China, Japan and the Philippines and their pledge of continuing support. UNDP was commended on its considerable and very useful support and the Commission expressed the hope that it would continue to support the activities of the Committee.

830. In view of the changes in satellite data transmission, concern was expressed regarding the necessity of upgrading the satellite ground receivers in some countries and in that connection the need for financial and technical support was stressed.

831. The Commission took note of the readiness of the USSR to assist the Committee member countries in training experts in tropical meteorology by providing WMO voluntary co-operation programme scholarships, and to expand co-operation in joint research and exchange of scientists.

Announcement of intended contributions

832. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/531 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/532.

833. The Executive Secretary expressed satisfaction at the fact that the level of extrabudgetary support in 1985 had been maintained at about 20 million dollars, as in the previous year, despite the economic difficulties confronting some ESCAP members and associate members. That cash contribution had enabled the secretariat to implement existing projects in various sectors under the ESCAP work programme and ongoing activities of the regional institutions.

834. The Executive Secretary further noted that of the 11 million dollars that went to the ESCAP work programme, 7 million dollars financed existing projects,

thus making available only 4 million dollars in 1985 for new projects under other elements of the work programme. Furthermore, activities related to the major initiatives undertaken by the Commission, namely, the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994, the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the theme for the current session, "Human resources development: its technological dimensions", as well as implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, would require substantial new funding from members, donor countries and other funding sources.

835. With respect to the regional institutions, the Executive Secretary noted that the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre still faced serious chronic shortfalls in financing for their operations. In 1986, the three institutions faced a combined shortfall of \$US 255,000 for institutional support if no additional contributions were forthcoming. As was explained under item 13 of the agenda, the existence of those institutions would be in grave jeopardy if that shortfall was not met by the end of 1987.

836. Given the above widening gap between resources, which remained at a fairly static level, and increasing programme requirements, the Executive Secretary stressed the need to continue efforts to broaden the resource base and tap new sources of funding. Owing to the scarcity of funding, the secretariat had concentrated its available resources on the priority areas of the work programme. Thus, since the previous year, substantive divisions of the secretariat had been asked to limit their proposals to those priority areas. In that respect, the Project Review Committee had screened 150 project proposals in 1985, compared with 250 in 1984; 87 proposals, costing a total of \$US 7 million, had eventually been approved for submission to donors.

837. Efforts also continued to strengthen the operations evaluation capability of the secretariat. However, those efforts had been hampered by a lack of funding for both the manning of the Evaluation Unit and undertaking evaluation exercises in cases requiring external expertise.

838. The Executive Secretary strongly appealed to member countries to contribute generously and share equitably in the financing of activities that the Commission had endorsed.

839. The Commission took note of the following intended contributions announced for 1986.

840. *Australia*. The representative of Australia announced the following contributions to ESCAP and its regional institutions/projects:

(a) *Work programme*

Senior adviser in social development	\$A 120,000
Solar energy specialist	\$A 147,000
Seminar/study tour on port pricing and investment	\$A 105,350
Small high priority projects	\$A 50,000

(b) *Regional institutions and projects*

EPOC	\$A 325,000
RNAM	\$A 100,000
SIAP	\$A 60,000

In addition, contributions would be made to APDC (\$A 145,000) and for the following projects of the Interim Mekong Committee: \$A 459,895 for the salinity intrusion studies in the Mekong Delta (Phase II) and the construction of a fresh-water prawn hatchery; \$A 2,532,000 for the Lam Dom Noi resettlement project in Thailand and the Tam Phuong water control project in Viet Nam; and \$A 160,000 for the restructured Mekong Secretariat of the Interim Mekong Committee. In total, the Australian contribution to ESCAP and other programmes originated by ESCAP would in 1986 exceed \$A 4.6 million, which represented a significant increase over those contributions of previous years.

841. *Bangladesh*. The representative of Bangladesh announced that his Government would make the following contributions to ESCAP and its regional institutions:

APCTT	\$US 3,000
CGPRT Centre	\$US 1,000
RMRDC	\$US 1,000
SIAP	\$US 5,000

It would also contribute \$US 15,000 to APDC.

842. *Bhutan*. The representative of Bhutan informed the Commission that it would like to reserve the right to communicate Bhutan's contribution to ESCAP at a later date.

843. *Brunei Darussalam*. The representative of Brunei Darussalam announced the following contributions:

RMRDC	\$US 5,000
SIAP	\$US 5,000

A contribution of \$US 10,000 would also be made to APDC.

844. *Burma*. The representative of Burma announced that his Government would make a contribution of \$US 2,000 to the work programme of ESCAP.

845. *China*. The representative of China announced the contribution of his Government in 1986 of \$US 120,000 and ¥RMB 300,000 for the implementation of projects agreed upon under the China-ESCAP Co-operation Fund, as well as contributions of \$US 10,000 to RMRDC and \$US 20,000 to SIAP. In addition, contributions would be made to APDC (\$US 50,000), CCOP (\$US 40,000) and the Typhoon Committee (¥RMB 50,000). China's total contribution therefore would be \$US 240,000 and ¥RMB 350,000.

846. *Democratic Kampuchea*. The representative of Democratic Kampuchea stated that it would revert to the matter at a later date.

847. *France*. The representative of France announced that in 1986, his Government would increase its contributions to ESCAP and its subsidiary bodies by 20 per cent over the previous year, with the total amount of the contributions going from F 8 million to F 9.6 million, of which F 800,000 would be paid directly in cash. The contribution would be made towards the provision of experts, the holding of seminars and other mutually agreed upon projects. France would double its contribution to APCTT, assist in undertaking new activities in the field of natural resources, particularly energy resources, and maintain its contributions to the Interim Mekong Committee and the CGPRT Centre at levels comparable with the current ones.

848. *India*. The representative of India announced the following contributions to ESCAP:

APCTT	\$US 100,000	(in national currency)
CGPRT Centre	\$US 5,000	
RMRDC	\$US 5,000	
SIAP	\$US 10,000	

849. *Indonesia*. The representative of Indonesia made the following announcement of contributions to ESCAP and the regional institutions:

APCTT	\$US 5,000
CGPRT Centre	\$US 30,000 (in kind)
RMRDC	\$US 15,000 (in cash)
	\$US 60,000 (in kind)
SIAP	\$US 40,000
RNAM	\$US 6,500

The following contributions would be made to other ESCAP-related institutions:

APDC	\$US 47,300
CCOP	\$US 40,000
SEATRADC	\$M 587,450
CIRDAP	\$US 10,000

850. *Islamic Republic of Iran.* The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that its level of contribution to the ESCAP work programme in 1986 would remain the same as in 1985, namely, \$US 15,000.

851. *Japan.* The representative of Japan announced that the total assistance of his Government for 1986 was expected to amount to about \$US 5.7 million, distributed as follows:

- (a) \$US 2,060,000 for the implementation of ESCAP projects under the Japan-ESCAP Co-operation Fund;
- (b) A cash contribution of about \$US 703,000 to SIAP;
- (c) An estimated provision of about \$US 866,000 for host facilities and personnel at SIAP;
- (d) Expert services provided on a non-reimbursable loan basis by the Japan International Co-operation Agency at an estimated cost of \$US 970,000;
- (e) Five training courses, of which two were to be conducted jointly with SIAP, at an estimated cost of \$US 682,000;
- (f) A cash contribution of \$US 350,000 to APDC;
- (g) A cash contribution of \$US 40,000 to the Interim Mekong Committee.

The amounts indicated in United States dollars could fluctuate according to the exchange rate.

852. *Malaysia.* The representative of Malaysia announced the following contributions by the Government in 1986:

RMRDC	\$US 5,000
SIAP	\$US 7,000

In addition, the Government would contribute to the following ESCAP-related institutions:

APDC	\$US 42,000 and \$M 400,000
CCOP	\$US 40,000

853. *Mongolia.* The representative of Mongolia indicated that his Government would contribute the equivalent of \$US 1,000 in its national currency to the ESCAP work programme.

854. *Nepal.* The representative of Nepal stated that her Government would contribute in 1986 at the same level as in 1985, which was as follows:

ESCAP work programme	\$US 2,492
APCTT	\$US 500
CGPRT Centre	\$US 500
RMRDC	\$US 500
SIAP	\$US 500

855. *The Netherlands.* The representative of the Netherlands announced that its total cash contribution to ESCAP would be of the order of f. 3,000,000 in 1986. In addition, an amount of f. 250,000 would be provided for advanced training courses at SIAP under the Studies in the Region Programme. The services of a senior industrial adviser would be made available to ESCAP at an estimated cost of \$US 120,000, along with the services of associate experts. His Government also announced its willingness to continue its contribution towards the ESCAP TCDC supplementary fund if other member States would also extend their support in that area.

856. *Pakistan.* The representative of Pakistan announced the following contributions for 1986:

APCTT	\$US 5,000
CGPRT Centre	PRs 15,000
RMRDC	\$US 500
SIAP	\$US 8,000
RNAM (Phase II)	\$US 14,000 (in national currency)

He also announced that his Government would increase its contribution to SIAP (from \$US 4,000 to \$US 8,000 per year) and APDC (from \$US 20,000 to \$US 30,000 per year). A contribution of \$US 7,260 would be made towards the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity.

857. *The Philippines.* The representative of the Philippines stated that his Government would communicate the level and nature of its contribution to the secretariat at a later date.

858. *Singapore.* The representative of Singapore announced that a contribution of \$US 5,000 to SIAP would be made for 1986.

859. *Sri Lanka.* The representative of Sri Lanka announced that her Government would make the following contributions to ESCAP:

APCTT	\$US 5,000
SIAP	\$US 5,000
FADINAP	\$US 2,500
RNAM	\$US 3,500

In addition, Sri Lanka would contribute \$US 27,500 to APDC.

860. *Thailand.* The representative of Thailand announced the following contributions in 1986:

APCTT	\$US 5,000
RMRDC	\$US 5,000
SIAP	\$US 10,000

In addition, contributions of \$US 40,000 to APDC and \$US 30,000 to CCOP would be made.

861. *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.* The representative of the USSR announced that in 1986 his Government would conduct five seminars and training courses in econometric modelling, agro-industrial complexes, maritime enterprises, urban transport and remote sensing in the USSR. In addition, several fellowships could be offered through the ESCAP secretariat for the training of students from developing countries in the region. The Government also announced its readiness to provide experts in geology and scientific research vessels for geological studies.

862. *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.* The representative of the United Kingdom indicated that his Government's assistance to ESCAP in 1986 would include the following:

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|--|----------|
| (a) Provision of a consultant in connection with the rural electrification study | £ 10,000 |
| (b) Provision of an expert to undertake an evaluation of wood stoves, on a basis still to be agreed | £ 10,000 |
| (c) Support for SIAP in the form of two short-term lectureships, with the possibility of a third in connection with its offer to provide the user-friendly survey software package | £ 16,000 |

The United Kingdom indicated that the total additional assistance available for ESCAP projects could be of the order of £ 64,000, and could include the following:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (d) A study tour in the United Kingdom in connection with the development of battery-powered vehicles | £ 23,000 |
| (e) A port development project in connection with containerization | £ 27,000 |
| (f) Assistance towards English language teaching training for the secretariat | £ 2,550 |

An amount of £ 12,000 would also be provided to cover the services of two experts rendered in 1984. The amount and form of the contribution towards the

Interim Mekong Committee would be announced at a later stage.

863. *United States of America.* The representative of the United States indicated that the level of extra-budgetary support to be given in 1986 by various United States Government agencies which had been involved in the work of the Commission in the past was still under consideration and would be communicated at a later date.

864. *Federal Republic of Germany.* The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that its assistance to ESCAP would be in the following priority areas:

- (1) Transport (regional advisory services in railways and highways), including assistance for planning activities and environmental impact assessment within the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994
- (2) Technology with regard to the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific
- (3) Agriculture, in particular FADINAP
- (4) Natural resources, in particular mineral and energy resources
- (5) International trade

The assistance to be provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to ESCAP in 1986-1987, comprising trust fund contributions as well as non-reimbursable loans, might amount to up to DM 4 million, apart from bilateral assistance to the Interim Mekong Committee with \$US 850,000 under consideration for a dredger.

865. The total pledges for 1986 made by 19 member countries and one observer State amounted to approximately \$US 14.3 million. That total, mainly in the form of cash contributions, included financial assistance amounting to about \$US 3.7 million to APDC and the Interim Mekong Committee, thus resulting in a net contribution of \$US 10.6 million to the ESCAP work programme and the four regional institutions.

866. It was noted that the above forecast did not include possible contributions from several member and donor countries such as Denmark, Norway, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, as well as the value of several unaccounted contributions in kind. In addition, extrabudgetary resources received from UNDP, UNFPA and other parts of the United Nations system for ESCAP-executed projects were not reflected in the forecast.

867. The Commission took note of the steps taken by the secretariat to institutionalize evaluation as a continuing activity. The in-depth evaluation exercises on RMRDC and on the advisory services in the Pacific which had been carried out in 1985 were regarded as providing very useful feedback for programme formulation in the secretariat. Similarly, the action taken to introduce self-evaluation as an ongoing feature of the work of the secretariat was considered to be of critical value in the programming process. The Commission also noted the programme of evaluation activities planned for 1986, including the strengthening of self-evaluation, training of staff of the secretariat in carrying out self-evaluation and the undertaking of in-depth evaluation exercises in the transport sector.

868. The Executive Secretary was congratulated on having instituted evaluation in the ESCAP secretariat, thus making ESCAP the first regional commission to evaluate its own activities. It was hoped that that impetus could be maintained. It was noted that the institution of evaluation had been made possible by internal redeployment of posts, as indicated by the General Assembly. The Commission noted with appreciation the provision of extrabudgetary resources by one donor in 1985 in support of the evaluation activities and urged other donor Governments, within and outside the region, to provide extrabudgetary resources to expand evaluation, which was considered an absolutely essential ingredient of programme execution.

869. The Executive Secretary expressed deep appreciation of the announcements of intended contributions by member and donor Governments to the extrabudgetary resources of ESCAP, which could assist the secretariat in implementing the activities mandated by the Commission. He also made special reference to UNDP for the encouraging statement it had made at the opening of the session that it would make available \$US 34.7 million for ESCAP-executed projects during its fourth programme cycle commencing in 1987. He stressed the importance of extrabudgetary resources in relation to the implementation of the ESCAP work programme, and reiterated that the secretariat would continue its efforts towards achieving greater efficiency, improving the quality of its projects and effectively addressing the priorities and concerns of the Commission.

Activities of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

870. The Commission considered and endorsed document E/ESCAP/478, which was introduced by the Rapporteur of ACPR, the Alternate Permanent Representative of Australia to ESCAP. It expressed appreciation of the effective and important role that ACPR had played in facilitating understanding and co-

operation between member Governments and the secretariat. The Commission recognized the value of the regular discussions of ACPR in allowing a thoughtful consensus to emerge on issues of concern.

871. The Commission noted that ACPR had held 11 sessions during the year under review. Programme co-ordination had been discussed in detail at most sessions until a consensus view was reached. ACPR had concluded that its role in reviewing the work programme should be enhanced; documentation should be more concise and issue-oriented; and programme matters should be assigned to one of the main committees of the Commission. It was also noted that ACPR needed to receive documentation on substantive items earlier.

872. The Commission commended the Advisory Committee on the preparations it had made to ensure that the Commission session and legislative committee meetings functioned more effectively.

873. The Commission noted that a review of ESCAP publicity with the objective of enhancing the coverage received by the organization was being conducted by ACPR. The Advisory Committee had taken an active part in the preparations for the celebration in the region of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and had requested the Executive Secretary to ensure that the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre and the regional institutions played a part in the anniversary activities. Keen interest had been taken by the Advisory Committee in ESCAP activities in the Pacific and it had sought to ensure that it was kept informed of the interests and wishes of those members and associate members not represented in Bangkok. Discussions had also been held on the progress made by the secretariat in implementing Commission resolutions. The Commission considered those discussions beneficial and asked that they be continued in the future.

874. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission of his appreciation of the useful work undertaken by ACPR and of the importance he attached to its recommendations. The vitality and effectiveness of ESCAP were due in large part to the continued advice and support that the secretariat received from ACPR. He noted the evolution of ACPR whereby it considered more substantive issues than it had previously and was therefore more effective and worth while.

Admission of new members

875. The Commission considered and unanimously approved a draft resolution relating to the amendment of paragraph 4 of its terms of reference in the light of the admission of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau as associate members of ESCAP, for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action.

876. The representative of the Cook Islands informed the Commission that his Government would not pursue its application for full membership at the current session. The secretariat was directed to await further developments on the matter.

877. The Commission took note of messages conveying thanks received from the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the President of the Republic of Palau upon the admission of those two States to associate membership in ESCAP.

Date and venue of the forty-third session of the Commission

878. The Commission decided that its forty-third session would be held at ESCAP headquarters at Bangkok some time in March or April 1987. The Executive Secretary, after consultation with member Governments and the Chairman, would determine the exact dates of the session and would inform the members and associate members of the Commission accordingly.

