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# **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

(9 April 1981 – 2 April 1982)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1982**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 9**

VOLUME I

**UNITED NATIONS**





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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.

E/1982/19  
E/ECE/1046

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## ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Annual Report covering the period from 9 April 1981 to 2 April 1982

### INTRODUCTION

1. The present Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), which covers the period 9 April 1981 to 2 April 1982 inclusive, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at the twelfth meeting of its thirty-seventh session on 2 April 1982.

### CHAPTER I

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

2. No draft decisions were recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council.

### CHAPTER II

#### WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

##### A. Activities of subsidiary bodies

3. The list of meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies held in 1981-82 can be found in Annex II to this Report. It contains the dates of the meetings, the names of the officers and the symbols of the reports adopted. These reports give a full account of discussions held and record the agreements reached and decisions taken. The reports of the Commission's Principal Subsidiary bodies contain in addition the programmes of work adopted by these bodies; these programmes have been incorporated in the Commission's programme of work for 1982-1986 pursuant to operative paragraph 4(b) of Commission resolution 5(XXIV) (see Chapter V of this Report).

##### B. Other activities

4. Pursuant to the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Commission, the Executive Secretary has submitted to the thirty-seventh session a number of reports on the work done on projects carried out under the direct authority of the Commission itself. A list of these reports and their symbols can be found in Annex III.

5. During the period under review, the secretariat serviced the session of the Commission, the meetings of its subsidiary bodies as well as special meetings held under ECE auspices. The publication of periodic surveys and reviews, including the annual Economic Survey of Europe, the Economic Bulletin for Europe, and a series of specialized statistical bulletins, covering general energy, coal, electric power, gas, housing and building, steel, engineering, chemicals,

timber and transport, as well as the issuance of monthly statistical indicators of short-term economic changes in ECE countries, was continued. The secretariat of the Commission maintained close and regular liaison with the secretariat at United Nations Headquarters and co-operated with the Departments concerned, as well as with the secretariats of the other regional commissions on projects of common interest.

C. Relations with other United Nations Programmes

6. In a Note submitted to the thirty-seventh session (E/ECE/1035) the Executive Secretary described the co-operation of the Commission and its secretariat with United Nations specialized agencies and other international organizations as well as with their secretariats.

### CHAPTER III

#### THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

##### A. Attendance and organization of work

7. The thirty-seventh session of the Commission was held from 23 March to 2 April 1982. At the opening of the session the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Mr. L. Cottafavi, read a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Commission heard statements by the outgoing Chairman, Mr. U. Sahm, by the newly elected Chairman, Mr. F. Bartha, and by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, Mr. J. Stanovnik.

8. The thirty-seventh session was attended by representatives from Albania; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Canada; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Finland; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania, Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America; and Yugoslavia.

9. Representatives of the Holy See and Liechtenstein participated under article 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

10. Representatives of Argentina, Egypt, Israel and the United Republic of Tanzania were also represented under article 11 of the Commission's terms of reference.

11. Representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and of the following specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations were in attendance: International Labour Organisation (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA); European Economic Community (EEC); World Tourism Organization (WTO).

12. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Bar Association; International Electrotechnical Commission; International Law Association; International Road Transport Union.

13. Also present at the invitation of the secretariat were representatives of the secretariats of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

14. A complete list of participants can be found in document E/ECE(XXXVII)/L.5.

15. At its first meeting, the Commission unanimously elected Mr. Ferenc Bartha (Hungary), Chairman, and Mr. Fernando Reino (Portugal), Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

16. The Commission unanimously elected Mr. Bjørnar Utheim (Norway), Chairman, and Dr. Albrecht Horn (German Democratic Republic), Vice-Chairman, of the Sessional Committee.

17. Mr. S. Spassov (Bulgaria) and Mr. J. Wenzl (Federal Republic of Germany), were appointed Rapporteurs.

18. The Commission decided to pass to the Sessional Committee, in addition to agenda item 4 (f) - Work of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission - the following agenda items for preliminary consideration:

- 4 (e) - Concentration and integration of the Commission's programmes of work
- 7 (a) - Monitoring and evaluation of transboundary water pollution
- 7 (b) - Energy (to be discussed also in the Plenary)
- 7 (c) - Introduction and harmonization of summertime in Europe
- 7 (d) - Co-operation in the field of science and technology
- 7 (f) - Standardization
- 7 (g) - Engineering industries and automation
- 8 - Programme of work.

19. The Sessional Committee met from 23-30 March 1982.

20. The account of the consideration by the Sessional Committee of item 4 (f) can be found in paragraphs 105 to 260 below. The account of the discussion on those items which had been assigned to the Sessional Committee for preliminary consideration, referred to in paragraph 18 above, are contained in paragraphs 280-311, 316-339 and 349-369 below. For the recommendations of the Sessional Committee to the Plenary and the action taken by the Commission on these recommendations, see paragraphs 340 to 348 below.

#### B. Agenda

21. At its first meeting the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/ECE/1031) which reads as follows:

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Review of the economic situation in Europe
4. Work of the Commission as a whole, including:
  - (a) The Commission's activities and implementation of priorities in 1981 (Commission resolution 2 (XXV)) E/ECE/1032
  - (b) Resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly E/ECE/1033
  - (c) Commission's contribution to the United Nations programmes designed to assist developing countries E/ECE/1034
  - (d) Co-operation with other international organizations E/ECE/1035

- (e) Concentration and integration of the Commission's programmes of work (Commission decision A (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1036
- (f) Work of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission 1/
5. The work and future activities of the Commission and the proposal in regard to the holding of all-European congresses or inter-State conferences on co-operation in the field of protection of the environment, development of transport, and energy (Commission resolution 1 (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1032
6. Development of trade and industrial co-operation E/ECE/1037  
ECE/TRADE/140
7. Follow-up action on other relevant Commission decisions:
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of transboundary water pollution (operative paragraph 8 of Commission resolution 1 (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1038
- (b) Energy (Commission decision E (XXXV)) E/ECE/1039  
ECE/ENERGY/8
- (c) Introduction and harmonization of summertime in Europe (Commission decision C (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1040
- (d) Co-operation in the field of science and technology (Commission decision E (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1041
- (e) Economic co-operation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the CSCE (Commission decision F (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1042

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1/ Under this agenda sub-item, the Commission had before it the following documentation:

Committee on Agricultural Problems	ECE/AGRI/63
Chemical Industry Committee	ECE/CHEM/36
Coal Committee	ECE/COAL/61
Conference of European Statisticians	ECE/CES/18
Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems	ECE/ENV/38
Committee on Electric Power	ECE/EP/47
Committee on Gas	ECE/GAS/59
Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	ECE/HBP/35
Inland Transport Committee	ECE/TRANS/47
Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology	ECE/SC.TECH/21
Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments	ECE/EC.AD/21
Steel Committee	ECE/STEEL/34
Timber Committee	ECE/TIM/19
Committee on Water Problems	ECE/WATER/28

(f) Standardization (Commission decision G (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1043

(g) Engineering industries and automation  
(Commission decision H (XXXVI)) E/ECE/1044

8. Programme of work:

(a) Programme of work for 1982-1986 E/ECE/1045

(b) Medium-term plan for 1984-1989 E/ECE/1029/Add.1/Rev.1

9. Other business

10. Annual Report of the Commission

C. Account of proceedings

Review of the economic situation in Europe

(agenda item 3)

22. For discussion of this item the Commission had before it the pre-publication text of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1981, ECE(XXXVII)/1 and the Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol.33, Trade (XXX)/1.

23. Delegations reported on recent economic developments in their countries in relation to over-all trends in the ECE region and in the world as a whole, summarized current policies and discussed prospects for 1982 and beyond.

24. Output in western Europe in 1981 fell by nearly 0.5 per cent, the first decline since 1975. The decline in output was widespread with six of the 13 industrialized west European countries registering declines of between 0.3 and 2.2 per cent and with zero or marginal growth in the remaining countries. In the United States the cyclical recovery of output which began in the second quarter of 1980 was checked in the second quarter of 1981 and output fell sharply in the last quarter: for 1981 as a whole output rose by 1.2 per cent, following a decline of 0.2 per cent in 1980. Official forecasts for 1982 imply a rise in west European GDP of about 1½ per cent above the level of 1981 and a 3 per cent rise between the fourth quarters of 1981 and 1982 in the United States.

25. The foreign trade performance of west European countries in 1981 was better than anticipated at the beginning of the year and the current account deficit of industrial western Europe fell to about \$20 billion or less than half the 1980 level. In the United States the current account surplus increased substantially from some \$4 billion in 1980 to nearly \$9 billion in 1981.

26. With negative rates of output growth unemployment continued to rise in western Europe, from an annual average of about 5.3 per cent in 1980 to some 7 per cent in 1981. In the United States the average unemployment rate at the end of 1981 was 8.8 per cent.

27. Consumer price inflation in western Europe in 1981 was not very different from 1980, the average year-on-year rate of increase remaining around 11.5 per cent. In the United States the inflation rate continued to fall in 1981, the average rate for the year being 10.4 per cent compared with 13.5 per cent in 1980. Several delegations observed that their national economic priority was the reduction of price inflation.

28. In southern Europe the growth of output was on average less than 2 per cent. The combined balance of payments deficit of these countries fell from \$13.6 billion in 1980 to about \$12.4 billion in 1981, largely because of a fall in imports. Inflation worsened in most of the south European countries, the annual rates ranging between 14 and 40 per cent. Official forecasts were for only moderate rates of output growth in 1982, but even these would be called into question if the recovery in the more industrialized countries were to be slower than currently forecast.

29. For 1976-1980, delegates from eastern Europe and the Soviet Union reported net material product performance for their countries in line with the secretariat estimates - just over 4 per cent annually in the Soviet Union and slightly below that figure in eastern Europe. These growth rates were lower than those achieved in the earlier part of the 1970s and were found to reflect mainly scarcer and more costly energy and raw material inputs as well as unfavourable international economic conditions. In 1981 these factors continued to influence economic performance. The rise of NMP in the Soviet Union (3.2 per cent) however, was slightly slower than in 1980; in all eastern Europe except for Poland, there had been a rise in NMP. The policy objectives of east European countries and the Soviet Union for 1982 and beyond reflected five-year plan strategies to put further into operation the intensive factors of growth and to provide room for a more balanced development.

30. Several delegates of the centrally planned economies pointed out the difficulties experienced in the development of foreign trade and payments since the mid-1970s. At the same time they stressed the advantages for all countries of the region in promoting stable and mutually profitable trade and economic relations in the coming years, including east-west economic relations.

31. A number of delegates stressed the need for a further impetus to east-west economic co-operation, and proposed that future editions of the Survey devote systematic attention to this area. Other delegates pointed out that east-west trade prospects were unfavourable in the present circumstances. One delegation stated that in this context political and economic considerations could not be separated. Others held the view that economic relations among countries of the region should continue to develop in spite of political difficulties and stressed the positive role of the Commission in times of increased tension.

32. The Economic Survey of Europe in 1981 was favourably received by delegates many of whom considered it provided a realistic and comprehensive picture of the economic situation in the ECE region. A number of delegates welcomed the attempt to place the analysis of current events in a longer perspective and to examine particular issues in greater depth. Some delegates questioned certain aspects of the analysis in parts of the Survey.

33. A number of delegates stated that their comments on the Survey had to be limited because of its late issuance. Some delegates indicated that they would provide the secretariat with comments and revised data later.

Work of the Commission as a whole 2/

(agenda item 4)

The Commission's activities and implementation of priorities in 1981

(agenda item 4 (a))

and

The work and future activities of the Commission and the proposal in regard to the holding of all-European congresses or inter-State conferences on co-operation in the field of protection of the environment, development of transport, and energy

(agenda item 5)

34. The Commission agreed to consider items 4 (a) and 5 in conjunction with the following item:

Energy

(agenda item 7 (b))

35. The Commission had before it the following documentation:

- for agenda subitem 4 (a): the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1032 on the Commission's activities and implementation of priorities in 1981, which was prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 2 (XXV) and contained an account of the most important work accomplished or planned by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies since the thirty-sixth session.

- for agenda item 5: the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1032 which, in addition to covering the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies since the thirty-sixth session, as indicated under agenda subitem 4 (a) above, also covered other matters, particularly those referred to in resolution 1 (XXXV).

- for agenda subitem 7 (b): the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1039, prepared in accordance with Commission decision E (XXXV), and ECE/ENERGY/8, the report of the fourth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy.

36. Many delegations pointed to ECE's achievements over its 35 years of existence as a forum for multilateral co-operation in economic and related fields among countries of the region with different economic and social systems and at different levels of economic development. Hope was expressed that it would be possible to preserve and build on past achievements. Delegations noted, however, that ECE's thirty-seventh session was taking place in a period of international tension and of serious economic difficulties. All participating delegations

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2/ For agenda subitems 4 (b) to 4 (d), also considered in the Plenary, see paragraphs 81 to 92 below. For agenda subitem 4 (e) - Concentration and integration of the Commission's programmes of work, and 4 (f) - Work of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission, which were allocated to the Sessional Committee for preliminary consideration, see paragraphs 93 to 104 and 105 to 260 below.



reaffirmed their intention to do everything possible in the circumstances to ensure that the Commission's thirty-seventh session contributed to economic co-operation in the region.

37. Many delegations regretted the lack of progress at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), noting that the ECE had made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the relevant provisions of the CSCE Final Act. Some delegations stated that the chapters of the Final Act should not be considered in isolation and that progress on each was linked to progress on the others. Other delegations saw no reason why development at the Madrid meeting should affect ECE's activities as the two bodies had quite separate identities. The delegation of Poland proposed a wider use of economic confidence building measures in the ECE region as well as a fuller utilization of the ECE mechanism for the purposes of mutual consultations.

38. The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, reaffirmed that the application of the provisions of the Final Act and the observation of all the principles set forth therein concerning the mutual relations of participating States constituted an essential basis for the development of economic co-operation between those States and the effective multilateral implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe.

39. He observed in that respect that the serious infringements in Poland of, in particular, the right of free expression and trade union freedoms would seem to constitute notable violations of international agreements, especially the Helsinki Final Act. The European Community and its member States, while profoundly attached to the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs, felt that that principle could never justify indifference to such violations.

40. He further stated that the Community and its members noted with concern and reproval the strong pressure exerted by the Soviet Union and the campaign against the attempt at reform that had been under way in Poland prior to 13 December 1981. The Community and its member States appealed to the Government of Poland to revert to a course of dialogue and moderation.

41. The Community had noted that international co-operation could develop only in a climate of trust and security, but that the current climate was overshadowed by the events to which he had referred. Countries which did not respect their international commitments could not hope to reap the full benefits of international co-operation in the true sense of the term.

42. Some delegations stressed that, in the present political situation, it was particularly important to preserve and develop the spirit of co-operation in the ECE. Having recalled that the process of détente developed first of all on the European continent, they expressed their firm belief that the vital interests of the peoples of the ECE member countries would be best served not by further straining international relations, destroying normal ties between States, but by strengthening peace and extending peaceful co-operation among all States on the basis of unfailing respect for the independence, and for non-interference in the internal affairs, of other States. In this connection, they mentioned the latest Soviet proposals aimed at limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Some delegations called upon the ECE to make a constructive contribution to the dialogue between east and west, in particular by facilitating the implementation of the United Nations decisions in the field of disarmament and by launching an examination of economic aspects and consequences of disarmament in terms of their impact on the economies of the countries within the ECE region.

43. A number of delegations assessed positively the work of the Commission on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it, including those that stemmed from the Final Act of the CSCE. They were highly appreciative of the activities of the Commission in the field of the environment, but remarked at the same time that the potential of the Commission in such fields as energy and transport was not being fully used. In particular they noted that some countries under different pretexts had raised new obstacles to the realization of the Soviet proposal to convene high-level meetings on energy and transport, although the west was apparently no less interested in those fields than the east.

44. Having pointed to the great potential of co-operation between east and west in such an important field as foreign trade, some delegations condemned artificially-created barriers to its realization in the form of restrictions and "sanctions" preventing development of normal economic relations in the region.

45. The delegation of Canada stated that it envisaged the work of the ECE in a pragmatic fashion. However the repression of civil liberties and continuing contravention of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act in Poland in recent months had had a serious impact on the atmosphere for strengthening security and co-operation in Europe which could not be ignored. In the absence of progress towards repairing the battered vision of a European order based upon respect for the obligations assumed voluntarily by Governments under the Helsinki Final Act, Canada could not look favourably on the development of new forms of economic co-operation in the ECE.

46. The delegation of Czechoslovakia referred to the Chairman's appeal to all delegations to keep to the agreed agenda and not to introduce into the discussion issues which bore no relation to the problems under consideration. As the delegate of Canada - in spite of the Chairman's appeal - had again raised such issues in his statement, attention should be drawn to the need for the work of the Commission to be continued in a constructive manner, because only in that way could the positive results expected of the Commission be attained. Interference in the internal affairs of any country - as by the delegate of Canada with regard to Poland - was unacceptable and inadmissible. Efforts of such a kind spoiled the atmosphere of the Commission's debates and diverted attention from the objectives of the session.

47. The delegations of Canada noted in response to the delegation of Czechoslovakia that it was not its intention to interfere in the internal affairs of any State. The delegation of Canada stated that it was precisely because the ECE was meant to be a constructive body that failure to face squarely the situation in Poland would only do further damage to the prospects for improved co-operation in the ECE region.

48. The delegation of the United States said that the ECE must recognize frankly the political realities which overshadowed its work. ECE activities did not occur in a vacuum, and such serious violations of the norms of international conduct as the Soviet-inspired repression of the Polish people could not be ignored. Those violations of the fundamental precepts of the Helsinki Final Act rendered impossible a "business-as-usual" attitude towards east-west co-operation in the ECE and made inappropriate new initiatives within the ECE or proposals for high-level meetings.

49. The delegation of the Soviet Union stated that it resolutely rejected the efforts of the delegations of the United States, Belgium and some other countries members of NATO to use the Commission's session for open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States members of the Commission, and condemned

the designs to distract the ECE from solving the problems it faced, to substitute attacks and slander on Poland and the Soviet Union for constructive co-operation and thus to turn the Commission's session into an arena of political confrontation. The Soviet delegation considered such statements as that by the United States delegation inadmissible and drew attention to the fact that such hypocritical statements were made by the country which supported the most cruel and repressive régimes in the world and persecuted trade-unionists and other democratic activists at home. The Soviet Union firmly held the view that the ECE could not, and had no right to, discuss internal affairs of its member countries. The statements and actions of the delegations of the United States, Belgium and some other countries members of NATO constituted a flagrant violation of commonly accepted norms of international life, the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the CSCE. It also contradicted the terms of reference and the rules of procedure of the ECE. The USSR delegation called for the session to be conducted in an atmosphere of constructive dialogue and desire to search for mutually acceptable solutions of the questions which bore a direct relation to the activities of the Commission. It once again reiterated that it was the invariable course of the Soviet Union to continue a policy of détente, removal of the threat of war, strengthening of trust, and development of normal and equal relations among all States.

50. The delegation of Belgium, with regard to the statement made by the delegation of the USSR, pointed out that it had spoken on behalf of the European Economic Community.

51. The delegation of the United States replied that Governments could not approach the ECE as a purely technical body in which they could conduct themselves in a narrowly "businesslike" manner irrespective of political and social developments within the region, for the actions of member States and co-operation in the ECE were not separable.

52. The delegation of Poland stated that it categorically rejected the views contained in the statement of the representatives of the United States, Canada, and the EEC as they constituted inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic - which were exclusively within its domestic jurisdiction - a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and generally accepted rules of the international law and a breach of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act, as well as of the obligations arising from other accords and agreements. Such a policy clearly contradicted the mandate and the rules of procedure of the ECE and exerted a negative influence on its activities. The delegation deeply deplored the fact that the United States should present a distorted picture of the events in Poland in an attempt to disrupt the proceedings of the thirty-seventh session of the ECE, to build up international tension and to undermine east-west economic co-operation, thus striking at the very foundation of détente in Europe. The delegation of Poland pointed out that the policy of confrontation and an arms race ran counter to the vital interests of all nations of the ECE region. The delegation of Poland emphasized that the unilateral introduction of economic restrictions directed against Poland and the USSR constituted also a gross violation of the norms of international conduct and obstructed significantly the development of peaceful co-operation. The delegation of Poland reaffirmed its unwavering resolve to pursue the policy of détente, peace, mutually advantageous co-operation and constructive dialogue between countries with different socio-economic systems. It expressed its support for the ECE and its activities, which should continue to contribute, above all, to the implementation of the respective provisions of the CSCE Final Act. The delegation of Poland stated that it would spare no effort to ensure the constructive outcome of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission.

53. The delegation of Canada stated that it was not its intention to interfere in the internal affairs of any State nor to "play some kind of Polish card". Canada's aim in mentioning the situation was to reflect its concern that political and moral commitments freely entered into by sovereign States were not being observed.

54. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic decisively rejected the attempts to introduce in ECE matters which had no relevance whatsoever to questions of economic and scientific and technical co-operation in Europe. Such destructive approaches, amounting to unjustified interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign States, must be strongly rejected in order to maintain constructive co-operation within ECE. Therefore the German Democratic Republic was strongly opposed to attempts to make the internal situation in ECE member States subject even to discussion.

55. The delegation of Switzerland expressed the view that the status of, and prospects for, east-west economic co-operation were different from, and less promising than, what many people had thought possible a decade earlier. It also noted that confidence, the first requirement for joint enterprise, had been shaken: political confidence had been seriously affected by the situation that had been created in Poland early the previous December and was still being maintained; economic confidence suffered from the situation that currently prevailed throughout the ECE region.

56. In those circumstances, the Swiss delegation saw the Commission's role as being to keep open the channels of communication and co-operation with regard to technical matters. In pursuing that task, the Commission could not, however, divorce itself from the realities of international life that formed the backdrop to its work; that being so, it could hardly undertake any large-scale initiatives at the present time. The most it could envisage was the continuation of concrete action on specific issues, as, for example, in the field of trade, where the problems of compensation trade and of debt burdens merited special attention.

57. The Bulgarian delegation resolutely rejected all attempts to create complications in the work of the Commission by artificially introducing the so-called "Polish question". It confirmed its readiness to discuss every problem related to east-west co-operation in a constructive manner, but could in no way agree to discuss problems that in themselves represented blatant interference in the internal affairs of a member State. It noted furthermore that the statement of one delegation lacked any reference to the work of the Commission and was in effect an ultimative refusal of any co-operation in the various fields of work of the ECE.

58. The Austrian delegation stressed the importance of restoring a situation in which ECE activities could be continued in a spirit of co-operation and confidence. In this connection, the Austrian delegation expressed its sincere hope that the dialogue among all political forces in Poland would soon be resumed and that conditions would be re-established which were conducive to the revival of the mutual confidence indispensable for fruitful co-operation within ECE.

59. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR observed that some western States under various far-fetched pretexts had unilaterally undertaken the curtailment of trade, economic and scientific relations with the USSR and other countries of eastern Europe. Further aggravation of the discriminatory policies practised by the United States as well as by some of its NATO allies had taken place recently when those countries had tried to convert economic, scientific and technical relations

into a means of political pressure and dictat. They had even tried to find some foundation for such inadmissible acts though the drastic contradiction of this practice to the fundamental principles and norms of international law was evident and beyond any doubt. In the long run, unilateral curtailment of existing trade and economic relations would hurt the initiators of those actions and those who followed them. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR voiced resolute protest against attempts on the part of the United States delegation and those of its NATO allies to impose questions relating to the internal situation in Poland instead of discussing important problems of European co-operation. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR rejected those attempts since they represented an undisguised interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State member of the ECE and constituted a gross violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as of those of the CSCE Final Act. The delegation fully supported all the statements made in this connection by other socialist countries.

60. The delegation of Romania said that problems might arise in any State and that solutions to such situations must be sought in a spirit of mutual respect. States could help each other by respecting the national independence, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs, and the social system of each of their number, its free development; to support, rather than complicate, the efforts of another State to overcome its temporary difficulties was to make a significant contribution to détente and co-operation in Europe. Experience had confirmed the virtues of such collaboration and demonstrated the harmfulness of recourse to unilateral restrictive measures.

61. The delegation of Spain said that the difficult world situation had been the subject of animated discussion at the CSCE meeting in Madrid and also since the beginning of the thirty-seventh session of the ECE. Since the Spanish delegation's position was well known, it would not take up the question at the current time. Spain continued to regard the ECE as an essential part of the United Nations system at the regional level and in the area of co-operation among countries with different economic and social systems.

62. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR expressed protest in connection with the statements of the United States of America and some NATO countries which presented the situation in Poland in a distorted way. It drew attention to the fact that the ECE according to its terms of reference had no right to discuss internal affairs of its member countries. That was why efforts of the delegations of some NATO countries to force a discussion on questions beyond the agenda of the session were a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, recognized norms of political life, and the Final Act of the CSCE. The opinion of the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR concerning the so-called "Polish question" was that the Poles themselves had decided and would decide their own affairs.

63. The Hungarian representative said that efforts to develop and diversify his country's foreign trade were often impeded by protectionist and autarchic policies and practices. Hungary was against such practices and would use all means at its disposal to put an end to measures restricting east-west trade. He condemned policies and practices ranging from politically motivated sanctions to non-tariff barriers. It was Hungary's conviction that peace and security on the continent and effective disarmament measures were prerequisites for the development of co-operation among countries of the region.

64. Delegations stressed the importance of energy questions for all countries in the region and agreed that there was potential for co-operation in this area. They regretted that the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy had not been

able to reach consensus on a work programme at their fourth session. A number of delegations, and the representative of the CMEA considering that the Senior Advisers had now completed the first part of their mandate as expressed in decision B(XXXIV), urged them to proceed to the second and third parts, notably the preparation of a high-level meeting on energy. A number of subjects were proposed for discussion at such a meeting, including east-west trade in energy products, energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy. Some of these delegations proposed that energy be accorded high priority.

65. Other delegations considered that it was unrealistic under present circumstances to expect development of new forms of economic co-operation in the ECE. It was suggested that work might be undertaken on an ad hoc basis on new and renewable sources of energy and on energy conservation. Satisfaction was expressed that the Symposium on the Comparative Merits of Energy Sources in Meeting End-use Heat Demand had been scheduled for September 1982 in Yugoslavia. One delegation regretted that no consensus had been reached on the holding of the proposed seminar on problems and opportunities for east-west energy trade and co-operation.

66. Many delegations drew attention to the importance of transport problems, to the significant role of the Commission in this area, notably the activities of the Inland Transport Committee and the desirability of undertaking further activities. The initiative of the Inland Transport Committee concerning a comprehensive study on trends and prospects for transport in the region was welcomed by several delegations.

67. A number of delegations and the representative of the CMEA considered that in view of the increasing importance of transport questions the Inland Transport Committee should start preparations for the proposed high-level meeting on transport. Subjects suggested for the consideration of such a high-level meeting were transit transport, rationalization and improvement of the transport infrastructure and a study of problems connected with the future development of transport.

68. One delegation considered that transport should be the selected subject as the next major topic to be considered in depth from the point of view of concentration, integration and co-ordination. Another delegation noted with satisfaction that the Working Party on Road Transport would review the proposal to establish a balanced set of rules applicable to transit traffic by road. A third delegation welcomed ECE's work on a number of major transport projects - the Trans-European North-South Motorway, the Aegean-Danube Navigable Waterway and the Elbe-Oder-Danube projects.

69. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction at the results of the convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and the Declaration on Low- and Non-Waste Technology and Re-utilization and Recycling of Wastes, signed and adopted at the High-level Meeting within the Framework of the ECE on the Protection of the Environment. Some delegations informed the Commission that their countries had ratified the convention or were in the process of ratification. The hope was expressed that the necessary number of ratifications would soon be obtained and that the Convention would enter into force; one delegation expressed concern at the slow pace of ratification and urged countries which had not yet done so to complete the ratification process as soon as possible.

70. Some delegations also noted that they were contributing to the work of the Interim Executive Body set up under the Convention. Another delegation expressed concern at the low level of contributions made to the Trust Fund set up for the implementation of the Convention and appealed to delegations to give serious consideration to this financial problem.

71. Attention was also drawn to the training course on low and non-waste technology to be organized in Hungary in September 1982. It was also suggested that,

in addition to work connected to the Convention and the Declaration, the Commission should widen the scope of its activities to include such subjects as the protection of water resources, of flora and fauna.

72. The delegation of Sweden informed the Commission that it had invited the signatories to the Convention to a Ministerial Conference on the Acidification of the Environment, as a contribution to the work under the Convention.

73. One delegation expressed the hope that the Commission would approve the draft decision on International Co-operation on Shared-water Resources prepared by the Committee on Water Problems. Another delegation evaluated favourably the Commission's work on water problems, including transboundary pollution of waterways; another delegation noted that little interest had been shown in establishing a pilot project in this area.

74. Many delegations expressed concern at the rise of protectionism within the region and supported the work on an inventory of all kinds of obstacles to the development of trade. Several delegations mentioned the special problems arising from compensation trade. Some of these delegations noted that compensation trade agreements, as well as counter-purchase practices, posed particular problems to small- and medium-size enterprises which deserved special attention.

75. Some delegations considered that the Commission should examine questions of high interest rates as well as of credit and debt. One delegation suggested the creation of a working party on the elimination of obstacles to trade. Another suggested that there should be a collective rejection of protectionism - east and west.

76. Some delegations agreed with the suggestion that, in view of the increasing difficulty of predicting long-term trends, the Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments should concentrate on short- and medium-term perspectives and other problems of a more concrete nature. Others, however, considered that the long-term analysis should be retained in parallel with the short- and medium-term studies.

77. A number of suggestions were made to strengthen the work of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology.

78. One delegation considered it necessary to raise the effectiveness of the Commission's work on chemicals, steel and engineering. This delegation proposed that the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation should become a principal subsidiary body and examine subjects such as electronics, micro-processor technology, robotics and programmed production of machine-tools.

79. One delegation drew attention to the Commission's main achievements in the agriculture sectors over the past year, including the Symposium on Managerial and Economic Aspects of Large Livestock Holdings and Technical Economic and Sanitary Aspects of their Buildings and Equipment, the work on standardization of agricultural products and the reviews of markets for agricultural products. Suggestions were made for two studies, on improvement of the quality of life in rural areas and on the European market for out-of-season horticultural products. Another delegation considered that this successful symposium should be repeated in four to five years and welcomed the continuing activities of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture.

80. At its twelfth meeting the Commission adopted its resolution 1 (XXXVII), the text of which is contained in chapter IV.

Resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the  
Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

(agenda item 4(b))

81. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it the Executive Secretary's Note E/ECE/1033 on the resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

82. A number of delegations referred to ECE activities having implications beyond the region. Some delegations considered these activities to bear some relationship to the International Development Strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order. One delegation felt the Commission should consider ways to contribute to the implementation of recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Commission's contribution to the United Nations Programmes  
designed to assist developing countries

(agenda item 4(c))

83. For the consideration of this item, the Commission had before it the Executive Secretary's Note E/ECE/1034 on the Commission's contribution to United Nations programmes designed to assist developing countries.

84. Several delegations underlined the need for the Commission to maintain its activities related to the specific problems of ECE member countries which were developing from the economic point of view. It was stated that due attention should be given to reducing the impact of protectionist measures in order to promote the exports of these countries; to new forms of industrial co-operation between small and medium-sized enterprises; to transport issues; and to co-operation with developing countries in other regions.

85. The activities of the Timber Committee concerning forest and forest products problems of south European countries were particularly welcomed. The opportunities offered for experts of other regions to participate in ECE meetings were noted with satisfaction.

86. Many speakers urged that every effort should be made to ensure that the results of ECE's work be made available to developing countries. The delegation of Belgium, speaking also on behalf of the European Economic Community, referred to the Trans-European North-South Motorway project as an example of such multilateral co-operation of benefit to developing countries.

Co-operation with other international organizations

(agenda item 4(d))

87. For the consideration of this item, the Commission had before it the Executive Secretary's Note E/ECE/1035.

88. Delegations noted with appreciation the increasing role of the ECE as an executing agency for operational activities, in co-operation with UNDP. In this context the progress made on the Trans-European North-South Motorway project, and on the project on a navigable waterway between the Danube and the Aegean Sea, was



commended. It was noted that UNDP was providing support for implementation of projects in the field of transport, energy and statistics.

89. The delegation of Romania reiterated the proposal made by its Government and by other Governments of the region, regarding the setting-up of an ECE information centre on industrial co-operation with the assistance of UNDP. Such a centre would facilitate contacts between enterprises and promote new forms of co-operation in the region.

90. Some delegations welcomed the project drawn up by the International Trade Centre in consultation with the ECE secretariat on promotion of trade amongst Mediterranean countries.

91. Some delegations advocated greater co-operation with other regional commissions which, inter alia, could facilitate the implementation of the Gas Committee project to study the possibilities of exporting natural gas and LPG from the Middle East and Africa to Europe.

92. The representative of the CMEA referring to the ongoing co-operation between his organization and the ECE secretariat stated that this co-operation would contribute to the facilitation of trustful relations between countries of the region having different economic and social systems.

#### Concentration and integration of the Commission's programmes of work

(agenda item 4(e))

93. This item was allocated by the Plenary to the Sessional Committee for preliminary consideration. The Committee had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on the implementation of decision A (XXXVI), in respect of activities in the field of energy from the point of view of concentration, integration and co-ordination (E/ECE/1036).

94. The Executive Secretary introduced this item.

95. Delegations participating in the discussion pointed out that the choice of activities in the field of energy as this year's theme appeared fully justified, in view of the large volume of ECE activities in this field. The secretariat's report (E/ECE/1036) demonstrated that over one third of the Commission's activities was linked to energy. While the report indicated that there was no duplication of work, enhanced concentration on the most useful activities was a prerequisite for attaining the Commission's objectives in this field and for an affective utilization of resources.

96. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stated that the selection and discussion of intersectoral activities had proved useful and should be continued. It welcomed the report of the Executive Secretary, but regretted it had not gone beyond statistical analysis. It noted that the integration of programmes was still lacking and considered that the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy were in the best position to guide the Commission on the further concentration of energy programmes, provided that all Governments approach the fulfilment of all parts of the mandate of the Senior Advisers in a constructive manner. This delegation proposed that activities in the field of transport be taken as next year's subject for report from the point of view of concentration and integration.

97. The delegation of Belgium 3/ favoured a flexible approach to the problem of concentration of ECE's energy activities. There was no need to assign a special responsibility in this regard to the Senior Advisers on Energy. The mere concentration of programmes did not warrant granting the Senior Advisers the status of a permanent body. The work being performed in the field of energy was already attributed great importance; it did not seem necessary to assign it a formal priority. The work on energy conservation and efficiency as well as on new and renewable sources of energy could be reinforced without creating new permanent bodies. An annual report by the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission in the field of energy, in line with the report ENERGY/R.15, as well as the annual discussions in the Sessional Committee, would appear more useful. With regard to next year's theme, the same delegation proposed to reorganize the work of the Sessional Committee by assigning it responsibility for comparing, co-ordinating and assuring liaison between the activities of the various Principal Subsidiary Bodies rather than examining activities in one specific field. The Executive Secretary should be requested to prepare a report on and make suggestions pertaining to such a reorientation of the work of the Sessional Committee.

98. The delegation of Romania confirmed the position it had adopted during the discussion of item 7 (b) and stressed that the Senior Advisers on Energy should continue their activity in order to fulfil all parts of their mandate. The Government of Romania was ready to co-operate with all countries in such fields as the conservation and rational use of energy, and new and renewable sources of energy. It urged that special attention should be given to the energy problems of the developing countries in the ECE region.

99. Referring to item 7 (b), the delegation of the United States of America reiterated the position explained in the draft conclusions submitted by the Western Caucus at the fourth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy, namely that the work so far done during the elaboration and consideration of documents ENERGY/R.10 and R.20 was not yet an adequate basis for the fulfilment of all parts of their (the Senior Advisers on Energy) mandate. It reiterated its continued concern over the barely adequate response of some Governments to provide the requested data and the failure to meet the basic requirements underlying the initial willingness to launch the work of the Senior Advisers. Referring to document E/ECE/1039, it stated the view that there was no need to expand the work programme, not only because of the deterioration in the current climate for co-operation, but also because much of the basic work programme had not even been implemented. The delegation was sceptical that a new ad hoc meeting should be scheduled. Referring to document E/ECE/1036, it pointed to the fact that more than 30 per cent of the Commission's work programme was already devoted to energy and thus there appeared to be more than adequate attention devoted to energy in the Commission. The delegation could not support the suggestions made in paragraph 17 of document E/ECE/1039. It supported the view expressed by the European Economic Community and Canada that it was premature at this time to set a date for the next session of the Senior Advisers.

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3/ Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of Belgium is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

100. The delegation of Canada considered the climate unsuitable for the Commission to undertake meaningful work in the energy sectors. It was therefore premature at this time to designate energy as a priority area, or to change the present practice of treating energy matters at the annual Commission sessions. This delegation preferred that the mandate of the Senior Advisers on Energy continue unchanged and it could therefore not accept that the Senior Advisers be constituted as a permanent body. It would not object to the convening of ad hoc meetings on energy conservation and on new energy resources.

101. The delegation of the USSR stated that the report (E/ECE/1036) was a good basis for the consideration of energy problems. It supported the proposal contained in this document to designate energy problems as a priority area of the Commission's work. Since the Senior Advisers on Energy had made no progress during the four sessions already held, it was premature to establish this body on a permanent basis. This delegation expressed regret that document E/ECE/1036 did not contain an in-depth analysis of the activities of the Coal, Gas and Electric Power Committees and the Senior Advisers on Energy. It suggested that such an analysis be undertaken and that concrete proposals on the co-ordination of the activity of these four bodies be submitted to the Commission. The Senior Advisers on Energy and the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology should co-operate more closely in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. It stressed that the holding of a high-level meeting on energy could be a unique opportunity of integrating and concentrating the Commission's activity in the energy field. One delegation commenting on the activity of the Senior Advisers on Energy pointed out the supposedly inadequate information of some Governments in the field of energy supplied to the secretariat. Because of this, in its opinion the study of the secretariat ENERGY/R.20 was not reflecting the real energy situation in the region. In this connection the USSR delegation recalled that the socialist countries had supplied data worked out on a scientific basis about the future development of energy and which characterized the trends of the development of energy in these countries. These data are still valid. At the same time the delegation which had mentioned inadequacy and insufficiency of the data of other countries had presented to the third session of the Senior Advisers on Energy new data which radically differed from the information presented by this country only a year ago. Some countries should therefore address their reproaches on inadequacy and insufficiency of information on energy to themselves. The delegation of the USSR supported the proposal to select transport questions for next year's report on concentration and integration.

102. The delegation of Norway, speaking under agenda item 7 (b), said that the question whether or not energy be identified as a priority area should be assessed on the basis of the results of the work of the Senior Advisers on Energy.

103. The delegation of Hungary, speaking under agenda item 7 (b), pointed out that the activities in the field of energy of the various Principal Subsidiary Bodies demonstrated the pervasiveness of energy issues.

104. In commenting on the discussion the Executive Secretary felt that areas of agreement had emerged. There was consensus on the importance attached to energy matters within the Commission's over-all programme of work. It was therefore not essential to assign a formal priority to such activities. Moreover, the status of the Senior Advisers to ECE Government on Energy need not be debated at this stage as long as work continued on the basis of the agreed work programme. The Executive Secretary expressed his gratitude to those delegations which had lent support to his proposal to organize an ad hoc meeting on energy economy and efficiency. The envisaged Working Party on New and Renewable Sources of Energy could be established under the auspices of the Senior Advisers on Science and

Technology. This Working Party would have to play an important role in the Commission's contribution to the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Concerning activities to be the subject of a report, from the point of view of concentration and integration, the Executive Secretary declared his willingness to prepare, if requested, a report on the strengthening of the Sessional Committee's functions with respect to the co-ordination of work programmes in various sectors.

#### Work of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission

(agenda item 4(f))

105. The account of the preliminary consideration of subitem 4 (f) by the Sessional Committee is contained in paragraphs 106 to 260 below.

#### Committee on Agricultural Problems

106. In reviewing the report of the thirty-third session of the Committee on Agricultural Problems (ECE/AGRI/63), the delegations participating in the discussion generally felt that this Committee and its subsidiary bodies continued to play an important role in international co-operation in the field of agriculture. The Committee had also succeeded in reacting rapidly to new developments and in adjusting its programme of work in line with changing requirements. This programme presented therefore a well balanced approach to problems which were of concern to the majority of countries. The delegation of Switzerland, while underlining its interest in the programme of work in general, suggested that the Committee should concentrate in particular on concrete practical projects and less on general studies which presented the risk of overlapping and duplication with the work of other international organizations.

107. Emphasis was placed on the exchange of economic, technical and scientific information and experiences pursued by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. There was general agreement that symposia, technical reports and study tours had proved their value as efficient forms of co-operation on specific questions. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic, referring to the experience at the thirty-third session of introducing lectures on special subjects during the session, expressed its interest in further such lectures.

108. The efforts of the Committee to ensure close co-operation with other subsidiary bodies of the ECE with other international organizations, in particular FAO, were welcomed. This co-operation was considered to be particularly important for all projects relating to standardization, energy, water problems and protection of the environment.

109. The following specific comments were made on the work programme of the Committee:

#### Work area 02.1: Long-term trends and perspectives

02.1.1 The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR was very interested in the periodic review of selected long-term developments in agriculture.

Work area 02.2: Current developments and short- and medium-term prospects, including international trade

- 02.2.1 The representative of the EEC invited all countries to provide complete information in response to the outline and table-frames which countries received prior to each annual session. Referring to the trade reports the delegation of Finland raised the question whether there was a tendency towards a wider use of long-term bilateral agreements in agricultural trade and what impact such agreements would have on the level of world market prices and on the trade of smaller countries which were not parties to such agreements.
- 02.2.1 The delegation of the German Democratic Republic supported the practice and of regular market reviews for selected commodities in view of common  
02.2.2 interest in such information, and noted that the approach chosen avoided duplication with the activities of other international bodies. The delegations of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia also expressed their interest in the trade and commodity reports. The delegations of Finland and Spain considered the newly adopted presentation to be an improvement, and the delegation of Switzerland felt that further efforts should be made in this direction.
- 02.2.3 The delegation of Yugoslavia expressed particular interest in all projects relating to south European countries. It hoped that the study proposed by Spain on the European market for out-of-season horticultural products would meet with greater interest in future. This delegation was also of the opinion that co-operation should be developed with the non-ECE countries in the Mediterranean region. The delegation of Turkey asked for a full implementation of decision F(XXXVI) which was particularly relevant to agriculture.
- 02.2.4 Delegations referring to the work on standardization of perishable produce underlined its practical importance for facilitating international trade. The delegation of Switzerland, while sharing the above opinion, mentioned, in addition, two main problems in this area, i.e. the revision of the Geneva Protocol and the relations with the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission. The delegation of the USSR noted that some of these activities were of interest to a limited number of countries.

Work area 02.3: Selected economic and technological problems

With respect to this work area the delegation of Switzerland cautioned against overlapping with the activities of other organizations on projects related to factors of production. The delegation of Hungary felt that the analysis of different energy-saving methods and the rational use of agricultural chemicals should remain in the forefront of the Committee's activities in the future. The delegation of the USSR suggested that special attention should be given to intensive methods of crop and animal production on an industrial basis, to advanced methods of grain production for seeds, to production of soybeans in Europe, and to the organization of fodder crop production in large-scale livestock holdings.

- 02.3.1 The work on agrarian structure and farm rationalization received high appreciation and general support. Particular interest was expressed by delegations in a number of sub-projects, e.g. by the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR in all aspects of the rational use of natural resources (02.3.1.2), and by the delegations of the USSR in modern management methods (02.3.1.6.). The delegation of Spain referred to its proposal (02.3.1.4.) concerning economic and social aspects of relevance to the quality of rural life. The delegation of Switzerland referred in general to projects covering the interaction between agriculture and other sectors, in 02.3.1.3. (agriculture and tourism).
- 02.3.2 Many speakers supported the useful activities on mechanization, the delegation of Switzerland feeling that the exchange of information on recent developments in this field was of greater interest to experts than the specific reports. The delegation of Finland regretted that for the time being no Government had volunteered to organize a study tour on mechanization and hoped that these useful tours would reappear in the programme of work. The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR underlined the importance of energy problems (02.3.2.2) and the delegation of the USSR was also very interested in the mechanization of sunflower production.
- 02.3.1 and 02.3.2 The delegation of the German Democratic Republic referred to the interdependence between structural changes and developments in mechanization, which called for further close co-operation between the two Working Parties; the symposium organized in Madrid (Spain) in 1981 was an excellent example of such co-operation.
- 02.3.3 Work on marketing problems was of great interest to the delegation of Bulgaria. The delegation of Hungary pointed to the forthcoming symposium on catering which should provide participants with many useful ideas.
- 02.3.4 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia stressed their interest in all aspects relating to soil fertility, combating erosion, improving soil quality and recultivating land (02.3.4.1). The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR were very interested in the forthcoming fertilizer symposium (02.3.4.3.1). The delegation of the USSR expressed its interest in the legal aspects of land protection (02.3.4.4). The delegations of Hungary, Turkey and the USSR attached great importance to the irrigation projects (02.3.4.5) to be carried out jointly with the Committee on Water Problems.
- 02.3.5 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed great interest in all questions relating to animal husbandry and the delegations of Bulgaria and the USSR also pointed to the importance of work on fodder crop production.

Work area 02.4: Environmental problems relating to agriculture

The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR referred to the problems of water pollution and in particular to the 1981 seminar on water pollution from animal production as examples of fruitful

co-operation between two Committees. The delegation of Hungary pointed to the concrete proposals arising from the seminar which were well in line with the specific needs of water management related to intensive animal husbandry and which should find practical application.

The delegation of Yugoslavia considered work on the contamination of soil by pesticides and other persistent chemicals to be very important in the context of future activities. Proposals for future work were also made by the delegations of the Ukrainian SSR (biological means of plant and livestock protection), and of the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR (organization of agricultural production in land reclamation areas taking into account the protection of the environment, (work areas 02.3 and 02.4); and protection of the environment in connection with the mechanization and intensification of agriculture).

#### Work area 02.5: Statistics

The delegation of Switzerland stressed the importance of harmonizing agricultural and food statistics in order to improve the comparability of data between countries.

#### Chemical Industry Committee

110. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it the report of the fourteenth session of the Chemical Industry Committee (ECE/CHEM/36).

111. The importance of the role of the chemical industry in the economies of ECE member countries was emphasized. It was pointed out that products of the chemical industry were currently used by virtually every industrial sector and that they played a significant role in technological progress and productivity. In view of the contribution which the chemical industry made to the social and economic development of the ECE region, delegations attached importance to the work of this Committee.

112. Speakers were unanimous in their appreciation of the work done in the past year by the Committee. It was stated that the programme of work for 1982-1986 addressed itself to the key issues currently facing the chemical industry and thus represented a programme of common interest to all ECE members. In that context, delegations singled out activities in the field of energy, raw materials and the environment.

113. A positive evaluation was made of two studies which had been completed or were nearing completion on prospects for the development of carbochemistry in the ECE region (ECE/CHEM/37) and on east-west trade in chemical products among ECE member countries (ECE/CHEM/39). The study on the influence of environmental protection measures on the development of pesticide production and consumption (ECE/CHEM/43), currently being finalized also received favourable comments. Positive recognition was given to the statistical and analytical work done, with special emphasis on the Annual Review of the Chemical Industry (ECE/CHEM/38), and the five-year survey of Market Trends for Chemical Products 1975-1980 and Prospects to 1990 (ECE/CHEM/40).

114. Delegations emphasized the usefulness of seminars and study tours and expressed satisfaction about special lectures presented during study tours. In this context, special thanks were conveyed to the Government of the Netherlands

for hosting the Seminar on Process Automation in the Chemical Industry, and the Government of Finland for organizing the study tour following the fourteenth session of the Committee. Attention was drawn to the great importance being attached by a large number of countries to the forthcoming Seminar on the Rational Use of Crude Oil by the Chemical Industry, to be held in September 1982 in Prague (Czechoslovakia).

115. The delegations of Switzerland and Bulgaria reiterated the invitations of their Governments to host study tours in 1982 and 1983, respectively. The delegation of Hungary announced that its Government was considering hosting a study tour in 1984 or 1985. The delegation of the USSR expressed its intention to host a seminar in 1984 on the chemical industry and its role in future food production.

116. Delegations expressed great expectations of three studies currently under way: The Role and Place of the Chemical Industry in the Economies of ECE Member Countries; Trends in Feedstocks for Organics; and Low- and Non-Waste Technologies in the Production of Organics. These studies dealt with vital issues, such as structural changes in the industry, problems of raw materials and questions of the environment. It was hoped that these projects would receive the active support of member countries especially in the form of contributions to the studies.

117. The delegation of the United States referred to the recent UNIDO Second World-Wide Study of the Petrochemical Industry 1972-2000; A Process of Restructuring, which it considered over-optimistic for future demand for petrochemicals. This delegation would welcome a status report by UNIDO on the revision of this study to be presented to the Chemical Industry Committee at its fifteenth session.

118. The following specific comments were made on individual projects.

Work area 03.1: Medium and long-term perspectives

- 03.1.1 Interest in this project was expressed by the Byelorussian SSR, Romania and Turkey.
- 03.1.2 Great importance was attached to this project (Finland and Sweden).
- 03.1.3 This was considered to be a valuable project (Byelorussian SSR and Czechoslovakia).

Work area 03.2: Current developments and prospects including international trade

- 03.2.1) These projects were found valuable by Czechoslovakia, Romania, the USSR
- 03.2.2) and the United Kingdom. 4/

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4/ Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of the United Kingdom is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.



- 03.2.3 The usefulness of this project was emphasized by Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Turkey, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

Work area 03.3: Selected economic and technological problems

- 03.3.1 Special interest was voiced by the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, Spain, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

Work area 03.4: Selected environmental and resource-saving problems

- 03.4.1 The significance of this project was emphasized by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Romania and Turkey.
- 03.4.2) Special attention was attached to these projects by Austria, Bulgaria,  
03.4.3) the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Romania and Spain.

Work area 03.5: Statistics and information

- 03.5.3 Interest in this project was voiced by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

119. With regard to the future work of the Committee, the following suggestions were offered:

- to include again in the programme of work the project on fertilizers required to meet needs of soil, crop and other conditions of developing countries (Turkey);
- to continue the practice of having special lectures on the occasion of study tours (Czechoslovakia, Finland, Romania);
- to consider a future seminar dealing with bio-technology (USSR);
- to give the results of the Committee's studies, seminars and study tours the widest possible circulation (United Kingdom);
- to concentrate the Committee's resources on policy-oriented studies and projects dealing with long-term perspectives and structural changes (Sweden);
- to promote greater involvement of developing countries in the Committee's work (Romania, Yugoslavia);
- to facilitate access of developing countries to modern technologies and to international markets (Romania);
- to achieve closer co-operation with other Principal Subsidiary Bodies and specialized agencies (Ukrainian SSR).

120. The delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR expressed the opinion that the Committee's programme of work was in accordance with the medium-term plan 1984-1989 which placed emphasis on the questions of energy, raw materials, the environment and co-operation among international organizations.

121. The discussion on this item was based on the report of the Coal Committee on its seventy-seventh session (ECE/COAL/61).

122. Delegations participating in the discussion noted the continually growing contribution of coal to meeting energy demand and supply, not only in the ECE region but also in other areas of the world. At the same time, coal had to be mined under increasingly difficult natural conditions. In view of these developments, delegations emphasized the great importance of the work carried out by the Coal Committee, which provided a unique forum for co-operation in all principal issues concerning coal. They observed that the activities of the Committee also attracted the interest of a number of non-member Governments as well as international organizations. There was agreement that this type of international co-operation deserved further strengthening.

123. Delegations expressed their highest appreciation of the Committee's activities during the period under review and supported its methods of work. Particular satisfaction was voiced with regard to the organization of the study tour in the USSR from 13 to 18 September 1981. Delegations welcomed the intensified co-operation between the Coal Committee and the other ECE Principal Subsidiary Bodies and international organizations, in particular the CMEA and EEC.

124. Delegations considered that the work programme of the Committee was comprehensive and well balanced, covering the principal economic, technical, technological and ecological problems linked to the development of coal mining and utilization.

125. The delegation of Turkey was of the opinion that the problems connected with productivity and management in the coal industry should be given emphasis, especially those of the Mediterranean countries of the ECE region.

126. The delegation of Finland noted with satisfaction that the exchange of information on coal consumption had been intensified and long-term aspects taken into account.

127. The delegation of Belgium <sup>5/</sup> suggested the holding of special meetings devoted to consideration of specific problems connected with industrial co-operation in coal mining.

128. The delegation of Belgium expressed the view that, in the light of progress on the national and international levels in the development of various processes of coal gasification and liquefaction, it was not necessary for the time being to create an ECE Co-ordinating Centre on Coal Gasification and Liquefaction. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic remarked that, in view of the divergent views among ECE Governments on the creation of such a Centre, it would be advisable to keep this question in abeyance and to consider it further on the occasion of forthcoming meetings of the relevant groups of experts or at appropriate symposia.

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<sup>5/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of Belgium is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

129. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic recalled that the Coal Committee had invited as many Governments as possible to take an active part in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary organs.

130. The delegation of Turkey invited the Group of Experts on Opencast Mines to hold its fourth session in that country. The delegation of Bulgaria expressed its Government's willingness to host the seventh session of the Meeting of Directors of National Mining Research Institutes.

131. The representative of the CMEA highly commended the work of the Committee and the strengthening of ties between it and his organization. He specifically mentioned such fields of co-operation as the preparation of a new ECE classification of coals, opencast mining and the utilization of waste from coal production and preparation. He expressed the view that this co-operation would be developed further.

132. Delegations in general approved the Coal Committee's programme of work for 1981 - 1985, and the following specific comments were made:

Work area 04.1: Medium- and long-term prospects

04.1.1.2 The delegations of Belgium and Poland expressed interest in this project.

04.1.1.3 The delegations of Belgium, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia emphasized the importance of this project.

Work area 04.2: Current developments and prospects, including international trade

04.2.1.1 The delegation of Belgium supported this project.

04.2.1.2 The delegations of Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland accorded great importance to this project.

04.2.2 The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR attached great importance to this project.

04.2.2.2 The delegations of Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Switzerland expressed interest in this project.

Work area 04.3: Selected economic and technological problems

04.3.1 The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR was interested in this project.

04.3.1.1 The delegations of Czechoslovakia and Poland deemed this project very valuable.

04.3.2 The delegations of Belgium, Turkey and the Ukrainian SSR expressed an interest in this project.

04.3.2.1) The delegation of the German Democratic Republic expressed interest  
04.3.2.2) in these projects.