Other matters

879. The Commission noted that growing emphasis on the need for regional co-operation in Asia and the Pacific increased the need for ESCAP to provide suit-

able servicing facilities. It also noted that the Secretary-General was proposing to defer the construction of the United Nations conference complex in Bangkok, owing to financial constraints.

880. After noting the view of two delegations that regular budget funds should not be used, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to make every effort to explore all possibilities and ways and means to implement the project on schedule, recognizing the special needs of the Asian and Pacific region.

881. One other delegation specifically stated its acceptance of the package of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General to deal with the financial crisis, but stated further that it attached high priority to the construction of the United Nations conference complex in Bangkok when the financial situation of the United Nations improved.

882. The Commission observed a minute of silence in memory of the late Raul Prebisch, former Executive Secretary of ECLAC and Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Adoption of the annual report of the Commission

883. At its 646th meeting on 2 May 1986, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft report.

Chapter IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FORTY-SECOND SESSION

246 (XLII). Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific¹

*The Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific,*

Recognizing that economic and social development plans, programmes and policies are more cost-effective when based on adequate, reliable and timely statistics,

Noting that the demands from administrators and policy makers for quantitative information at national, subnational and community levels will continue to increase,

Accepting that sustained support is required to build or enhance statistical capabilities which currently differ considerably among countries of the region, ranging from relatively developed statistical services to those in the early stages of development,

Further noting that statistical information should be comparable over time and as far as practicable also across countries,

Recognizing that staff calibre and working conditions, *inter alia*, are crucially important for sustained statistical development,

Recognizing also that familiarity with and access to fast-developing computer technology are important for the quality of data collection and the speed and economy of their analysis and dissemination,

1. *Recommends* that members and associate members of the Commission:

(a) Accord high priority to the improvement and strengthening of their statistical services so as to provide information which will assist in effective planning, implementing and monitoring of economic and social development plans and programmes and in assessing their impact;

(b) Identify information uses as a basis for determining priorities for data collection and analysis in each economic and social sector, and set up mechanisms for such priority setting;

(c) Utilize available training outlets to provide appropriately qualified statistical manpower, according special attention to training in computers, including statistical software and microcomputers;

(d) Utilize guidelines and standards and participate in capability-building programmes evolved and promoted by the United Nations and its agencies;

(e) Improve the statistical infrastructure in terms of legislation, manpower policies, equipment, work programming, use of administrative records, dissemination facilities, and so on;

(f) Establish appropriate machinery to promote greater interaction between producers and users of statistics;

2. *Requests* the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in consultation with the Governments of the region, to assist these processes by:

(a) Continuing efforts to support and co-ordinate technical co-operation in all aspects of quantitative information;

(b) Taking greater account of the needs and capabilities of developing countries in evolving and revising international standards and guidelines;

(c) According priority to the special training needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that multilateral and bilateral donor agencies:

(a) Continue to support and, where appropriate, strengthen the statistical services in the region;

(b) Support activities designed to improve the utilization of statistical information in the development process;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take positive steps to assist in the continued improvement of statistical services in Asia and the Pacific, particularly in the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and to report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹ See paras. 653-654 above.

247 (XLII). Forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources²

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific and the related ESCAP Plan of Action adopted by the Commission in its resolution 235 (XL) of 27 April 1984,

Responding to the decision by the Commission at its forty-first session that "Human resources development" should constitute the theme for both the forty-second and the forty-third sessions of the Commission,

Affirming that effective development of human resources is capable of promoting the dissemination and application of science and technology and is an essential element in ensuring the sustained economic and social development of nations,

Recognizing that the forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources constitute important components of human resources development,

Taking into consideration the special features and requirements of the developing members and associate members of the Commission, particularly the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries,

1. *Invites* all members and associate members of the Commission to undertake co-operation and exchange activities on the forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources;

2. *Urges* developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, and the relevant United Nations agencies and departments to render active support to the developing members and associate members of the Commission in their activities aimed at developing their technological human resources;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the members and associate members with technical assistance in their technological human resources development activities;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps for co-ordinating and promoting the co-operation and exchanges among members and associate members of the Commission in the field of the forecasting, planning and development of their technological human resources and, *inter alia*, to mobilize extrabudgetary resources:

(a) To hold in 1987 a regional seminar on the forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources;

(b) To initiate country studies on the aforementioned fields to be undertaken primarily by local and regional experts;

(c) To organize a regional study mission based on experiences of scientific and technological human resources planning and policies and the results of the country studies derived therefrom;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

644th meeting
1 May 1986

248 (XLII). Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT)³

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Reaffirming its commitment to the promotion of collective self-reliance among developing countries of the region, consistent with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, through, *inter alia*, the promotion of international trade and the dissemination and exchange of information on industrial and technological capabilities,

Recognizing that the holding of international trade fairs and expositions constitutes one of the practical means of fostering regional economic co-operation and international trade, and particularly in disseminating information on trade, industrial and technological capabilities,

Noting with satisfaction the successful Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair held at Beijing in 1985 in which there was wide participation of members and associate members, which contributed to the promotion of regional and interregional trade,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of China for hosting ASPAT'85 and giving its full support for the successful conclusion of the Fair,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to help organize the holding of a regional trade fair at appropriate intervals, preferably once in every three to five years, to foster further economic co-operation and trade expansion among countries of the region and to give full technical and advisory support in

² See paras. 222, 235 and 239 above.

³ See paras. 452-453 above.

consultation with the host and participating countries, and in particular the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;

2. *Invites* members and associate members to host such fairs;

3. *Calls upon* all members and associate members to participate in these fairs in order to derive the greatest benefit from them and expresses the hope that when such trade fairs are planned members and associate members will undertake consultations with all appropriate trade and industrial sections to ensure that relevant public, mixed and private sectors in all partner countries can benefit fully from participation;

4. *Calls upon* members and associate members, other donor countries, international organizations and donor agencies to assist the ESCAP secretariat in the organization of these fairs;

5. *Urges* that financial and technical assistance to be extended to host and participating countries should be co-ordinated by the Executive Secretary, giving particular attention to the needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries to facilitate their participation in these fairs;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

249 (XLII). Participation of women in socio-economic development⁴

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Reaffirming the relevance of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985 for the countries of Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/101 on the role of women in society, 40/102 on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation, 40/105 on incorporation of the interests of women in the work programmes of the regional commissions and 40/106 on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, which were adopted on 13 December 1985,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 on the effective

mobilization and integration of women in development and the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation annexed to General Assembly resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982,

Noting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,

Recognizing that the maximum participation by women in all spheres of activity is important to the attainment of socio-economic development and growth,

Taking note of the importance of the role of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of society and in promoting international understanding,

Convinced of the need fully to implement women's rights, envisaged in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Noting also that discrimination against women continues in the field of education and employment, which reduces the level of their skills and, therefore, limits their opportunities to participate actively in development,

Considering that the effective implementation of the decisions of relevant United Nations conferences, including the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held at Bangkok from 9 to 15 October 1985, could contribute to the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and to more active integration of women in socio-economic development,

1. *Calls upon* Governments of member States to take the necessary and effective measures aimed at implementing the Regional Plan of Action and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women with a view to ensuring full integration of women in political, economic, social and cultural life;

2. *Invites* Governments, where appropriate, when preparing their national development plans, to include specific target programmes on the advancement of women;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To encourage efforts, within the framework of the Commission, to share national experience in the integration of women in socio-economic development;

⁴ See paras. 602-607 and 635 above.

(b) To prepare for the Commission at its forty-third session, within the existing regular budget, a study, on the basis of national reports and other available country data, on the status of women in the region and their role in socio-economic development as a follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies;

(c) To take further steps to ensure that the interests of women are incorporated in the work programme of the Commission;

(d) To submit a progress report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

250 (XLII). Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific⁵

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/161 of 17 December 1984 on the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Hopeful that the year 1986, observed as the International Year of Peace, will contribute to the further strengthening of global peace and justice, social and economic development and progress, and the independence of all peoples,

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is the unique regional intergovernmental body for co-ordinating economic, social, scientific and technical co-operation among countries of Asia and the Pacific,

Considering that the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Commission should contribute to the strengthening and implementation of the guiding principles as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the field of international economic and social co-operation and in ensuring a favourable international economic environment,

Emphasizing the need for the Commission to take an active part in co-operation in the economic and social fields and in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions,

Reaffirming its support for the aspirations of developing countries for economic and social progress,

⁵ See paras. 715-720 above.

Bearing in mind the need to improve the economic situation in developing countries and to promote their development,

Reaffirming its belief that the work of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields needs to be better understood among the peoples of the region,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, while preparing for and celebrating the anniversary, to take into account and make use of, as far as possible, the experience of commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations;

2. *Calls upon* members and associate members of the Commission to encourage in every possible way and participate actively in the activities marking the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Commission;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to initiate necessary measures aimed at co-ordinating the activities of the Commission in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming anniversary;

4. *Invites* the members and associate members of the Commission to assign high-level delegations to the jubilee session to be held in 1987 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Commission.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

251 (XLII). International Year of Peace⁶

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, proclaiming 1986 as the International Year of Peace, and inviting all States and all organizations within the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year,

Recognizing that peace constitutes one of the most cherished aspirations of peoples and is a prerequisite for economic and social development,

Noting that the International Year of Peace provides the international community with a timely occasion to examine the problems facing the world today, and to find new lines of thought and stimulate action aimed at resolving them,

1. *Expresses* gratitude to members and associate members for the steps already taken towards achieving the objectives of the International Year of Peace

⁶ See paras. 633 and 635 above.

at the national, regional and international levels and encourages them to intensify their efforts in this region;

2. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to co-ordinate the efforts of the secretariat to contribute to the Year within its competence;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, to consider the best means for the dissemination of the Proclamation annexed to General Assembly resolution 40/3 and to inform the Commission at its forty-third session on the activities undertaken.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

252 (XLII). Social aspects of rural development⁷

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Recalling also the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, particularly its provisions relating to social development, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held at Bangkok from 9 to 15 October 1985,

Referring to its resolution 238 (XL) of 27 April 1984 on the social aspects of rural development, and commending the secretariat on the report concerning the policies and programmes undertaken by members and associate members with regard to the social aspects of rural development,

Reaffirming that the social aspects of development form an integral part of the overall development process and that the major objective of development is to raise living standards and the quality of life,

1. *Calls upon* Governments to give due attention to the social impact of policies relating to rural development at the time of formulating such policies;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to pay special attention in future studies and reports to the present situation, tendencies and perspectives of social aspects of rural development in the ESCAP region, in particular, to public and/or private efforts in such

areas as agrarian reforms, co-operatives, rural development planning, the role of women in development, strengthening the role of qualified national personnel, including women, in rural development and encouraging popular participation in the development process in rural areas;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to organize a regional seminar on national experience in solving problems related to the social aspects of rural development;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to consider strengthening the co-ordination and monitoring within the secretariat to permit the effective implementation of activities relating to social aspects of rural development;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session on the steps taken to implement the present resolution.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

253 (XLII). Co-operation in alleviating the debt crisis⁸

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Taking note of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985*, particularly the review of major developments in the international economy and of the macro-economic performance of the economies in the region,

Expressing concern at the problems in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, particularly in the areas of trade, capital flows and technology transfer,

Noting the initiatives taken by countries in the latter part of 1985 to foster more sound international financial conditions and a more stable exchange rate regime,

Recognizing the need to pursue the foregoing initiatives to bring about accelerated in-flows of capital at lower interest rates to improve the growth prospects of developing countries by complementing structural reforms in their economies,

Seriously concerned that the debt problem is a most serious threat to the stability of the world and regional economies,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a paper to the Commission at its forty-third session

⁷ See paras. 601 and 635 above.

⁸ See paras. 460-461 above.

on the possible causes of the debt crisis in terms of external trade, industrialization, rise in world interest rates, economic and debt management policies of debtor countries and financial policies of creditor countries, drawing to the greatest extent possible on available studies;

2. *Invites* members and associate members participating in the forthcoming Meeting of Ministers of Trade, to be held from 16 to 18 June 1986, to hold informal consultations on the implications of the debt crisis for international trade and financial co-operation;

3. *Appeals* to multilateral financial institutions to continue to assist in alleviating the crisis by supporting adjustment measures in debtor countries consistent with long-term growth perspectives, particularly for developing and least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

254 (XLII). Programme co-ordination and evaluation in the Commission⁹

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing the need to rationalize the activities and operations of the Commission so as to improve its efficiency and effectiveness,

Realizing that the available resources are limited and therefore reaffirming the need for their judicious utilization and mobilization,

Convinced that programme co-ordination and evaluation are directly interrelated with priority setting and monitoring,

Desirous of strengthening existing ways and means to improve the efficiency of the Commission in the attainment of its goals,

Noting that the programme of work of the Commission should contain only those activities which the countries in the region consider most essential to their needs and most suitable for effective implementation,

Noting also the need to avoid overprogramming, duplication of work and proliferation of bodies,

⁹ See paras. 706-714 above.

Conscious of the guidelines for streamlining the ESCAP programme of work endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session and the criteria for setting its programme priorities as adopted at its thirty-ninth session,

Noting further that the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission provides advice to the Executive Secretary in programme co-ordination and evaluation,

1. *Urges* the legislative committees to continue to strengthen their capability to monitor their respective work programmes and results;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, to recommend further measures to bridge the gap between programming and performance, including a review of the present documentation to make it more concise and issue-oriented and paying due regard to the fact that the programme of work for the next biennium should contain only activities that the members and associate members of the Commission consider basic to their priority needs and suitable for effective implementation;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

255 (XLII). The Eighth Replenishment of the International Development Association¹⁰

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and resolution 165 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on multilateral development institutions,

Recalling further the recommendation of the Task Force on Concessional Flows of the Development Committee, Joint Ministerial Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, that "donor governments should exert redoubled efforts to increase the supply of official development assistance as a matter of urgency",

¹⁰ See para 179 above.

Aware that more people live in conditions of poverty in countries of the Asian and Pacific region than in the rest of the world put together,

Noting with concern the decline in the flows of financial resources into developing countries of the region, particularly in low-income and least developed countries,

Recognizing that the capacity of developing countries to raise external resources has become severely constrained by recent developments in the private capital market and the stagnation of bilateral official development assistance,

Recognizing further that developing countries should adopt a consistent policy framework, *inter alia*, to mobilize domestic resources as well as encourage inward capital flows,

Emphasizing that an adequate level of funding by multilateral financial and development institutions is essential for developing countries in their efforts to establish and upgrade physical infrastructure,

Recognizing the special role of the International Development Association in providing resources, particularly for the low-income and least developed countries,

1. *Calls upon* the International Development Association to reach agreement on the Eighth Replenishment as soon as possible, at an adequate level in real terms to enable the Association to pursue its programme, taking into account the increased needs of the recipients;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit this resolution to the International Development Association and to report to the Commission at its forty-third session.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

256 (XLIII). ESCAP Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions¹¹

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 235 (XL) of 27 April 1984 on the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling also its resolution 241 (XLI) of 29 March 1985 on science and technology policy, planning

and management for the promotion of economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that human resources development is an essential element in improving the technological capabilities of the developing countries and a crucial element in their economic and social development process,

Recognizing that the training of qualified national personnel is an important and integral part of the development of human resources,

Expressing its appreciation to the secretariat of the Commission of its study on "Human resources development: its technological dimensions" which provides a useful basis for discussions on a potential framework for regional co-operative activities regarding human resources development in the field of technology,

Also expressing its appreciation of the contributions made by the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, the Expert Group Meeting on Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions and the relevant agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in formulating a draft ESCAP plan of action on national and regional initiatives for human resources development: its technological dimensions,

Noting with satisfaction the draft ESCAP plan of action recommended by the Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions, which was convened at Bangkok from 29 to 31 January 1986,

Recognizing the need for member countries to share experience and take co-ordinated action on human resources development for their economic and social development,

1. *Adopts* the ESCAP Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions as a useful basis for national efforts and regional co-operative activities on technological human resources development;

2. *Invites* member countries in the region to undertake specific programmes in human resources development at the national and subregional levels as an integral part of their respective social and economic development programmes on the basis of the ESCAP Plan of Action;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of developing countries in the region to enhance co-operation among themselves and with developed countries to improve and upgrade national human resources for development;

¹¹ See paras. 220-239 above.