04.3.2.3) The delegation of Bulgaria was interested in these projects.  
04.3.2.4)

04.3.2.5 The delegation of Poland expressed its interest in this project.

04.3.2.6 The delegation of Czechoslovakia expressed an interest in this project.

- 04.3.3.1 A general interest was shown in this project.
- 04.3.3.2 The delegations of Belgium, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed interest in this project.
- 04.3.4.1 The delegations of Belgium, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and Turkey stressed the importance of this project.
- 04.3.4.2 The delegations of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR expressed interest in this project.
- 04.3.5.1 The delegations of the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stated their interest in this project.

Work area 04.4: Selected environmental problems, resulting from coal-mining and ancillary activities

- 04.4.1.1 The delegations of Belgium, Poland, Romania and Turkey expressed an interest in this project.
- 04.4.1.2 The delegations of Belgium, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia considered this project very important.
- 04.4.1.3 The delegation of Belgium expressed an interest in this project.
- 04.4.2.1 The delegations of Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary and the USSR viewed this project as very important.

Work area 04.5: Industrial co-operation

- 04.5.1 The delegation of Belgium was interested in this project.
- 04.5.2 The delegations of Turkey and Yugoslavia expressed interest in this project. The delegation of Yugoslavia pointed out that it would be desirable to ensure more direct contacts between, on the one hand, producers and designers of specific mining equipment and coal-mine operators and investors on the other, in order to determine optimal conditions for production. This issue should be the subject of consideration at every international meeting where problems related to coal were discussed.

Work area 04.6: Statistics and information

- 04.6.1 The delegation of Belgium considered this project with interest.
- 04.6.2.1 The delegations of Belgium and Czechoslovakia expressed interest in this project.
- 04.6.2.2 The delegations of Belgium, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR stated their interest in this project.

133. Delegations proposed that the following topics should be added to the Committee's work programme:

- The present and future situation with regard to the handling of coal slurry at preparation plants in order to minimize the output of slurry and its impact on the environment (Czechoslovakia);
- Utilization of coal-oil and coal-water mixtures (Belgium);
- Development of fluidized-bed combustion (Belgium);

- Technical development in smokeless fuel production (Turkey);
- Problems of coal extraction at great depths and in difficult natural conditions (Poland, Romania);
- Underground coal gasification (Poland, Romania);
- Preparation of an international classification of coal resources and reserves (Poland);
- Utilization of low-grade coal and bituminous shale (Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Romania, USSR);
- Fire-fighting in collieries (Romania);
- Conclusion of long-term contracts for the supply of steam and coking coals (Romania);
- Expenditure for prospecting coal deposits suitable for opencast mining, involving the application of modern geophysical methods of exploration (German Democratic Republic);
- Use of mine water (German Democratic Republic).

134. The USSR delegation suggested the inclusion of the following projects in the medium-term plan 1984-1989:

- Symposium on problems of intensified opencast coal mining;
- Use of highly productive underground mining machinery in difficult geological conditions;
- Use of pipelines for coal transportation;
- Application of industrial robots and facilities to avoid the presence of men at faces;
- Influence of mechanization and automation of ancillary processes on concentration of production at faces and mines and, consequently, on productivity;
- Development of improved face-end techniques;
- The effects of full utilization of mine production capacities on productivity;
- Production of synthetic liquid fuel and chemical feedstock from coal;
- Production of substitute natural gas (SNG) by gasification of solid fuels;
- Analysis of manual labour consumption in the various underground and surface operations.

Conference of European Statisticians

135. Discussion on this item was based on the report of the twenty-ninth plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians (ECE/CES/18) describing the Conference's activities during 1980/81 and setting out its programme of work for 1981-1986.

136. Delegations participating in the discussion expressed their Governments' satisfaction with the high quality of the work of the Conference. It was felt that the Conference had succeeded in adapting its programme of work to the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the CSCE. The programme of work of the Conference was fully integrated into the work programme of the Commission as a whole and constituted an important element in the promotion of co-operation between ECE member countries.

137. Several participants stressed the importance of the work of the Conference for the improvement of national statistics, and the valuable contributions it was making to the development of official statistics in ECE member countries and elsewhere.

138. The role of the Conference in promoting the co-ordination of statistical activities in Europe of intergovernmental agencies was welcomed by several delegations. Particular mention was made of the positive results which had been achieved from the fruitful co-operation between the CMEA and ECE secretariats and between the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the ECE secretariat. Mention was also made of the favourable results achieved from the co-operation between the OECD and ECE secretariats.

139. The importance of the existing close co-operation between the ECE secretariat and the United Nations Statistical Office was stressed, and the contribution of the Conference to the work of the United Nations Statistical Commission was emphasized, together with its contribution to the solution of the statistical problems of developing countries. Some delegations stressed that the needs of member countries of the ECE which were developing from the economic point of view should be given due consideration in the Conference's work programme. One delegation mentioned the proposal to establish in Malta a regional centre for statistical co-operation in the Mediterranean.

140. Delegations expressed appreciation for the positive results which had been achieved at the Seminar on Statistical Data Collection and Processing Systems under New Conditions which had been held in Moscow (USSR). It was also noted that the two Seminars which had been organized for heads of statistical offices (Washington, 1977 and Moscow, 1981) had been successful, and it was suggested that such Seminars be organized every four to five years.

141. Particular interest was also expressed in the ECE/UNDP intercountry project on the use of computers for statistical purposes and the design and development of automated statistical information systems; several delegations stressed its usefulness for participating countries. The work concerning the use of EDP for statistical purposes carried out by the Working Party on Electronic Data Processing and at the Seminars on Integrated Statistical Information Systems was also welcomed. It was pointed out that these activities needed careful co-ordination.

142. Several delegations mentioned their Governments' satisfaction with the results of the discussion at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference on

problems of presentation, publication, dissemination and interpretation of data and on the possibilities of replacing exhaustive statistical inquiries by sample surveys.

143. Great importance was attached to the work in the field of international comparisons, development and linking of the SNA and MPS national accounts and balances, energy statistics and the elaboration of conversion keys between the United Nations and CMEA classifications of activities, goods and services and foreign trade statistics.

144. Mention was also made of the importance of the work on the European comparison within the ICP framework and of the role of the Conference in assisting and promoting bilateral or multilateral comparisons between countries with different economic and social systems.

145. It was emphasized that the Conference's efforts to facilitate the comparison of actual data between the SNA and MPS national accounts and balances systems, and to further develop both systems and to co-ordinate them with other economic and social statistics with national accounts and balances should be actively continued. The progress achieved in the work on the conversion keys between the SITC and SFTC and between classifications of economic activities, was welcomed by many delegations.

146. Attention was also drawn to the importance of the work on energy statistics and to the progress being achieved in the development of over-all energy balances.

147. The need to extend the work of the Conference on economic statistics to cover new areas was mentioned; attention was given to work on statistics of engineering industries and of automation.

148. Importance was also attached to the work in the field of social and demographic statistics and the need to develop definitions and classifications for concepts which would be equally valid for countries having different economic and social systems. Mention was made of the importance of the work done on population and housing censuses, social indicators, and the development of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics.

149. The work on environment statistics was identified as another area to which high priority should be given. The co-operation of the Conference with the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems in this area was commended. Particular mention was made of the importance of land use statistics and of statistics of water use and quality of water.

150. The work programme for 1981-1986 met with general approval and the following specific comments were made:

Work area 12.1: Regional statistical co-operation

12.1.1 The delegation of Romania reiterated its suggestion for a further study of the possibility to publish a statistical yearbook for ECE countries. The delegation of the USSR held the view that the secretariat should continue its efforts to diminish duplication in the collection of statistical data.

12.1.2 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the USSR and the ECE stressed the importance of this project.

- 12.1.5 The delegation of Malta expressed the hope that further attention be given to this project.

Work area 12.2: Organization and operation of statistical services

- 12.2.1 Particular interest in this project was expressed by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR and the CMEA. The delegations of Bulgaria and of the USSR suggested that the work done at ISIS and at meetings of the Working Party on Electronic Data Processing could be better co-ordinated.
- 12.2.2 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR emphasized the importance of this project.
- 12.2.3 A relatively high level of priority should be attached to further work on this project according to the views expressed by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland, the USSR, the United States and the CMEA.

Work area 12.3: Development and harmonization of economic statistics

- 12.3.1 Particularly high importance was attached to this project by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR and the CMEA.
- 12.3.2.1 The relevance of this project, particularly with regard to the International Comparison Project, was underlined by the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and the EEC.
- 12.3.3 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR, the CMEA and the EEC stressed their high level of interest in this project with particular reference to conversion tables for United Nations and CMEA standard classifications.
- 12.3.5 The delegation of the EEC qualified this work as being of high priority.
- 12.3.5.3 The delegation of the USSR attached low importance to work on price and quantity measures in services.
- 12.3.7.2 Particular interest in this project was expressed by the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the EEC.
- 12.3.7.4 Further work on this project, including work on statistics of engineering and automation was suggested by the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and USSR.
- 12.3.7.6 The delegation of the USSR suggested that relatively low priority be given to this project.

Work area 12.4: Development and harmonization of social and demographic statistics

- 12.4.1 The delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the CMEA gave special emphasis to this project.



- 12.4.3 The delegations of the German Democratic Republic and Switzerland emphasized the importance of this project. The delegation of Switzerland referred to the importance which it attached to the problems relating to the preparation and evaluation of population and housing censuses and the methodology used.
- 12.4.5.1 The delegation of the USSR considered this project to be of relatively low priority.

Work area 12.5: Development and harmonization of environment and related statistics

- 12.5.1 Particular interest in this project was expressed by the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the USSR and the United States. The delegation of the USSR stressed the need for an effective co-ordination of work on environment statistics at the international level.
- 12.5.2 The delegations of the German Democratic Republic and the United States expressed their interest in the work done under this project. The delegation of the USSR suggested that low priority be given to work on land use statistics.
- 12.5.3 The delegations of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic underlined their special interest in this project.
- 12.5.4 The delegation of Bulgaria expressed its interest in this project.

Committee on Electric Power

151. For the examination of this item, the Commission had before it the report of the Committee on Electric Power on its fortieth session (ECE/EP/47).

152. Delegations which spoke expressed satisfaction with the activities of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies during the period under review. The enhanced role played by the Committee in co-operation among ECE countries in the field of electric power was emphasized.

153. Several delegations said that they were in favour of the establishment of close links with international organizations having activities in the field of electric power.

154. Many delegations stressed the importance of the work of the Seminar on the Medium-Term and Long-Term Prospects for the Electric Power Industry, held in London in October 1981, and expressed thanks to the Government of the United Kingdom for organizing the Seminar.

155. Many delegations referred to the importance of improving and strengthening links with the Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy, the Coal Committee and the Committee on Gas.

156. On the subject of co-operation among Balkan countries in the field of interconnection, the delegation of Romania expressed the view that such examples of regional co-operation in the field of electric power should be accorded particular attention within the framework of the Committee's activities.

157. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR said that it was in favour of the expansion of the mandate of the Group of Experts on Distribution and Rural Electrification. The delegation of Greece <sup>6/</sup> concurred, and suggested that the study of the rational utilization of energy and the study of the role of electric power in the new energy consumption structures should be included in the mandate of the Group. The delegation of Hungary expressed the wish that that proposed new approach should rapidly become effective. The delegation of the USSR said that it would make specific proposals to that end at the next session of the Group of Experts.

158. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic expressed the view that many of the topics dealt with by the Committee could appropriately be considered within the framework of a high-level European meeting on energy and that the results of such a meeting could, in turn, give a fresh impetus to the work of the Committee.

159. The delegation of the USSR said that the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, in co-operation with the Coal Committee and the Committee on Gas, should assist the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy in the preparation of the high-level European meeting on energy, one of whose topics might be the interconnection of east-west electric power transmission systems. That statement was supported by the representative of CMEA.

160. Delegations commented on certain work areas and projects, as follows:

Work area 06.1: Medium-term and long-term prospects

The delegation of Greece said that the item was of particular interest to the EEC and that the exchange of information on that subject was more useful than ever.

Work area 06.2: Current developments

The delegation of Greece welcomed the proposed restructuring of the annual and triennial reviews of the electric power situation and its prospects. It drew attention to the need to systematize statistical data.

The delegation of Switzerland expressed the view that the restructuring was useful and that the standardization of statistical data and energy conversion factors would be of value.

06.2.4 The representative of CMEA said that this project was of interest to his organization, which had already contributed to its execution.

Work area 06.3: Selected technological and economic problems

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic supported the projects relating to the production and rational conversion of energy and to the reliable and economical operation of electric power stations and production systems.

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<sup>6/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of Greece is mentioned it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

06.3.1 The delegation of Greece said that the activities of the Groups of Experts on specific aspects of the production of nuclear electric power should be conducted in conjunction with IAEA. It expressed interest in the problems of combustion of solid fuels and new and renewable sources of energy.

The delegation of Bulgaria took the view that the Committee should concentrate its efforts on studies of nuclear power and its problems and on questions of reliability. It attached particular importance to the study of the utilization of fuels with a low calorific value.

The delegation of Switzerland considered that the exchanges of information in that field were not well balanced.

06.3.2 The delegation of Greece expressed particular interest in the problems of renovating and operating hydroelectric power stations.

The delegation of Romania said it was particularly interested in studies relating to the design and operation of pumped-storage hydroelectric power stations.

#### Work area 06.4: Interconnection of electric power transmission systems

The delegation of Czechoslovakia expressed a favourable view of the work of the Group of Experts on Problems of Planning and Operating Large Power Systems and supported its programme of work.

The delegation of Switzerland considered that the programme of work in that field was sometimes ambitious.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic said that the development of electric power production systems had reached a level at which the interconnection of transmission systems between eastern and western Europe had become not only possible but necessary.

The delegation of Greece reiterated the view it had expressed at the Committee's fortieth session (ECE/EP/47, para. 62). In that context, the consolidated report prepared by the Turkish delegation and submitted to the Committee (ECE/EP/47, para. 68) constituted a felicitous example of the type of co-operation he had in mind.

The representative of Romania considered that the east-west interconnection had made little progress, and emphasized the importance of the role of ECE in promoting and accelerating the work in hand.

The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR stressed the importance of the studies in progress within the context of east-west interconnection.

The representative of CMEA stressed his organization's interest in that project.

06.4.5 The delegations of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia welcomed the results obtained by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Interconnection of the Electric Power Transmission Systems of the Balkan countries.

The delegation of Bulgaria considered that the Committee should concentrate its efforts on the study of interconnection systems.

The delegation of the USSR noted with satisfaction the results obtained in Balkan interconnection and observed that that experiment, together with the NORDEL experiment, could be useful in the more general context of east-west interconnection.

- 06.4.9 The delegation of Turkey considered this project to be of great importance for its country.

Work area 06.5 Problems of improving efficiency

The delegation of Greece supported the studies undertaken in this field. The delegation of Turkey also expressed interest in that work.

- 06.5.1 The delegation of the German Democratic Republic supported the projects relating to the conversion and rational utilization of energy.
- 06.5.2 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Greece and Hungary considered that the question of combined heat and electric power production was of considerable interest.
- The delegation of Czechoslovakia emphasized the value of the combined production of electric power and heat of nuclear origin.
- 06.5.3 The delegations of Romania and Sweden expressed particular interest in this project.

Work area 06.6: Environmental problems

The delegations of Czechoslovakia and Greece expressed support for the work undertaken in this field, while considering that the principal objective was to find a proper balance between the development of electric power production and environmental protection.

The delegation of Switzerland recommended that the work of the Committee should be co-ordinated with that of the Senior Advisers on Environmental Problems, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and the Committee on Water Problems.

- 06.6.1 The delegation of Sweden stressed the special importance of this project for its country.
- 06.6.4 The delegation of Romania expressed particular interest in this project.

161. It was proposed that the following topics should be included in the Committee's programme of work:

- Electric power stations using fuels with a low calorific value (Romania);
- Use of additional hydrocarbons to maintain the flame in thermal power stations (Romania);
- Prospects for the utilization of fuels with a low calorific value and protection of the environment (Czechoslovakia);
- Method of combustion of organic fuels (Czechoslovakia);
- Formulation of recommendations for reducing the nitrogen content of discharges into the atmosphere (Czechoslovakia);
- Technical and economic problems relating to gas turbines associated with compressed-air storage (USSR);
- Technical and economic aspects of the utilization of low-capacity hydroelectric power stations (USSR).

Committee on Gas

162. The work of the Committee on Gas was discussed on the basis of the report of its twenty-eighth session (ECE/GAS/59).

163. Delegates expressed satisfaction with the work carried out by the Committee and its programme of work for 1982-1986. There was general agreement on the choice of priorities in this programme and it was felt that the Committee contributed significantly to the solution of problems in the field of energy in the ECE region. Vast geological reserves of natural gas, long-distance transportation possibilities and simple modes of utilization would encourage a further expansion of the gas industry, especially in view of fluctuating oil prices. Several delegations commented positively on the enlarging of co-operation with the CMEA secretariat.

164. Appreciation was expressed to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the organization of the Seminar on the Exploration for Gas Fields in the ECE Region (Geology and Geophysics) in Hanover in May 1981, the results of which would contribute to the solution of problems in this field.

165. The Government of Ireland was thanked for having organized, with the co-operation of the European LPG Association, the Symposium on the LPG Situation in the ECE Region during 1980-1990 in Dublin in September/October 1981. In connection with follow-up work on LPG, the representative of the Netherlands 7/ supported the convening of the ad hoc Meeting on LPG Problems at the end of 1982.

166. Delegations expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made to allow participation in the fifteenth World Gas Conference, the outcome of which would undoubtedly contribute to the work of the Committee.

167. The following new projects were suggested for inclusion in the programme of work:

- Influence of gas pressure in gas pipelines on the gas recovery coefficient (USSR);
- Problems of transport of gas containing hydrogen-sulphide (USSR);
- Means and methods of rational use of gas in industry, households and crafts (German Democratic Republic);
- Gas production from biomass (German Democratic Republic);
- Assessment of potential LPG sources (CMEA).

168. The following specific comments were made on projects in the Committee's programme of work:

Work area 07.1: Medium and long-term prospects

07.1.1 The representative of the Byelorussian SSR felt that further work on methods of forecasting gas demand should take into account the use of other sources of energy. The representatives of the

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7/ Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of the Netherlands is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

- 07.1.1 (cont.) German Democratic Republic, Romania and Turkey attached considerable importance to this project. The representative of Turkey urged the convening of a symposium on the tendencies of the development of the gas industry and gas markets in the ECE region for the period up to 2000.

Work area 07.2: Current developments and prospects, including trade

- 07.2.1 The representative of the Byelorussian SSR expressed satisfaction with the work undertaken in the field of LPG. The representative of Turkey supported the convening of a second symposium on the LPG situation in 1985-2000, in early 1985.
- 07.2.3 The delegation of the Netherlands stressed that this project should cover gas export possibilities to the ECE region from all other regions, and suggested the title be changed to read: "Study of availability of LPG and natural gas". These views were shared and seen by the Turkish delegation as confirming the approval by the EEC of the validity of this project which, in its present form, was actually meant to cover gas export possibilities to the ECE region from all regions, just as the Netherlands delegation wished.
- 07.2.3.1 The delegation of Turkey referred to a study undertaken by ECWA on natural gas availabilities, use and prospects in its further economic utilization in the ECWA region, including gas exports, urged the interested ECE member countries to contribute to this project and requested the ECE secretariat to engage in closer co-ordination with the ECWA secretariat in this work area. The delegation of Yugoslavia supported these views.
- 07.3.1 The representative of Romania suggested that this project be kept in the programme of work.
- 07.3.2. The representative of Romania supported this project.
- 07.3.3 The representatives of Romania and Yugoslavia found the maps of European gas transmission networks and of international natural gas fields in Europe to be of great practical value.
- 07.3.4 The representative of Czechoslovakia expressed support for this project.
- 07.3.5 The representative of Czechoslovakia attached importance to this project. The representative of the Ukrainian SSR suggested that a study be undertaken on the creation and exploitation of gas storages along pipelines, to ensure continuity and reliability of the gas supply.
- 07.3.7 The representative of the German Democratic Republic expressed interest in this project and said that his country would continue to contribute to the study. The representative of Romania also stressed the importance of the project.

- 07.3.8.1 The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR and the German Democratic Republic expressed interest in the study of the use of hydrogen-containing gases in the gas industry.
- 07.3.8.2 The representatives of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR considered timely the setting up of a group of experts on off-shore technology and sea pipelines to deal with problems such as "Protection of sea pipelines from corrosion", "Equipment, methods and technical maintenance of sea pipelines", "Methods of prospection and exploration of off-shore gas fields". The representative of the Netherlands observed that the highly-specialized knowledge in this field was mostly in the hands of private companies and suggested that ad hoc meetings be convened whenever necessary to deal with these problems. The representative of Yugoslavia said that his Government was still considering the possibility of hosting the Seminar on Off-Shore Natural Gas Technology, Production and Processing, Transport and Reception, envisaged for October 1983.
- 07.3.8.4 The representative of the German Democratic Republic stated his interest in the carrying out of studies on the exploration of natural gas deposits and on methods to ensure their more rational exploitation. The representative of Romania also attached importance to this project. The USSR representative suggested that the Group of Experts on Natural Gas Resources should study ways of improving the accuracy of geophysical research for complicated geological structures (deposits of non-structural type). Direct prospecting of gas fields by geophysical methods should also be studied. Special importance was attached to the study of the use of isotopes of carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen for natural gas exploration purposes.
- 07.3.9 The representative of the German Democratic Republic suggested close co-operation between the Coal Committee and the Committee on Gas in considering the question of brown coal gasification.
- 07.3.10 The representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Romania expressed interest in the economic transport of gas. The representative of the USSR suggested that the Group of Experts on the Transport and Storage of Gas should study the technical and economic aspects of construction of main gas pipelines of large diameter. He attached importance to the study entitled "Fuel-energy expenses linked with the transport of gas".
- 07.3.11 The USSR representative expressed interest in the study of methods of estimation of reserves and potential reserves of natural gas.

Work area 07.4: Environmental problems

- 07.4.1 The representative of the Byelorussian SSR attached importance to this project. The representative of the USSR expressed the view that continuation of work relating to the gas industry and the environment would constitute an important contribution to the aims agreed upon by the High-Level Meeting on the Environment. Information was provided on the CMEA Seminar on Environment and the Gas Industry, which would take place in Romania in April 1982.

Work area 07.5: Efficiency and conservation

- 07.5.1 The representative of the German Democratic Republic expressed support for studies on rational use of gas.
- 07.5.2 The representative of Czechoslovakia indicated a special interest in this project.

Work area 07.6: Statistics and information

- 07.6.3. The representative of Yugoslavia attached importance to this project, which contributed to a broader view of economic elements involved in expanding and/or building the gas industry.

169. The representative of Turkey stated that the pressure of energy costs continued to weigh heavily on his country's economy which was trying to diversify its energy sources. The LPG consumption was developing rapidly and future prospects of natural gas were promising. Furthermore, he referred to inter-regional gas trade possibilities and expressed the hope that the Committee on Gas would continue to respond to the aspirations of the international community regarding a fuller exploitation of the world's energy resources in a spirit of co-operation both within the ECE region and, on an interregional basis, with less developed areas.

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

170. The discussion under this item was based on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its forty-second session (ECE/HBP/35 and Add.1). Delegations confirmed their appreciation and full support of the activities of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies which, it was felt, constituted a contribution to east-west co-operation in an area of great concern to ECE Governments. It was also pointed out that much of the documentation developed by the Committee as well as several specific projects were of interest to countries outside the ECE region.

171. Delegations endorsed the programme of work adopted by the Committee as well as the methods and means for its implementation. It was noted with satisfaction that the Committee was making significant contributions to the Commission's work in the areas of energy, environment and transport and also that continuous efforts were being made by the Committee to concentrate its activities on selected projects of interest to the greatest number of member countries. The measures taken by the Committee to co-ordinate and streamline the activities of its subsidiary bodies were also welcomed.

172. Delegations confirmed the interest of their Governments in the Committee's work on energy aspects of human settlements policies and stated that they looked forward to the results of the seminar on this subject to be held in Sweden in June 1982. They also endorsed the emphasis given by the Committee to problems and policies relating to urban renewal and modernization of buildings. The research on long-term perspectives for human settlements development and the preparations initiated for a seminar on this subject were noted with satisfaction. Delegations also commended the Committee's initiative to organize, jointly with the Inland Transport Committee, a third seminar on urban transportation problems and policies, to be held in the USSR in 1984.



173. Favourable comments were made on the results of the following meetings and study tours: the Seminar and study tour on the Forecasting and Programming of Housing, and related study tour held in Spain in March/April 1981; the Ad Hoc meeting on New Concepts in the Layout of Urban Districts and the Design and Management of Traffic Therein, held in the Netherlands in May 1981; the study tour organized in Greece in conjunction with the Committee's session in September 1981; the Second Seminar on Construction in Seismic Regions and the related study tour, held in Portugal in October 1981. Delegations expressed their gratitude to the Governments which had provided host facilities for these events. The Bulgarian delegation announced that the preparation of the 1982 study tour in Bulgaria was in full progress.

174. The delegation of France announced that it would welcome a study tour of the Committee in its country in 1984. The delegation of Yugoslavia stated its willingness to organize a future meeting of the Group of Experts on Human Settlements Problems in Southern Europe in its country.

175. As to the future activities of the Committee, the delegation of the USSR suggested that the Committee should attempt to bring about a better balance of work among its Working Parties. It also recommended that a new project be initiated to provide for an exchange of information and experience on the treatment of urban wastes. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic proposed that the Committee initiate work on:

- methods of saving energy and materials in new and existing factory buildings;
- the development of semi-industrialized and fully industrialized methods of finishing new buildings and modernizing old ones;
- the application of micro-electronic and robot techniques in the construction industry;
- the employment of operation control and monitoring techniques in the building materials industries.

176. The following specific comments were made on projects contained in the Committee's programme of work:

Work Area 08.1: Integrated settlements policies and strategies

08.1.1 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, France, <sup>8/</sup> the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland and the USSR stressed the value of this project and their endorsement of the measures taken by the Committee to streamline and rationalize the preparation of related background documentation.

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<sup>8/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of France is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

- 08.1.2 The delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the USSR expressed their special interest in this project.
- 08.1.5 The delegations of France and the German Democratic Republic underlined the importance of this project.
- 08.1.6 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Norway, Switzerland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States expressed their special interest in this project and stated that priority should be given to its implementation.
- 08.1.7 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and the USSR underlined the topicality of this project and the need to give priority to further work on it by both the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.
- 08.1.8 The delegations of France and Yugoslavia expressed special interest in this project.
- 08.1.11 The delegations of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic expressed interest in this project.

Work Area 08.2: Urban and regional planning

- 08.2.2 The delegations of Bulgaria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Norway and the United States confirmed their interest and support for this project.
- 08.2.4 The delegations of Bulgaria, France, Switzerland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR welcomed and endorsed the continued work on this project.
- 08.2.5 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR indicated interest in this project.
- 08.2.6 The delegations of Bulgaria and the USSR indicated interest in this project.
- 08.2.7 The delegations of Bulgaria, Finland, Norway and the USSR confirmed their interest and active participation in this project.

Work Area 08.3: Housing policies

- 08.3.1 The delegation of the USSR restated its opinion that this project constituted a duplication of project 08.1.1.
- 08.3.3 The delegations of Bulgaria and the United States expressed interest in this project.
- 08.3.4 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the USSR and the United States expressed interest in this project.