4. *Invites* members and associate members in a position to do so, as well as other interested countries, to support the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action through the provision of financial and/or other assistance for the implementation of regional co-operative projects in consultation with and for the mutual benefit of the countries in the region;

5. *Urges* the agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within the scope of their capabilities, to support and participate effectively in the implementation of specific activities aimed at technological human resources development in Asia and the Pacific;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Co-ordinate ESCAP activities related to human resources development for technological development in Asia and the Pacific, taking into account the related activities of agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and of other intergovernmental organizations, in order to avoid duplication and enhance the regional dimensions of those activities;

(b) Evaluate the projects and activities in human resources development undertaken by the relevant divisions of ESCAP to assess the results achieved, and the experience gained, in order to improve the formulation and implementation of future programmes and activities in this field;

(c) Initiate action to increase the role of ESCAP-related institutions and projects, in particular the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery, the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and other relevant institutions in the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action;

(d) Utilize the expertise available in existing leading institutions in developing member countries dealing with the technical and planning aspects of technological human resources development;

(e) Prepare project proposals for co-operation and joint action on the basis of the ESCAP Plan of Action;

(f) Give special attention to the preparation of co-operative projects aimed at enhancing the national opportunities and resources of developing countries to train qualified national personnel, the improvement and popularization of technology management activities and the upgrading of human resources for technological development through:

(i) Studies on assessment of the quantity and quality of available technological human resources by types of skill;

(ii) Regional advisory and other assistance in building self-reliant national capabilities for technology policy formulation and planning;

(iii) Evolving suitable mechanisms, including the infrastructural and methodological aspects, for scientific and technological manpower planning;

(iv) The organization of roving workshops for the sharing of views and diversified experience of the region in planning techniques and methodologies for human resources development;

(g) Take appropriate action for the organization of regional training programmes in the areas of:

(i) Formulation and implementation of human resources development policies and plans in the utilization and application of technology for development;

(ii) Manpower forecasting and planning;

(iii) Training of trainers and development of modern methods of technical training;

(iv) Transfer of skills in the rural sector;

(h) Initiate measures for the technological human resources development of least developed, land-locked and Pacific island developing countries in the region;

7. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

257 (XLIII). Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries¹²

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

¹² See paras. 197-206 above.

3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Reaffirming the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/224 of 20 December 1982, 38/195 of 20 December 1983 and 39/174 of 17 December 1984 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Recalling also Commission resolution 242 (XLI) of 29 March 1985 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985 endorsing the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries on the mid-term global review of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Expressing serious concern at the critical economic and social conditions in the least developed countries in spite of their national efforts as well as efforts made by the international community since the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and stressing the urgent need for increased support measures in order to enhance national efforts at self-reliance so that the objectives of the Programme can be fully realized,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to make special efforts towards providing increased transfer of resources and commercial policy support measures to the least developed countries of the Asian and Pacific region;

2. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursue will be of importance for the success of their development efforts, and urges the least developed countries to continue to make every possible effort to mobilize domestic resources to implement the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries at the national level;

3. *Urges* developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, international financial and development institutions, and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide adequate financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries of the Asian and Pacific region to enable them to implement their plans and

programmes in the context of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

4. *Calls upon* donor countries to continue to make every possible effort to increase their contributions in view of the important role that official development assistance plays in assisting the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes, keeping in view the conclusions and recommendations of the mid-term global review of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to transmit the text of this resolution to major developed countries and international organizations for their consideration at all relevant international meetings.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

258 (XLIII). International Year of Shelter for the Homeless¹³

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982 proclaiming the year 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Having examined the report of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on its ninth session with regard to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the strategies for action at the national and regional levels,

Noting the interrelation between the problems of human settlements and refugees and being aware of major concentrations of refugees in countries within the ESCAP region and the various problems that entails, especially in the provision of shelter for the homeless,

Alarmed by the attacks against civilian population centres in the conflicts in the region and the major problems involved in the reconstruction of residential areas and resettlement of the war-stricken population,

Reaffirming the need to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts in accordance with relevant international conventions and, in particular, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their related protocols,

Convinced that a special effort to address this fundamental issue will strengthen overall national economic and social development, in furtherance of the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

¹³ See paras. 391, 393, 401 and 404-411 above.

1. *Reaffirms* that special attention should be given, during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the preparations therefor, to ways and means of:

(a) Securing renewed commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged and to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in the developing countries, as a matter of priority;

(b) Developing and demonstrating new approaches and methods to assist directly and to augment the present efforts of the homeless, poor and disadvantaged to secure their own shelter and to provide a basis for new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the organization of subregional meetings to promote the objectives of the Year, including meetings held in southern Africa, the Pacific, South Asia and Latin America, and urges other subregions to extend efforts to organize similar meetings;

3. *Takes note* with appreciation of the efforts made by countries in the region towards reconstruction of residential areas and cities and rehabilitation and resettlement of war-stricken people;

4. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to draw the attention of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his Regional Representative to the desirability of their participation in the activities under way with regard to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless with the objective of seizing the opportunity to promote resettlement of refugees and war-stricken people;

5. *Urges* all members and associate members of the Commission and relevant United Nations agencies to give further attention to the problem of human settlements and to make all possible efforts to realize the objectives of the Year and to address the roots of the problems involved in resettlement;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to remain continuously apprised of the matter and to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the progress made in this regard.

646th meeting
2 May 1986

Annex I

REVISED PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1986-1987

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Development issues and policies	111
Energy	113
Environment	116
Food and agriculture	118
Human settlements	121
Industrial development	123
International trade and development finance	125
Marine resources	130
Natural resources	131
Population	133
Science and technology	136
Social development	139
Statistics	142
Transnational corporations	144
Transport I (Transport, communications and tourism)	146
Transport II (Shipping, ports and inland waterways)	154
Appendix. Summary of resource requirements for the programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987	159

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 1. Economic and social development strategies and policies

Programme elements:

1.1 *Analysis of and assistance on special economic and social policy issues of major concern to the region**

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the sixth session of the Committee on Development Planning (third quarter, 1986)
- (ii) Technical publication: Feasibility study for an institute of public finance for Asia and the Pacific (1986)
- (iii) Technical assistance: Meetings on the feasibility study for an institute of public finance for Asia and the Pacific (two in 1986) (XB)

1.2 *Review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade**

Output:

Reports to the Commission on review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade in the developing ESCAP region (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

1.3 *Comparative analysis of strategies, policies, policy instruments and institutions for economic and social development in the region (NEW)**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on comparative experience with development strategies, policies, policy instruments and institutions in response to the world recession 1980-1983, and on the service sector (first quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Seminars on development strategies and policies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Studies of opportunities and mechanisms for co-operation among countries and subregions of the region**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on South Pacific subregional economic co-operation (second quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on South Pacific subregional co-operation (third quarter, 1987) (XB);
- (b) Missions to member countries and subregional institutions on matters connected with the strengthening of regional co-operation (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development planning methods, modelling and projections and administrative systems

Programme elements:

2.1 *Strengthening of development planning methods and capabilities**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on development planning methods, especially financing rural development and the integration of education and employment planning into development planning (second quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses for planners from developing ESCAP countries (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on problems of planning with several layers of government (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on the integration of education and employment planning with development planning (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 *Development modelling and projections*

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Econometric forecasts of macro-economic variables of countries taking into account the interdependence between economies of the region and the rest of the world (one, third quarter, 1986;

* Indicates priority programme elements.

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES *(continued)*

one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Econometric forecasts of intraregional trade flows and the implications thereof for policies intended to foster subregional and regional economic co-operation (one in 1986, one in 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminars with national research institutions and planning agencies to discuss short-term economic forecasts for ESCAP countries and to improve national forecasting models and projection techniques (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory services to planning agencies for the preparation of national accounts consistency frameworks in medium-term planning models for the formulation of development plans (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Workshop on techniques for debt management (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

Programme elements:

3.1 *Monitoring and review of progress in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action in the region**

Output:

(i) Reports to the Commission on progress in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the region and inputs to the global review process (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Missions to assist the least developed countries in strengthening their capabilities in the monitoring, review and appraisal of progress in implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (two in 1986, two in 1987)

3.2 *In-depth studies on problems of special concern to the least developed countries of the region*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on selected issues of major economic and social concern to the least developed countries in the region including tax and administration policies and impact of foreign assistance (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars to consider selected issues of major concern to the least developed countries (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Assistance to the least developed countries in formulating and executing policies and action plans, programmes and projects to accelerate development*

Output:

Technical assistance: Missions to least developed countries in the region to advise on formulating and executing policies and action plans, programmes and projects to accelerate development (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Surveys and information on economic and social developments

Programme elements:

4.1 *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific**

Output:

Technical publications: *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific* (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

4.2 *Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on major development issues and problems*

Output:

Technical publications: (a) *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific* (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987); (b) *Development Papers* (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987); (c) *Development Planning Newsletter* (three issues, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; three issues, second, third and fourth quarters, 1987)

PROGRAMME: ENERGY

Subprogramme 1. Energy assessment and planning in Asia and the Pacific

Programme elements:

1.1 *Regional energy scene and energy economy*

Output:

- (i) Reports to the Committee on Natural Resources on: (a) The regional energy scene (third quarter, 1987); (b) Issues relating to the regional energy economy pattern (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) *Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific* (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Study on regional energy economy patterns (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Strengthening of national capabilities in integrated energy planning and programming**

Output:

- Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on energy pricing policy implementation (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting on the regional energy economy pattern (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Training courses in least developed countries on techniques of energy planning (two, first quarter, 1986) (XB)

1.3 *Policy options and strategies for development of energy resources and for the management of energy demand**

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of: (a) The Committee on Natural Resources (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Meeting of senior officials preparatory to the meeting of energy ministers (first quarter, 1987); (c) Meeting of energy ministers (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on effects of price and non-price policies on energy demand management (third quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical publication: Energy resources development problems in the ESCAP region (third quarter, 1987)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Meetings of the steering committee of the regional energy development programme (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Support to regional energy programmes (1986, 1987); (c) Advisory missions on policies and strategies in the field of energy demand management (two, fourth quarter, 1986; two, fourth quarter, 1987)

Subprogramme 2. Accelerated development and use of new and renewable sources of energy

Programme elements:

2.1 *Assessment of new and renewable sources of energy and integrated planning*

Output:

- (i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on assessment of the contribution of new and renewable sources of energy to regional energy supply (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publication: Regional study on the present and future application of photovoltaic cells and their market potential (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses on rural energy development (three in 1987) (XB); (b) Study tour on peat as a fuel (1987) (XB); (c) Consultative meeting on the new and renewable sources of energy development programme (1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

ENERGY (continued)

2.2 Co-operative research, development and demonstration in new and renewable sources of energy*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on co-operative research, development and demonstration of new and renewable sources of energy (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Compendium of research, development and demonstrations of new and renewable sources of energy (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Study on cooking stoves (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on biogas (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the network for biomass, solar and wind energy (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of meetings on special areas of activities of the biomass, solar and wind energy network (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Training courses in selected fields of new and renewable sources of energy for research, development and demonstration (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.3 Transfer, adaptation and application of mature new and renewable energy technologies*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: *ESCAP's Energy News* (two, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two, second and fourth quarters, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on demonstration projects, exchange of hardware and field trials of prototypes (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Study tour on gasification of wood and other biomass (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Integrated investigation, development, conservation and efficient use of overall energy with emphasis on conventional sources of energy

Programme elements:

3.1 Development and utilization of coal resources*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on the use of coal in households and small-scale industries (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Training course on coal utilization in industries (1986) (XB); (b) Study tour on utilization of coal and oil mixtures in power plants in Japan (1986) (XB)

3.2 Development and utilization of oil and natural gas resources*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on natural gas production and utilization (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Study on natural gas/liquid petroleum gas utilization and transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on natural gas/liquid petroleum gas utilization and transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory services on oil supply (1986) (XB)

3.3 Energy conservation and conversion policy

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on energy conservation policy and measures for energy demand management (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

ENERGY (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on energy conservation policy and measures for energy demand management (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on sectoral energy conservation (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on energy conservation and conversion (one in 1986, one in 1987)

3.4 Power system planning and management

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on the potential of Asian trans-country power exchange and development (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Study on trans-country power exchange and development (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses on power system planning, operation and maintenance for least developed countries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on socio-economic aspects of rural electrification (1987) (XB); (c) Organization of a high-level meeting on Asian trans-country power exchange and development (1986) (XB); (d) Organization of a meeting on optimization of electric power systems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.5 Peaceful uses of nuclear energy

Output:

Technical assistance: Regional workshop on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (1987)

PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENT

Subprogramme 1: Environmental problems in the ESCAP region

Programme elements:

1.1 *Environmental awareness*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) State of the environment in Asia and the Pacific (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Environmentally-sound technology for development (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Role of women in environmental management (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Audio-visual modules on environment and development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (e) *Environment Newsletter* (four issues per year)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of expert group meeting on environmental technology (1986); (b) Media meetings: two subregional (one in 1986, one in 1987), six national (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on environmental information systems (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory services to the Asian Forum of Environmental Journalists (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Strengthening environmental dimensions of Commission's work programme* (NEW)

Output:

Substantive servicing of Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)

1.3 *Incorporation of environmental considerations into development planning and processes** (NEW)

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on implementation of the Declaration and Framework for Action Plans for the Management of the Asian Environment (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Manual on integration of environment into development (third quarter, 1987); (b) Interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Environmental planning tools for sustainable socio-economic development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional seminar on integration of environment into development (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions in connection with development and strengthening of institutional and legislative aspects of environmental protection and management (one in 1986, one in 1987); (c) Advisory missions on formulation of environmentally sound development plans (one in 1986, one in 1987); (d) Training seminars on integration of environment into development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Management of terrestrial ecosystems**

Output:

(i) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on the network of research and training centres on desertification control in the ESCAP region (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Report to the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on management of terrestrial ecosystems (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical publications: (a) Manual on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Case studies of desertification control (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Management of tropical forest resources (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Integrated management of mountain ecosystems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Regional network of research and training centres on desertification control technologies (1986, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on integrated planning and management of land ecosystems,

* Indicates priority programme elements.

ENVIRONMENT *(continued)*

mountain ecosystems, tropical forests (one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on integrated management of land ecosystems and mountain ecosystems (one, third quarter, 1986) (XB)

1.5 *Protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems**

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on the implementation of the Action Plan for Environmental Management of the South Pacific (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Feasibility study of mangrove research institute (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Marine atlas of Asia and the Pacific (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Status of marine environment and related ecosystems (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory services for development of coastal environmental management plans (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions/consultative meetings on implementation of the Action Plan for Environmental Management of the South Pacific (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Support to Co-ordinating Group Meetings of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory services on development of environmental monitoring and assessment systems (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (e) Advisory missions on development of marine atlas (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Subprogramme 1. Agricultural development policy, planning and information systems

Programme elements:

1.1 *Review of agricultural development policies, strategies and plans**

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the seventh session of the Committee on Agricultural Development (fourth quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Report to the Committee on Agricultural Development on development linkages between agricultural production and trade (1987)
- (iii) Technical publications: Studies on fisheries, fish products development and aquaculture (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (iv) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of an expert group meeting on appraisal of the performance of food and agriculture development under the International Development Strategy, particularly in the least developed countries (third quarter, 1986); (b) Advisory services on the improvement of socio-economic conditions of producers of farm products and on farming systems (one in 1986) (XB); (c) Organization of regional meetings on selected aspects of agricultural/fisheries development policy such as agricultural financing, agricultural marketing, aquaculture, post-harvest fishery (one in 1986, one in 1987)

1.2 *Food supply and distribution**

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: Studies on agro-climatic assessment and disaster prevention techniques (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminars on the ESCAP/NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration)/USAID agro-climatic assessment programme (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Workshops on disaster prevention (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.3 *Development of agricultural information systems**

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) *Agricultural Information Development Bulletin* (four issues per year); (b) Guidelines for rural broadcasting (1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Provision of computerized data and information on fertilizers for users in public and private sectors (1986, 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a regional meeting on national fertilizer information policies (1987) (XB); (c) Training courses on farm/rural broadcasting (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Follow-up action on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the management of living resources (NEW)*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on the law of the sea in respect of management of living resources (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a regional meeting on the implications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on management of living resources in Asia and the Pacific (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (continued)

Subprogramme 2. Understanding of critical elements of agricultural development

Programme elements:

2.1 Operation of the Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) *Regional Information Support Service: RISS Agro-chemicals* (six issues per year) (XB); (b) *Agro-chemicals News in Brief* (six issues per year) (XB); (c) *Fertilizer Trade Information* (12 issues per year) (XB); (d) *Calendar of Meetings on Agro-chemicals* (four issues per year) (XB); (e) Country studies on marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers (two in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (f) Studies on fertilizer quality control, credit availability for fertilizers and increased fertilizer consumption under rainfed conditions (one, first quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of national meetings on fertilizer project identification for fertilizer production, distribution and related problems (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB); (b) Training courses for fertilizer management personnel (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.2 Agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on regional co-operation for development of selected crop/horticulture seeds (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Regional study on agro-pesticides supply and demand (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Training courses on safe handling and efficient use of agro-pesticides (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.3 Research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops*

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific, Bogor, Indonesia (1986, 1987)

2.4 Improving agricultural credit, marketing and extension systems

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on rural marketing, credit and extension systems (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Workshops on rural marketing, credit and extension systems (one in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Rural development focusing on improving the conditions of disadvantaged groups

Programme elements:

3.1 Integrated rural development planning

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on field testing of guidelines for local-level planning (1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: National workshop on field testing of guidelines for local-level planning (1986) (XB)

3.2 Improving the socio-economic condition of rural disadvantaged groups, such as small farmers, tenants, fisherfolk communities and women

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on non-farm employment in Asia (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on Asian women in bee-keeping (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) National workshops on non-farm employment in Asia (one each, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first and second quarters, 1987) (XB); (b) Training workshops to improve the

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE *(continued)*

socio-economic condition of rural/fisherfolk women in various areas of agriculture, fisheries and rural development (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Utilization of agricultural residues as energy source for productive activities*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Country and regional studies on utilization of agricultural residues as energy source for productive activities (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) National workshops on utilization of agricultural residues in five countries (five in 1986) (XB); (b) Regional workshop on socio-economic policies for promoting utilization of agricultural residues as energy source for productive activities (1986); (c) National-level research projects on utilization of agricultural residues (five in 1986)

PROGRAMME: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme 1. Integrated settlements policies and planning

Programme elements:

1.1 *Settlements strategies and policies*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Regional colloquium on shelter strategies in the context of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) (XB)

1.2 *Settlements planning and development**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on human settlements planning in disaster-prone areas in selected countries of the region (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on an integrated approach to human settlements planning within national and subnational development planning (1986) (XB); (c) Case studies on income-generating activities in low-income settlements (1986) (XB); (d) Study on the role of informal transport in the socio-economic development of urban areas (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meeting on strategies for improving the capacity of civic services in secondary cities, based on case studies (1986); (b) Training courses for trainers in rural centre planning, based on developed training modules and an evaluation of the results of the training in this field in earlier phases (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development of shelter, infrastructure and land

Programme elements:

2.1 *Promotion of innovative and appropriate technologies**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on indigenous materials and construction industries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Study tour on low-cost housing development with emphasis on design methods and costs, and techniques of construction (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Symposium on methods, costs and techniques of low-cost housing (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 *Integrated programme on improvement of slums and squatter settlements*

Output:

Technical assistance: Training workshop for community leaders on physical upgrading measures for rehabilitation and improvement of quality of life in inner-city slums and squatter settlements (1987) (XB)

2.3 *Land policies and land control measures*

Output:

Technical assistance: Workshops on land use in major cities, through TCDC, with focus on: (a) metropolitan fringe development (1986) (XB) and (b) streamlining the land records/registration system (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Stimulation of institutional capabilities and public participation

Programme elements:

3.1 *Institutions, finance and management*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Support to the regional activities of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Research into Human Settlements, Bandung (1986, 1987); (b) Second regional congress of local authorities for the development of human settlements in Asia and the Pacific (1987) (XB); (c) Establishment of a network of local authorities for the management of human settlements (1987) (XB); (d) Workshop on human settlements finance and management (1986) (XB); (e) Workshop on human settlements information systems (1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS *(continued)*

3.2 *Public participation*

Output:

Technical assistance: Regional training seminar for trainers on public participation in human settlements programmes (1986) (XB)

PROGRAMME: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 1. Policies and strategies

Programme elements:

1.1 *Regional review of industrial progress with special reference to the growth target envisaged in the Lima Declaration*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (third quarter, 1986); (b) Meeting of *Ad Hoc* Group of Ministers of Industry (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) *Industrial Development News for Asia and the Pacific* (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

1.2 *Industrial plans and policies**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Case studies on industrial plans and policies (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on planning and policy formulation on industrial development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.3 *Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries with regard to plans and policies for industrial development**

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to least developed countries and island developing countries for industrial development, identification of projects, project formulation, industrial promotion activities and pilot projects (1986, 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Development of agro- and allied industries**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the restructuring of selected agro-industrial sectors (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on agro-industrial processing possibilities of selected island countries and least developed countries in the region (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of meeting of officials on the development of inter-country co-operation on selected agro-industrial sectors including fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on new developments in agro- and allied industries (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory services to small and medium enterprises including agro-industries in industrialized countries and in developing countries of the ESCAP region in establishing/strengthening manufacturing industries in the developing countries of the ESCAP region (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.5 *Institutional and infrastructural requirements for the development of small- and medium-scale industries**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on problems and prospects of small-scale industries (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Sales publication: *Small Industry Bulletin* (fourth quarter, 1986; fourth quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on development of small-scale industries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.6 *Enhancement of private sector involvement in industrialization*

Output:

Technical publications: Studies on policies, investment and productivity of private sector (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*

Subprogramme 2. Resource mobilization and project development and implementation

Programme elements:

2.1 *Resource mobilization programme*

Output:

Technical assistance: Missions to assist countries in establishing their policy and incentive packages relating to foreign investment (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

2.2 *Programme on project development and implementation**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on fuller utilization of manufacturing capacities of industrial enterprises in heavy industries (one, fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on problems and prospects of export industries (1986); (c) Studies on sectoral industrial development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Study on development of automated industries and new processes (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Study on rural industrialization and industrial location (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Regional and subregional industrial co-operation

Programme elements:

3.1 *Subregional co-operative arrangements on industrial development*

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to feasibility studies of the projects identified by the industrial survey of the South Pacific (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.2 *Regional industrial co-operation among developing countries and expansion of the scope of the ESCAP "club" for industrial development**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory mission on industrial co-operation (1987) (XB); (b) Organization of meeting on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries in the field of industrial development (first quarter, 1987) (XB).

Subprogramme 4. Enhancing the role and efficiency of industrial undertakings in the public sector

Programme elements:

4.1 *Development of public sector industries*

Output:

Technical assistance: Seminar and study tour to observe the functioning of public sector industries including basic and large-scale industries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

4.2 *Promoting efficiency in public sector industrial enterprises*

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Studies on promotion of efficiency in public enterprises, country studies (six in 1986, five in 1987) (XB), sectoral studies (two, second quarter, 1987) (XB), regional study (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Studies on improvement of efficiency of public sector industries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Subprogramme 1. Trade expansion, trade facilitation measures and monetary co-operation

Programme elements:

1.1 Trade expansion and major policy issues*

Output:

- (i) (a) Substantive servicing of the meeting of the ministers of trade of ESCAP member countries (1986); (b) Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the 1986 meeting of ministers of trade (1986)

(ii) Report to the Commission on the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the meeting of ministers of trade (second quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical publications: (a) Study on counter-trade (third quarter, 1986); (b) Study on expansion of trade between developing and developed countries (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on the role of export-processing zones in ESCAP countries in the expansion of trade (first quarter, 1986); (d) Case study on new modalities of expansion of trade between developing countries of the ESCAP region and Eastern European countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Symposium on the role of export-processing zones in expansion of trade (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Organization of meetings of the Trade Co-operation Group (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987); (c) Expert group meeting for preparation for the meeting of ministers of trade (first quarter, 1986); (d) Technical assistance for international trade negotiations (1986, 1987) (XB)

1.2 Harmonization of trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures

Output:

(i) Technical publication: *Manual for Compilation of International Trade Statistics in the ESCAP Region*, second edition (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of meetings of the Trade Co-operation Group's Subgroup for Harmonization of Trade Statistics, Customs Tariff Nomenclatures, and Customs and Transport Facilitation Procedures and Documentation (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Advisory missions on the adoption of the *Manual for Compilation of International Trade Statistics in the ESCAP Region* (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminars on various concepts and practices in international trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.3 Trade-creating joint ventures and long-term trading arrangements

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on trade-creating joint ventures and buy-back arrangements in the sector of 15 manufactured products (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Guidelines on buy-back arrangements relating to joint ventures in manufactured products (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on products for possible long-term contracting arrangements (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on joint ventures management (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on guidelines for long-term contracts relating to standard clauses/government procurement (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Mission on the preparation of guidelines for buy-back arrangements relating to joint ventures in manufactured products (1987) (XB); (d) Mission to follow up recommendations on conflicts/bottle-necks relating to long-term product contracting arrangements (1987) (XB)

1.4 Financial and credit co-operation

Output:

(i) Servicing of meetings: (a) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on the establishment of facilities for refinancing exports (second quarter, 1986); (b) Substantive servicing of sessions of the Board of Directors of the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (continued)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the enlargement of the membership of the Asian Clearing Union (third quarter, 1986); (b) Study on linkages of ACU with other payments arrangements (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: High-level missions on the enlargement of the membership of ACU and linkages with other payments arrangements (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.5 Insurance and reinsurance schemes

Output:

Technical assistance: Seminars/training courses in the field of insurance, insurance management and support services required for the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (one, third quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.6 Balance-of-payments support and development financing (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on reserve pooling arrangements among countries of the region (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on access to capital markets in the United States of America, Japan, Western Europe and West Asia (one, third quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on access to capital markets (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on the debt problem and its management (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of expert group meeting on reserve pooling (1986)

1.7 Customs administration co-operation (NEW)

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Missions on the implementation of the multilateral agreement on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of customs offences (two in 1986) (XB)

1.8 Trade facilitation measures and procedures (NEW)

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the meeting of national trade facilitation bodies (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the development and strengthening of existing national trade facilitation committees (four in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on the simplification and standardization of export documents and procedures at the national level (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on the development and implementation of a common trade facilitation programme (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Seminars on promoting acceptance and implementation of the TIR Convention of 1975 (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Seminars on the use of the UNCTAD/ECE Trade Data Elements Directory (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (f) Workshops on the implementation of International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods of 1982 (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB); (g) Workshops on the use and applications of the United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents and of the most important annexes of the Kyoto Convention of 1973 (one, third quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB); (h) Trade facilitation training programmes at country and subregional levels (two, third quarter, 1986; two, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Trade promotion and development

Programme elements:

2.1 Trade Information*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) *Trade Information Source Data Bank* (three issues per quarter in 1986, three issues per quarter in 1987); (b) *Trade Information Source Directory* (three issues per quarter, 1986; three issues per

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE *(continued)*

quarter, 1987); (c) *TISNET Trade Information Sheet* (six issues per quarter, 1986; six issues per quarter, 1987); (d) *TIS QUICK* (twelve issues per quarter, 1986; twelve issues per quarter, 1987); (e) *Trade Profiles* (one issue, fourth quarter, 1986; one issue, fourth quarter, 1987); (f) *Prices of Selected Asia/Pacific Products* (three issues per quarter, 1986; three issues per quarter, 1987); (g) *Directory of Trade Promotion and Development Organizations* (fourth quarter, 1987); (h) Commodity profiles (three issues per quarter, 1986; three issues per quarter, 1987) (XB); (i) Exporters/importers directory (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the development and strengthening of national trade/commodity information centres (four in 1986, four in 1987) (XB); (b) Training courses on specific aspects of trade information at regional and national levels (one each quarter, 1986; one each quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of a regional meeting on the development of TISNET (fourth quarter, 1986); (d) Establishment of regional trade control measure data bases (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB). In addition, *ad hoc* information services and special compilations are provided

2.2 *Trade promotion development*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Case study of successful medium- and small-scale export enterprises (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Handbook on import management for developing countries of the ESCAP region (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Manual on costing and pricing (second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions to national/subregional institutions engaged in training for trade promotion (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Advisory missions on strengthening of foreign trade institutes in the ESCAP region (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminars on import management for developing countries of the ESCAP region (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Regional seminar on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Advisory missions on specialized areas of trade promotion (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (f) Organization of meetings of Trade Co-operation Group's Sub-group for a Network of Trade Promotion Centres (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (g) Organization of meeting of heads of national trade development and promotion agencies (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (h) Regional workshop on export marketing for women executives (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.3 *Market and product development**

Output:

(i) Report to the Commission on the benefits arising from the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT '85) (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Guide on trading with selected Middle East countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Guide on trading with selected European market economies (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) *Guidebook on Trading with the People's Republic of China* (third edition) (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) *Guide to the Japanese Market* (third edition) (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) *Guide to the Markets of Australia and New Zealand* (second edition) (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (f) *Guide to the Market of the Federal Republic of Germany* (third edition) (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (g) Guidebooks on other markets (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (h) Market surveys of selected products/commodities (one, third quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (i) Preparations for the fifth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (1986, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Mobile seminars on the follow-up of various guidebooks on markets (one, third quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on export marketing of selected products (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of specialized trade fairs (one, second quarter, 1986; one second quarter, 1987)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE *(continued)*

Subprogramme 3. Raw materials and commodities

Programme elements:

3.1 *Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in selected raw materials and commodities of socio-economic importance to member countries of the region**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Studies on co-operative measures for selected raw materials and commodities (two, fourth quarter, 1986; two, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Market reviews of selected commodities (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support to meetings on regional co-operative arrangements in jute, silk and tropical timber (one each, first, third and fourth quarters, 1986; two in second, one in fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Seminars/workshops on commodity issues (three in 1986, three in 1987); (c) Organization of buyers-sellers meeting on export prospects and promotion of silk and silk products (1986) (XB)

3.2 *Planning, implementation and development of commodities of socio-economic interest**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on commodities of socio-economic interest (two, fourth quarter, 1986; two, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on aspects of socio-economic development of commodities (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

Programme elements:

4.1 *Export and import planning techniques and marketing**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the import requirements of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on products of export interest to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Training courses for the development of trade promotion personnel of the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries in specific fields (one each, first, second and third quarters, 1986; one each, first, second and third quarters, 1987) (XB)

4.2 *Transit trade facilities for trade of the land-locked countries**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of a meeting of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Reports to the Special Body on Land-locked Countries of surveys on the external trade of land-locked countries and existing/potential transit facilities (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training course on the development of air cargo movement between selected land-locked countries and their trading partners (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on packaging for land-locked and transit countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on storage/warehouse management for land-locked and transit countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iv) Fellowships to personnel involved in the operations of insurance of goods-in-transit (one each, in first, second and third quarters, 1986, 1987) (XB)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE *(continued)*

4.3 *Expansion of the trade of island developing countries*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on identification of trade barriers to commodities of export interest (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on the promotion of co-operation in commodity trade among the island developing countries (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the promotion of processing and exporting of commodities by island developing countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory mission to developing island countries on development and expansion of trade with the Pacific rim countries (1987) (XB); (b) Mobile seminar on trade promotion techniques for developing Pacific countries (1986) (XB); (c) Advisory mission on trade promotion (1987) (XB)

4.4 *Assistance to the least developed countries in trade development* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Manual on the management of export-processing zones for government decision makers (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on specialized aspects of trade promotion and export market information services (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on the establishment and strengthening of national trade promotion organizations of the least developed countries (1986) (XB); (c) Regional workshop on export promotion techniques for the least developed countries (1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 5. Economic co-operation among developing countries in trade-related areas

Programme elements:

5.1 *Subregional and regional preferential trading arrangements (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) Intergovernmental meetings on trade negotiations (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Evaluation report to the Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement on existing tariff concessions affecting the flow of trade of the Bangkok Agreement countries (second quarter, 1986)

(iii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the trade regime, and tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade of developing countries of the region participating in preferential trading arrangements (first quarter, 1986); (b) Rules of origin for adoption by countries participating in preferential trading arrangements (first quarter, 1987); (c) Study on possible linkages among subregional trading arrangements (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

5.2 *Follow-up activities on UNCTAD resolutions and decisions*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on developing countries' interregional trade in selected products (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory mission on the promotion and strengthening of regional co-operation among Asian State trading organizations and marketing and distribution channels for selected commodities (1986); (b) Seminar on issues in trade between developing countries of different regions (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: MARINE RESOURCES

Subprogramme 1. Exploration, evaluation, development and management of marine mineral resources (NEW)

Programme elements:

- 1.1 *Strengthening of national capabilities in exploration and development of marine mineral resources and in the appraisal of the geology, occurrence, development and use of marine mineral resources**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Natural Resources (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on marine geoscience programmes (third quarter, 1987); (b) Study on marine mineral development activities (third quarter, 1986)

(iii) Technical assistance: Seminar/workshop on marine geoscience (1987) (XB)

- 1.2 *Technical and administrative support to regional and subregional projects concerning marine mineral resources and geology*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) (two in 1986; two in 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Technical and administrative support to CCOP and CCOP/SOPAC (1986, 1987)

- 1.3 *Strengthening of national capabilities relating to, and provision of legal advice and information to member States on, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*

Output:

Technical publication: Study on developments relating to the Convention on the Law of the Sea (1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

PROGRAMME: NATURAL RESOURCES

Subprogramme 1. Exploration, evaluation, rational utilization and management of mineral resources

Programme elements:

1.1 *Exploration, assessment and development of mineral resources**

Output:

(i) Sales publications: (a) *ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy VI, Triassic* (part I, fourth quarter, 1986; part II, fourth quarter, 1987); (b) *Atlas of Mineral Resources of the ESCAP Region* (part I, fourth quarter, 1986; part II, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Studies on mineral concentrations and hydrocarbon accumulations in the region (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Study on petroleum and natural gas resources in the ESCAP region: trends and salient issues (third quarter, 1986)

(iii) Technical assistance: Organization of a working group of experts on stratigraphic correlation in the ESCAP region (first quarter 1987)

1.2 *Promotion of regional co-operation, and technical and administrative support to regional and subregional mineral projects**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the meetings of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC) (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support to RMRDC on mineral development activities (1986, 1987); (b) Technical support on formulation and implementation of various projects relating to the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre (SEATRADC) (1986, 1987)

1.3 *Strengthening of national capabilities of investigation and development of mineral resources*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on formulation of national and/or subregional mineral resources programmes (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on exploration and development of coal resources in the region (1986) (XB); (c) Regional seminar on application of remote sensing techniques to geological mapping and mineral prospecting (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Workshop on occurrence, exploration and development of potash resources (1986) (XB)

1.4 *Management and utilization of mineral resources in support of economic and social development plans* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Review on mineral development activities in the region (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting on mineral development plans and strategies (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.5 *Geology and urban development* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Atlas of urban geology (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a regional meeting of geological experts engaged in urban planning (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Workshop on geological engineering and planning data analysis and co-ordination (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Rational development, management and utilization of water resources

Programme elements:

2.1 *Support for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan**

* Indicates priority programme elements.