- 08.4.7 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stressed the importance of this project and confirmed their interest in actively participating in its implementation.
- 08.4.8 The delegation of Bulgaria stated its support of this project.
- 08.4.9 The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Norway and the USSR stressed the importance and value of this project; some delegations referred in particular to the work on the ECE Model for Building Regulations.
- 08.4.10 The delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Norway expressed their interest in this project.
- 08.4.11 The delegations of Bulgaria and Norway stated their support for this project.

#### Inland Transport Committee

177. For the consideration of this item, the Commission had before it the report of the Inland Transport Committee on its forty-second session (ECE/TRANS/47 and Add.1 and 2). All delegations expressed their appreciation of the work done by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies in 1981 and welcomed the spirit of innovation that had been apparent in the organization of work and the approach to problems.

178. Delegations expressed particular appreciation for the overview of the analysis of transport development trends and transport policy given in document TRANS/R.142.

179. Some delegations were of the opinion that a high-level meeting, which had already been proposed, would be the most appropriate forum for seeking a solution to the problems mentioned in that document and that the Committee should be entrusted with selecting the subjects of common interest to the ECE region to be discussed at that meeting. Those proposals were supported by the representative of CMEA.

180. In addition to the topics mentioned in document TRANS/R.142, the delegations in question cited the following issues as suitable for consideration with a view to an over-all intermodal approach:

- The optimization of the development of transport in Europe.
- The development of transport technology;
- The co-ordination and development of highly efficient modes of transport;
- The rational use of energy in transport.

181. The same delegations were of the opinion that the Committee should be entrusted with examining the problems that were of special interest to all the countries members of the Commission and that required a decision at the highest level of government. They also expressed the hope that the Committee would undertake a global study of the prospects for the development of European transport infrastructure that would help to determine the priorities in that respect.

182. The delegation of the United Kingdom, <sup>9/</sup> said that a high-level meeting would not be the most suitable choice for the discussion of transport problems. It expressed doubt concerning the need for a global study of the development of transport infrastructure.

183. Several delegations expressed appreciation for the progress already made in the latter respect in the first phase of the North-South Trans-European Motorway (TEM) project and in the elaboration of studies on the inland waterway links, which were of regional importance, between the Danube and the Aegean Sea and between the Danube, the Oder and the Elbe. Those delegations emphasized that such work was useful for the improvement of the European transport infrastructure and for links between that infrastructure and other regions.

184. Several delegations emphasized the importance they attached to the search for a solution to the problem of liberalizing the carriage of goods by road, which was seen as a prerequisite for the liberalization of trade and the elimination of protectionist practices. One problem was the regulation of transit transport of goods by road. The representatives of a number of transit countries drew attention to their problems in connection with transit traffic, particularly the cost of creating and operating the necessary infrastructure.

185. Several delegations expressed their interest in the infrastructure problems in south-east Europe and the Mediterranean region and in the links with the Middle East.

186. Mention was also made of the importance of better use of the potential of combined, piggyback and roll-on/roll-off transport.

187. Delegations expressed complete satisfaction with the progress made with regard to the safety of motor vehicles, road traffic safety and the transport of dangerous goods. A number of delegations mentioned the lack of a convention on the transport of dangerous goods that could be applied to all modes of transport.

188. Note was taken with satisfaction of the progress made in the drafting of a convention on the harmonization of controls at frontiers. However, the United Kingdom representative expressed regret that some countries were unwilling to accept the European Economic Community as a signatory to the future convention. He pointed out that that attitude precluded the ratification of such a convention by the Community and its member States and, therefore, the implementation of the instrument by a major part of Europe.

189. With regard to inland waterway transport, delegations noted with satisfaction the completion of the drafting of recommendations on technical requirements for inland navigation vessels. Several delegations expressed the hope that those recommendations would be widely and swiftly applied by Governments.

190. Delegations which spoke on the introduction and application of summer time supported the Committee's resolution No. 228. It was noted, however, that in view of its repercussions on other sectors of the economy decisions on this matter were not exclusively within the competence of transport authorities.

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<sup>9/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of the United Kingdom is mentioned it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

191. The representative of Turkey pointed out that, pursuant to national legislation, summer time was applied in his country throughout the year, the difference in relation to GMT being three hours (GMT +3).

192. Several delegations referred to the necessity and importance of co-operation by the Committee with other United Nations organs and other international organizations and declared themselves gratified by recent developments in this respect. The representative of CMEA welcomed the co-operation between the secretariat of his organization and that of ECE.

193. Delegations made the following specific comments on the Committee's programme of work for 1982-1986:

Work area 09.1: Transport Perspectives

09.1.1 Special importance was attached to this work by the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania.

The delegation of Bulgaria stated that capacity limits had been reached at many portions of the infrastructure used by international traffic. Efforts could be made for analysis of conditions and possibly subsequent development of projects similar to the TEM under project 09.1.4. The delegation of Hungary expressed its desire that particular attention be directed towards concentrating work on the European transport networks with all its branches and on new methods and means of transport. The delegation of Switzerland underlined the importance of considering transport policy issues on a global basis and expressed satisfaction with the approaches foreseen on intermodal analysis. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR expressed the wish that under this project the developments in the transport of goods, transit traffic, the introduction of new techniques and questions pertaining to the economy of energy should also be studied.

09.1.3 Many delegations expressed their appreciation of the work being done in co-operation with UNDP especially on the TEM and the Danube-Aegean Sea projects as well as their desire to have those projects continued in the coming years.

Work area 09.2: Transport Infrastructure

The majority of the delegations supported activities as approved by the Inland Transport Committee. The delegations of Austria, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria placed special emphasis on the increase in the volume of transit traffic through their countries and the capacity limitations of their

infrastructures which placed a heavy burden on their economies. The delegations of Austria and Switzerland added that the requirements of transited countries had to be carefully considered.

Several delegations considered it desirable to make a study on the European infrastructure and to define a master axis to be used by international traffic.

- 09.2.1 The delegations of Romania, the Byelorussian SSR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Turkey and Hungary emphasized the importance of the road infrastructure in Europe and mentioned their continued appreciation of progress made by the TEM Project. The delegation of Poland considered this project of common interest being a very concrete form of region-wide co-operation.
- 09.2.2 The delegations of the United Kingdom and of Turkey supported the work on the identification of a European rail network similar to the E-route network for roads. Several delegations mentioned the importance of the railway infrastructure in Europe and the need for work to be done in that field.
- 09.2.3 Many delegations stressed their interest in the development of the European inland waterway network and considered this work to be essential. In this connection, the studies on the Danube-Aegean Sea and the Danube-Oder/Elbe links were found to be especially remarkable by the delegations of Yugoslavia, the Ukrainian SSR and Hungary. The delegation of the United Kingdom expressed satisfaction with the activities of the Working Party on Inland Water Transport.

Work area 09.3: Transport Vehicles and Vessels

- 09.3.1 The delegations of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the United States and the United Kingdom recognized the work of the Group of Experts on the Construction of Vehicles to be successful as a mechanism for the harmonization of standards and procedures.
- 09.3.2 The delegations of the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland and Romania indicated interest in this subject.

#### Work area 09.4: Transport Operations

The majority of the delegations expressed interest in the various aspects of transport operations which they felt were essential for the promotion of trade and transport. Some delegations expressed concern about certain problems resulting from international transport operations.

The delegation of Finland stated that increasing protectionism in transport issues could be detected in Europe.

- 09.4.4 The delegations of Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the United States indicated particular interest in this project.
- 09.4.5 The representatives of the United Kingdom, Hungary, the United States, and Czechoslovakia and the USSR expressed their interest in the transport
- 09.4.6 of perishable foodstuffs and attached particular importance to the subject of dangerous goods.

#### Work area 09.5: Transport Safety

The majority of the delegations commented favourably on this work area.

- 09.5.2 The delegation of the German Democratic Republic indicated special interest in this topic.
- 09.5.6 The representative of Romania listed this topic as being of interest to his Government. Several other delegations expressed particular interest in this subject.

#### Work area 09.6: Facilitation

Most delegations strongly supported the work on the facilitation and simplification of procedures for all modes of transport.

#### Work area 09.7: Energy and Transport

This work area was said to be important by the representatives of the Ukrainian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the German Democratic Republic.

- 09.7.1 This project was of special interest to Romania.

#### Work area 09.8: Transport, Land Use and Environment

Several delegations mentioned the importance of this activity.

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems

194. The activities within the framework of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems were discussed on the basis of the report of their tenth session (ECE/ENV/38). Delegations recalled the decade of activity within the ECE on environmental matters, which culminated in the High-level Meeting, Within the Framework of the ECE, on the Protection of the Environment. They also expressed their appreciation for the work being carried out within the framework of the Senior Advisers and their support for the continuation of the work. Reference had been made by some delegations to close relations between development of international co-operation in the field of environment protection and measures to strengthen peace, to stop the arms race and to the need for implementation by ECE member countries of the General Assembly resolution "On historical responsibility of States for protection of nature of the world for the present and future generations".

195. Many delegations stressed the importance of close co-operation between the Senior Advisers and the other Principal Subsidiary Bodies in promoting the integration of environmental concerns into sectoral areas. In particular it was suggested by some delegations that additional attention should be given to ensuring that these considerations were adequately taken into account in the areas of energy, water and transportation. Some delegations expressed approval of the decision to continue co-operation with the Committee on Water Problems on activities regarding monitoring and evaluation of transboundary water pollution.

196. Delegations considered that noteworthy progress had been achieved in the provisional implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and commented favourably on the work plan adopted by the Interim Executive Body at its second session in November 1981. Several delegations strongly urged signatories that had not ratified the Convention to do so at the earliest date so that the Convention could enter into force by early 1983. In addition to the 12 signatories which had already ratified, several delegations informed the Meeting that their Governments anticipated completing ratification in the next few months. Delegations pointed out that the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe - the EMEP project - was of central importance to the provisional implementation of the Convention and that useful results had already been produced. Concern was expressed by some delegations for the need to secure adequate financial support for EMEP.

197. Delegations commented favourably on the results of the Third Seminar on Desulphurization of Fuels and Combustion Gases held in Salzburg (Austria) in May 1981, as well as the study tour in the Federal Republic of Germany preceding the seminar. They considered that the results of the seminar and the study tour provided a most useful contribution to the provisional implementation of the Convention.

198. With regard to the progress made in carrying out the recommendations of the Declaration on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Re-utilization and Recycling of Wastes, many delegations stressed the importance of full and active participation by ECE Governments in the relevant elements of the Senior Advisers' work programme. In particular, several delegations mentioned the need for a larger number of contributions to the Compendium on Low- and Non-waste Technology. The forthcoming international post-graduate training course on low- and non-waste technology to be held in Balatonalmádi (Hungary) in September 1982 and a Seminar on



low- and non-waste technology (USSR, 1984) were noted with interest by several delegations and appreciation was expressed to the Government of Hungary for hosting the training course.

199. In considering the activities on the protection of flora and fauna and their habitats in the ECE region several delegations recorded their satisfaction with the results of the work carried out. In this respect, several delegations and the representative of the EEC urged that every effort continue to be made to ensure maximum and effective implementation of the existing legal instruments and to promote the accession to them by an increasing number of ECE member countries.

200. Many delegations noted with satisfaction the positive results of the policy discussion on environmental aspects of policies for the conservation and rational utilization of natural resources. In particular the delegation of Finland noted the special importance of sound natural resources management for the long-term maintenance of sustainable economic activity. The newly established activities on environmental impact assessment were also welcomed by several delegations. They considered that this work area had been developed properly and represented a major activity which was usefully linked to the work on air pollution problems and resources and waste problems. One delegation referred to the necessity and usefulness of a systematic and harmonized approach to the various environment issues taking into account related activities initiated in other international fora in order to avoid any duplication of efforts.

201. The representative of the CMEA referred to the satisfactory co-operation between his organization and the ECE secretariat.

202. The following specific comments were made on the programme of work for 1982-1986:

Work area 05.1: Air pollution problems

- 05.1.1.1 The delegations of Austria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Norway, Romania, Switzerland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, Yugoslavia and the EEC expressed their support for the work in the provisional implementation of the Convention and Resolution on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.
- 05.1.1.2 The work on the co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP) was supported by the delegations of Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Norway and the EEC.
- 05.1.1.3 This project was supported by the delegation of Norway.

Work area 05.2: Resources and waste problems

- 05.2.1 The implementation of the Declaration on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Re-utilization and Recycling of Wastes, was supported by the delegations of Austria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Norway, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia and the EEC. The delegations of the USSR and Yugoslavia urged a greater participation of member Governments in these activities.

- 05.2.1.1 Interest was expressed in the compilation of the Compendium on Low- and Non-waste Technology by the delegations of the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. The delegations of Yugoslavia and the EEC considered a greater participation of Governments to be important. The delegations of Romania and Switzerland also stated that more attention should be given to the intended use of the Compendium in its final form. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic supported the development of the concept of an international data bank of energy- and resource saving technologies.
- 05.2.1.2 The delegation of the German Democratic Republic reiterated their willingness to serve as lead country for the task force on methods of evaluating low- and non-waste technologies.
- 05.2.1.6 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR expressed their support for the work on toxic wastes.
- 05.2.1.7 Interest was expressed in this project by the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.
- 05.2.1.8 Support was given by the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR.
- 05.2.2 The delegations of Austria, Finland, Norway, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the EEC expressed their support for the work being carried out on the protection of flora and fauna and their habitats. The delegation of Switzerland considered it important that current international activities in relation to the promotion of a network of representative ecological areas be carefully reviewed during the course of the work in order to avoid duplication of efforts.
- 05.2.3 Support was given by the delegations of Finland and Yugoslavia.
- 05.2.4 The delegations of Yugoslavia and the EEC supported this project. The Austrian delegation urged a close co-operation with the Committee on Water Problems on this topic.

Work area 05.3: Policy and management problems

- 05.3.2 Interest was expressed by the delegations of Austria, Finland, Hungary, Norway and Switzerland and the EEC.
- 05.3.2.1 The delegation of Canada expressed its support of this project.
- 05.3.3 Appreciation was expressed by the delegations of Austria, Hungary and Switzerland for the work accomplished by the task force under the leadership of Yugoslavia.

203. At its twelfth meeting the Commission adopted a draft decision on co-operation in the field of the protection of the environment, submitted by the following delegations: Austria; Denmark; Finland; German Democratic Republic; Norway; Romania; Sweden; Yugoslavia (for the text, see chapter IV, decision B (XXXVII)).

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology

204. For its consideration of this item, which was considered together with item 7 (d) on co-operation in the field of science and technology, the Commission had before it the report of the ninth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology (ECE/SC.TECH/21) and the report of the Executive Secretary on the implementation of decision E (XXXVI) (E/ECE/1030).

205. Many delegations stressed the interest which they attached to the work of the Commission in the field of science and technology and referred to the role of the Senior Advisers, in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the CSCE, in acting as a multilateral forum for scientific and technological co-operation among countries with different economic and social systems. Some delegations agreed that the work should be interdisciplinary and multisectoral in character, be of interest to the majority of member countries and that it should not duplicate the work of other Principle Subsidiary Bodies or other international organizations.

206. Delegations welcomed the co-operation with the Senior Economic Advisers aimed at a better understanding of the relationship between science and technology and economic growth, and supported the holding in 1983 of a joint Seminar on the Assessment of the Impact of Science and Technology on Long-term Economic Prospects. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic expressed the hope that this Seminar would contribute towards overcoming the lack of a general policy in this field at the level of the Commission.

207. The Seminar on the Evaluation of Research and Development was considered by many delegations to have been particularly useful and attention was drawn to its recommendations which could constitute a useful basis for furthering intraregional co-operation in this field. The delegation of Czechoslovakia stated that its Government intended to prepare proposals on the follow-up to this Seminar for consideration by the Senior Advisers at their tenth session.

208. Regarding the work on low-calorific-value fuels, several delegations underlined the growing importance of these fuels for many countries and commented favourably on the results of the ad hoc meeting which had taken place in Sofia (Bulgaria) in April 1981. They expressed support for the Seminar on the Integrated Utilization of Low-Calorific-Value Fuels, to take place in Moscow (USSR) in 1983, and the establishment of the regional project on low-calorie coal technology.

209. Delegations referred to the seminar which had taken place in Jülich (Federal Republic of Germany) in 1980 and welcomed the decision taken by the Senior Advisers to continue their work on new energy sources. Some delegations also expressed support for the establishment and convening of a Working Party or a Group of Experts on New Energy Sources, which it was considered could be in the interest of furthering co-operation in this field among countries in the region as well as contributing to the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany <sup>10/</sup> suggested that the Group of Experts be established under the joint responsibility of the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology and the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy.

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<sup>10/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

210. Appreciation was expressed of the Manual on Licensing Procedures and of the work undertaken to keep it up to date. Several delegations also welcomed the study under way on the development of science and technology statistics as well as the pilot study on the utility of patent statistics to measure technology transfer in the pharmaceutical industry. Several delegations expressed their support for, and their intention to participate in, the Seminar on Trends in Different Forms of Technology Transfer and their Impact on the Development of Trade and Economic Co-operation, to take place in Warsaw (Poland) in May 1982.

211. The United States delegation, in reference to both this Seminar and to the Seminar scheduled to take place in Moscow, which is mentioned in paragraph 208 above, said that it was inappropriate, in the light of current political realities, to proceed with the two Seminars. Consequently, the United States recommended that the two Seminars not be held and, in any case, it would not participate in either. The delegation of the USSR pointed out in connection with the statement of the United States delegation that, naturally, each country itself determines its attitude to participation in this or that seminar. As for the given motives of the refusal of the United States to participate in the seminars in Warsaw and Moscow, the position of the USSR on this question as a whole had been stated by the head of the Soviet delegation at the plenary session. This statement pertained to all parts of the work programme of the Senior Advisers referred to by the United States delegation.

212. With reference to the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), several delegations considered that the outcome of the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development had been somewhat inconclusive. Accordingly, they considered that proposals concerning the Commission's contribution to the follow-up to the conference should be considered by the Senior Advisers, in the light of the results of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee which would take place in May 1982.

213. A number of delegations considered that progress had been made in streamlining the activities of the Senior Advisers, and that the programme of work adopted by them was well balanced. Certain delegations considered that there was still room for further concentration of the work, taking into account the practical results of the recent seminars. Several delegations considered seminars and symposia to be effective ways to further intraregional co-operation. The delegations of the USSR considered that the quality of the work of the Senior Advisers could be improved if more use were made of national rapporteurs, consultants and experts. The representative of the CMEA secretariat expressed satisfaction about the co-operation with the ECE secretariat.

214. The delegations of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany expressed their regret that the Canadian proposal to hold a seminar on international aspects of R & D in the Arctic had been deleted from the programme of work of the Senior Advisers. The Austrian delegation stated that the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology, in their future work, should devote more attention to co-operation with the International Centre for Science and Technology.

215. The following additional comments were made on the programme of work:

Work Area 10.1: Medium and long-term perspectives

- 10.1.1 The delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed their support for the work being undertaken in co-operation with the Senior Economic Advisers in assessing the impact of science and technology on long-term economic perspectives for the ECE region and the convening of a joint seminar on that subject. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR recommended the use of models and computer-based techniques in undertaking forecasts of the perspectives of scientific and technological development up to 1990. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic expressed the view that activities on this project should contribute to establishing a general policy in the field of science and technology at the level of the Commission.
- 10.1.2 The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stated that the envisaged research into trends in developments in fields, such as basic material, bio-technology, energy, automation, electronics, technical development in management and integrated information systems for management dealt with important issues of scientific and technological progress.

Work Area 10.2: Developments in science and technology policies

- 10.2.1 The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR attached importance to periodic reviews of changes in over-all national science and technology policies. The delegation of Norway underlined the importance of information about innovation policies for all industrialized countries and drew attention to the work already accomplished by the OECD. The delegation of Spain underlined the usefulness of exchanging information on innovation policies and provided information on the work undertaken in this area by its Government.

The delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed appreciation for the organization and the outcome of the Seminar on the Evaluation of R & D held in Prague (Czechoslovakia) in November 1981. The representative of the CMEA drew attention to the contribution of its organization to the Seminar.

- 10.2.2 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Spain and the Ukrainian SSR attached importance to this project.

Work area 10.3: International co-operation in scientific and technological research

- 10.3.1 The delegations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and the USSR supported the proposal made by the German Democratic Republic to organize a symposium on the rational and integrated utilization of raw materials, including problems of bio-mass and waste recycling. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic suggested the following as possible subjects of future studies:

- the introduction of energy and material-saving technologies;
- the rational utilization of raw and secondary materials; and
- trends in substitution of traditional raw materials.

- 10.3.2 The delegations of the German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Romania; Spain; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the USSR and Yugoslavia welcomed the results of the Seminar on Technologies related to New Energy Sources held in Jülich (Federal Republic of Germany) in December 1980 which had been transmitted as an ECE contribution to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held in Nairobi (Kenya) in August 1981, and they stressed the importance they attached to continuing work in the field of new energy sources. The representative of the CMEA recalled the contribution of its organization to the Seminar. The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Romania and Yugoslavia expressed support for the establishment of a Working Group or Group of Experts on new energy sources.
- 10.3.3 The delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania supported the establishment of a regional project on co-operative scientific research in the field of low-calorific-value coals. The delegation of the USSR reaffirmed the readiness of its Government to host a Seminar on the Integrated Utilization of Low-Calorific-Value Fuels in 1983. This proposal was supported by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and by the representative of the CMEA. The delegation of the United States opposed proceeding with the hosting of the Seminar in Moscow.
- 10.3.4 The delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR and the representative of the CMEA expressed their support for, and willingness to participate in, the preparation of the compendium of experience in ECE member countries on the organization and management of international co-operative research.
- 10.3.5 The delegations of Austria; Germany, Federal Republic of; the German Democratic Republic; Hungary and Romania attached importance to the participation of the ECE in the follow-up to the UNCSTD.

Work area 10.4: Transfer of technology

- 10.4.1 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Romania and the USSR announced their readiness to participate actively at the Seminar on Trends in Different Forms of Technology Transfer and their Impact on the Development of Trade and Economic Co-operation to be held in Warsaw (Poland) in May 1982. The delegation of Poland invited ECE member countries to participate actively in the Seminar. The delegation of the United States said it was inappropriate to proceed, at the present time, with this Seminar. The delegation of Spain stressed the importance of the transfer of technology and provided information on some of its national activities in this area. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic supported the elaboration of studies on administrative, economic and legal aspects affecting technology transfer in an effort to overcome obstacles in the transfer of technology.
- 10.4.2 The delegations of Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; the German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; and Hungary considered the Manual on Licensing Procedures to be a very useful outcome of joint efforts which had met with widespread interest. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that a further exchange of

experience among users should take place, while the delegation of the German Democratic Republic expressed the opinion that the Manual might be supplemented by further aspects of technology transfer and that these might serve to further promote east-west co-operation.

- 10.4.3 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR supported this project.

216. With regard to the medium-term plan 1984-1989, the delegation of the USSR observed that the new version of this plan, and more specifically, Subprogrammes 2 and 3 appeared to change somewhat the orientation of the activities of the Senior Advisers by giving more weight to their participation in such work as setting up an early warning system and carrying out a regional review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. It emphasized the need to ensure that these additional activities should not adversely affect the on-going programme of work of the Senior Advisers. The secretariat assured the Committee that while the ECE programme would contribute to implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action there would be no change in the orientation of the ECE programme.

#### Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments

217. For the discussion of this item, the Commission had before it the report of the eighteenth session of the Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments (ECE/EC.AD./21).

218. All delegations participating in the discussion expressed their Governments' appreciation of an support for the activities carried out by the Senior Economic Advisers in the elaboration of long-term economic prospects for the ECE region. Delegations stressed the important role of the Senior Economic Advisers, which had been working for many years in the field of medium- and long-term developments, problems and projections. Delegations appreciated the quality of the documentation of the eighteenth session of the Senior Economic Advisers; some agreed that the documents EC.AD.(XVIII)/R.2, R.3, R.4 and R.5 should be considered as finalizing the Overall Economic Perspective, up to the year 1990. It was also stressed that this set of documents would be a useful background for the future work of the Senior Economic Advisers on medium- and long-term economic prospects.

219. Delegations expressed their satisfaction with the Seminar on Recent Innovations in Economic Models, including Methods for Planning Complex (large-scale) Development Projects, held in April 1981. Several delegations recommended that the proceedings of the seminar should be published.

220. Delegations participating in the debate expressed their general support for the programme of work of the Senior Economic Advisers for 1982-1986 and the following specific comments were made.

221. All delegations agreed that the exchange of information on the preparation and general orientations of plans, programmes and prospects on medium- and long-term development of national economies was very useful and constituted an important contribution to the work of the Commission. However, it was suggested that those exchanges of information could be improved if Governments submitted their contributions in advance in writing, so that the secretariat could present them in documentary form and orientate the discussion of the Senior Economic Advisers towards specific areas of common interest. It was also suggested by one delegation that the Senior Economic Advisers devote more attention to the joint examination of economic policies of the ECE Governments and their implications for international co-operation.

222. Most delegations agreed that the elaboration of an over-all economic perspective for the year 2000 should be an evolutionary process which would take into account sectoral studies on, for example, foreign trade, energy, science and technology, productivity and structural changes. Many delegations stressed that sectoral studies should be harmonized with the macro-economic work. Medium- and long-term projections reflect implications of the current difficulties and problems. Some delegations emphasized that more attention should be given to qualitative aspects of economic developments.

223. One delegation emphasized that the model system developed during the 1970s represented the core in the analysis of the long-term economic development of the region. It was underlined that the model was only one of many tools used in medium- and long-term analysis. The ability of models to aid in the analysis of long-term economic problems of the region should be tested. Models should also be used to analyse the impact of changes in parameters that would change as a result of changes in policies.

224. It was also emphasized that alternative scenarios should be presented and that the projection exercise should aim in particular at a better assessment of the possibilities of future east-west co-operation.

225. In the context of the need for more detailed, in-depth analysis of certain specific sectors, there was general agreement that international economic relations, energy, and the impact of science and technology should be priority areas. With regard to international economic relations, some delegations stressed the need to study the economic efficiency of east-west trade and the impact of foreign trade on economic growth. The delegation of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the EEC, and supported by the delegation of Canada, agreed to this subject provided it was dealt with in a comprehensive manner, including not only trade but also financial, monetary and other problems of economic relations.

226. Some delegations suggested that labour productivity, automation and also structural changes and adjustments, should be included as specific areas for further analysis. The delegations of Yugoslavia and Romania stressed the need to devote particular attention to the problems of countries of the ECE which were developing from an economic point of view. Private investment was mentioned by the delegation of Finland as a problem area deserving special attention.

227. Delegations appreciated the close co-operation of the Senior Economic Advisers with the other Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission dealing with sectoral projections. This co-operation contributed to the investigation of many important sectoral and intersectoral problems for over-all economic growth, such as energy, foreign trade and science and technology. They agreed on the need to continue and strengthen this co-operation in support of the Senior Economic Advisers' work programme. In this respect, many delegations expressed their satisfaction that the forthcoming Seminar on the Assessment of the Impact of Science and Technology on Long-term Economic Prospects would be organized jointly with the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology. Italy was prepared to host this Seminar in early 1983.

#### Steel Committee

228. The discussion under this item was based on the report of the Steel Committee on its forty-ninth session (ECE/STEEL/34).