NATURAL RESOURCES *(continued)*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on the potential for small dams and mini-hydropower generation in the least developed countries and island developing countries (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on water resources development (four in 1986, four in 1987); (b) Regional seminar on water tariff as a policy instrument to provide better management of water resources (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Support to selected member countries on improvement of the local production of pipes and pipe fittings for water works (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 *Promotion of regional co-operation in water resources development**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Natural Resources, thirteenth session (1986)

(ii) Reports on the promotion of regional co-operation in water resources development to the Committee on Natural Resources, thirteenth session, on: (a) environmental issues of water resources development in the ESCAP region; (b) progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan; and (c) development of ground-water resources (three in fourth quarter, 1986)^a

(iii) Technical assistance: Support to the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)

2.3 *Mitigation of damage from cyclones, floods and droughts**

Output:

Technical assistance: Substantive servicing of: (a) Sessions of the Typhoon Committee (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Sessions of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); and (c) Support to the Typhoon Committee and the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (1986, 1987)

2.4 *Information and training in water resources development*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) *Water Resources Journal* (four issues in 1986; four issues in 1987); (b) *Confluence* (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987); (c) Water Resources Series (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support to establishment of a regional network for training in water resources development (1986, 1987); (b) Workshop on rain-water harvesting techniques in island developing countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on the use of microcomputers in water resources development (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Training seminar on the application of remote sensing techniques to water resources development (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (e) Study tour on capital investments in water resources development (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (f) Demonstration project on women's contribution to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (g) Seminar on safety evaluation of existing dams (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Cartography and remote sensing

Programme elements:

3.1 *Technical and administrative support to the regional remote sensing programme and promotion of regional co-operation in the application of remote sensing techniques for efficient management of natural resources and the environment*

Output:

Technical assistance: Technical and substantive support to the regional remote sensing programme (1986, 1987)

^a Activities on shared water resources may be undertaken in accordance with the decision of the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session (see paragraph 497 of the report of the Commission on its forty-second session) upon approval by the Commission.

PROGRAMME: POPULATION

Subprogramme 1. Population and development

Programme elements:

1.1 *Formulation and implementation of integrated population policies and programmes for development**

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Population (third quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical publications: Manual for preparing analytical framework for population and development research and planning (1986) (XB)
- (iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on population matters (one each quarter, 1986; one each quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Mortality, morbidity, aging and development** (NEW)

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Study on analysis of trends and patterns of mortality (1986) (XB); (b) Study on socio-economic aspects of aging issues for population and development planning (1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Regional seminar of health and social planners and policy makers for developing a plan of action aimed at mortality reduction (1987) (XB)

1.3 *Population distribution, migration and urbanization in development**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on technical manpower requirements and availability in selected ESCAP countries (1987) (XB); (b) Study on effects of rapid urbanization and population change on food requirements in Asia (1987) (XB); (c) Studies on in-depth analysis of internal migration data for selected ESCAP countries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Population composition, estimates and projections*

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: Estimates of demographic indicators for Asian and Pacific countries (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions to member countries to assist national institutions in analysis of population data and in population and household projections (one each in first, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each in second, third and fourth quarters, 1987)

1.5 *Training and manpower development in population* (NEW)

Output:

- (i) Technical assistance: (a) Subregional training seminar on subnational projects (1987) (XB); (b) Workshop on analytical framework for population and development research and planning for policy makers and planners (1987) (XB)
- (ii) Grants and fellowships: Fellowships to participants from member countries of the ESCAP region for training in population studies at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India (15 in 1986, 15 in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Population policies

Programme elements:

2.1 *Support to countries in developing and implementing family planning policies and programmes**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on the improvement of management information systems (1986, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Technical/advisory missions on development and implementation of population/family planning policies and programmes and related research/evaluation activities (one in 1986, one in 1987);

* Indicates priority programme elements.

POPULATION (continued)

(b) Advisory missions for the development of an institutional approach to programme management (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Population policy seminar for top-level programme managers and policy makers (1986) (XB)

2.2 Promotion of new approaches in service delivery systems

Output:

Technical publication: Regional study of organizational issues in community participation within the context of national family planning programmes (1987) (XB)

2.3 Studies on the problems and prospects of adolescent fertility (NEW)

2.4 Evaluation of impact of fertility decline on the changing role of women (NEW)

Output:

Technical publication: Study on the changing role of women in societies where contraception is commonly used: from reproduction to production (1987)

2.5 Studies on fertility, family planning and related policies and programmes*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the impact and efficiency of family planning programmes (1986) (XB); (b) Studies on acceptance and continuation of family planning practice (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Study to determine the knowledge and attitude of family planning workers about contraceptive methods (1986) (XB); (d) Study on determinants of fertility transition in Asia (1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Training in the use of microcomputers for family planning evaluation (1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Population information

Programme elements:

3.1 Information support to member countries for integration of population and development, policy formulation and programme implementation*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Regional population journal (three issues per year); (b) *Population Headliners* (twelve issues per year) (XB); (c) *Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experiences in Countries of the ESCAP Region* (one issue per year) (XB); (d) *ESCAP Population Publications* handbook (one issue per year) (XB); (e) *Population Research Leads and other ad hoc publications* (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Grants to national population information centres for translation of selected ESCAP technical publications into national languages (five in 1986; five in 1987) (XB)

3.2 Assistance in development of national population information centres and networks in ESCAP member countries*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Survey of population information needs and resources in the ESCAP region (one issue per year) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Annual in-service training courses and *ad hoc* training for staff of national population information centres (12 trainees in 1986, 12 trainees in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions to population information centres in ESCAP region for programme development, technical support and UNFPA country project execution (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

POPULATION (*continued*)

(iii) Grants and fellowships: Post-graduate degree fellowships and training grants for country project **personnel** in national population information centres (two in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Co-ordination of Regional Population Information Network: Asia-Pacific POPIN* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) *ADOPT* (12 issues per year) (XB); (b) *Asia-Pacific POPIN Newsletter* (four issues per year) (XB); (c) Recommended titles in population (six issues per year) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of biennial expert group meeting of key personnel of population information centres in the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (Asia-Pacific POPIN) (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions for development of regional and subregional population information systems and networks in co-operation with the POPIN global programme (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Workshop for population and information specialists in Pacific island countries (1987) (XB)

3.4 *Development of regional population data bank* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: *Asia-Pacific Population Directory* (one issue per year) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on computer applications for demographic and bibliographic data management (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Subprogramme 1. Institutional and policy infrastructure for science and technology

Programme elements:

1.1 *Improvements in science and technology policy and institutional structure**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Meeting of ministers of science and technology (first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on promotion of research and development in private sector enterprises (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Study on assessment, choice and assimilation of technology (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on setting up or strengthening of national institutes and centres for science and technology, technology transfer and development and implementation of national policies on technology transfer (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting of regional scientists and technologists (third quarter, 1986)

1.2 *Identification of technical needs and capabilities (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Technology atlas (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Manual on technology atlas (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting of national counterparts on use of the technology atlas (1986) (XB)

1.3 *Strengthening of research and development organization and management**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Case study of successful commercialization of research and development results (one, third quarter, 1986); (b) Study on terms and conditions concerning the use of research and development results (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on ways and means of strengthening co-operation in research and development between developed and developing countries (second quarter, 1987)

1.4 *Promotion of the application of energy-efficient technology*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Reports on energy conservation in small/medium-scale industries in selected areas (three in 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on energy efficiency in selected industries (one, first quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Evaluation missions on pilot programmes for energy conservation in small/medium-scale industries in selected countries (two in 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Strengthening technological capabilities of member countries

Programme elements:

2.1 *Substantive support to the regional institutions*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Support to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (1986, 1987); (b) Support to the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (1986, 1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (continued)

2.2 *Upgrading of negotiating capabilities and improvement of terms of acquisition of technology** (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) First revision of the *Training Manual on the Acquisition of Foreign Technologies and the Negotiation and Execution of Contracts* (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Model agreement for the acquisition of foreign technical know-how (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Training workshop on negotiation and execution of licensing contracts (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Training workshops on the acquisition of foreign technologies and the negotiation and execution of relevant contracts (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Symposium on contracts for the construction and delivery of conventional and nuclear power plants (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.3 *Promotion of technology transfer in specific areas*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on specific problems in the area of technology transfer (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on preparation and modification of laws and regulations relating to technology transfer (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of a meeting on technology transfer through engineering joint ventures (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.4 *Promotion of intraregional technology trade* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Directory of marketable technology of the ESCAP region (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a regional technology fair (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of technology trade promotion meetings (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.5 *Strengthening of project generation capabilities, engineering design and consultancy services**

Output:

(i) Organization of intergovernmental meeting on policies and measures to promote the capacities and use of local consultancy services (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support for establishment of a regional network for industrial consultancy (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on development of national industrial consultancy organizations (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Training workshops on selected subjects in consultancy (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.6 *Standardization and related activities*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Survey of consumer protection activities (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on establishment, improvement and strengthening of national standards bodies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting of heads of standards institutions (third quarter, 1987)

2.7 *Technology for selected industries*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Survey on auxiliary industries in shipbuilding, ship-maintenance and repair in the developing countries (second quarter, 1986); (b) Survey on iron and steel foundry industry (second quarter, 1986)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting to promote regional co-operation in the auxiliary industries in shipbuilding, ship-maintenance and repair (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.8 *Assistance in the fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on post-harvest equipment manufacture and post-harvest technologies (two, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on the improvement of post-harvest technologies and the manufacture of appropriate equipment (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Assimilation, application and monitoring

Programme elements:

3.1 *Assessment of new technologies*

Output:

Technical publications: Studies on assessment of selected new technologies (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.2 *Assimilation and development of new technologies** (NEW)

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to technical and substantive research, development and demonstration projects in selected areas of technology (1986, 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 1. Popular participation

Programme elements:

1.1 *Policy analysis of emerging issues and strategies for the integration of women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups in development**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Guidelines for popular participation and institution building in local development and integrative and inter-disciplinary approaches to planning at the grass-roots level (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Guidelines on national youth policies and strategies in least developed and island developing countries of Asia and the Pacific (1987) (XB); (c) Regional study on women's participation in the economy (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Studies on current policy issues related to youth participation in development (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987); (e) Study on emerging issues and strategies for the integration of women, youth and other disadvantaged groups in development (1987)

1.2 *Strengthening national structures and mechanisms for the integration of women in development (NEW)*

Output:

Technical assistance: Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening national structures and mechanisms, including national policies and programmes for the integration of women in development (one each, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second and third quarters, 1987)

1.3 *Promotion of women's participation in national development at the local level**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Manual on methodologies for dissemination of rural technologies for women (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Handbook for training women in management (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional workshop on transfer of appropriate technologies for women in agriculture (1986) (XB); (b) National workshop on project formulation, implementation and evaluation for rural women in development (four in 1986) (XB); (c) Subregional training course for women in development administration and management (1986) (XB); (d) National workshops on project administration for women in development (three in 1986) (XB)

1.4 *Mobilization of youth for national development**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Regional/national workshops for youth participation in development (three in 1986; three in 1987) (XB); (b) Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening national efforts in mobilizing youth for development (three in 1986; three in 1987) (XB); (c) Training workshop on income-generating activities for rural youth focusing on the utilization of technology (1987) (XB); (d) Training course on the participation of young women and men in rural social development (1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Social development policies and co-ordination

Programme elements:

2.1 *Social planning and policy development*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Training manual on integrated socio-economic development planning (1987) (XB); (b) Study on the impact of selected development programmes on low-income groups (1986) (XB); (c) Study on the social aspects of industrialization (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening social development policies and programmes (one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1987); (b) Training workshop on capabilities for integrated socio-economic development planning (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Regional preparations for the interregional consultation on developmental social welfare policies and programmes (1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*

2.2 *Research and information dissemination on social development issues, trends and programmes**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Social Development Newsletter (three issues per year); (b) Youth newssheets on activities related to the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the International Youth Year and Beyond (four issues per year) (XB); (c) Social development data base (one issue per year); (d) Study on social development trends in the ESCAP region (1987); (e) Directory of women experts and specialists in the ESCAP region (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Establishment of regional women's information network system (1987) (XB)

2.3 *Monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of global, regional and national instruments for the advancement of youth, women, the aging and the disabled* (NEW)

Output:

Reports to the Commission on (a) implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the International Youth Year and Beyond (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) progress of and issues related to the regional implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (fourth quarter, 1987); (c) the regional implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging (fourth quarter, 1987); (d) the regional implementation of the World programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (fourth quarter, 1987)

2.4 *Promotion of social policies for crime prevention and criminal justice** (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines on social measures for the prevention of crime among youth and on juvenile justice (1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening crime prevention policies and programmes (one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1987) (XB)

2.5 *Promotion of the integration of the aging and disabled in development* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Handbook for development of disability prevention and rehabilitation programmes (1987) (XB); (b) Regional directory on disability-related resources (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional workshop on the planning of national training programmes for the disabled (1986) (XB); (b) Missions to provide advisory services for the integration of the aging and the disabled in development (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987); (c) National training workshops on disability-related concerns (two in 1986; two in 1987) (XB); (d) Regional expert group meeting on disability-related concerns (1986)

(iii) Grants and fellowships: Training fellowships on disability prevention and rehabilitation programmes (four in 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Health and development

Programme elements:

3.1 *Development of basic community services through primary health care*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the promotion and institutionalization of community participation in primary health care (1987) (XB); (b) Guidelines on the planning of basic community health care services (1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on basic community services through primary health care (1986) (XB); (b) Expert group meeting on the evaluation of community participation in primary health care (1987) (XB)

3.2 *Planning of health and health aspects of development*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the health aspects of development planning (1986) (XB)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on planning and management of health development programmes (1987) (XB); (b) Missions to provide advisory services on improvement of programme management capabilities in the field of health and development (one in 1986; two in 1987)

3.3 *Capacity building for the implementation of pharmaceutical policies**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on national pharmaceutical policies (1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Pharmaceutical data bank for Asia and Pacific (1987); (b) Expert group meeting on the promotion of essential drugs in primary health care (1987) (XB); (c) Missions to provide advisory services on the formulation and implementation of national pharmaceutical policies (one in 1986, two in 1987)

3.4 *Atlas of children in national development*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: *1986 Asian and Pacific Atlas of Children in National Development* (second quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Information service on children's survival progress towards Health for All by the Year 2000 (1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: STATISTICS

Subprogramme 1. Statistical development

Programme elements:

1.1 *Promotion, co-ordination and management of statistical development activities in the region*

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Statistics (fourth quarter, 1987)
 - (ii) Report to the United Nations Statistical Commission, twenty-fourth session (first quarter, 1987)
 - (iii) Technical publication: *Statistical Newsletter* (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987)
 - (iv) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a working group of statistical experts (fourth quarter, 1986);
- (b) Support to the statistical services provided by the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC)

1.2 *Promotion of overall national statistical capabilities**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: *Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region* (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to countries to advise on general statistical organization and development (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987); (b) Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of promoting overall national statistical capabilities, including household surveys, sampling methodology, the building up of survey-taking capabilities, and cartography (14 in 1986, 16 in 1987) (XB); (c) Lecture series in regional training courses (two, second quarter, 1986; two, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Training courses on various aspects of household surveys (two in 1986; two in 1987) (XB); (e) Expert group meeting on statistical education and training (1987) (XB); (f) Seminar on design and evaluation of household sample surveys (1986) (XB)

1.3 *Development of economic statistics, including national accounts**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Manual on international trade statistics in the ESCAP region (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of economic statistics, including national accounts, energy statistics and transport statistics (15 in 1986, 15 in 1987) (XB); (b) Support to participating countries in price collection in connection with Phase V of the International Comparison Project (1986, 1987) (XB); (c) Workshop to review the implementation of international recommendations on energy statistics (1987) (XB); (d) Workshop on transportation statistics (1987) (XB); (e) Seminar on review and development of national accounts (1986) (XB); (f) Seminar on statistics of poverty and income distribution (1987) (XB)

1.4 *Development of social and demographic statistics**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: (a) Handbook on socio-economic indicators (third quarter, 1986) (XB);
- (b) Proceedings of the Pacific and Asian seminars on civil registration and vital statistics (1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of social and demographic statistics (16 in 1986, 16 in 1987) (XB); (b) Pacific subregional seminar on social and related statistics (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Working groups on the World Population and Housing Census Programme, 1985-1994 (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Seminar on human settlements statistics (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Seminar on statistics of employment and unemployment (1986) (XB)

1.5 *Improvement and co-ordination of development-related government information systems through the effective application of computer technology to the collection, organization and management of data*

Output:

- (i) Report to the Committee on Statistics of the Study Group Meeting on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

(ii) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on government information systems (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical publications: (a) Government Information Systems Newsletter (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987); (b) Report of a pilot project on development of decentralized microcomputer-based information systems (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on various aspects of development-related computerized government information systems, including their co-ordination, design and implementation (6 in 1986, 12 in 1987) (XB); (b) Pilot projects on development of decentralized microcomputer-based administrative information systems (three, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) High-level national seminar on policy and management issues in government information systems (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) High-level mission to the Pacific island countries on computerized government information systems (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Study Group Meeting on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Statistical information services

Programme elements:

2.1 *Collection of basic data relating to all fields of statistics, their edit and maintenance in time series records, and their retrieval for reformulation, special compilation and secretariat publications**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: *Handbook on Agricultural Statistics for Asia and the Pacific* (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987). In addition, *ad hoc* information services and special compilations are provided

(ii) Sales publications: (a) *Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987); (b) *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific* (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987); (c) *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific* (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); (d) *Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Series A* (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); (e) *Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Series B* (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); (f) *Asia/Pacific Statistical Pocketbook* (1987)

2.2 *Development of a network of statistical data bases within ESCAP*

PROGRAMME: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Subprogramme 1. Securing an effective code of conduct and other international arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations

Programme elements:

- 1.1 *Support to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations*

Output:

Reports to the Commission on the current status of the code of conduct on TNCs and other international and regional arrangements and agreements relating to TNCs (one in 1986, one in 1987)

- 1.2 *Provision of assistance to ESCAP member Governments in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements relating to transnational corporations (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on issues relating to the code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements relating to TNCs (one in 1986, one in 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on issues related to the code of conduct and co-operative arrangements concerning TNC operation in the ESCAP region (one in 1986, one in 1987)

Subprogramme 2. Minimizing the negative effects and enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations to development

Programme elements:

- 2.1 *Regional support to the UNCTC global research programme**

Output:

Reports to the Commission on the role and impact of TNCs in priority sectors in the ESCAP region as identified by the Commission on Transnational Corporations (one in 1986, one in 1987)

- 2.2 *Research and analysis: country and case studies**

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Development Planning on main issues in the field of transnational corporations (1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Studies on TNCs based in developing countries (three in 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on specific issues regarding the activities of TNCs (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Studies on TNC activities in least developed, land-locked and island developing countries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Studies on TNCs in selected industries (one in 1986, one in 1987); (e) Studies on impact of TNCs in the economic and social development process (one in 1986, one in 1987); (f) Studies on TNCs in Asia and the Pacific (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: Seminar on issues relating to the acquisition of TNC technology (1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Strengthening the capability of host developing countries in dealing with matters related to transnational corporations

Programme elements:

- 3.1 *Support to UNCTC in the provision of advisory and information services to member Governments**

Output:

Reports to the Commission on the provision of advisory, training and information services in the ESCAP countries (one in 1986, one in 1987)

* Indicates priority programme element.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS *(continued)*

3.2 *Provision of advisory and information services to member Governments*

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the sixth session of the Committee on Development Planning (1986)
- (ii) Technical publications: (a) Studies on national information system on TNCs (six in 1987) (XB); (b) *TNC Review* (one in 1986, one in 1987)
- (iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the establishment of a regional information network on TNCs (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on national information systems and regional information network (1987) (XB); (c) *Ad hoc* intergovernmental meeting on TNCs (1987)

PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM)

Subprogramme 1. General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic

Programme elements:

1.1 *Strategies, policies and planning for integrated transport development**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing) (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Regional survey and analysis of integrated transport planning needs (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Analytical study of transport models of application by ESCAP countries (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific* (two in 1986, two in 1987); (d) *Transport and Communications Atlas of Asia and the Pacific* (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on integrated transport planning within the framework of national development planning (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) National workshops on integrated transport planning (second and third quarters, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on integrated transport planning and policy (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Meeting of planning officials on transport sector models and projections (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Development of urban, suburban and inter-city transport systems**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on urban transport problems and policies in the ESCAP region (first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on improvement of mass transport facilities in urban and other congested areas (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminar on problems of urban transport development (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.3 *Promotion of research and development capability in transport**

Output:

Technical publication: Study on institutional arrangements for possible establishment of a centre for transport studies (first quarter, 1986)

1.4 *Facilitation measures for international movement of surface transport (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of an intergovernmental meeting for the finalization of an Asian and Pacific agreement on compulsory insurance against civil liability of motor vehicles (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Country studies on road traffic and road signs and signals (one each, first and fourth quarters, 1986) (XB); (b) Analytical study of minimum requirements for the harmonization and streamlining of formalities for frontier crossing by land transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a meeting on the identification of regional requirements to supplement the Conventions on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals of 1968 (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on setting up and functioning of institutional machinery for the implementation of the agreement on insurance against civil liability (one in 1986, one in 1987); (c) Seminars on harmonization and streamlining formalities for crossing of frontiers by road and/or rail networks (one in third quarter, 1986, one in third quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.5 *Promotion of multimodal transport systems, including containerization**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the potential of multimodal systems and role of containers in optimizing intermodal mix (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on promotion of multimodal transport and containerization (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on the role of multimodal transport and containerization in economic development (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

1.6 *Co-ordination of national action programmes for the Transport and Communications Decade*

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of meetings of ministers and other meetings connected with the implementation of the Decade programmes

(ii) Report on the implementation of demonstration projects for the Decade (1986)

(iii) Technical publication: Analytical review of the current status of transport and communications in the ESCAP region, including trends and developments (1986)

(iv) Technical assistance: Ten advisory missions to member countries on: (a) Formulation of national action programmes and project preparation for the Decade and (b) Implementation of national action programmes within the framework of the Decade (1986, 1987) (XB); (c) Integration of co-ordination of national action programmes with the regional action programmes of the Decade (1986, 1987); (d) Establishment of national co-ordinating committees for Decade programmes (1986); (e) Establishment of national monitoring and evaluation systems for national action programmes during the Decade (1986, 1987) (XB)

1.7 *Formulation and implementation of interregional programmes*

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of two working groups of experts on harmonization of programmes and projects between the ESCAP and ESCWA regions during the Decade (1986, 1987)

(ii) Reports on: (a) Harmonization of ESCAP regional action programmes (1986, 1987); (b) The development of interregional links between the ESCAP and ESCWA regions in the Decade (1986, 1987) (XB); (c) The development of interregional links between the ESCAP and ECE regions in the framework of the Decade (1986, 1987) (XB)

1.8 *Development of a monitoring and evaluation system for Decade programmes and projects and implementation at the regional level*

Output:

Technical publication: Performance evaluation reports to the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the overall progress of the implementation of the Decade programmes at national, subregional, regional and international levels (1986, 1987)

1.9 *Co-ordination of the programmes for the Decade of subregional, regional and international organizations*

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of governmental and inter-agency meetings on mechanisms for effective co-ordination for integrated development of transport and communications during the Decade (1986, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Periodic reports on co-ordination of inter-agency programmes for implementation during the Decade (1986, 1987)

1.10 *Assistance in promotion of public awareness of the objectives of the Decade*

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of national workshops and regional seminars on promotion of public awareness of the crucial role of transport and communications in the national development process (1986, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Report on suitable methodology to promote public awareness of the objectives of the Decade (1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: Appropriate materials for public campaigns (logo, films, leaflets, manuals, stickers, etc.) (1986) (XB)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

Subprogramme 2. Development of highways and highway transport

Programme elements:

2.1 Formulation of long-term strategies for development of highways and highway transport*

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of an intergovernmental meeting of highway experts (fourth quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the development of regional strategies for roads and road transport (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the potential of toll road construction and maintenance financed by the private sector (second quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on road users' cost studies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.2 Rationalization of energy use in road transport* (NEW)

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Study on energy pricing impact of differential taxes on energy conservation, and substitution processes between alternative forms of energy in transport (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the use of natural gas as a substitute for petroleum-derived fuels in transport vehicles (first quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on energy data recording, and analysis and rationalization of energy use in transport (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Demonstration projects on the use of natural gas in transport (three in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on the potentials of various alternative sources of energy in transport (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory missions on the implementation of energy conservation policies in transport (two in 1987) (XB); (e) Organization of a meeting on evaluation techniques for energy conservation and substitution in the transport sector (1986) (XB)

2.3 Development of improved and low-cost road transport infrastructure for isolated rural areas*

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Guidelines for planning and development of rural transport infrastructure as part of integrated rural development (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on optimal design standards for rural roads with special emphasis on the trade-offs between roads requiring low maintenance but high capital cost, and roads requiring high maintenance but low capital costs (first quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on quality control in construction and maintenance of roads (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Promotion and demonstration of low-cost techniques of road construction for hilly regions, marshy/wet areas, arid zones and for island developing countries (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on low-cost mechanized techniques for construction and maintenance of roads in China (1986) (XB); (d) Seminar-cum-study tour on cost-effective road construction and maintenance through marshy/wet and arid areas in the USSR (1987) (XB)

2.4 Environmental protection and highway transport development*

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Review and evaluation of environmental standards with regard to road transport and possibilities of their adaptation in countries of the region (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Guidelines for environmental impact assessment of land transport infrastructure projects (second quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional workshop on introduction of environmental impact assessment in transport infrastructure development (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) National workshop on promotion of wider use of environmental impact assessment techniques (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory services to improve environmental impact assessment (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

2.5 *Promotion of appropriate technology in road transport development (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Survey of recent technological developments and potential for their adaptation (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Roving workshop on technological developments and adaptations in transport in the region (1987) (XB); (b) Demonstration project on transfer of technology relating to Chinese arch-bridges (1986) (XB)

2.6 *Traffic safety and accident prevention (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Review on development of a standardized accident recording and analysis system (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-study tour on road traffic safety (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on accident analysis and preventive measures, including educational measures through mass media (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.7 *Optimizing the use of existing assets in roads and road transport, including maintenance**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Guidelines for developing standards for road inventory, classified deficiencies and priority ratings for road maintenance (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the improvement of management capabilities of truck/bus operators (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on establishment of an information system for scheduling and programming of maintenance of road transport fleets (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on optimizing the use of existing road transport fleets through introduction of better management techniques (two in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on application of practical road maintenance guidelines (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on bridge maintenance (1987) (XB)

2.8 *Promotion of regional and international road transport**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) *Asian Highway Route Map No. 6* covering the Philippines (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) *Revised Route Map No. 3* covering India, Nepal and Bangladesh (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on the trade-offs between economics of larger vehicles and techno-economic impacts on road infrastructures (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Standardization of information system on roads and road transport (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the expansion of the Asian Highway network (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Workshop on technical standards for the international routes and wayside facilities of the Asian Highway (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.9 *Manpower development and training in roads and road transport**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Manual for improving management capabilities of senior highway officials and road transport executives (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on transport planning and traffic management (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Training of road transport executives on computer-assisted management techniques (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-training course on latest techniques of road construction/maintenance (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Training courses on labour-intensive and other techniques of rural road construction and maintenance (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) *(continued)*

Subprogramme 3. Development of railways and railway transport

Programme elements:

3.1 *Railway development planning**

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the Intergovernmental Railway Group Meeting (fourth quarter, 1986)
- (ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the main principles adopted by railways in the region for railway development planning (first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on optimum investment policy in development of railway line capacity (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the role of signalling and telecommunications for development of capacity of single-track railways (first quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (iii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a railway research co-ordination group meeting (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Support to the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Railways of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (1986, 1987)

3.2 *Development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages* (NEW)*

Output:

- (i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on the Trans-Asian Railway project and Asian Railway master plan (first quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on improvement of trans-shipment facilities and operations over gauge-break points (first quarter, 1987); (b) Study on principles for international rail freight rate making (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on promotion of intraregional and interregional rail-cum-sea transport (phase I) (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Forecast of international railway freight traffic and identification of capacity bottle-necks for development of the Trans-Asian Railway and the Asian Railway master plan (phase I) (third quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the implementation of the Trans-Asian Railway project and Asian Railway master plan (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting on the Trans-Asian Railway project and Asian Railway master plan (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Optimum utilization of railway infrastructure and rolling stock, including maintenance* (NEW)*

Output:

- (i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on corporate structure to improve financial viability of railways (first quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical publications: (a) Studies on cost-effective techniques/systems for maintenance of motive power, rolling stock and signalling and telecommunications equipment (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on improving the operational efficiency of railways, with emphasis on freight transport (first quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on the technical, managerial and operational aspects of railway transport (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.4 *Modernization of railways, including technology transfer**

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Review of modern railway technology (second quarter, 1987); (b) Study on development of a standard, cost-effective electrification system for the railways of the region (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on modernization of railway telecommunication systems (phase I) (fourth quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on railway modernization (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Workshop on economic and technical aspects of railway transport (first quarter, 1987)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

3.5 Development of regional and interregional co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on development of uniform railway statistics and information system (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on standardization of facilities and operations (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on promotion of railway research (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Study on regional and interregional co-operation in international railway traffic (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (e) Study on standardization of rolling stock and facilities for the Trans-Asian Railway (phase I) (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Technical and substantive support to the meetings of the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group (1986, 1987)

3.6 Railway manpower development and training* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines on training opportunities for railway personnel (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-study tour on urban and suburban railway transport, USSR (August/September 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar-cum-study tour on track maintenance, China (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on a selected aspect of railways and railway transport (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Seminar-cum-study tour on application of automation to railway transport, France (1986) (XB); (e) Seminar-cum-study tour on feasibility of light-rail transit system, Federal Republic of Germany (1986) (XB)

(iii) Fellowships for railway personnel (three, first quarter, 1986; three, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Development of air cargo transport

Programme elements:

4.1 Role of air cargo transport in the context of integrated transport development* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on total distribution cost analysis for air cargo relative to other transport modes (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on the promotion of total distribution cost analysis for air cargo development (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on economic feasibility of air transport in multimodal transport systems (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

4.2 Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in air cargo transport* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Feasibility study on potential of pooling of air cargo services to overcome directional and seasonal imbalances at regional level (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on cost-benefit analyses of computerization and automation of air cargo traffic management at subregional level (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on the possibility of establishment of consultative machinery for users and suppliers of air freight services (fourth quarter, 1986); (d) Studies on facilitation measures for international movement of goods by air for land-locked and island developing countries (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on pooling of air cargo services and capacity (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on the economic aspects of computerization and automation of air cargo traffic management (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on improvement of management efficiency in air cargo traffic management (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Workshops on developing institutional framework for co-operation among the shippers, freight forwarders and carriers of goods by air (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

4.3 Manpower development and training in air cargo handling and distribution systems, including technology transfer* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the potential of manpower development planning for effective air cargo management (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars on air cargo handling and management, including packaging technology (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 5. Development of communications infrastructure

Programme elements:

5.1 *Promotion of regional co-operation in the development of telecommunications and evaluation of its social and economic impacts (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the socio-economic aspects of telecommunications (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Evaluation study on the socio-economic impact and the development of a methodology for assessment of costs and benefits of telecommunications (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on modern technology for evaluation of the system of telecommunications in rural areas (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Compendium of facilities for training in telecommunications (first quarter, 1986); (e) Guidelines on maintenance and operation of telecommunications (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-workshop on the social and economic impacts of telecommunications in rural and isolated areas (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Workshop on improvement of maintenance and operation of telecommunications (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on improved maintenance practices for telecommunications facilities (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

5.2 *Promotion of regional co-operation in the development of postal services and evaluation of their social and economic impacts*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the socio-economic aspects of postal services (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Evaluation study on the socio-economic impact and the development of a methodology for assessment of costs and benefits of postal services (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on modern technology for evaluation of the system of postal services in rural areas (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Compendium of facilities for training in postal services (first quarter, 1986); (e) Guidelines on maintenance and operation of postal services (third quarter, 1987); (f) Study on the routing of international mail in the ESCAP region (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-workshop on social and economic impacts of postal services in rural and isolated areas (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Workshop on improvement of maintenance and operation of postal services (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on the rerouting of international mail in the ESCAP region to increase speed of delivery and reduce costs (two, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 6. Development of tourism

Programme elements:

6.1 *Role of tourism in promotion of appropriate development strategies and policies**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on development of tourism-management-education facilities (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on priority ranking of tourism sector projects within the framework of development strategies and policies (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Guidelines for evaluation of the tourism implications of transport and communications development in the context of the Decade (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-workshop on direct, indirect and induced effects of tourism on employment and income (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on quantification of the economic impact of tourism for policy formulation (one in 1986, one in 1987)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) *(continued)*

6.2 *Planning for co-ordinated tourism development**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the promotion of co-ordinated tourism development and marketing at regional and subregional levels (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the identification of the impact on environmental, social and manpower problems resulting from the expansion of tourism (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-workshop on development of tourism management education facilities (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions to least developed, land-locked and island developing countries on tourism development (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS)