229. Delegations speaking under this item emphasized the significant role played by the steel industry in the national economies of the member countries, where it had in recent years been going through a period of modernization and rationalization. The steel production of the countries currently participating in the Committee's activities amounted to 85 per cent of world steel production.

230. All speakers expressed their satisfaction with the results of the Committee's activities during the period under review and commented favourably on its methods of work.

231. Most delegations reaffirmed their interest in the organization of seminars and study tours. The delegation of Romania confirmed the intention of its Government to organize a study tour during the second half of 1983. The delegation of the USSR announced that its Government envisaged the organization of a study tour and that a formal invitation would be extended during the fiftieth session of the Steel Committee. The delegation of Hungary referred to the possibility of a study tour being organized in 1985 jointly with the Government of Bulgaria. The delegation of Czechoslovakia confirmed the intention of its Government to organize a study tour in 1988.

232. Delegations expressed their appreciation to the Government of Japan for the organization of the study tour held in 1981.

233. The Seminar on the Energy Situation in the Iron and Steel Industry, held in Vienna (Austria), in September 1981, was considered by most delegations to have been very successful and the conclusions which had emerged were deemed very useful. The Government of Austria was thanked for its efforts in organizing this Seminar.

234. All speakers expressed their satisfaction with the programme of work for 1982-1986; specific mention was made of the importance of the annual study of short-term trends and problems in the steel industry and the steel market, as well as of the publication of statistical bulletins, which served as basic material for subsequent studies. Delegations were convinced that the studies on the strategy for energy use in the iron and steel industry and on the evolution of the specific consumption of steel would prove to be of great benefit to national experts and of vital importance to the steel industry.

235. The following specific comments were made on individual projects:

Work area 13.1: Medium and long-term perspectives

13.1.2 Belgium, <sup>11/</sup> Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia expressed interest in this project.

Work area 13.2: Current developments and prospects including international trade

13.2.1 Belgium, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia expressed their interest.

13.2.2 This project was considered valuable by Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

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<sup>11/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of Belgium is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

Work area 13.3: Selected economic and technological problems

- 13.3.1 This project was considered significant by Bulgaria and Sweden.
- 13.3.2.1 Interest in this project was voiced by Bulgaria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.
- 13.3.3 This was considered a valuable project by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Sweden, the USSR and Yugoslavia.
- 13.3.4 Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Romania, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia expressed great interest.

Work area 13.4: Environmental and resource-saving problems

- 13.4.1 The German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR attached importance to this project.
- 13.4.2 Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia (including aspects covering secondary sources of energy), Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed great interest.

236. With regard to the future work of the Committee, the following suggestions were made:

- efforts should be made to hold a seminar every year (Czechoslovakia);
- the Committee should maintain the closest possible co-operation with the other Principal Subsidiary Bodies and with the specialized bodies; specific reference was made to co-operation with the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation on work on protection against corrosion (Sweden, Ukrainian SSR);
- the Committee should strive to improve co-operation with UNIDO and other organizations concerned with developing countries (Yugoslavia);
- in order to improve the value of all studies and, in particular, the annual review of the steel market, countries were encouraged to supply the secretariat with data in the form requested by the Committee (Belgium);
- particular attention should be paid to market developments (Finland);
- a project on special steels should be envisaged (Ukrainian SSR, USSR);
- a seminar should be planned on protection against corrosion (USSR);
- attention should be paid to the topic of powder metallurgy (Ukrainian SSR);
- the Annual Review of the Steel Market should include a new chapter on actual problems and the possible solutions (Bulgaria).

237. The USSR delegation mentioned their agreement with the medium-term plan 1984-1989, and suggested that the Committee could enlarge its activities on topics such as energy, the environment, diversification of production, quality, rationalization, the use of low-quality ores, protection against corrosion and improvement of special steels.

Timber Committee

238. The discussion under this item was based on the report of the Timber Committee on its thirty-ninth session (ECE/TIM/19).

239. Delegations supported the work carried out by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers and the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics. Appreciation was expressed of the Committee's methods of work, which included seminars, symposia, study tours, statistical publications, market reviews and other studies. In this context, some delegations mentioned the forthcoming seminars on energy conservation and self-sufficiency in the sawmilling industry in Bonn (Federal Republic of Germany) in September 1982, and on reducing biomass losses in logging operations in Moscow (USSR) in December 1982, as well as the study tour in Czechoslovakia, scheduled for September 1982.

240. Many delegations stressed the central importance for the Committee's work of its studies of long-term timber trends and prospects, and welcomed the fact that work had recently started on a new study. The delegation of Finland noted that the study would pay particular attention to the effects of developments in the energy sector on supply and demand for forest products. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stressed the importance of using the potential for co-operation with other ECE organs and the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany <sup>12/</sup> stressed the desirability of mutually beneficial co-operation with other institutions and of avoiding duplication of work. The delegation of Hungary considered that the forthcoming study should deal to a greater extent with the protective role of forests, their effect on the human environment, the ecological consequences of modern harvesting techniques and the increasing recreational role of the forest. The delegations of Finland and Sweden also stated the importance attached to the Committee's medium-term surveys, including the studies of the structure and capacity of the sawmilling and wood-based panels industries.

241. The delegations of Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United States considered the Committee's work on short-term developments to be very useful, including both the Committee's own annual review of forest products markets and the secretariat reviews. The delegation of Sweden suggested that more time and higher priority should be given to sawn softwood and that the definitions of the various wood-based panels be clarified. The delegation of the USSR, while not denying the importance of the Committee's review of markets at its annual session, considered that more time should be spent on other important work, including the examination of the Committee's programme of work.

242. The delegations of Czechoslovakia, Romania and the USSR reaffirmed the importance they attached to the Committee's work in the field of energy. The delegation of Czechoslovakia appreciated studies concerning such subjects as contemporary energy problems, uses for biomass, use of forest and industry

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<sup>12/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

residues for energy purposes. The delegation of Romania suggested that a separate work area be devoted to problems relating to energy in the forest and forest products sector. This work area might include, in addition to present projects 14.3.1.2.6., 14.4.2. and 14.5.2.6., projects on energy conservation in wood harvesting and processing and on boilers with high thermal efficiency using forest biomass. As chemical and energy uses for wood were often similar, chemical processing of wood could also be included in the new work area. In addition, this delegation suggested that the special lecture at the Committee's session in October 1982 be devoted to energy problems in the forest sector. The delegation of the USSR considered that when carrying out projects 14.3.1.2.6. and 14.4.2., it was necessary to examine not only wood-processing residues, but also forest residues, paying special attention to economic and technical questions of their manufacture, transport and storage.

243. The delegations of Romania, Yugoslavia and the USSR considered that higher priority should be accorded to questions concerned with the furniture industry. The delegation of Romania suggested that a symposium on this subject might be held in 1984 or 1985. The delegation of the USSR reiterated its proposals that work on the furniture industry, as well as on the wood-based panels industries should be intensified, notably by the holding of seminars or symposia in countries which had relevant experience.

244. The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Finland, the USSR and the United States expressed their appreciation of the work of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR considered that the widening of the Working Party's field of interest to include economic problems had enhanced the usefulness of its studies and improved the use of ECE resources.

245. The delegation of Yugoslavia expressed its interest in the Committee's work on forest development and on forest industry trends and prospects in southern Europe as well as for forest prospects and policies in the Mediterranean countries.

246. The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR proposed that the work concerning the organization of more effective co-operation in the sawmilling and wood-based panels industries be extended. More attention should be paid to questions of the introduction of modern technology and equipment; improving the organization of work, and increasing the production of residue-based products.

247. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stated that the Committee should give more attention to the production, consumption and distribution of roundwood and forest products and suggested that the existing division of labour with FAO should be utilized more effectively.

248. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany regarded the exchange of statistical, technological and economic information as well as the review of the situation on the forest products markets to be central to the Committee's work.

249. The delegation of the USSR considered that while the Committee's programme of work for 1982-1986 was sufficiently balanced as regards forestry and logging, not enough attention was paid to international co-operation in the fields of sawmilling, production of wood-based panels and furniture and other branches of the wood-processing industries. In this context, the delegation proposed to give the Provisional Group of Experts on the Wood-working Industry the status of a subsidiary body. The following projects could be carried out under the auspices of this body:

- trends in furniture styles and their effects on consumption of forest products;

- improvement of the production of wood-based panels for construction;

- questions related to the purification of industrial waste waters.

This delegation suggested that this proposal be included in the ECE programme of work.

250. The delegation of Switzerland regretted that the secretariat had found it necessary to turn to member countries to obtain the resources necessary to carry out projects in its programme of work. The secretariat should dispose of sufficient resources of its own to ensure that it carried out its work in a totally objective manner. This delegation was considering the possibility of organizing a study tour in Switzerland in 1984 or 1985.

251. The following specific comments were made on the programme of work:

Work area 14.2: Current market developments and short-term prospects, including problems relating to international trade

14.2.2. The delegation of the USSR attached great importance to this project.

14.2.3. ) The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia  
14.2.4. ) were particularly interested in work on standardization.

14.2.5. )

14.2.6. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany mentioned the results achieved under this project.

Work area 14.3: Selected economic, technical and managerial problems

14.3.1.2. The delegation of the USSR attached great importance to this project.

14.3.1.2.4. ) The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR considered these two

14.3.1.2.5. ) projects should be merged.

14.3.1.3.1. ) The delegation of the USSR attached great importance to these

14.3.1.3.3. ) projects.

14.3.1.3.4. )

Work area 14.5: Collection, exchange and dissemination of information, including improvement and harmonization of statistics

14.5.1. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany considered the Timber Bulletin for Europe and the country profiles major sources of information.

- 14.5.3.1. ) The delegation of the USSR attached great importance to these
- 14.5.3.2. ) projects.
- 14.5.3.3. )

252. The Commission expressed its warm appreciation for the many years of outstanding service of the retiring Director of the ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division, Mr. E. Kalkkinen.

#### Committee on Water Problems

253. For consideration of this item, which was considered together with agenda item 7 (a) - Monitoring and Evaluation of Transboundary Water Pollution - the Commission had before it the report of the thirteenth session of the Committee on Water Problems (ECE/WATER/28) and a report by the Executive Secretary on operative paragraph 8 of Commission resolution 1 (XXXVI) (E/ECE/1038). Delegations expressed their satisfaction with the work accomplished by the Committee during the past year. The programme of work which had been restructured into three main work areas was considered to be comprehensive and to cover major issues for international co-operation in the field of water management in the region. Although the number of meetings had been kept to a minimum, it was felt that substantial progress had been made, *inter alia*, in such fields as international co-operation on shared water resources and rational use of water.

254. Delegations welcomed the draft Decision on International Co-operation on Shared Water Resources which had been elaborated as a follow-up to the meeting on International River Commissions by the Group of Experts on Aspects of Water Quality and Quantity and which had been endorsed by the Committee at its thirteenth session. The view was expressed that the draft decision was to be considered as a good example of international co-operation, fully in line with the provisions of the Final Act of the CSCE and the recommendations of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The delegation of Romania recalled the position of its Government with regard to the term "shared water resources" which, in its view, reflected concepts which were not yet universally accepted.

255. Many delegations commended the Committee for its continuous efforts to improve international co-operation on the rational use of water resources. Reference was made to the recent seminars convened on the subject. Delegations agreed that the elaboration of a draft declaration on the rational use of water would be a most valuable contribution.

256. The topicality of the Seminar on Drinking Water Supply and Effluent Disposal Systems was underlined. Several delegations expressed their appreciation of the choice of this issue as a regional contribution to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The delegation of Finland pointed out that, as much as possible, the Seminar should pay due attention to the applicability of its findings for developing countries and that in this respect close co-operation with the other regional commissions should be maintained.

257. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction concerning the intensified co-operation of the Committee with other Principal Subsidiary Bodies. The co-operative efforts undertaken jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians and with the Committee on Agricultural Problems were particularly commended. The delegation of Turkey stated that its Government had already prepared several case studies on the joint projects on improved irrigation practices and invited other delegations also to contribute national monographs on the subject. Several delegations indicated that the results of the recent joint Seminar on Water Pollution from Animal Production, held in September 1981, were of great interest to the competent authorities in their countries, and that similar undertakings would be highly valued as a means of interdisciplinary co-operation. It was finally suggested that co-operation with other Principal Subsidiary Bodies be further strengthened and that new areas of collaboration should be envisaged.

258. Several delegations referred to the programme on monitoring and evaluation of transboundary water pollution; general agreement was expressed with the terms of reference as adopted by the Committee on Water Problems. With regard to pilot projects the delegation of the Netherlands 13/ noted with interest the readiness expressed by member countries to participate in such pilot projects, while some other delegations expressed lack of interest; it was concluded that in conformity with the decision reached at the Committee on Water Problems and in light of the information contained in the Executive Secretary's report (E/ECE/1032) their implementation could be undertaken when agreement would have been reached among all countries concerned.

259. The following specific comments were made on the Committee's programme of work:

Work area 16.1: Over-all management and planning of water resources

- 16.1.2 This project, with its three sub-projects was of particular interest to the delegations of Finland and the German Democratic Republic.
- 16.1.2.1 Great importance was attached to this project by the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Turkey, the USSR and the United States.
- 16.1.2.2 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR highlighted the importance and relevance of this project.
- 16.1.3 The significance of this project was underlined by the delegations of Finland and the German Democratic Republic.

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13/ Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of the Netherlands is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

- 16.1.4 The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the Netherlands and the United States expressed support for this project.

Work area 16.2: Rational utilization of water resources

The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the USSR regarded this area as being fundamental as it formed an essential part of the Committee's activity.

- 16.2.1 The usefulness and relevance of this project was stressed by the delegations of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Netherlands.
- 16.2.2 This was considered a relevant and timely project by the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Turkey.
- 16.2.3 The delegation of Czechoslovakia showed particular interest.
- 16.2.6 This project was considered of great importance by the delegation of Hungary.

Work area 16.3: Water pollution control, including transboundary pollution

- 16.3.2 Interest was expressed by the delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands and the USSR.
- 16.3.3 The delegations of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic expressed their continuing support of this project.
- 16.3.7 The significance of this project was underlined by the delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

260. At its eleventh meeting, acting upon the recommendation of the Sessional Committee, the Commission adopted its decision on international co-operation on shared water resources (for the text, see Chapter IV, decision D (XXXVII)).

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Development of trade and industrial co-operation

(agenda item 6)

261. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it the Report of the Committee on the Development of Trade on its thirtieth session (ECE/TRADE/140) and a note by the Executive Secretary on Development of Trade and Industrial Co-operation (E/ECE/1037).



262. Delegations commented on recent developments in their countries' trade with other ECE member countries, particularly those having different economic and social systems, and also on more general tendencies affecting intraregional trade. Several delegations referred to the expansion of their networks of long-term agreements and programmes on trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation during the preceding twelve months and to their trade-creating effects.

263. While it was noted that east-west trade turnover had reached in 1981 a record value of some \$100 billion, a persisting tendency for its rate of growth to slow down was widely commented on as a source of growing concern among ECE member countries, in many of which the share of east-west trade in their total trade was reported to be declining. The slower growth of economic activity in the ECE region was regarded by many delegations as part of the explanation of this tendency. In addition, some delegations referred to disregard of the principles of the Final Act and to the resultant deterioration of the political climate in the region, which in their view inevitably affected adversely conditions for the development of east-west trade. Other delegations considered that current difficulties in east-west trade were due primarily to growing protectionism, notably in the form of discriminatory restrictions inspired by political considerations which were contrary to the spirit of the Final Act and to the provisions of Commission decision D (XXXV).

264. Some delegations drew attention to the financial problems and growing indebtedness experienced by certain countries of the region which, in their opinion, hindered the development of intraregional trade. They considered that there was a need to analyse in depth these problems and their effects on the evolution of trade. One delegation thought it was in the long-term economic interest of all member countries not to pursue economic policies which might lead to the breakdown of markets. Another delegation found the present evolution even more preoccupying as it concerned in the first place small countries with market economies and was accompanied by concentration of trade flows to the benefit of large-scale enterprises and some sectors of production. Under the present circumstances this delegation recommended maintaining the principle of free markets in order to continuously adapt economic structures. Protectionist measures were in no case a solution. Other delegations deplored the multiplication of barriers to east-west trade and considered that there was a need for a study to be undertaken within the ECE of the growth of neo-protectionism and its trade-impeding effects.

265. Delegations participating in the discussion recognized the valuable contribution of the ECE and its Committee on the Development of Trade to creating improved conditions for the development of intraregional trade. The need to maintain the priority attached to trade in the work of the Commission was stressed by many delegations. One delegation, observing that the

declining share of east-west trade in world trade reflected a diminution in the international division of labour, urged action by the Committee on the Development of Trade to remedy this tendency.

266. Delegations attached importance to the work of the Committee relating to the reduction and removal of obstacles of all kinds to the development of trade. Several delegations and the representative of the CMEA voiced concern over new obstacles whose introduction had adversely affected trade among countries having different economic and social systems and regretted a tendency towards increasing restrictions on trade. These delegations expressed disappointment with the inconclusive outcome of the ad hoc Meeting to Discuss the Inventory of all Kinds of Obstacles to the Development of Trade, the main purpose of which had been, in their opinion, to work out procedures aimed at the reduction and progressive removal of obstacles of all kinds to the development of trade in the ECE region. In their view the time had come to find ways and means of achieving this goal and these delegations recalled, in this respect, their proposal to convene another ad hoc Meeting to deal with obstacles. Other delegations took the view that the ad hoc Meeting had proved a useful opportunity to identify and delimit obstacles to intra-regional trade and to see how these problems were dealt with elsewhere, multilaterally or bilaterally. They stressed the need for updating the Inventory as a prerequisite for it to serve as a basic, rational and efficient instrument for the continuation of the work of the Committee on trade obstacles.

267. Several delegations expressed concern about the increasing frequency of compensation transactions in all their forms and the difficulties to which they were giving rise in trade between countries having different economic and social systems. These delegations argued that these compensation transactions, while sometimes making possible trade transactions which otherwise might not take place, also discouraged many enterprises from participating in east-west trade. Mention was made, in particular, of the problems that compensation transactions created for small- and medium-sized enterprises and for small countries, and in this connection one delegation stressed that the Committee on the Development of Trade should contribute in a decisive manner towards resolving these problems. These delegations also stressed that compensation transactions were a trade policy instrument completely different from other traditional instruments and were not subject to any international rule or control. While recognizing that the ad hoc Meeting on Compensation Trade has been most useful, because it had provided an opportunity for the first time within the ECE to have a substantial discussion of the tendencies, advantages, disadvantages and prospects of such transactions, these delegations regretted that it had not been possible to agree on any recommendations for further work on compensation trade. They urged a continuation of work on compensation trade within the Committee which would, they hoped, take a decision to that effect at its thirty-first session. They stressed that more than ever an objective examination of this problem was necessary.

268. Other delegations stated that compensation trade provided additional opportunities for economic co-operation in the region, had positive trade-creating effects, and was advantageous to trade partners on both sides. They observed that compensation transactions based on long-term agreements and large-scale projects had resulted in a considerable increase in trade among member countries having different economic and social systems, from which small- and medium-sized enterprises had also benefited. These delegations considered that the ad hoc Meeting, while not without value in illuminating differences of approach, had lost time engaging in confused discussion. They expressed their readiness to consider further and in substance questions relating to long-term large scale industrial co-operation transactions conducted on a compensation basis, as well as questions concerning commercial transactions based on counter-trade arrangements, provided that a clear distinction was made between these two forms and a fruitless discussion on the possible uniformed approach to these entirely different subjects was avoided.

269. Many delegations referred to the importance attached in their countries to the development of industrial co-operation, pointing out that this form of economic relations contributed to the development of bilateral economic relations and was a useful means for expanding and diversifying trade. Some delegations referred to the additional framework agreements and international contracts on industrial co-operation recently concluded in their countries at the governmental or enterprise level. A number of delegations stated that industrial co-operation was of particular interest for ECE member countries which were developing from the economic point of view.

270. The prospects for the development of industrial co-operation in the ECE region were positively assessed by several delegations which noted that untapped opportunities existed for further expansion of this form of economic relations. In the view of some delegations there was accordingly a need for creating more favourable conditions for the development of industrial co-operation and for the removal of existing obstacles to the extension of such co-operation. Other delegations noted that information, especially on existing opportunities for industrial co-operation, was still inadequate and that business contacts in this field should be improved. One delegation cautioned against over-optimistic assessment of the present or future importance of industrial co-operation contracts and related compensation operations. It took the view that a negative aspect of industrial co-operation was the tendency to advance bilateralism in international trade, with a danger of protectionist contagion.

271. Delegations expressed their support for the work of the Committee and of the secretariat in the field of industrial co-operation. Some delegations, commenting on possible new activities aimed at promoting industrial co-operation, referred to the proposals formulated at the third ad hoc Meeting on Industrial Co-operation held in Plovdiv (Bulgaria) in 1980. One of these delegations reiterated its support for the proposal concerning the establishment of an ECE information centre on industrial co-operation.

272. The representative of the EEC stressed that a harmonious development of trade and co-operation required the fulfilment of certain conditions to ensure a climate of security and confidence. She indicated that the present climate was extremely uncertain and insecure due to political reasons linked to the east-west political situation on the one hand and to the situation of co-operation and trade on the other hand. In this respect, she underlined in particular the following points:

- the Community's concern about the growing trade deficit with its eastern partners due to the limited increase of their imports. This was due to eastern economic policies and practices and in particular to the reduction of investment;

- the difficulties posed by the financial problems of the eastern countries (in particular indebtedness);

- the growing pressure for compensation transactions;

- these uncertainties affect particularly the small- and medium-size enterprises.

She stressed that such uncertainties made still more necessary the development of regular, adequate information and the promotion of effective marketing.

273. Referring to the analysis contained in the current issue of the Economic Bulletin for Europe, one delegation drew attention to the fact that eastern exports to the west had grown more slowly over the last several years than had western imports as a whole, while the east-bound exports from the west had developed rather successfully. The problem of growing difficulties of access to western markets for eastern exports had undoubtedly become one of the most important in the context of east-west trade. That called for growing efforts to remove the existing obstacles to the development of trade.

274. One delegation raised the question of the insertion of its country as a beneficiary of the general system of preferences of the EEC and expressed the hope that a positive solution could soon be reached based on economic considerations.

275. The importance of achieving improvements in the collection and dissemination of economic and commercial information was stressed by certain delegations. One delegation observed that in present economic conditions trade operators were in particular need of regular and ample information of good quality in order to evaluate market conditions and prospects correctly. Another delegation was of the opinion that the poor quality of economic and commercial information and of business facilities provided by certain countries constituted a barrier to the conduct of intraregional trade. Reference was made by some delegations to the study on the possibilities of creating a multilateral system of notification of laws and regulations concerning foreign trade and changes therein (MUNOSYST).

276. Several delegations referred to the role of small- and medium-sized enterprises in intraregional trade and to the particular problems encountered by such enterprises in east-west trade. In that connection, the preparation for the thirty-first session of the Committee on the Development of Trade of a study on policies and methods for facilitating the participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises in intraregional trade was welcomed. Interest was also expressed by several delegations in the Sixth Seminar on East-West Trade Promotion, Marketing and Business Contacts and one delegation expressed the hope that more businessmen would attend the Seminar. With regard to the subject of intraregional trade in services, some delegations doubted the usefulness of new work in that area being initiated since it might deflect attention from the important tasks the Committee had already had to deal with. The representative of the EEC stated that the Community and its member States did not intend to take part in the Seminar on Trends in Different Forms of Technology Transfer and the Impact on the Development of Trade and Economic Co-operation.

277. Some delegations drew attention to the special problems confronting the ECE member countries which were developing from the economic point of view, particularly in the present international economic situation, in developing their foreign trade and stressed the need for a better understanding of these problems on the part of the developed countries. They expressed support for the activities of the Committee dealing with such problems and urged that greater attention be devoted to these activities. One of these delegations suggested that the Committee and the secretariat should work more systematically on finding ways of supporting European countries which were developing from the economic point of view, regardless of their economic and social system. Some of these delegations expressed support for the project submitted by the International Trade Centre to UNDP, in consultation with the ECE secretariat, aimed at the promotion of trade between selected developing countries in the extended Mediterranean basin through supply and demand studies.

278. Many delegations reaffirmed their support for the Committee's regular work on the improvement of international trade procedures. The standards developed and recommended by the Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures were considered to be particularly effective and of great importance for trade within the region and for world trade. Some delegations referred to the progress that had recently been made in telematics and stressed that the implementation of the Working Party's Recommendations should be actively supported by all ECE Governments so as to ensure harmonization of standards for automatic trade data interchange.

279. With regard to the medium-term plan 1984-1989, the delegation of the USSR stated that the chapter concerning trade in the present draft required further work before it could be approved; in its view, undue attention was attached in the plan to information questions to the detriment of work on problems of substance. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic supported in principle the existing draft of the medium-term plan, and stated that it had submitted written comments on individual aspects to the ECE secretariat.

Follow-up action on other relevant Commission decisions

Monitoring and evaluation of transboundary water pollution

(agenda item 7(a))

280. This item was allocated by the Plenary to the Sessional Committee and was considered together with the report of the Committee on Water Problems under item 4(f) of the agenda (see paragraphs 253 to 260 above).

281. At its twelfth meeting the Commission adopted a draft decision on monitoring and evaluation of transboundary water pollution, submitted by the following delegations: Belgium; Bulgaria; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Hungary; Portugal (for the text, see chapter IV, decision E (XXXVII)).

Energy

(agenda item 7(b))

282. The documents before the Commission were a report prepared by the Executive Secretary on Energy (E/ECE/1039) and the report of the fourth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy (ECE/ENERGY/8).

283. The Chairman of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy, Mr. Wojcicki, reported on the work of the Senior Advisers.

284. The Executive Secretary of ECE, Mr. Stanovnik, made a statement on the nature of the Senior Advisers' mandate and the possible areas for further work.

285. In the discussions, delegations stressed the continuing importance of energy problems as they affected the economic prospects for countries inside and outside the ECE region. They underlined the importance they attached to the work of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy.

286. Some delegations referred to the three-part mandate given to the Senior Advisers in Commission decision B (XXXIV). They stated that the Senior Advisers were to exchange information, elaborate a programme of work and examine problems related to a possible high-level meeting on energy organized within the framework of ECE. They stated that attention had been devoted only to the first part of the mandate. Sufficient work had been done on the exchange of information to form a sound basis for further work on the two other parts of the mandate. The Senior Advisers should now proceed to examine problems related to a high-level meeting on energy in order to solve energy problems. Ad hoc meetings on energy conservation, and on new and renewable sources of energy as well as symposia would be useful provided they constituted a step in the preparation of such a high-level meeting.

287. Several delegations stated that much work remained to be done on the exchange of information. Energy data needed to be completed and updated to prepare a revised edition of document ENERGY/R.20 on energy problems and co-operation in the ECE region. It was premature to schedule a date for the fifth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy. These delegations supported international co-operation on energy. Special meetings on energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy would be most appropriate and efficient if they were held on an ad hoc basis. The Symposium on Problems and Opportunities of East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation should be held in accordance with the decisions of the preparatory meeting for that Symposium.

288. The delegation of Czechoslovakia stated that many energy problems had been identified by the Committees on Electric Power, Coal and Gas, by the Senior Advisers on Energy and in document ENERGY/R.20. Czechoslovakia had pointed to the use of coal as a substitute for oil and gas as a theme for co-operative action. It was willing to contribute as a transit country to the supply of natural gas from the Soviet Union to western Europe, as well as to possible exchanges of electricity. It was premature for the Senior Advisers to become a permanent organ.