Subprogramme 1. Development of maritime policy and institutions

Programme elements:

1.1 Maritime policy and legislation*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Report to the Committee on a review of regional developments in shipping, ports and inland waterways, and the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (third quarter, 1986)

(iii) Technical publication: Guidelines on port legislation (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the revision and formulation of national maritime legislation (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on revisions and formulation of port legislation (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Meeting on maritime legislation (1986) (XB); (d) Meeting on port legislation (1987) (XB)

1.2 Integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the implementation of integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways (1986) (XB)

1.3 Institutional development

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines on the establishment and functioning of freight study units (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the establishment and strengthening of institutions on shipping, ports and inland waterways for administration and management purposes (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on freight study units (1987) (XB); (c) Assistance in the establishment of institutes in maritime economics and management (1986, 1987)

1.4 Maritime training institutions

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on training requirements for certification of seafarers (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on seafarers' training and certification (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on formulation of a subregional/regional association of maritime training institutions (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development of merchant marine and shipping services

Programme elements:

2.1 Merchant marine, shipping services and energy-saving measures*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Case studies on implementation of the computer model designed for planning shipping services on specified routes (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Analytical study on latest developments in sail-equipped ships (first quarter, 1986); (c) Study on the shipping of selected commodities (fourth quarter, 1986); (d) Review of latest developments in fuel cost-saving measures (third quarter, 1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meeting on application of wind/solar power in shipping (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on containerization of shipping services (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on costing and pricing of shipping services (1986) (XB); (d) Seminar-cum-study tour on management of public maritime enterprises (1986) (XB); (e) Meeting on domestic/inter-island shipping industry in the Pacific area (1987) (XB)

2.2 *Fleet development, financing and insurance*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the effects of progressive vessel specialization on fleet development and manpower planning (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on ship sale and purchase, marine insurance, and protection and indemnity insurance (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on ship financing (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on protection and indemnity insurance (1987) (XB)

2.3 *Development of shipbuilding/ship-repair facilities and fleet maintenance**

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on the establishment/rehabilitation of small-scale ship-repair workshops (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on shipbuilding/ship-repair and development of small-scale ships (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar-cum-study tour on maintenance of merchant fleet (1987) (XB)

2.4 *Promotion of shipping co-operation and joint shipping services*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on development of joint shipping services (first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meetings of shipowners' associations to promote co-operation among shipowners (one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on the promotion of co-operation among parties concerned with shipping of specific commodities (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar for shipowners on the implementation of international maritime conventions (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Port development

Programme elements:

3.1 *Port planning and development policy (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on port development policy (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on port legislation and codes (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the role of the private sector in ports (second quarter, 1986); (c) Study on port planning and investment in relation to transport planning on a national scale (third quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on national port planning requirements (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on evaluation of port projects (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on impact of ports on the environment (1987) (XB); (d) Regional meetings of chief executives of port authorities on port development (one in 1986, one in 1987)

3.2 *Port and harbour construction*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Inventory of regional port experts for the promotion of technical co-operation between member countries (first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on rehabilitation of ports (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions to assist port authorities (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on modern construction techniques and costing systems in ports (1986) (XB)

3.3 Port operation and training

Output:

(i) Technical assistance: (a) Regional meeting of representatives of national port training institutes (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on port warehousing techniques and packaging for containerization for engineers and operations personnel (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on the establishment and strengthening of national port training institutes (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Fellowships for port management and operations personnel (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB)

3.4 Containerization and multimodal transport systems*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications of a review of developments in containerization and multimodal transport systems (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on equipment selection and procurement (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on containerization in ports (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on multimodal transport documentation and procedures (1987) (XB)

3.5 Port management information system (PORTMIS)*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications of a review of PORTMIS (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on computer applications in ports to promote technical co-operation among developing countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the development of computer software (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on models and tools for implementation of PORTMIS (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on port management information systems (one in 1986) (XB); (b) Seminars on computer usage in ports (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on port management information requirements (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory mission on implementation of PORTMIS (1986) (XB); (e) Meeting on computer software development (1987) (XB)

3.6 Port pricing and investment (NEW)

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications of a review of port tariff structures (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publication: Study on model tariff structure and definitions (fourth quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminars on port pricing and investment (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Meeting on rationalization of tariff structures and definitions (one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on port investment and financial viability (1987) (XB); (d) Advisory missions on implementation of model port tariff structure (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.7 Upgrading of dredging capability* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on evaluation and categorization of siltation phenomena (second quarter, 1987); (b) Guidelines on planning and cost minimization of dredging in ports and waterways (fourth quarter, 1987); (c) Study on regional training facilities in dredging (1987)

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on "the dredging contract" (1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on hydrographic surveying and dredging (1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on operational and managerial aspects of dredging (one in 1986, one in 1987)

(iii) Grants and fellowships: On-the-job training fellowships in dredging (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Development of inland water transport

Programme elements:

4.1 Policy and planning*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Inland water transport statistics for Asia and the Pacific (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on appropriate methods of establishing standard high and low water levels along rivers (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the impact of new technologies on inland water transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on implementation of statistical information systems (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on development and strengthening of national/regional institutions and training programmes (one in 1986, one in 1987); (c) Seminar/study tour on general management and operational systems in developed countries for possible applications in developing countries (1986) (XB); (d) Country-level workshop on development of information and statistical systems (one in 1987) (XB)

4.2 Development and maintenance of inland waterways*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on application of low-cost dredging techniques (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meeting to review activities, developments and future action programmes in inland waterways (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions to member countries on development and maintenance of waterways, including low-cost dredging techniques (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

4.3 Fleet improvement

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on economic and technical operation of inland waterways fleets (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on fleet development and management (two in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

4.4 Development of terminals and landing facilities

Output:

Technical assistance: Advisory missions on development of terminals and landing facilities (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 5. Shippers' organizations and co-operation

Programme elements:

5.1 Establishment and strengthening of national shippers' organizations*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) *Handbook for Shippers*, third revision (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on freight rates and surcharges (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the establishment, strengthening and operation of shippers' organizations (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Country-level workshops on cargo consolidation, containerization, legal and port environment, calculation of ocean transport costs and other aspects of shippers' co-operation (two in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

5.2 *Promotion of regional co-operation among shippers' organizations and between shippers' and shipowners' organizations**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the implementation of schemes aimed at promoting co-operation between shippers and shipowners (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Regional/subregional workshop on shippers' co-operation (one in 1986) (XB)

5.3 *Assessment of needs for suitable carriers and services*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the choice of shipping services (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory mission on the evaluation of shipping services (1986) (XB)

5.4 *Cargo consolidation, freight booking and chartering activities including establishment of computer-based services**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on cargo consolidation schemes and freight rates (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on implementation of cargo consolidation and chartering projects (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

5.5 *Strengthening of freight forwarders' organizations*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines on operation of freight forwarders' organizations for government planners (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the functioning of freight forwarders (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB); (b) Workshop on operation of freight forwarders' organizations (1987) (XB)

Appendix

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1986-1987

		<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
		<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES				
1.1	Analysis of and assistance on special economic and social policy issues of major concern to the region*	39	—	39
1.2	Review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade*	18	—	18
1.3	Comparative analysis of strategies, policies, policy instruments and institutions for economic and social development in the region* (NEW)	18	24	42
1.4	Studies of opportunities and mechanisms for co-operation among countries and subregions of the region*	24	16	40
2.1	Strengthening of development planning methods and capabilities*	39	12	51
2.2	Development modelling and projections	54	12	66
3.1	Monitoring and review of progress in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action in the region*	18	—	18
3.2	In-depth studies on problems of special concern to the least developed countries of the region	18	12	30
3.3	Assistance to the least developed countries in formulating and executing policies and action plans, programmes and projects to accelerate development	18	24	42
4.1	Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*	96	—	96
4.2	Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on major development issues and problems	18	6	24
		360	106	466
PROGRAMME: ENERGY				
1.1	Regional energy scene and energy economy	11	—	11
1.2	Strengthening of national capabilities in integrated energy planning and programming*	18	—	18
1.3	Policy options and strategies for the development of energy resources and for the management of energy demand*	36	—	36
2.1	Assessment of new and renewable sources of energy and integrated planning	18	—	18
2.2	Co-operative research, development and demonstration in new and renewable sources of energy*	19	—	19
2.3	Transfer, adaptation and application of mature new and renewable energy technologies*	20	—	20

^a Work-months indicated include both projects support resources and consultancies, but do not necessarily represent all extrabudgetary resources required to implement the programme elements.

		<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
		<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
ENERGY (continued)				
3.1	Development and utilization of coal resources*	20	—	20
3.2	Development and utilization of oil and natural gas resources*	23	—	23
3.3	Energy conservation and conversion policy	18	—	18
3.4	Power system planning and management	20	—	20
3.5	Peaceful uses of nuclear energy	1	—	1
		204	—	204
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENT				
1.1	Environmental awareness	10	18	28
1.2	Strengthening environmental dimensions of Commission's work programme (NEW)	10	6	16
1.3	Incorporation of environmental considerations into development planning and processes* (NEW)	9.5	20	29.5
1.4	Management of terrestrial ecosystems*	10.5	15	25.5
1.5	Protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems*	8	12	20
		48	71	119
PROGRAMME: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE				
1.1	Review of agricultural development policies, strategies and plans*	14	—	14
1.2	Food supply and distribution*	26	—	26
1.3	Development of agricultural information systems*	24	48	72
1.4	Follow-up action on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the management of living resources (NEW)	20	20	40
2.1	Operation of the Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP)*	54	112	166
2.2	Agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific	6	12	18
2.3	Research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops*	14	—	14
2.4	Improving agricultural credit, marketing and extension systems	14	9	23
3.1	Integrated rural development planning	15	—	15
3.2	Improving the socio-economic condition of rural disadvantaged groups, such as small farmers, tenants, fisherfolk communities and women	35	—	35
3.3	Utilization of agricultural residues as energy source for productive activities	18	—	18
		240	201	441
PROGRAMME: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
1.1	Settlements strategies and policies	10	24	34
1.2	Settlements planning and development*	17	49	66

		<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (continued)		<i>RB</i>	<i>*XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
2.1	Promotion of innovative and appropriate technologies*	16	18	34
2.2	Integrated programme on improvement of slums and squatter settlements	4	12	16
2.3	Land policies and land control measures	7	12	19
3.1	Institutions, finance and management	15	6	21
3.2	Public participation	3	16	19
		72	137	209
PROGRAMME: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				
1.1	Regional review of industrial progress with special reference to the growth target envisaged in the Lima Declaration	18	—	18
1.2	Industrial plans and policies*	15	6	21
1.3	Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries with regard to plans and policies for industrial development*	18	6	24
1.4	Development of agro- and allied industries*	16	15	31
1.5	Institutional and infrastructural requirements for the development of small- and medium-scale industries*	15	10	25
1.6	Enhancement of private sector involvement in industrialization	6	12	18
2.1	Resource mobilization programme	11	4	15
2.2	Programme on project development and implementation*	25	10	35
3.1	Subregional co-operative arrangements on industrial development	18	10	28
3.2	Regional industrial co-operation among developing countries and expansion of the scope of the ESCAP "club" for industrial development*	26	24	50
4.1	Development of public sector industries	8	5	13
4.2	Promoting efficiency in public sector industrial enterprises	16	—	16
		192	102	294
PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE				
1.1	Trade expansion and major policy issues*	71	12	83
1.2	Harmonization of trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures	4	6	10
1.3	Trade-creating joint ventures and long-term trading arrangements	4	108	112
1.4	Financial and credit co-operation	6	—	6
1.5	Insurance and reinsurance schemes	1	—	1
1.6	Balance-of-payments support and development financing (NEW)	4	12	16
1.7	Customs administration co-operation (NEW)	2	8	10
1.8	Trade facilitation measures and procedures (NEW)	12	6	18
2.1	Trade information*	44	72	116

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE <i>(continued)</i>		<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
		<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
2.2	Trade promotion development	31	36	67
2.3	Market and product development*	31	36	67
3.1	Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in selected raw materials and commodities of socio-economic importance to member countries of the region*	26	18	44
3.2	Planning, implementation and development of commodities of socio-economic interest*	26	16	42
4.1	Export and import planning techniques and marketing*	4	3	7
4.2	Transit trade facilities for trade of the land-locked countries*	16	5	21
4.3	Expansion of the trade of island developing countries	18	5	23
4.4	Assistance to the least developed countries in trade development (NEW)	10	—	10
5.1	Subregional and regional preferential trading arrangements* (NEW)	12	—	12
5.2	Follow-up activities on UNCTAD resolutions and decisions	14	6	20
		336	349	685
PROGRAMME: MARINE RESOURCES (NEW)				
1.1	Strengthening of national capabilities in exploration and development of marine mineral resources and in the appraisal of the geology, occurrence, development and use of marine mineral resources*	23	14	37
1.2	Technical and administrative support to regional and subregional projects concerning marine mineral resources and geology	20	—	20
1.3	Strengthening of national capabilities relating to, and provision of legal advice and information to member States on, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	8	21	29
		51	35	86
PROGRAMME: NATURAL RESOURCES				
1.1	Exploration, assessment and development of mineral resources*	31	—	31
1.2	Promotion of regional co-operation, and technical and administrative support to regional and subregional mineral projects*	22	—	22
1.3	Strengthening of national capabilities of investigation and development of mineral resources	23	—	23
1.4	Management and utilization of mineral resources in support of economic and social development plans (NEW)	14	—	14
1.5	Geology and urban development (NEW)	18	—	18
2.1	Support for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan*	54	—	54
2.2	Promotion of regional co-operation in water resources development*	42	—	42
2.3	Mitigation of damage from cyclones, floods and droughts*	36	—	36
2.4	Information and training in water resources development	48	—	48

NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)

- 3.1 Technical and administrative support to the regional remote sensing programme and promotion of regional co-operation in the application of remote sensing techniques for efficient management of natural resources and the environment

<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
9	24	33
297	24	321

PROGRAMME: POPULATION

- 1.1 Formulation and implementation of integrated population policies and programmes for development*
- 1.2 Mortality, morbidity, aging and development* (NEW)
- 1.3 Population distribution, migration and urbanization in development*
- 1.4 Population composition, estimates and projections
- 1.5 Training and manpower development in population (NEW)
- 2.1 Support to countries in developing and implementing family planning policies and programmes*
- 2.2 Promotion of new approaches in service delivery systems
- 2.3 Studies on the problems and prospects of adolescent fertility (NEW)
- 2.4 Evaluation of impact of fertility decline on the changing role of women (NEW)
- 2.5 Studies on fertility, family planning and related policies and programmes*
- 3.1 Information support to member countries for integration of population and development, policy formulation and programme implementation*
- 3.2 Assistance in development of national population information centres and networks in ESCAP member countries*
- 3.3 Co-ordination of Regional Population Information Network: Asia-Pacific POPIN (NEW)
- 3.4 Development of regional population data bank (NEW)

16	12	28
10	—	10
16	12	28
16	—	16
6	17	23
24	21	45
10	11	21
—	—	—
7	12	19
23	34	57
8	50	58
12	50	62
10	42	52
10	38	48
168	299	467

PROGRAMME: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 1.1 Improvements in science and technology policy and institutional structure*
- 1.2 Identification of technological needs and capabilities* (NEW)
- 1.3 Strengthening of research and development organization and management*
- 1.4 Promotion of the application of energy-efficient technology
- 2.1 Substantive support to the regional institutions
- 2.2 Upgrading of negotiating capabilities and improvement of terms of acquisition of technology* (NEW)
- 2.3 Promotion of technology transfer in specific areas
- 2.4 Promotion of intraregional technology trade (NEW)

15	21	36
22	20	42
16	4	20
5	12	17
9	12	21
10	20	30
5	4	9
8	5	13

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (<i>continued</i>)		<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
		<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
2.5	Strengthening of project generation capabilities, engineering design and consultancy services*	6	3	9
2.6	Standardization and related activities	12	4	16
2.7	Technology for selected industries	8	—	8
2.8	Assistance in the fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies	2	24	26
3.1	Assessment of new technologies	8	—	8
3.2	Assimilation and development of new technologies* (NEW)	18	96	114
		144	225	369

PROGRAMME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1	Policy analysis of emerging issues and strategies for the integration of women, youth, the aging, disabled and other disadvantaged groups in development*	35	29	64
1.2	Strengthening national structures and mechanisms for the integration of women in development (NEW)	10	—	10
1.3	Promotion of women's participation in national development at the local level*	43	33	76
1.4	Mobilization of youth for national development*	44	45	89
2.1	Social planning and policy development	7	5	12
2.2	Research and information dissemination on social development issues, trends and programmes*	11	11	22
2.3	Monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of global, regional and national instruments for the advancement of youth, women, the aging and the disabled (NEW)	9	—	9
2.4	Promotion of social policies for crime prevention and criminal justice* (NEW)	1	17	18
2.5	Promotion of the integration of the aging and disabled in development (NEW)	22	24	46
3.1	Development of basic community services through primary health care	—	20	20
3.2	Planning of health and health aspects of development	4	15	19
3.3	Capacity building for the implementation of pharmaceutical policies*	4	12	16
3.4	Atlas of children in national development	2	8	10
		192	219	411

PROGRAMME: STATISTICS

1.1	Promotion, co-ordination and management of statistical development activities in the region	34	—	34
1.2	Promotion of overall national statistical capabilities*	24	92	116
1.3	Development of economic statistics, including national accounts*	34	74	108
1.4	Development of social and demographic statistics*	28	44	72

STATISTICS (continued)

		<i>Resource requirements in professional work-months</i>		
		<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.5	Improvement and co-ordination of development-related government information systems through the effective application of computer technology to the collection, organization and management of data ^b	12	60	72
2.1	Collection of basic data relating to all fields of statistics, their edit and maintenance in time series records and their retrieval for reformulation, special compilation and secretariat publications*	66	—	66
2.2	Development of a network of statistical data bases within ESCAP	6	—	6
		204	270	474

PROGRAMME: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1.1	Support to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations	4	—	4
1.2	Provision of assistance to ESCAP member Governments in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements relating to transnational corporations (NEW)	4	10	14
2.1	Regional support to the UNCTC global research programme*	12	—	12
2.2	Research and analysis: country and case studies*	20	20	40
3.1	Support to UNCTC in the provision of advisory and information services to member Governments*	20	—	20
3.2	Provision of advisory and information services to member Governments	12	10	22
		72	40	112

PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM)

1.1	Strategies, policies and planning for integrated transport development*	14	3	17
1.2	Development of urban, suburban and inter-city transport systems*	9	3	12
1.3	Promotion of research and development capability in transport*	3	—	3
1.4	Facilitation measures for international movement of surface transport* (NEW)	10	4	14
1.5	Promotion of multimodal transport systems, including containerization*	5	—	5
1.6	Co-ordination of national action programmes for the Transport and Communications Decade	7	—	7
1.7	Formulation and implementation of interregional programmes	6	—	6
1.8	Development of a monitoring and evaluation system for Decade programmes and projects and implementation at the regional level	2	—	2

^b Including 20 work months from Data Processing Section.

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)		Resource requirements in professional work-months		
		RB	XB ^a	Total
1.9	Co-ordination of the programmes for the Decade of subregional, regional and international organizations	3	—	3
1.10	Assistance in promotion of public awareness of the objectives of the Decade	4	—	4
2.1	Formulation of long-term strategies for development of highways and highway transport*	7	11	18
2.2	Rationalization of energy use in road transport* (NEW)	6	12	18
2.3	Development of improved and low-cost road transport infrastructure for isolated rural areas*	7	—	7
2.4	Environmental protection and highway transport development*	6	—	6
2.5	Promotion of appropriate technology in road transport development* (NEW)	4	—	4
2.6	Traffic safety and accident prevention* (NEW)	6	10	16
2.7	Optimizing the use of existing assets in roads and road transport, including maintenance*	6	—	6
2.8	Promotion of regional and international road transport*	8	27	35
2.9	Manpower development and training in roads and road transport*	7	2	9
3.1	Railway development planning*	26	17	43
3.2	Development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages* (NEW)	17	10	27
3.3	Optimum utilization of railway infrastructure and rolling stock, including maintenance* (NEW)	16	5	21
3.4	Modernization of railways, including technology transfer*	6	7	13
3.5	Development of regional and interregional co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group	6	23	29
3.6	Railway manpower development and training* (NEW)	11	7	18
4.1	Role of air cargo transport in the context of integrated transport development* (NEW)	6	6	12
4.2	Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in air cargo transport* (NEW)	13	6	19
4.3	Manpower development and training in air cargo handling and distribution systems, including technology transfer* (NEW)	4	6	10
5.1	Promotion of regional co-operation in the development of telecommunications and evaluation of its social and economic impacts* (NEW)	11	8	19
5.2	Promotion of regional co-operation in the development of postal services and evaluation of their social and economic impacts	9	8	17
6.1	Role of tourism in promotion of appropriate development strategies and policies*	10	8	18
6.2	Planning for co-ordinated tourism development*	9	8	17
		264	191	455

*Resource requirements in
professional work-months*

	<i>RB</i>	<i>XB^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS)			
1.1 Maritime policy and legislation*	10	—	10
1.2 Integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways*	9	—	9
1.3 Institutional development	8	—	8
1.4 Maritime training institutions	3	—	3
2.1 Merchant marine, shipping services and energy-saving measures*	12	30	42
2.2 Fleet development, financing and insurance	10	15	25
2.3 Development of shipbuilding/ship-repair facilities and fleet maintenance*	8	15	23
2.4 Promotion of shipping co-operation and joint shipping services	10	12	22
3.1 Port planning and development policy* (NEW)	6	4	10
3.2 Port and harbour construction	7	12	19
3.3 Port operation and training	8	8	16
3.4 Containerization and multimodal transport systems*	12	6	18
3.5 Port management information system (PORTMIS)*	15	4	19
3.6 Port pricing and investment (NEW)	8	—	8
3.7 Upgrading of dredging capability* (NEW)	4	12	16
4.1 Policy and planning*	20	10	30
4.2 Development and maintenance of inland waterways*	10	14	24
4.3 Fleet improvement	11	6	17
4.4 Development of terminals and landing facilities	5	—	5
5.1 Establishment and strengthening of national shippers' organizations*	14	12	26
5.2 Promotion of regional co-operation among shipper's organizations and between shippers' and shipowners' organizations*	10	6	16
5.3 Assessment of needs for suitable carriers and services	4	12	16
5.4 Cargo consolidation, freight booking and chartering activities, including establishment of computer-based services*	8	6	14
5.5 Strengthening of freight forwarders' organizations	4	—	4
	216	184	400
Total:	3 060	2 453	5 513

Annex II

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS
AND PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION**

The resolutions adopted at the forty-second session of the Commission have no financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.

Annex III

MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

<i>Subsidiary body and officers</i>		<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report^a</i>
Committee on Population		Fourth session Bangkok 13-19 August 1985	E/ESCAP/483
<i>Chairman:</i>	A.B.M. Ghulam Mostafa (Bangladesh)		
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	Kartomo Wirosohardjo (Indonesia)		
	Sea Baick Lee (Republic of Korea)		
<i>Chairman, Drafting Committee of the Whole:</i>	M.S. Jillani (Pakistan)		
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	David Lander (Australia)		
Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment		Ninth session Bangkok 10-16 September 1985	E/ESCAP/471
<i>Chairman:</i>	Jose P. Cabazor (Philippines)		
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	Pree Buranasiri (Thailand)		
	V.K. Chanana (India)		
<i>Chairman, Technical and Drafting Committee:</i>	H.P. De Silva (Sri Lanka)		
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Javid Zafar (Pakistan)		
Committee on Agricultural Development		Sixth session Bangkok 1-7 October 1985	E/ESCAP/489
<i>Chairman:</i>	Salmon Padmanagara (Indonesia)		
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	K.M. Ejazul Huq (Bangladesh)		
	P.N. Rana (Nepal)		

^a Copies of reports that are not available through normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters or at Geneva may be obtained from the Regional Commission Liaison Unit at United Nations Headquarters.

<i>Subsidiary body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report^a</i>
Committee on Agricultural Development (<i>continued</i>)		
<i>Chairman, Drafting Committee:</i>	Dato Seri Mohd, Khalil Hussein (Malaysia)	
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	U. Sapukotana (Sri Lanka)	
Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development	Bangkok 9-15 October 1985	E/ESCAP/491 and Corr.1
<i>Chairman:</i>	Sitthi Chirarochana (Thailand)	
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	Sayed Murtaza (Afghanistan)	
	D.J. Grimes (Australia)	
	Rabia Bhuiyan (Bangladesh)	
	He Guang (China)	
	Margaret Alva (India)	
	Nani Soedarsono (Indonesia)	
	Tatsuo Takahashi (Japan)	
	Dato Abu Hassan Bin Haji Omar (Malaysia)	
	B. Jamyant (Mongolia)	
	Radhey Shyam Kamaro (Nepal)	
	Rosita L. Fondevilla (Philippines)	
	J.L. Sirisena (Sri Lanka)	
	D.P. Komarova (USSR)	
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	R. Ketko (New Zealand)	

<i>Subsidiary body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report^a</i>
Committee on Natural Resources	Twelfth session Bangkok 29 October- 4 November 1985	E/ESCAP/472
<i>Chairman:</i> J.A. Katili (Indonesia)		
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i> Nuruddin M. Kamal (Bangladesh)		
N.K. Sarma (India)		
<i>Chairman, Drafting Committee:</i> Benjamin A. Gonzales (Philippines)		
<i>Rapporteur:</i> Clive Jones (United Kingdom)		
Committee on Statistics	Sixth session Bangkok 19-25 November 1985	E/ESCAP/495
<i>Chairman:</i> A.K.M. Ghulam Rabbani (Bangladesh)		
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i> M.B. Crawley (Samoa)		
G.M. Shahbaz (Afghanistan)		
<i>Rapporteur:</i> W. McLennan (Australia)		
Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing)	Ninth session Bangkok 10-16 December 1985	E/ESCAP/473 and Corr.1
<i>Chairman:</i> Manus Corvanich (Thailand)		
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i> N.M. Akon (Bangladesh)		
Giri S. Hadihardjono (Indonesia)		
<i>Chairman, Drafting Committee:</i> N. Sivaguru (India)		
<i>Rapporteur:</i> D. Turner (Australia)		

Annex IV

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION

A. Publications

<i>Title</i>	<i>United Nations publication Sales number</i>
<i>Economic and Social Survey for Asia and the Pacific 1985</i>	E.86.II.F.1
<i>Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific</i>	
Vol. XXXV, No. 1, June 1984	E.85.II.F.16
Vol. XXXV, No. 2, December 1984	E.85.II.F.18
<i>Energy Resources Development Problems in the ESCAP Region</i> (Energy Resources Development Series No. 28)	E.86.II.F.3
<i>Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific</i>	
Vol. XVI, Series B, 1980-1983	E.85.II.F.19
Vol. XXII, Series A, 1983	E.86.II.F.6
<i>Industry and Technology Development News – Asia and the Pacific</i> , No. 15	E.85.II.F.10
<i>Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Uses: Status and Salient Issues for Regional Co-operation</i> (Energy Resources Development Series, No. 29)	E.86.II.F.4
<i>Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources</i> (Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 50)	E.84.II.F.13
<i>Proceedings of the Tenth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources</i> (Water Resources Series, No. 59)	E.85.II.F.14
<i>Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific</i>	
Vol. XIV, No. 3, September 1984	E.85.II.F.12
Vol. XIV, No. 4, December 1984	E.85.II.F.15
Vol. XV, No. 1, March 1985	E.86.II.F.2
Vol. XV, No. 2, June 1985	E.86.II.F.8
<i>Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific</i> , No. 20	E.85.II.F.22
<i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific</i> , 1983	E/F.84.II.F.10
<i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific</i> , 1984	E/F.85.II.F.21
<i>Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific</i> , No. 56	E.85.II.F.6
<i>Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific</i> , No. 57	E.85.II.F.9

B. Documents submitted to the Commission

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/ESCAP/471	Report of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on its ninth session	8(a)
E/ESCAP/472	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session	8(a)
E/ESCAP/473 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing) on its ninth session	8(a)
E/ESCAP/474 and Corr.1	Work of the Commission since the forty-first session	4(a)
E/ESCAP/475 and Corr.1	Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy	4(b)
E/ESCAP/476 and Corr.1	Report on the implementation of Commission resolution 242 (XLI) on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	4(c)
E/ESCAP/477	Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions	5
E/ESCAP/478	Report of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission	15
E/ESCAP/479	Date and venue of the forty-third session of the Commission	17
E/ESCAP/480	Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994: review of progress of implementation	6(a)
E/ESCAP/481	Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994: consideration of mechanisms for co-ordination and implementation	6(b)
E/ESCAP/482	Report on the implementation of resolution 235 (XL): Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific	7
E/ESCAP/483	Report of the Committee on Population on its fourth session	8(a)
E/ESCAP/484	Population and human resources	8(a)
E/ESCAP/485	Development of agro- and small-scale industries and financing of industrial development	8(a)
E/ESCAP/486	Implications of new technological advances for developing countries	8(a)
E/ESCAP/487 and Corr.1	Towards decentralized human settlements development and regional co-operation	8(a)
E/ESCAP/488 and Corr.1	People's participation in environmental activities	8(a)
E/ESCAP/489	Report of the Committee on Agricultural Development on its sixth session	8(a)
E/ESCAP/490	Agricultural prices, trade and production linkages and other issues arising from secretariat activities in the field of food, agriculture and rural development	8(a)
E/ESCAP/491 and Corr.1	Report of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, Bangkok, 9-15 October 1985	8(a)
E/ESCAP/492	Policy and planning implications of integrated socio-economic development: the human dimension	8(a)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/ESCAP/493 and Add.1	Progress report on the implementation of resolution 238 (XL): social aspects of rural development	8(a)
E/ESCAP/494	Natural resources and energy	8(a)
E/ESCAP/495	Report of the Committee on Statistics on its sixth session	8(a)
E/ESCAP/496 and Corr.1	Timely processing and dissemination of statistical information	8(a)
E/ESCAP/497	Information technology in developing countries: issues and prospects	8(a)
E/ESCAP/498	The urban transport crisis and approaches to its resolution	8(a)
E/ESCAP/499	Planning and development of rural roads	8(a)
E/ESCAP/500	The maritime sector	8(a)
E/ESCAP/501	Development of inland water transport technology in the ESCAP region	8(a)
E/ESCAP/502 and Corr.1	Main issues in the field of transnational corporations	8(b)
E/ESCAP/503	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Intergovernmental Meeting on Transnational Corporations	8(b)
E/ESCAP/504	Main issues in the field of international trade	8(b)
E/ESCAP/505	Report on the Fourth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT'85)	8(b)
E/ESCAP/506	Replication of successful integrated rural development experience: problems and prospects	8(b)
E/ESCAP/507	Library system and documentation services	8(b)
E/ESCAP/508	Second revision of the medium-term plan, 1984-1989	8(c)
E/ESCAP/509 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Programme changes for the biennium 1986-1987	8(d)
E/ESCAP/510 and Corr.1	Tentative calendar of meetings, 1986-1987	8(d)
E/ESCAP/511	Report on the implementation of the programme of work, 1984-1985	8(d)
E/ESCAP/512	Resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council	8(d)
E/ESCAP/513	Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	9
E/ESCAP/514	Improvement in programme co-ordination	10
E/ESCAP/515	Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987)	11
E/ESCAP/516 and Corr.1	Report on the Commission's activities in the Pacific and on the implementation of resolution 244 (XLI)	12
E/ESCAP/517	Report on the administrative and financial issues related to the Commission's regional institutions	13
E/ESCAP/518	Report on the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	13
E/ESCAP/519 and Add.1	Report on the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific	13
E/ESCAP/520	Report on the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for 1985	13
E/ESCAP/521 and Corr.1	Report on the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology	13

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/ESCAP/522 and Corr.1	Report on the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery	13
E/ESCAP/523	Report on the regional energy development programme	13
E/ESCAP/524	Report on the Pacific energy development programme	13
E/ESCAP/525	Report on the regional remote sensing programme	13
E/ESCAP/526	Report of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre	13
E/ESCAP/527	Annual report of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1985	13
E/ESCAP/528	Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas	13
E/ESCAP/529	Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas	13
E/ESCAP/530	Report of the Typhoon Committee	13
E/ESCAP/531 and Corr.1	Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources	14
E/ESCAP/532	Technical co-operation activities in Asia and the Pacific in 1985: information paper presented by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	14
E/ESCAP/533	Consideration of the applications of components of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for associate membership in ESCAP	16
E/ESCAP/534	Consideration of the application of the Cook Islands for full membership in ESCAP	16
E/ESCAP/535	ESCAP's contribution to the attainment of goals and objectives of the International Year of Peace: letter from the Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-second session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific addressed to the Executive Secretary	4

Annex V

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, amended by the Council at subsequent sessions, and revised in consequence of various General Assembly resolutions.

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 and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 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 Pacific, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Pacific 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 Pacific 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 connection 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 Pacific referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China; the Cook Islands, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, Guam, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kiribati, Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, 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 the Cook Islands, Guam, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Niue and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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 intergovernmental 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 1296 (XLIV).

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 VI

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at subsequent 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 Pacific. The Commission may recommend holding a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least forty-two days before the commencement of a session, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with three copies of the provisional agenda and of the basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda. Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 49.

Rule 3

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to

participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Chapter II

AGENDA

Rule 4

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman.

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

(a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;

(b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Items proposed by any member or associate member of the Commission;

(d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(e) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category 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 connection 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

Chinese, English, French and Russian 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 languages.

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 on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete - e.g. those dealing with matters already disposed of, 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 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.

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