289. The delegation of Bulgaria stated that document ENERGY/R.20 resulted from the collection of data called for in the first part of the mandate of the Senior Advisers. A new report should now be undertaken for the third part of the mandate based, inter alia, on proposals made by Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries. Bulgaria had identified energy conservation, trade and new and renewable sources as themes for a possible high-level meeting on energy.

290. The delegation of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the EEC, stated that despite some progress, much work remained to be done on the exchange of information. Document ENERGY/R.20 should be revised with complete and updated information. It was premature to set a date for the fifth session of the Senior Advisers. Given the wide experience of the EEC on energy conservation and new sources of energy, the EEC was willing to contribute to the work of the Senior Advisers in these fields by agreeing to the convening of two meetings on these matters. Meetings on energy conservation and new and renewable energy sources could be most efficiently organized on an ad hoc basis. The Symposium on Problems and Opportunities of East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation should be organized along the lines agreed at the preparatory meeting.

291. The delegation of Norway held that the Senior Advisers should continue their work on the basis of the present mandate, but concentrate attention on a limited number of problems such as energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy. It supported the holding of ad hoc meetings on these two subjects. The Symposium on Problems and Opportunities of East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation should provide an opportunity to determine the role of ECE in relation to existing international commercial markets. This could be appraised jointly with the Committee on the Development of Trade. Document ENERGY/R.20 should be completed, revised and published.

292. The delegation of Yugoslavia stated that the Senior Advisers had made much progress. Document ENERGY/R.20 was a sound basis for future work. Further work on all three parts of the mandate could now be achieved if there was the political will to do so. Special emphasis should be given to issues affecting countries developing from an economic point of view. Yugoslavia aimed at contributing to the development of co-operation by hosting the Symposium on Comparative Merits of Energy Sources in Meeting End-Use Heat Demand to be held in Ohrid (Yugoslavia) in September 1982. The Senior Advisers should be made a permanent Principal Subsidiary Body.

293. Pointing to the high scientific and technological potential of ECE countries, the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR stressed the importance of international co-operation for solving energy problems, particularly as regards new and renewable sources and increased energy efficiency. These and other questions would have to be brought before the all-European high-level meeting on energy, for discussion and solution. The Senior Advisers should start the preparatory process by fulfilling the third part of their mandate.

294. The delegation of Albania described the main features of its energy policy and prospects. The long-established development of the country's rich resources had minimized the effect of the world energy crisis. The country enjoyed energy self-sufficiency and even exported electricity, gasoline, gas-oil and coal in ever-growing quantities. This would continue also during the 1980-1985 plan period thanks to a further growth of oil extraction (+ 58-60 per cent), coal production (+ 48 per cent) and electricity generation (+ 16 per cent).

295. The delegation of the USSR stated that the Senior Advisers had made no progress at their fourth session. Document ENERGY/R.20 in its present form was adequate for developing long-term co-operation in the energy field and did not need to be revised. It was a sound basis for examining the problems related to a possible high-level meeting on energy. However, some western countries refused to consider problems from the point of view of their possible discussion at an adequate governmental level. Thus, despite four sessions, the Senior Advisers had not proceeded to the full implementation of their mandate. In this situation, the position of the USSR was clear and unchanged calling for the realization of the mandate in its entirety. It was not opposed to the implementation of the work programme provided this was undertaken within the framework of the full mandate. Ad hoc meetings on energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy as well as symposia should be held only if they were to contribute to fulfilling the third part of the mandate of the Senior Advisers.

296. Referring to the relatively favourable present world energy market conditions, the delegation of Finland warned against complacency on energy problems. The work of the Senior Advisers was a useful contribution to solving energy problems through international co-operation. The Senior Advisers should devote full attention to all three parts of their mandate. Emphasis should be placed on energy conservation, new and renewable sources of energy and the environmental aspects of energy production and use. This delegation supported the renewal of the mandate of the Senior Advisers. Finland was specifically interested in co-generation, the improvement of the statistical bulletins in the field of energy, energy modelling and the collection and publication of energy prices.

297. The delegation of Hungary stated that much important work on energy had already been carried out in a number of Principal Subsidiary bodies. The Senior Advisers on Energy were a forum of major importance although they did not reach consensus on their future work programme at their fourth session. The Senior Advisers should concentrate work on the second and third part of their mandate.

298. The delegation of Sweden stated that the Senior Advisers should continue their work in accordance with their current mandate. The tasks of an ad hoc meeting on energy conservation and a Working Party on new and renewable sources of energy were not yet clearly defined. This would need to be done before such meetings could be held. It would be useful to hold the Symposium on Problems and Opportunities of East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation which could make a realistic assessment, at the expert level, of the potential for east-west energy trade and co-operation.

299. The delegation of Romania felt that much useful work had already been done through symposia and the preparation of document ENERGY/R.20. Concrete proposals had been made and these were adequate for approaching the question of



a high-level meeting on energy. This delegation stated its willingness to co-operate in the work of the Senior Advisers to fulfil all parts of their mandate. In this connection, Romania was to be host for the Symposium on The Rational Utilization of Secondary Forms of Energy in the Economy, particularly in Industry to be held in Bucharest in 1983.

300. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR stated that no progress had been made on the third part of the mandate of the Senior Advisers on Energy. Document ENERGY/R.20 was a useful report and additional information submitted by Governments since the fourth session of the Senior Advisers confirmed the report's original conclusions. Document ENERGY/R.20 could be used to prepare a high level meeting on energy. Energy conservation was a concern of all countries. It might be useful to hold an ad hoc meeting on energy conservation provided it was geared towards the fulfilment of the entire mandate of the Senior Advisers, including its third part. This delegation supported the proposal contained in the Report of the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/1036) to designate energy as a priority area of work of the Commission.

301. The delegation of Spain stated that energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy were essential parts of the energy policies of all Governments. Document ENERGY/R.20, the revision of which was supported, showed how these energy policy elements could contribute to solving energy problems through international co-operation.

302. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stated that new forms of international co-operation were needed to solve the energy problems of the 1980s. In this respect an important role had been assigned to the Senior Advisers. Sufficient work had been done on the first two parts of their mandate, but no progress had been made on preparations for a high-level meeting on energy. This delegation was prepared to resume the dialogue provided this was conducive to the fulfilment of the mandate of the Advisers, mainly its third part. A permanent status for the Advisers could be discussed only after work on all three parts of their mandate has been completed.

303. The delegation of Canada stressed that it supported international co-operation to solve energy problems. It would co-operate with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in helping them achieve energy self-sufficiency. Canada supported the Nairobi Plan of Action. This delegation would not object to the convening of meetings on energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy provided that they were held on an ad hoc basis. The mandate of the Senior Advisers could be renewed but it was premature to set a date for their fifth session.

304. The delegation of Poland pointed out that the 1973 and 1979 energy crises showed how fragile national economic systems were. East-west co-operation in the energy field was an important stabilizing factor. Energy conservation and reducing oil consumption, among others, were common energy policy priorities among most Governments and should be reinforced by a high-level meeting on energy. No progress had been made on preparations for such a meeting at the fourth session of the Senior Advisers on Energy. It was up to the present session of the Commission to ensure that the Senior Advisers attach due attention to all three parts of their mandate, and in particular begin the examination of problems to be considered at a high level meeting on energy.

305. The delegation of Austria felt that divergence of views was not surprising in a sensitive area such as energy. Moderation and realism as to objectives attainable at present were required when considering the future work of the Senior Advisers. They should proceed along the lines of the agreed mandate, but concentrate on practical issues where positive results could be achieved, such as technology assessment and market analysis in the field of new and renewable sources, and specific measures in the field of conservation. This delegation did not object to the holding of ad hoc meetings on energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy. It renewed its offer to host the Symposium on Problems and Opportunities for East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation and suggested that this Symposium should be held in accordance with the decisions of the preparatory meeting on the subject. The delegation of Austria made a number of proposals regarding issues which should be studied in the framework of ECE, such as harmonization of energy terms and the exchange of information on safety and environmental protection regulations for nuclear installations in border areas.

306. The delegation of Switzerland said that the consequences must be drawn from the existence of widely differing opinions among member countries concerning future energy-related activities under the auspices of the Commission. That did not, however, detract from the reality of energy exchanges within the region. It might therefore be appropriate to undertake a technical study of the problems to which such exchanges might give rise, for such work would be both of real value and of mutual interest.

307. At its twelfth meeting the Commission adopted a draft decision on energy, submitted by the following delegations: Belgium; Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; German Democratic Republic; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Poland (for the text, see Chapter IV, decision A (XXXVII)).

#### Introduction and harmonization of summertime in Europe

(agenda item 7(c))

308. The Commission referred this item to the Sessional Committee, which examined it in conjunction with the report of the Inland Transport Committee under agenda item 4 (f) (see paragraphs 177 to 193 above).

309. At its eleventh meeting, acting upon the recommendation of the Sessional Committee, the Commission adopted its decision on the introduction and harmonization of summertime in Europe (for the text, see chapter IV, decision F (XXXVII)).

#### Co-operation in the field of science and technology

(agenda item 7(d))

310. This item was allocated by the Plenary to the Sessional Committee and was considered together with the report of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology under item 4 (f) of the agenda (see paragraphs 204 to 216 above).

311. At its twelfth meeting the Commission adopted a draft decision on co-operation in the field of science and technology, submitted by the following delegations: Austria; France; Italy; Malta; Romania; Yugoslavia (for the text, see chapter IV, decision C (XXXVII)).

Economic co-operation in the Mediterranean in the light  
of the Final Act of the CSCE

(agenda item 7(e))

312. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1042, prepared pursuant to operative paragraph 4 of decision F (XXXVI), and containing an account of activities undertaken in implementation of this decision.

313. Delegations speaking under this item welcomed the fact that a significant part of ECE's work programme was now devoted to problems relevant to the needs of Mediterranean countries. Some delegations stressed the great potential for expanding work in this area and expressed the hope that it would be possible to build a programme of regular substantive activities on the foundation already laid. Delegations mentioned specific projects of interest to Mediterranean countries in the field of trade, human settlements and agriculture.

314. The participation in the ECE meetings of non-member Mediterranean countries was welcomed. Delegations also stressed the need for continued co-operation on Mediterranean problems with ECA and ECWA, UNDP and with specialized agencies. In this context some delegations expressed support for the proposal drawn up by the International Trade Centre in consultation with the ECE secretariat concerning the promotion of trade between Mediterranean countries as well as some other ECE member countries which were developing from the economic point of view. There was also support for the activities under the Mediterranean Action Plan, and the hope was expressed that closer links would be established between ECE and UNEP on problems of the Mediterranean environment.

315. At its twelfth meeting the Commission adopted a draft decision on economic co-operation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, submitted by the following delegations: Cyprus; France; Greece; Italy; Malta; Portugal; Spain; Romania; Yugoslavia (for the text, see chapter IV, decision G (XXXVII)).

Standardization

(agenda item 7(f))

316. This item was allocated by the Plenary to the Sessional Committee which had before it a Note by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/1043) and the Report of the ninth session of the Group of Experts on Standardization policies (STAND/GE.1/19).

317. The representative of the EEC observed that the organizational aspects of the implementation of the GATT Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade had been completed in 1981. In his view the recommendations recently adopted by the Meetings of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies, concerning the harmonization of standards and on certification arrangements, were another contribution to the set of agreed principles on which Governments could deal with existing or potential barriers to trade stemming from incompatible standards and technical regulations. It would now be desirable to widen and deepen ECE's work concerning certification arrangements as well as testing. ECE was a useful forum for these discussions and for ensuring liaison between activities in these fields at the national, regional and international levels.

318. Several delegations stressed the importance of undertaking further work on certification, of the inclusion of testing as a new area in the programme of work and of the convening of ad hoc meetings on testing. In their view, this work would contribute to the reduction or gradual removal of obstacles to trade and would contribute to the fulfilment of the aims of the Final Act of the CSCE.

319. One delegation expressed the hope that the member countries of the European Economic Community would bear in mind the above-mentioned recommendations on harmonization of standards and certification and that new bilateral certification arrangements would be concluded as a result. Another delegation noted that the work towards harmonized regulations, undertaken in several ECE technical bodies, was most useful and should be intensified. However, the Principal **S**ubsidiary Bodies concerned should ensure that relevant ISO and IEC International Standards were taken into account at the technical level in order to avoid duplication of work.

320. At its eleventh meeting, acting upon the recommendation of the Sessional Committee, the Commission adopted its decision on standardization (for the text, see chapter IV, decision H (XXXVII)).

#### Engineering industries and automation

(agenda item 7(g))

321. The discussion of this item, which was allocated to the Sessional Committee for preliminary consideration, was based on the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1044 and addendum and on the report of the second session of the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation (ECE/ENG.AUT/6).

322. All delegations taking part in the discussion stressed the key role played by the engineering industries and automation in that they generated technological progress for industrial development and increased productivity in other branches of the economy. The engineering industries represented over a third of all manufacturing production and a higher percentage of international trade and their role in national and international economies needed to be permanently studied. For these reasons, delegations attached great importance to the Commission's work in those areas.

323. Many speakers commented favourably on the results of the work in the field of engineering industries and automation since the adoption of Commission decision M (XXXV) to integrate ECE activities in the field of engineering industries and automation on a permanent basis. They considered that that decision had led to a better understanding of the complex problems of these fields of activity, that it had enhanced co-operation among ECE member countries and given rise to balanced and larger attendance at meetings and seminars, and at the same time had increased the effective use of ECE resources. The speakers were confident that this trend would continue.

324. A positive evaluation was made of the studies recently completed or nearing completion: the Annual Review of Engineering Industries and Automation 1979 (ECE/ENG.AUT/3) and the draft covering 1980 and 1981, where progress was noted in the collection and analysis of internationally comparable statistics; the study on Development of Airborne Equipment to Intensify World Food Production (ECE/ENG.AUT/4) which was given as an example of an interdisciplinary approach; the study on techno-economic aspects of the international division of labour in the automotive industry which was considered topical and should cover practical aspects of the east-west connections in this field.

325. Delegations commented positively on the work carried out on assessing the techno-economic impact of automation. They considered the approach selected to be most appropriate, namely, to study the methodology and concepts of automation by collecting relevant information on national experiences and statistics, and to analyse selected sectors, such as micro-electronics and robotization.

326. Favourable comments were made concerning the Seminar on Automation of Assembly in Engineering Industries which had taken place in September 1981, and at which high quality papers had been presented and useful conclusions reached.

327. Positive recognition was given to the statistical work accomplished, with special emphasis on the annual Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products as well as the methodological work concerning statistics on production and international trade of engineering products, including those which were automation-oriented.

328. Most speakers commented favourably on the work under way in the field of precision instruments.

329. Delegations concurred with the Working Party's approval of the use of seminars and study tours as a particularly appropriate method of international co-operation. Speakers drew attention to the importance attached by a large number of countries to the forthcoming Seminars on Present Use and Prospects for Precision Measuring Instruments in Engineering Industries to be held from 20 to 24 September 1982 at Dresden (German Democratic Republic) and on Innovation in Biomedical Equipment to be held in May 1983 at Budapest (Hungary). The Byelorussian SSR confirmed its invitation to host a seminar on development and use of powder metallurgy in engineering industries in 1985.

330. The Government of Austria was thanked for its offer to organize a study tour in the first half of 1984 on innovation in machine tools and the tool industry dealing especially with woodworking. Governments were invited to explore the possibility of organizing other study tours.

331. The participation in meetings of countries in the process of industrialization from outside the ECE region was noted with satisfaction and the secretariat was invited to ensure that all relevant information and documentation would be sent to those countries. The speakers considered that the Working Party, in using the technical papers presented at seminars as a basis for the preparation of studies, had developed an effective and rational method of work.

332. All speakers expressed their general satisfaction with the Working Party's programme of work which was found to be topical, well balanced, flexible and corresponding to the preoccupations of the member countries.

333. The Working Party's decision to continue the preparation of annual reviews on engineering industries and automation based on national reports was supported by all speakers. Delegations looked forward with interest to the new studies on trends in production and use of industrial robots and on measures for improving engineering equipment with a view to more effective energy use.

334. The results of the work accomplished in the field of statistics and information was regarded by all speakers as an essential element in the successful implementation of other projects in the programme of work. Speakers welcomed the co-operation with the Conference of European Statisticians and expressed the wish that the joint meeting planned for 1983 should take place. The intensification of co-operation with CMEA, EEC and also with OECD was considered important.

335. The following specific comments were made on the programme of work for 1982-1986:

Work area 01(a).1: Medium and long-term perspectives

01(a).1.1 Interest was expressed by Bulgaria, Italy<sup>14/</sup> and the USSR.

01(a).1.2 The importance of this topic was underlined by Austria, Bulgaria, Italy and the USSR.

Work area 01(a).2: Current developments and prospects

Work in this area was of great interest to Austria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Interest was also expressed by Italy.

Work area 01(a).3: Selected economic and technological problems

01(a).3.1) The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German

01(a).3.2) Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed their readiness to take an active part in these seminars.

01(a).3.3 Active co-operation on this topic was offered by Hungary, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

01(a).3.4 The Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria and the Ukrainian SSR commented favourably on this topic.

01(a).3.6 The importance of the topic was stressed by Yugoslavia.

01(a).3.7 Interest was expressed by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

Work area 01(a).4: Environmental and resource saving problems

01(a).4.1 Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia considered this topic to be of special interest and a useful sectoral contribution to ECE work on energy.

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<sup>14/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of Italy is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

Work area Ol(a).5: Statistics and information

These projects were found valuable by all speakers. In their implementation, the Working Party was encouraged to make use of the recommendations of the Seminar on Statistical Data Collection and Processing Systems under New Conditions (Moscow, September 1981) (Byelorussian SSR).

336. With regard to the future programme of work, the following suggestions were offered:

- to include a project dealing with the techno-economic aspects of developments in electrical and electronic industries and their industrial applications such as telecommunications, concentrating on the impact of micro-electronics (Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia);
- to study the use of new materials in engineering industries (Sweden);
- to investigate the development of manufacturing methods such as computer aided manufacturing and computer-aided design, including robotics, material handling equipment and numerical control of machine tools (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR);
- to deal with new principles of organization and management of production processes, including quality control (Hungary, Sweden);
- to retain projects dealing with further development of engineering equipment designed for low energy consumption and with environmental protection (Austria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Sweden, USSR);
- to co-operate with international organizations specialized in engineering and automation, in order to achieve harmonization of activities, avoid duplication of efforts and draw on their expertise (Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia).

337. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR expressed the opinion that the Working Party's medium-term plan 1984-1989 corresponded with the long-term interests of member countries and was conducive to their increased co-operation in the field of engineering industries and automation.

338. After the detailed consideration of the programme of work, several delegations voiced the opinion that the activities of the Working Party covered a wide range, demonstrated their usefulness to member countries and compared favourably with those of other ECE Principal Subsidiary Bodies.

339. At its eleventh meeting, acting upon the recommendation of the Sessional Committee, the Commission adopted its decision on engineering industries and automation (for the text, see chapter IV, decision I (XXXVII)).

Recommendations by the Sessional Committee and  
action taken thereon by the Plenary

340. At its eleventh meeting the Commission heard a statement by the Chairman of the Sessional Committee on the outcome of the deliberations of that Committee on the reports of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies and on other items assigned to it by the Plenary for preliminary consideration.

341. The Chairman of the Sessional Committee informed the Commission that the discussions in the Committee had been thorough and constructive, and that the introductory statements presented by, or on behalf of, the Chairman of each body had proved very useful in guiding the discussion on the main features of the problems under consideration. He expressed the view that the discussions in the Sessional Committee had demonstrated the continuing interest of ECE Governments in the work of the Commission and their determination to continue east-west co-operation through ECE.

342. He mentioned that during the discussion in the Sessional Committee particular interest had been shown by delegates in such questions as energy, transport and the follow-up to the High-level Meeting on the Protection of the Environment.

343. The Chairman of the Sessional Committee then submitted to the Plenary the Committee's recommendations that the Commission adopt decisions on the following items of the agenda:

- (i) Standardization (agenda item 7 (f))
- (ii) Engineering Industries and Automation (agenda item 7 (g))
- (iii) Introduction and harmonization of summertime in Europe (agenda item 7 (c))
- (iv) International co-operation on shared water resources (agenda item 4 (f)).

344. The Chairman of the Sessional Committee also informed the Plenary that, at its request, the Sessional Committee had examined Concentration and Integration of the Commission's Programmes of Work under agenda item 4 (e) and the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 under agenda item 8 (b).

345. The Chairman of the Sessional Committee also mentioned that the Sessional Committee had taken note of the Programme of Work for 1982-1986 under agenda item 8 (a).

346. He informed the Commission that following extensive discussions on the concentration and integration of the Commission's programmes of work and on energy the Sessional Committee had decided to recommend that final consideration of these subjects take place in the Plenary.

347. The Chairman of the Commission expressed to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sessional Committee, and to all delegates who took part in the Sessional Committee's deliberations, the Commission's appreciation and thanks for their work.



348. At the same meeting the Commission, acting upon the recommendation of the Sessional Committee, adopted the decisions referred to in paragraph 343 above.

Programme of work

Programme of work for 1982-1986

(agenda item 8(a))

349. This item was allocated by the Plenary to the Sessional Committee for preliminary consideration.

350. The Committee had before it document E/ECE/1045 of which it took note.

351. The delegation of the United States expressed its pleasure that the ECE programme budget for the 1982-1983 biennium, as approved by the General Assembly, reflected zero net programme growth and commended the Executive Secretary for his efforts to reduce the number of meetings and volume of documentation. It further stated its view that this should carry over into the 1984-1986 work programme as well.

352. The delegation of the USSR noted that it had commented on specific work areas of the programme of work in the course of the Sessional Committee deliberations and expressed the hope that these remarks would be taken into account. It welcomed efforts by the secretariat to reduce documentation and to enhance the over-all effectiveness of the Commission.

Medium-term plan for 1984-1989

(agenda item 8(b))

353. This item was allocated by the Plenary to the Sessional Committee for preliminary consideration. The Committee had before it the Note by the Executive Secretary E/ECE/1029/Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

354. The delegation of the USSR mentioned that the representatives of the USSR at the sessions of the Committees on Steel, Chemical Industry and on the Development of Trade had made proposals concerning the Medium-term Plan, which were only partially incorporated in document E/ECE/1029/Add.1/Rev.1. Proposals related to some other Committees had been sent to the ECE secretariat in writing and appeared in document E/ECE(XXXVII)/L.3. The delegation of the USSR also mentioned that it had, at the present session, made a number of additional proposals concerning some ECE Principal Subsidiary Bodies in connection with the preparation of the Medium-term Plan. It stressed that its proposals aimed at drawing greater attention in the Medium-term Plan to the questions of energy conservation, protection of the environment, rational utilization of natural resources and improvement of technology in various branches of industry.

355. The delegation of the USSR also presented detailed proposals related to the chapter of the Medium-term Plan on the development of trade. It was suggested, inter alia, that the title of Programme II "International Trade" be preserved. This delegation felt that excessive attention was paid in the Medium-term Plan to questions of information and suggested the deletion of provisions pertaining to further activities on promotion, collection and dissemination of economic, commercial and relevant administrative information.

356. The delegation of the USSR also suggested that there be further elaboration of measures aiming at the removal of obstacles to intra-regional trade as well as the promotion and diversification of such trade. In this connection a proposal was made to convene a working group, a group of experts or an ad hoc meeting, and to reflect this proposal under item 16.127 of the Medium-term Plan.

357. In addition, it was suggested that the Medium-term Plan include reference to secretariat studies dealing with neo-protectionist measures in trade between member countries of ECE as well as with the influence of industrial co-operation on development of intra-regional trade.

358. The delegation of the USSR supported the proposals submitted by the German Democratic Republic contained in document E/ECE(XXXVII)/L.2.

359. The delegation of Belgium <sup>15/</sup> referred to remarks made by the EEC the previous year to the effect that the Medium-term Plan should be an instrument to ensure coherence of the entire United Nations system, especially concerning development. It was also an instrument for Governments participating in the work of the United Nations.

360. The same delegation recognized the need to translate the Plan into zero growth of real resources and to maintain maximum flexibility. In addition its implementation should be in accordance with priorities fixed by Governments.

361. This delegation pointed out that detailed discussion of the Medium-term Plan was not possible during the session and it was rather for each subsidiary body to concentrate on its own work programme. Consequently the Community had proposed at the thirty-sixth session, as reflected in operative paragraph 18 of resolution 1 (XXXVI), that the Executive Secretary transmit his proposals, on his own responsibility, to the Secretary-General.

362. The delegation of Belgium stated that, while certain delegations had requested at the thirty-sixth session that the Medium-term Plan be placed on the agenda of each Principal Subsidiary Body, these delegations had seldom used the opportunity to express their views, and discussions had led to few conclusions on the Medium-term Plan in the Principal Subsidiary Bodies.

363. The same delegation noted that document E/ECE/1029/Add.1/Rev.1 was essentially the same as the document presented the previous year, but for changes made by the secretariat at Headquarters. This version was considered better as it represented a considerable reduction in size. However, the late distribution, for reasons explained by the secretariat, did not permit an intensive study of the document.

364. The delegation of Belgium reaffirmed that the Medium-term Plan should not be a means for introducing new activities, since this could only be done through the regular work programmes of the subsidiary bodies. Responsibility for discussing and adopting programmes of work and formulating precisely the current

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<sup>15/</sup> Whenever in the following paragraphs the delegation of Belgium is mentioned, it should be noted that it expressed the views of the European Economic Community.

projects within their work areas rested with the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. While noting that the observations of some delegations indicated that certain programmes placed more emphasis on information exchange than supported by discussions in the respective Committees, the absence of comment by the Community in the subsidiary bodies or at the present session should not be interpreted as concurrence with the proposals of other delegations.

365. The same delegation argued that the only logical and efficient procedure was to request the Executive Secretary to transmit his proposals on the Medium-term Plan to the United Nations bodies responsible for co-ordination. There was no objection that opinions expressed by delegations during the debate be summarized in an annex to document E/ECE/1029/Add.1/Rev.1.

366. The delegations of the United States and Canada associated themselves with the position of the EEC. The delegation of Switzerland also supported the EEC statement, notably its remarks concerning the field of information as treated by the Committee on the Development of Trade.

367. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic stressed that the Medium-term Plan should be geared to the principal tasks of ECE and the main directions of work in various fields. At the same time, it should reflect priorities in and promote new forms of east-west co-operation as they emerged from the development of the region.

368. This delegation requested the ECE secretariat to include the German Democratic Republic's proposals contained in document E/ECE/(XXXVII)/L.2 and Corr.1 in the further review of the Medium-term Plan.

369. The Executive Secretary restated his intention to forward, on his own responsibility, the Medium-term Plan together with comments made by delegations to the appropriate United Nations body at Headquarters. The Medium-term Plan had been redrafted for purposes of consistency. He referred to paragraph 2(f) of General Assembly resolution 34/224 which called for the "effective participation", inter alia, of regional bodies in the formulation, consideration, review and evaluation of the Plan. Paragraph 2(c) stated that the Plan would remain a proposal until its adoption by the General Assembly, upon which it would become the principal policy directive. The CPC would consider the draft Plan and make recommendations to the General Assembly. The secretariat would be represented at the CPC to provide any clarification requested.

#### Other business

(agenda item 9)

#### Date and place and agenda for the next session

370. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that the tentative date for the holding of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission in Geneva was 12 to 23 April 1983. The Commission decided to leave to the Executive Secretary the responsibility for determining, in consultation with the Officers of the Commission and in the light of the relevant arrangements of the ECOSOC and the General Assembly, the precise dates of the thirty-eighth session, and requested the Executive Secretary to inform the Governments thereon.

371. Pursuant to Council resolution 1894 (LVII) the Executive Secretary informed the Commission that the provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session, which would be prepared in consultation with the Officers of the Commission, would have very much the same basic framework as for the thirty-seventh session.

Tribute to the Executive Secretary

372. Many delegations echoed sentiments expressed by the Secretary-General in his message to the thirty-seventh session, by the outgoing Chairman of the Commission in his opening address and by the new Chairman in his closing remarks, by paying tribute to the valuable services rendered to the Commission by the Executive Secretary over a period of fifteen years. They regretted that this would be his last Commission session before retirement but noted that there would be an appropriate opportunity to bid him farewell at the end of the year.

Annual Report of the Commission

(agenda item 10)

373. At its twelfth meeting on 2 April 1982, the Commission adopted its Report covering the period from 9 April 1981 to 2 April 1982.

CHAPTER IV

RESOLUTION AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

I. RESOLUTION 1 (XXXVII)

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Having considered the items of the agenda of its thirty-seventh session, recalling its previous resolutions and in particular resolution 1 (XXXVI),

Conscious of the role of the ECE as an instrument for the implementation of the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter at the regional level, in particular with regard to the development of co-operation among countries of the region in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity,

Conscious further of the role of the ECE in the multilateral implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and noting in this regard the progress made in the implementation of the Commission's work programme, pursuant to resolution 1 (XXXVI),

Believing that active work and joint efforts in developing further the co-operation within the framework of the ECE serves the interests of all member countries, irrespective of their systems, including those which are developing from an economic point of view,

Reiterating the determination of each of the member countries of the ECE to promote stable and equitable international economic relations in the mutual interest of all States and, in this spirit, to participate equitably in promoting and strengthening economic co-operation with the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them,

Bearing in mind the contribution that the Commission and its member States could make in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/56 on the new International Development Strategy as adopted, thereby contributing towards establishing a new international economic order; as well as the importance of the launching, as soon as possible, of mutually beneficial and adequately prepared global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development,

Noting with satisfaction the Commission's contribution to the United Nations programmes designed to assist developing countries as well as its successful co-operation with other international organizations,

Having considered the reports of its subsidiary bodies on their activities, the notes and reports of the Executive Secretary, including his report E/ECE/1032, the long-term programme of work for 1982-1986 as well as his proposal on the draft Medium-term Plan for 1984-1989, and noting that during the thirty-seventh session delegations have made a number of comments and suggestions concerning the Commission's programme of work,

1. Calls upon the member Governments, taking into account previously adopted resolutions and decisions, to continue to take full advantage of the potential of the Economic Commission for Europe as an instrument for strengthening economic relations and multilateral co-operation in the region;
2. Considers in this connection that the implementation of all provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and full respect for the principles guiding relations among the participating States set out therein are an essential basis for the development of co-operation among them in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity, and requests its subsidiary bodies to continue to take into account, for their work, the pertinent provisions of the Final Act which call for multilateral implementation within the framework of the ECE;
3. Notes the report on the work and future activities of the Commission (E/ECE/1032) prepared by the Executive Secretary;
4. Reiterates its previous call to its subsidiary bodies to take duly into account, when reviewing and carrying out their programmes of work, the interests of member countries which are developing from an economic point of view; to this effect the Executive Secretary will take the necessary measures;
5. Notes the Executive Secretary's reports E/ECE/1034 and E/ECE/1035 and requests its subsidiary bodies to take into account in their activities the possible contributions of the ECE to the United Nations programmes designed to assist developing countries and the necessity of effective co-operation with other international organizations;
6. Underlines the usefulness of co-operation with other regional economic commissions on issues of mutual concern and requests the Executive Secretary to continue for these purposes his contacts with Executive Secretaries of other commissions;
7. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development of Trade on its thirtieth session, and recalls the pertinent provisions of resolution 1 (XXXVI) paragraphs 9 to 12;
8. Notes that the Executive Secretary will transmit under his own responsibility to the Secretary-General of the United Nations his proposal on the revised draft Medium-term Plan for 1984-1989 provided for in resolution 34/224 of the General Assembly together with the report of the thirty-seventh session of the ECE containing views of the members of the Commission and related comments of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies;
9. Approves its programme of work for 1982/83 and endorses in principle, subject to review at its thirty-eighth session, its long-term programme of work for 1982-1986;
10. Requests its subsidiary bodies, as well as the Executive Secretary, to take into account in their work and when reviewing their respective programmes this resolution, the decisions of the Commission and the points raised by delegations and reported in the relevant passages of the report of this session in as much as they are addressed therein; and

11. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution as well as other decisions of this session, together with the views expressed or agreed in relation thereto by member Governments, to the Principal Subsidiary Bodies concerned for their guidance.

12th meeting  
2 April 1982  
(see para. 80 above)

## II. OTHER DECISIONS

### A (XXXVII) ENERGY

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Recalling the mandate of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy as contained in its decision B (XXXIV),

1. Takes note of the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1039 on energy matters and the report of the fourth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy ECE/ENERGY/8;

2. Approves the programme of work of the Senior Advisers on Energy as contained in document ENERGY/R.17 and referring, inter alia, to activities to be undertaken in the period 1982/83, and notes that seminars are planned to be held under their mandate;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Member Governments to convene, at an appropriate moment, the fifth session of the Senior Advisers on Energy;

4. Invites the Senior Advisers on Energy to consider convening an ad hoc meeting on energy conservation;

5. Invites the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Member Governments to convene an ad hoc meeting on new and renewable sources of energy as proposed in document E/ECE/1039.

12th meeting  
2 April 1982  
(see para. 307 above)

### B (XXXVII) CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Recalling its earlier resolutions 1 (XXXV) and 1 (XXXVI),

Noting the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Meeting within the Framework of the ECE on the Protection of the Environment,

Taking into account the activities of the Principal Subsidiary Bodies of the ECE and other international organizations in the field of protection of the environment,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress with regard to the process of ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, and reiterates its appeal for an early ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution;
2. Notes with satisfaction the results of recent important work within the ECE in the field of the environment and the progress made during the first two meetings of the Interim Executive Body, entrusted with the implementation of the Convention;
3. Approves in general the programme of work of the Senior Advisers in the field of environment impact assessment;
4. Notes further the elaboration and ongoing implementation of the programme of work by the Working Party on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Re-use and Recycling of Wastes on the basis of the Declaration on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Re-utilization and Recycling of Wastes and emphasizes the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
5. Notes the activities of the Senior Advisers in other areas such as air pollution problems, and welcomes further co-operation within the region in the protection of flora and fauna and their habitats taking into account the activities of competent international fora in this respect.

12th meeting  
2 April 1982  
(see para. 203 above)

C (XXXVII) CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Recalling its decision E (XXXVI),

Having in mind the discussions held during the ninth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology,

1. Takes note of the document SC.TECH/R.108 on the possible contribution to the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD);
2. Invites ECE Member Governments to transmit to the secretariat in due time views on specific proposals concerning the contribution which the ECE might make to the follow-up to the UNCSTD, taking into account the results of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
3. Requests the ECE Principal Subsidiary Bodies concerned to continue to inform the secretariat on those projects in their programmes of work which might contribute to the follow-up to the UNCSTD;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to up-date and complete the document SC.TECH/R.108 taking into account the views transmitted by Member Governments;
5. Requests the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology to examine this document at its tenth session;



6. Invites the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology to examine at their tenth session the utility of convening, if necessary, and within existing resources, before the thirty-eighth session of the Commission, an ad hoc meeting to consider this matter; and

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of this decision to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission.

12th meeting  
2 April 1982  
(see para. 311 above)

D (XXXVII) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON  
SHARED WATER RESOURCES 1/

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Recognizing the growing significance of economic, environmental and physical interrelationships between ECE countries, in particular where streams or lakes and related ground water aquifers cross or are located on international boundaries,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources,

Mindful of the vital importance and special urgency to continue and stimulate efforts which promote international co-operation on shared water resources aiming at their development, use and conservation for the mutual benefit of present and future generations,

Believing that the intensification of concerted endeavours for a further strengthening of international co-operation on shared water resources will not only be of interest to countries involved but also to other ECE member countries, as firm co-operation between countries contributes fundamentally to promoting and deepening mutual understanding, confidence and trust in the region,

Conscious of the wish of participating States expressed in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop such co-operation, inter alia, "by promoting the progressive development, codification and implementation of international law as one means of preserving and enhancing the human environment, including principles and practices, as accepted by them, relating to pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of their States affecting other countries and regions",

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1/ The term "shared water resources" has been used only for the uniformity of the text and its use does not prejudice the position of the countries supporting the terms "transboundary waters" or "international waters" in any of the problems involved. The interpretation of the term "shared water resources" excludes all possibilities of prejudice to international law and to the sovereign rights of States over water resources located within their frontiers and, also, in respect of their rights and obligations regarding the use and conservation of those resources.

Commending the efforts already undertaken by riparian countries to harmonize and co-ordinate their national policies in the field of management of shared water resources by bilateral and multilateral conventions and agreements or other legally binding arrangements,

Welcoming the substantive progress made in the development and formulation of principles and guidelines governing international co-operation on shared natural resources elaborated by the United Nations Environment Programme, with a view to placing such co-operation on a more systematic basis, and mindful of the principle recommended by the Mar del Plata Action Plan that "in relation to the use, management and development of shared water resources, rational policies should take into consideration the right of each State sharing the resources to equitably utilize such resources as the means to promote bonds of solidarity and co-operation",

Underlining the importance of the ECE Declaration of Policy on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, including Transboundary Pollution, which invites States to define, by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements, their mutual relations on water pollution control, especially through the widest possible exchange of information and through consultations at an early stage in regard to activities likely to have significant adverse effects on water quality in the territories of the other States,

Recalling further that this ECE Declaration of Policy called on States to make provisions in particular for the use of existing structures of co-operation and for seeking new ones, as appropriate, to meet fully the interests of expanding and intensifying international relations,

Conscious of the role of ECE as an instrument for promoting bilateral and multilateral co-operation on shared water resources within the region,

1. Calls upon member Governments to pursue and if necessary to strengthen their efforts to co-operate in the elaboration of policy aims, programmes and planning regarding the development, use and conservation of shared water resources;

2. Notes with appreciation that the great majority of ECE countries have already entered into legal, binding arrangements, including treaties, conventions and agreements, with a view to better co-operation in their endeavours towards better protection and more equitable utilization and development of shared water resources;

3. Encourages member Governments to continue their efforts to extend already existing international arrangements in the light of changing socio-economic requirements or of changing priorities in the utilization of shared water resources and in particular to speed up procedures within international river commissions and competent governmental bodies to cope efficiently with emergency situations and/or to embody sufficient power to existing legal and administrative arrangements to deal with such situations;

4. Stresses the important and useful role that international river commissions play within the context of international co-operation on shared water resources and in this respect invites member Governments, inter alia:

(a) to make full use of international river commissions by providing them with all necessary means for the efficient and mutually beneficial implementation of those tasks they entrusted to them and in particular by facilitating periodical exchange of information between international river commissions and, where appropriate,

(b) to promote and strengthen international co-operation through international river commissions by improving their efficiency and by establishing new ones where they do not already exist, through regional conventions and through the harmonization of different long-term national plans of riparian States and of national monitoring systems, as well as, at a second stage, if necessary, to take steps for the possible elaboration of a joint plan for the entire basin;

5. Reiterates its previous decision to intensify its efforts in the water sector by, inter alia, strengthening the activities and responsibilities of the Committee on Water Problems with a view to providing a basis for co-operation among countries involved in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and to assist them at the request of all ECE member Governments concerned with a particular shared water resource;

6. Requests, therefore, the Committee on Water Problems to pay full attention to facilitating international co-operation on shared water resources and in this respect:

(a) to elaborate a report on international co-operation in the field of shared water resources development which may contain, inter alia, case studies prepared by concerned ECE countries on the principles and results achieved in bilateral and multilateral co-operation;

(b) to carry out projects relating to the collection and use of compatible statistical data; comparison of water quality norms; comparison of methods for analysing the composition and properties of water including waste water; review of measures taken in emergency cases (such as accidental pollution, floods) and those taken for the assessment of socio-economic impacts due to accidental pollution and floods;

7. Decides to convene under the auspices of the Committee on Water Problems, as and if required, meetings on international river commissions in order to promote and facilitate international co-operation on shared water resources in the ECE region.

11th meeting  
30 March 1982  
(see para. 260 above)

E (XXXVII) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY WATER POLLUTION

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Taking note of the report of the thirteenth session of the Committee on Water Problems (ECE/WATER/28), of the report of the tenth session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems (ECE/ENV/38) and of the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1038 on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Transboundary Water Pollution;

Welcomes the adoption by the Committee on Water Problems, in its thirteenth session, of the Terms of Reference for a Programme on Monitoring and Evaluation of Transboundary Water Pollution (ECE/WATER/28, Annex II) and takes note

of the readiness of some ECE member countries to participate in a pilot project or projects on a monitoring system or systems in the ECE region, when and where member countries concerned agree, following the above terms of reference.

11th meeting  
30 March 1982  
(see para. 281 above)

F (XXXVII) INTRODUCTION AND HARMONIZATION  
OF SUMMERTIME IN EUROPE

The Commission decided:

- (a) to note with satisfaction that in nearly all European continental countries summertime had been introduced in 1981 for the same period, thereby eliminating difficulties which had arisen in the past due to time differences;
- (b) to recognize the need to pursue efforts with a view to harmonizing the application of summertime and standardizing its dates of application for a medium-term period so as to ease train time-table problems in particular;
- (c) to note that the matter was of concern to transport but also to various other sectors of the activities of Governments;
- (d) to recommend that all Governments which introduce or intend to introduce summertime should pursue their efforts to standardize over a medium-term period the application of summertime in European ECE member countries;
- (e) to request Governments to inform the Executive Secretary in good time of any changes they may be contemplating in the period of application of summertime, so that other ECE Governments may be informed accordingly;
- (f) to request the Executive Secretary to continue to approach the Governments and bodies concerned with a view to achieving as soon as possible harmonization of the dates of application of summertime; and
- (g) to request the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of this decision to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission.

11th meeting  
30 March 1982  
(see para. 309 above)

G (XXXVII) ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN  
IN THE LIGHT OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE  
CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION  
IN EUROPE

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Recalling its decision F (XXXVI) and the other resolutions and decisions quoted therein,

Conscious that the ECE plays a useful role with respect to further development of economic co-operation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the CSCE,

Bearing in mind that several Commission member States in the Mediterranean are developing from an economic point of view,

1. Takes note of the Executive Secretary's report E/ECE/1042 on economic co-operation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the CSCE, and the encouraging response from Mediterranean countries as well as from the Economic Commissions for Africa and Western Asia;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to co-operate with the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Africa and other relevant United Nations bodies and to pursue his contacts with all Mediterranean countries not members of the Commission, on subjects within the competence of the ECE of common interest to the Mediterranean countries;

3. Recommends to its subsidiary bodies to continue their efforts in identifying areas of interest for economic co-operation in the Mediterranean within the framework of over-all ECE activities and its programme of work; and

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare for the thirty-eighth session a report on the implementation of this decision.

12th meeting  
2 April 1982  
(see para. 315 above)

#### H (XXXVII) STANDARDIZATION

The Commission decided:

(a) to take note of the Report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission in the field of standardization (E/ECE/1043) and the Report of the ninth session of the Group of Experts on Standardization Policies (STAND/GE.1/19);

(b) to express the hope that the Seventh Meeting of Government Officials for Standardization Policies will result in further progress towards the four main objectives of the Commission in the field of standardization policies, namely, the safeguard of public health and safety, the improvement of the environment, the promotion of scientific and technological co-operation and the removal of technical barriers to international trade resulting from disparate standards and technical regulations and their application;

(c) to convene two further sessions of the Group of Experts on Standardization Policies to consider such matters as may be referred to it by the Seventh Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies;

(d) to consider at its thirty-eighth session the convening of an Eighth Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies;

(e) to request the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of this decision to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission.

11th meeting  
30 March 1982  
(see para. 320 above)

I (XXXVII) ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES AND AUTOMATION

The Commission decided:

- (a) to take note of the Executive Secretary's report (E/ECE/1044 and Add.1);
- (b) to approve the programme of work of the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation as contained in the annex to ECE/ENG.AUT/6; and
- (c) to request the Executive Secretary to report to the thirty-eighth session on the implementation of this decision.

11th meeting  
30 March 1982  
(see para. 339 above)

ANNEX I

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF  
ACTIONS AND PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION

(TO BE ABSORBED WITHIN THE EXISTING BUDGETARY PROVISIONS)

SUBJECT	DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS IS CONTAINED	ESTIMATED COST \$
Publication in offset form of four profiles of the development of east-west trade of individual ECE countries	ECE/TRADE/136 para. 16 (Report of CDT (XXIX))	13,290
Publication in offset form of a map of "E" road network	ECE/TRANS/47 para. 280 and Annex IV	183
Publication in offset form of a collection of information on road safety of special interest to member countries	ECE/TRANS/47 para. 280 and Annex IV	6,366
Publication in offset form of a supplement to the Technical Requirements concerning the Construction of Power-Driven Vehicles	ECE/TRANS/47 para. 280 and Annex IV	20,264
Publication in offset form of a study on regulations, codes and standards related to energy use in bulidings	ECE/HBP/35 para. 79	4,700





ANNEX II

LIST OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION'S SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD IN 1981/82

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>THE COMMISSION</u>		
<u>Energy</u>		
Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy		
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Wojcicki (Poland)	Fourth session 23-27 November 1981	ECE/ENERGY/8
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Andreadis (Greece)		
Informal Meeting on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Seminar on Improved Techniques for the Extraction of Primary Forms of Energy	First meeting 25-26 May 1981	ENERGY/AC.2/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Pominov (USSR)		
Preparatory Meeting for the Symposium on Problems and Opportunities of East-West Energy Trade and Co-operation	27-29 May 1981	ENERGY/AC.3/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Gamper (Austria)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Kidybinski (Poland)		
Informal Meeting on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Seminar on Improved Techniques for the Extraction of Primary Forms of Energy	Second meeting 5-6 October 1981	ENERGY/AC.4/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. S. Doleschall (Hungary)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>Engineering industries and automation</u>		
Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation	Second session 24-26 February 1982	ECE/ENG.AUT/6
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Luhan (France)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Vasiliev (Byelorussian SSR)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on Questions of Statistics concerning Engineering Industries and Automation</u>	11-12 June 1981	ENG.AUT/AC.1/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mrs. I. Platonova (USSR)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. D.H. Hewer (United Kingdom)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on a Study of Techno- economic Aspects of the International Division of Labour in the Automotive Industry</u>	26-27 November 1981	ENG.AUT/AC.2/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Koskowski (Poland)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Ms. P. Balliano (Italy)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on the Methodology for Assessing the Techno-economic Trends of Automation</u>	24-25 November 1981	ENG.AUT/AC.3/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Novotný (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. O. Ladanyi (Austria)		
<u>Preparatory Meeting for the Seminar on Innovation in Biomedical Equipment</u>	22-23 February 1982	ENG.AUT/SEM.2/AC/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. N. Richter (Hungary)		
<u>Seminar on Automation of Assembly in Engineering Industries</u>	22-25 September 1981	AUTOMAT/SEM.8/3
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Romiti (Italy)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. S. Dekany (Hungary)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>Standardization</u>		
Group of Experts on Standardization Policies	Ninth session 3-6 November 1981	STAND/GE.1/19
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. T. Hill (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Williams (United Kingdom)		
<u>COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS</u>		
Committee on Agricultural Problems	Thirty-third session 8-12 March 1982	ECE/AGRI/63
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A.I. Tovstanovski (Ukrainian SSR)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. W.A.F. Grabisch (Federal Republic of Germany)		
Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Produce	Thirty-seventh session 23-26 June 1981	AGRI/WP.1/29
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. S. Lorenc (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. F. Ansermet (Switzerland) Mr. F. Distler (Federal Republic of Germany)		
Group of Experts on Co-ordination of Standardization of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	Twenty-seventh session 2-4 March 1982	AGRI/WP.1/GE.1/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. R. Ruineau (France)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. F. Ansermet (Switzerland)		
Joint ECE/Codex Alimentarius Group of Experts on Standardization of Fruit Juices	Fifteenth session 8-12 February 1982 Rome (Italy)	AGRI/WP.1/GE.4/12
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W. Pilnik (Netherlands)		
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. W. Orlowski (Poland) Mr. T. Bhumiratana (Thailand)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<p>Group of Experts on Standardization of Seed Potatoes</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. K. Piechowiak (Poland)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. M. Valvassori (Italy) Mr. M.J. Zijp (Netherlands)</p>	<p>Twenty-second session 26-28 January 1982</p>	<p>AGRI/WP.1/GE.6/16</p>
<p>Group of Experts on Standardization of Poultry Meat</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Horn (Hungary)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Keijzer (Netherlands)</p>	<p>Second session 11-13 January 1982</p>	<p>AGRI/WP.1/GE.10/4</p>
<p>Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G.P. Shipway (United Kingdom)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. S.L. Dimov (Bulgaria)</p>	<p>Twenty-seventh session 26-29 October 1981</p>	<p>FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/47</p>
<p>Seminar on Water Pollution from Animal Production</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Voigt (German Democratic Republic)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Dam Kofoed (Denmark)</p>	<p>15-18 September 1981</p>	<p>AGRI/SEM.14/2 WATER/SEM.8/2</p>
<p>Symposium on Managerial and Economic Aspects of Large Livestock Holdings, and Technical, Economic and Sanitary Aspects of their Buildings and Equipment</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. L. Delgado (Spain)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Schulz (German Democratic Republic)</p>	<p>19-23 October 1981 Madrid (Spain)</p>	<p>AGRI/SEM.15/2</p>
<u>CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE</u>		
<p>Chemical Industry Committee</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Beijer (Netherlands)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Grzywa (Poland)</p>	<p>Fourteenth session 2-4 September 1981</p>	<p>ECE/CHEM/36</p>

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>Ad hoc Meeting for the Study on the Influence of Environmental Protection Measures on the Development of Pesticide Production and Consumption</u> <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Brandt (Sweden)	9-10 March 1982	CHEM/AC.9/4
<u>Ad hoc Meeting for the Study on Trade in Chemical Products among ECE Member Countries</u> <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Renstrom (Sweden) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. T. Huber (Hungary)	30 November - 1 December 1981	CHEM/AC.11/2
<u>Ad hoc Meeting for the Study on Non-waste Technologies in the Production of Organics</u> <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Boutry (France)	1-2 February 1982	CHEM/AC.12/2
<u>Ad hoc Meeting for the Study on Trends in Raw Materials for Organics</u> <u>Chairman:</u> Mrs. R. Dmitrova (Bulgaria)	11-12 March 1982	CHEM/AC.13/2
Group of Experts on the Periodic Survey of the Chemical Industry <u>Chairman:</u> Mrs. R. Nuortila (Finland) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Turonek (Poland)	Ninth session 31 August - 1 September 1981	CHEM/GE.1/12
Seminar on Process Automation in the Chemical Industry <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Beijer (Netherlands) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. L. Golemanov (Bulgaria) Mr. J.-C. Macaire (France)	27 April - 1 May 1981 Noordwijkerhout (Netherlands)	CHEM/SEM.10/3
Preparatory Meeting for the Seminar on the Rational Use of Crude Oil and its Derivatives as Raw Materials for the Chemical Industry <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Mraz (Czechoslovakia)	5-6 October 1981	CHEM/SEM.11/AC/2

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>COAL COMMITTEE</u>		
Coal Committee	Seventy-seventh session 21-24 September 1981	ECE/COAL/61
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Barker (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Ciszak (Poland)		
Third <u>ad hoc</u> Meeting on the Preparation of a New ECE Classification of Coals	22-24 February 1982	COAL/AC.5/6
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A.B. Nichols (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. I. Eremin (USSR)		
Group of Experts on Productivity and Management Problems in the Coal Industry	Twelfth session 17-19 June 1981	COAL/GE.1/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Kurnosov (USSR)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. F. Benthous (Federal Republic of Germany)		
Group of Experts on Coal Statistics	Eighteenth session 22-24 June 1981	COAL/GE.2/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W.H. Oakland (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Vagner (Czechoslovakia)		
Group of Experts on the Utilization and Preparation of Solid Fuels	Twelfth session 15-17 June 1981	COAL/GE.3/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Barker (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Ruban (USSR)		
Working Party on Coal Trade	Twenty-second session 24-26 June 1981	COAL/WP.1/46
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Cernovsky (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Gaffen (United States)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS</u>		
Conference of European Statisticians	Twenty-ninth plenary session 22-26 June 1981	ECE/CES/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. T.P. Linehan (Ireland)		
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. A. Donda (German Democratic Republic) Mr. C. Kelpéris (Greece) Mr. I. Salapa (Romania)		
Joint FAO/ECE Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe	Twelfth session 9-12 June 1981	FAO/ECE/CES:ESS(81)-10
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. E.S. Boyko (Canada)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Antoš <sup>V</sup> (Czechoslovakia)		
Meeting on General Energy Statistics	14-16 September 1981	CES/AC.32/32
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. B. Judin (Yugoslavia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. K. Kiefer (Austria)		
Joint ECE/UNESCO Meeting on the Development of Science and Technology Statistics	Fourth meeting 4-7 May 1981	CES/AC.33/35 SC.TECH./AC.17/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. K. Messmann (Austria)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Akerblom (Finland)		
Joint ECE/WHO Meeting on Health Statistics	Third meeting 15-18 February 1982	CES/AC.36/25
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J.A. Rowntree (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Brügger (Switzerland)		
Meeting on Problems relating to Household Surveys (Statistical methodology)	Second meeting 1-4 June 1981	CES/AC.48/30
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. R. Platek (Canada)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Ms. M. Nadas (Hungary)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<p>Joint ECE/ILO Meeting on Consumer Prices</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. B.J. Szulc (Canada)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. L. Szell (Hungary)</p>	<p>Second meeting 5-8 October 1981</p>	<p>CES/AC.49/21</p>
<p>Meeting on Human Settlements Statistics</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G.E. Priest (Canada)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Ms. M. Lakatos (Hungary)</p>	<p>15-18 March 1982</p>	<p>CES/AC.55/7 HBP/AC.6/2</p>
<p>Meeting on Statistics of Water Use and Quality</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. R.P. Donachie (United Kingdom)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Krakowsky (USSR)</p>	<p>18-21 January 1982</p>	<p>CES/AC.56/16 WATER/AC.5/2</p>
<p>Working Party on Electronic Data Processing</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. T. Walczak (Poland)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Euriat (France)</p>	<p>Seventeenth session 18-22 May 1981</p>	<p>CES/WP.9/190</p>
<p>Seminar on Statistical Data Collection and Processing Systems under New Conditions</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. L.M. Volodarsky (USSR)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mrs. V. Nyitrai (Hungary) Mr. W. Sadowski (Poland) Mr. L. Nilsson (Sweden) Mr. J. Duncan (United States)</p>	<p>21-25 September 1981 Moscow (USSR)</p>	<p>CES/SEM.14/3</p>



Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER</u>		
Committee on Electric Power	Fortieth session 18-22 January 1982	ECE/EP/47
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. D. Kovatchev (Bulgaria)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Goubet (France)		
Group of Experts on Problems of Planning and Operating Large Power Systems	Thirteenth session 25-27 May 1981	EP/GE.2/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. T. Terstyanszky (Hungary)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Goubet (France)		
Group of Experts on Electric Power Stations	Twelfth session 19-21 October 1981	EP/GE.3/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Matura (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Kieffer (France)		
Group of Experts on the Relationship between Electricity and the Environment	Tenth session 9-11 November 1981	EP/GE.4/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Carreira (Spain)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. N. Mirontchik (USSR)		
Seminar on the Medium-term and Long-term Prospects for the Electric Power Industry	26-30 October 1981 London (United Kingdom)	EP/SEM.8/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. England (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. A. Goubet (France)		
Mr. C. Gronow (United Kingdom)		
Mr. V. Kuchnerov (Byelorussian SSR)		
Mr. M. Rusnak (Czechoslovakia)		
Mr. M. Valtorta (Italy)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>COMMITTEE ON GAS</u>		
Committee on Gas	Twenty-eighth session 11-15 January 1982	ECE/GAS/59
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Viro (Switzerland)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Chaika (Byelorussian SSR)		
Group of Experts on the Use and Distribution of Gas	Twelfth session 4-6 May 1981	GAS/GE.2/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Bakker (Netherlands)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Koranyi (Hungary)		
Group of Experts on the Transport and Storage of Gas	Twelfth session 6-8 May 1981	GAS/GE.3/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Jones (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. W. Schütter (German Democratic Republic)		
Group of Experts on Natural Gas Resources	Sixth session 7-9 September 1981	GAS/GE.4/12
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W. Schott (Federal Republic of Germany)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. I. Zhabrev (USSR)		
Seminar on the Exploration for Gas Fields in the ECE Region (Geology and Geophysics)	19-22 May 1981 Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany)	GAS/SEM.6/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Sassmannshausen (Federal Republic of Germany)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. I.P. Zhabrev (USSR)		
Symposium on the LPG Situation in the ECE Region during 1980-1990	30 September - 2 October 1981 Dublin (Ireland)	GAS/SEM.8/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J.H. Donovan (Ireland)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V.M. Michailov (USSR)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING</u>		
Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	Forty-second session 14-18 September 1981	ECE/HBP/35
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Svenson (Sweden)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. U. Lammert (German Democratic Republic)		
Meeting on Human Settlements Statistics	15-18 March 1982	HBP/AC.6/2 CES/AC.55/7
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G.E. Priest (Canada)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Ms. M. Lakatos (Hungary)		
Working Party on Housing	Tenth session 19-22 May 1981	HBP/WP.1/14
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Steensma (Netherlands)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Kluge (German Democratic Republic)		
<u>Ad hoc</u> Meeting on Housing Management	23-26 February 1982	HBP/WP.1/AC.5/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Ms. M. af Winklerfelt (Sweden)		
Working Party on Building	Thirteenth session 9-12 June 1981	HBP/WP.2/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. R. Freigang (German Democratic Republic)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A.W. Gerretsen (Netherlands)		
Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning	Thirteenth session 2-5 June 1981	HBP/WP.3/14
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Zetter (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Vladimirov (USSR)		
<u>Ad hoc</u> Meeting on New Concepts in the Layout of Urban Districts and the Design and Management of Traffic therein	4-7 May 1981 Veldhoven (Netherlands)	HBP/WP.3/AC.4/2 TRANS/SCI/AC.4/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Hoogenboom (Netherlands)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Agasyants (USSR)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Group of Experts on Urban and Regional Research  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. K. Misley (Hungary) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Sumka (United States)	Twelfth meeting 1-3 June 1981	HBP/WP.3/GE.1/19
Second Seminar on Construction in Seismic Regions  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Ferry Borges (Portugal) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Hampe (German Democratic Republic)	12-16 October 1981 Lisbon (Portugal)	HBP/SEM.28/2
<u>INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE</u>		
Inland Transport Committee  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W. August (Poland) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Jordanis (Switzerland)	Forty-second session 1-5 February 1982	ECE/TRANS/47
Group of Experts on Transport Statistics  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Goslinga (Netherlands)	Thirty-third session 28 September - 1 October 1981	TRANS/GE.6/10
Group of Experts on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Petitmermet (Switzerland)	Thirty-sixth session 12-15 October 1981	TRANS/GE.11/19
Group of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Marrec (France)	Thirty-third session 19-22 May 1981	TRANS/GE.15/19
Joint Meeting of the RID Safety Committee and the ECE Group of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W. Kirschsieper (Switzerland) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Marrec (France)	21 September - 2 October 1981 Berne (Switzerland)	TRANS/GE.15/AC.1/10

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Group of Experts on Combined Transport  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Beazley (United Kingdom)	Third session 15-19 June 1981	TRANS/GE.24/6
Group of Experts on Customs Questions affecting Transport  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. F. Hohrmann (Federal Republic of Germany)	Forty-fourth (special) session 29 June - 3 July 1981  Forty-fifth session 19-23 October 1981  Forty-sixth (special) session 15-19 March 1982	TRANS/GE.30/25     TRANS/GE.30/27   TRANS/GE.30/29
Administrative Committee for the TIR Convention 1975  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Vivod (Yugoslavia) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Deconfin (France)	Fourth session 22-23 October 1981	TRANS/GE.30/AC.2/8
Group of Experts on Transport Trends and Policy  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Jordanis (Switzerland)	First session 8-10 July 1981	TRANS/GE.36/2
Group of Experts on Transport Economics  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J.-P. Baumgartner (Switzerland)	First session 19-21 October 1981	TRANS/GE.37/2
Working Party on Road Transport  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Kyncl (Czechoslovakia) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Chappuis (Switzerland)	Sixty-ninth session 16-19 November 1981	TRANS/SC1/307
Ad hoc Meeting on New Concepts in the Layout of Urban Districts and the Design and Management of Traffic therein  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Hoogenboom (Netherlands) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Agasyants (USSR)	4-7 May 1981 Veldhoven (Netherlands)	TRANS/SC1/AC.4/2 HBP/WP.3/AC.4/2

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Group of Experts on Road Traffic Safety	Forty-first session 11-14 May 1981	TRANS/SC1/GE.20/33
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Tétu (France)	Forty-second session 5-9 October 1981	TRANS/SC1/GE.20/35
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Astashov (USSR)		
Group of Experts on the Construction of Vehicles	Sixty-fourth session 22-26 June 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/81
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Pocci (Italy)	Sixty-fifth session 26-30 October 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/85
	Sixty-sixth session 8-12 March 1982	TRANS/SC1/WP29/90
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on Co-ordination of Work of the Group of Experts on the Construction of Vehicles</u>	18-19 June 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/AC.2/15
	22-23 October 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/AC.2/16
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Pocci (Italy)	4-5 March 1982	TRANS/SC1/WP29/AC.2/17
Group of Rapporteurs on Noise (GRB)	Tenth session 29 September - 2 October 1981 Washington D.C. (United States)	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRB/8
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Tippmann (Federal Republic of Germany)		
Group of Rapporteurs on Crashworthiness (GRCS)	Ninth session 24-26 August 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRCS/9
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Pocci (Italy)	Tenth session 18-20 January 1982	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRCS/10
Group of Rapporteurs on Protective Devices (GRDP)	Tenth session 20-23 July 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRDP/10
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Lomonaco (Italy)		
Group of Rapporteurs on Lighting and Light-signalling (GRE)	Ninth session 15-17 September 1981 Leipzig (German Democratic Republic)	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRE/9
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Kuiperbak (Netherlands)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Group of Rapporteurs on Pollution and Energy (GRPE)	Fourth session 7-9 September 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRPE/4
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. B. Gauvin (France)	Fifth session 9-12 February 1982	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRPE/5
Group of Rapporteurs on Brakes and Running Gear (GRRF)	Ninth session 18-21 May 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRRF/9
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Tippmann (Federal Republic of Germany)	Tenth session 8-11 December 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRRF/10
Group of Rapporteurs on Safety Provisions on Motor Coaches and Buses (GRSA)	Twenty-fifth session 1-4 June 1981 Fellbach (Federal Republic of Germany)	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRSA/16
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Perring (United Kingdom)	Twenty-sixth session 10-13 November 1981 London (United Kingdom)	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRSA/17
Group of Rapporteurs on General Safety Provisions (GRSG)	Thirty-seventh session 4-7 May 1981 Rome (Italy)	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRSG/16
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Furness (United Kingdom)	Thirty-eighth session 30 November - 3 December 1981	TRANS/SC1/WP29/GRSG/17
Working Party on Rail Transport	Thirty-fifth session 2-5 November 1981	TRANS/SC2/154
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P.-G. Kienast (German Democratic Republic)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Thiers (Federal Republic of Germany)		
Working Party on Inland Water Transport	Twenty-fifth session 9-13 November 1981	TRANS/SC3/103
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. O. Vass (Hungary)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. W. Ipsen (Federal Republic of Germany)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Group of Rapporteurs on the Economic Aspects of the Danube/Aegean Sea Waterway Link  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V.G. Karavias (Greece)	First session 13-15 April 1981	TRANS/SC3/AC.1/2
Group of Experts on the Standardization of Technical Requirements for Vessels and of Ships' Papers  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. O. Vass (Hungary) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. W. Dijkstra (Netherlands)	Seventeenth session 4-8 May 1981  Eighteenth session 31 August - 4 September 1981  Nineteenth session 1-5 March 1982	TRANS/SC3/GE.1/32  TRANS/SC3/GE.1/34  TRANS/SC3/GE.1/36
Group of Experts on the Standardization of Rules of the Road and Signs and Signals in Inland Navigation  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. H. van Doorn (Netherlands)	Eighteenth session 28 September - 2 October 1981	TRANS/SC3/GE.2/34
Group of Experts on River Law  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. R. Cleton (Netherlands)	Sixth session 26-28 October 1981	TRANS/SC3/GE.33/5
Steering Committee (Trans-European North-South Motorway Project (TEM))  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Weber (Yugoslavia)	Seventh session 15-17 July 1981	TEM/8

SENIOR ADVISERS TO ECE GOVERNMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems  <u>Chairman:</u> Mrs. M.E. Hoinkes (United States) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V.G. Sokolovsky (USSR)	Tenth session 9-12 February 1982	ECE/ENV/38
National Focal Points for the Compilation of a Compendium on Low- and Non-waste Technology  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Cala (Poland) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. G. van Grootveld (Netherlands)	Fourth meeting 2-3 December 1981	ENV/AC.7/8



Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>Ad hoc Meeting to Define Activities on Environmental Impact Assessment</u>  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W.J. Kakebeeke (Netherlands) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Yakovlev (USSR)	25-26 November 1981	ENV/AC.14/2
<u>Working Party on Air Pollution Problems</u>  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W.J. Kolstee (Netherlands) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mrs. W. Wojciechowska- Dindorf (Poland)	Eleventh session 7-9 September 1981	ENV/WP.1/16
<u>Steering Body to the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)</u>  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. T. Schneider (Netherlands) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. D.J. Szepesi (Hungary) Mr. A. Estlander (Finland) Mr. A. Pressman (USSR) Mr. R. Wilson (United Kingdom)	Fifth session 7-8 December 1981	ENV/WP.1/GE.1/10
<u>Working Party on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Re-utilization and Recycling of Wastes</u>  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Chekmarev (USSR) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Philip (France)	Second session 1-3 June 1981	ENV/WP.2/4
<u>Third Seminar on Desulphurization of Fuels and Combustion Gases</u>  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. H. Pindur (Austria) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Lazarev (USSR)	18-22 May 1981 Salzburg (Austria)	ENV/SEM.13/3

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Interim Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution  <u>Chairman:</u> Mrs. M.E. Hoinkes (United States) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Sokolovsky (USSR)	Second session 2-5 November 1981	ECE/ENV/IEB/4
Working Group on Effects of Sulphur Compounds on the Environment  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Kucera (Sweden) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Yakovlev (USSR)	First session 27-30 April 1981	ENV/IEB/WG.1/2
<u>SENIOR ADVISERS TO ECE GOVERNMENTS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</u>		
Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. T. Vantchev (Bulgaria) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. L. Putz (Austria)	Ninth session 15-19 June 1981	ECE/SC.TECH./21
<u>Ad hoc</u> Meeting on Scientific and Technological Research related to Low-Calorific-Value Fuels  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Grozev (Bulgaria)	27-30 April 1981 Sofia (Bulgaria)	SC.TECH./AC.16/2
Fourth Joint Meeting on the Development of Science and Technology Statistics  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. K. Messmann (Austria) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Akerblom (Finland)	4-7 May 1981	SC.TECH./AC.17/2 CES/AC.33/35
Seminar on the Evaluation of Research and Development  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Mrázek (Czechoslovakia) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. A. Davidov (Bulgaria) Mr. K. Gordon (United States) Mr. B. Nemynář (Czechoslovakia)	2-6 November 1981 Prague (Czechoslovakia)	SC.TECH./SEM.9/2

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<u>SENIOR ECONOMIC ADVISERS TO ECE GOVERNMENTS</u>		
Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments	Eighteenth session 15-19 February 1982	ECE/EC.AD./21
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Gabriele (Italy)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Kasalicky (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on Long-term Economic Problems and Prospects</u>	21-23 September 1981	EC.AD.(XVII)/AC.1/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Iancovici (Romania)		
Seminar on Recent Innovations in Economic Models including Methods for Planning Complex (Large-scale) Development Projects	27 April - 1 May 1981	EC.AD./SEM.7/7
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Kossov (USSR)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. L. Dahlberg (Sweden)		
<u>STEEL COMMITTEE</u>		
Steel Committee	Forty-ninth session 21-23 October 1981	ECE/STEEL/34
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Miksa (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. R. de Brouwer (Netherlands)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on the Evolution of the Specific Consumption of Steel</u>	19-20 October 1981	STEEL/AC.6/4
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. F.A.M. Vlemmings (Netherlands)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Firek (Poland)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on the Strategy for Energy Use in the Iron and Steel Industry</u>	17-18 February 1982	STEEL/AC.7/4
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Miksa (Czechoslovakia)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Funck (Belgium)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Working Party on the Steel Market <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. I.A. Vashchenko (USSR) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Fumagalli (Italy)	Twentieth session 18-19 June 1981	STEEL/WP.1/18
Seminar on the Energy Situation in the Iron and Steel Industry <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Fegerl (Austria) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. H. Eberling (German Democratic Republic) Mr. J. Pivont (Belgium)	7-11 September 1981 Vienna (Austria)	STEEL/SEM.7/3
Preparatory Meeting for the Seminar on Changes in Quality Requirements of Steel Demand <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Romiti (Italy) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. N.F. Sklokin (USSR)	15-16 June 1981	STEEL/SEM.8/AC/2
<u>TIMBER COMMITTEE</u>		
Timber Committee <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. D. Hair (United States) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. A. Froncillo (Italy) Mr. E. Nowicki (Poland)	Thirty-ninth session 12-16 October 1981	ECE/TIM/19
Steering Committee of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. M. Kantola (Finland) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. A. Mateev (Bulgaria) Mr. A.P. Livanov (USSR) Mr. M. Navarro (Spain)	Fifth session 18-19 June 1981 Rajamäki, Kiljava (Finland)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/AC.1/4

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Seminar on Forest Fire Prevention and Control  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Szujecki (Poland) <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. R. Vélez Muñoz (Spain)	20-22 May 1981 Warsaw (Poland)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/SEM.10/2
Seminar on the Maintenance of Forest Machinery in Large- and Small-scale Forest Operations  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. I. Ohrn (Sweden)	24-28 August 1981 Garpenberg (Sweden)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/SEM.11/2
Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health and Applied Ergonomics in Highly Mechanized Logging Operations  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. D.V. Myles (Canada)	21-25 September 1981 Ottawa (Canada)	TIM/EFC/WP.1/SEM.12/2
Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Clicheroux (Belgium) <u>Vice-Chairmen:</u> Mr. A. Grayson (United Kingdom) Mr. I. Predescu (Romania)	Thirteenth session 9-12 June 1981	TIM/EFC/WP.2/10
<u>Ad hoc</u> Meeting on Standardization of Stress Grading and Finger-jointing of Coniferous Sawn Timber  <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. W.E. Townsley (Canada)	29 June - 1 July 1981	TIM/WP.3/AC.3/10

COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

Committee on the Development of Trade	Thirtieth session 1-4 December 1981	ECE/TRADE/140
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J. Lugon (Switzerland)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. Z. Jung (Czechoslovakia)		

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
<p>Preparatory Meeting for: (a) the <u>ad hoc</u> Meeting to Discuss the Inventory of all Kinds of Obstacles to the Development of Trade; (b) the <u>ad hoc</u> Meeting on Compensation Trade; and (c) the Sixth Seminar on East-West Trade Promotion, Marketing and Business Contacts</p> <p>Chaired by the secretariat</p>	<p>4-7 May 1981 and 2-4 September 1981</p>	<p>TRADE/AC.16/2</p>
<p><u>Ad hoc</u> Meeting to Discuss the Inventory of all Kinds of Obstacles to the Development of Trade</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. B. Hall (Sweden)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. I. Bozev (Bulgaria)</p>	<p>3-6 November 1981</p>	<p>TRADE/AC.17/2</p>
<p><u>Ad hoc</u> Meeting on Compensation Trade</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. I. Major (Hungary)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Ms. L. Fréchette (Canada)</p>	<p>9-13 November 1981 and 30 November 1981</p>	<p>TRADE/AC.18/2</p>
<p>Group of Experts on International Contract Practices in Industry</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. I. Szasz (Hungary)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. D. Winter (United Kingdom)</p>	<p>Eighteenth session 13-15 July 1981</p> <p>Nineteenth session 9-11 December 1981</p>	<p>TRADE/GE.1/49</p> <p>TRADE/GE.1/51</p>
<p>Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. V. David (Czechoslovakia)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. C.G. Tollet (Finland)</p>	<p>Fourteenth session 24-25 September 1981</p> <p>Fifteenth session 18-19 March 1982</p>	<p>TRADE/WP.4/137</p> <p>TRADE/WP.4/139</p>
<p>Group of Experts No. 1: Data Elements and Automatic Data Interchange</p> <p><u>Chairman:</u> Mr. E. Dreyfous (France)</p> <p><u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. D. Müller (German Democratic Republic)</p>	<p>Twenty-fourth session 22-23 September 1981</p> <p>Twenty-fifth session 16-17 March 1982</p>	<p>TRADE/WP.4/GE.1/45</p> <p>TRADE/WP.4/GE.1/47</p>

Body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report
Group of Experts No. 2: Procedures and Documentation	Twenty-fourth session 21-22 September 1981	TRADE/WP.4/GE.2/45
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. K. Miziniak (Poland)	Twenty-fifth session	TRADE/WP.4/GE.2/47
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. C. Freebury (United Kingdom)	15-16 March 1982	
<u>COMMITTEE ON WATER PROBLEMS</u>		
Committee on Water Problems	Thirteenth session 16-20 November 1981	ECE/WATER/28
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Voigt (German Democratic Republic)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. P. Karakatsoulis (Greece)		
<u>Ad hoc Meeting on Monitoring and Evaluation of Transboundary Water Pollution</u>	14-15 May 1981	WATER/AC.4/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P.J. Reynolds (Canada)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Pluzhnikov (USSR)		
Meeting on Statistics of Water Use and Quality	18-21 January 1982	WATER/AC.5/2 CES/AC.56/16
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. R.P. Donachie (United Kingdom)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Krakowsky (USSR)		
Group of Experts on Aspects of Water Quality and Quantity	Ninth session 11-14 May 1981	WATER/GE.1/18
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. P.J. Reynolds (Canada)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. V. Pluzhnikov (USSR)		
Seminar on Water Pollution from Animal Production	15-18 September 1981	WATER/SEM.8/2 AGRI/SEM.14/2
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. G. Voigt (German Democratic Republic)		
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> Mr. A. Dam Kofoed (Denmark)		





ANNEX III

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION

A. LIST OF MAJOR ECE STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS, 1981/82

NOTE: The language versions issued are indicated by the following abbreviations: E, English; F, French; R, Russian; E/F, bilingual (English/French); E/F/R, trilingual (English/French/Russian); \*, published by Pergamon Press for the United Nations.

GENERAL

Annual Report of the ECE to the ECOSOC, 27 April 1980 - 8 April 1981, Vol. I and II (E/1981/53-E/ECE/1030 and Add.1)	E F R
Economic Survey of Europe in 1980 (Sales No. 81.II.E.1)	E F R
Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 33, No. 2 - The Energy Economy of Europe and North America: Prospects for 1990	*
Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 33, No. 3 - Economic Prospects: Horizon 1990 - Exploration of Growth Determinants and Patterns	*
Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 33, No. 4 - Recent Developments in East-West Trade	*

AGRICULTURE

UN/ECE Standards for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (ECE/AGRI/55) (Sales No. 81.II.E.8)	E F R
Prices of Agricultural Products and Selected Inputs in Europe and North America 1979/80 - Annual ECE/FAO Price Review No. 30 (ECE/AGRI/58) (Sales No. 81.II.E.9)	E F R
Agricultural Trade Review No. 18: Agricultural Trade in Europe - Recent Developments (prepared in 1980) (ECE/AGRI/59) (Sales No. 81.II.E.12)	E F R
Agricultural Market Review No. 23: Review of the Agricultural Situation in Europe at the End of 1980; Vol. I: General review, grain, livestock and meat; Vol. II: Dairy products and eggs (ECE/AGRI/60) (Sales No. 81.II.E.15)	E F R
Eighth Report on Output, Expenses and Income of Agriculture in European Countries and North America 1966-1975; Vol. I: Review of Major Developments; Vol. II: Statistical Annex (ECE/AGRI/61)	E F R
Technology of Storage and Mechanization of Work in Vegetable Storehouses: AGRI/MECH Report No. 87 (FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/39)	E F R

- Review of Existing Technological Processes in the Mechanization of Crop Production in Order to Reduce Energy Consumption: AGRI/MECH Report No. 88 (FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/42) E F R
- Methods and Mechanical Equipment for Increasing the Nutritive Value of Straw: AGRI/MECH Report No. 89 (FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/43) E F R
- Methods and Equipment for Gathering and Storage of Agricultural By-products: AGRI/MECH Report No. 90 (FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/44) E F R
- Methods and Equipment for the Mechanization of Agricultural Work on Sandy Soils: AGRI/MECH Report No. 91 (FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/45) E F R
- Present and Foreseeable Trends in Mechanization of Agriculture (Horizon 1990): AGRI/MECH Report No. 92 (FAO/ECE/AGRI/WP.2/46) E F R
- Symposium on Observations on the Practical Use of New Sources of Protein in Relation to Energy Supply for High Production of Milk and Meat: Proceedings of the Symposium held 12-15 January 1981 \*

#### CHEMICALS

- Annual Review of the Chemical Industry, 1979 (ECE/CHEM/34) (Sales No. 81.II.E.7) E F R
- Prospects for the Development of Carbochemistry in the ECE Region (ECE/CHEM/37) E F R

#### Periodic Bulletins

- Annual Bulletin of Trade in Chemical Products, 1979, Vol. VI (Sales No. 81.II.E.3) E/F/R
- Annual Bulletin of Trade in Chemical Products, 1980, Vol. VII (Sales No. 81.II.E.2) E/F/R

#### ENERGY

- Fluidized-bed Combustion (ECE/COAL/50) E F R
- Automation and Coking Plants and the Use of Computers not only for Design Purposes but also for Process Optimization and Control (ECE/COAL/51) E F R
- Preparation of Brown Coals According to their Various Applications - Automation and Mechanization of such Processes (ECE/COAL/52) E F R
- Qualifications Required at Present or to be Required in the Future for Mine-workers and Coal-industry Scientific and Technical Executive Personnel; Possibilities and Methods for Encouraging Executive Personnel to Work in the Coal Industry (ECE/COAL/53) E F R

Mechanization and Automation of Coal Preparation Plants  
(ECE/COAL/54)

E F R

Technical Advances in the Mechanization and Automation of Face  
Work in Steeply-sloping Seams (35-90°); Choice of Methods of  
Working Such Seams According to Geological, Technical and  
Economic Conditions (ECE/COAL/55)

E F R

Possibilities of Improved Utilization of Coal Reserves  
to Increase the Economic Efficiency of Coal Extraction  
(ECE/COAL/56)

E F R

The Coal Situation in the ECE Region in 1979 and its Prospects  
(ECE/COAL/57)

E F R

Better Use of Available Coal Resources and Increased Economy  
and Efficiency of Coal Extraction Techniques (ECE/COAL/58)

E F R

Surfacing Material for Opencast Mines which Lend Themselves  
to Reclamation where the Use of Powerful Equipment and  
High-productivity Stripping Operations have been Continuous  
(ECE/COAL/59)

E F R

Oils and Gases from Coal: Proceedings of the Symposium on the  
Gasification and Liquefaction of Coal held in Katowice (Poland),  
23-27 April 1979

\*

Problems in the Design and Operation of Thermal Power Stations,  
Vol. XVIII, Parts I and II, and Vol. XIX (ECE/EP/8)

E F R

Effects of Thermal Discharges from Electric Power Stations  
on Water Bodies and Watercourses, and the Standards in  
Force in Various Countries (ECE/EP/40)

E F R

Effects of Polluted Water on the Cooling Systems of Thermal  
Power Stations (ECE/EP/41)

E F R

Environmental Aspects of the Closed-circuit Cooling Systems  
of Thermal Power Stations (ECE/EP/42)

E F R

Liquid Discharges from Thermal Power Stations (Excluding  
Thermal Discharges): Chemical Effluents and Cooling Tower  
Blowdown (ECE/EP/43)

E F R

Combustion of Fuel Oil with a High Sulphur and Vanadium  
Content: Technological Solutions for the Prevention of Air  
Pollution and Corrosion of Heat Exchangers (ECE/EP/44)

E F R

Integration of Electricity Distribution Installations into  
the Environment (ECE/EP/48)

E F R

Hydroelectricity Prospects in the New Energy Situation:  
Proceedings of the Symposium on the Prospects of Hydroelectric  
Schemes under the New Energy Situation and on the Related  
Problems held in Athens (Greece), 5-8 November 1979

\*

Symposium on the Long-term Prospects of the Electric Power Supply Situation: Proceedings of the Symposium held in Stockholm (Sweden), 11-13 September 1972

\*

Recuperation of Heat in Combustion Products of Industrial Installations Using Natural Gas (ECE/GAS/53)

E F R

Establishment of a Priority List for Natural Gas Consumption in Various Sectors of the Economy so as to Obtain Maximum Yield (ECE/GAS/54)

E F R

The Use of Natural Gas for the Production of Electricity in Thermal Power Plants (ECE/GAS/55)

E F R

The Rational Use of Gas in the Various Sectors of the Economy and Relevant Conservation Ethics (ECE/GAS/56)

E F R

The Gas Situation in the ECE Region in 1979 and its Prospects (ECE/GAS/58)

E F R

Proceedings of the Symposium on the LPG Situation in the ECE Region during 1980-1990 held in Dublin (Ireland), 30 September - 2 October 1981 (ECE/GAS/62)

E F R

Combined Production of Electricity and Heat: Proceedings of the Seminar held in Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany), 6-9 November 1978

\*

Energy Modelling Studies and Conservation: Proceedings of the Seminar on Energy Modelling Studies and their Conclusions on Energy Conservation and its Impact on the Economy held in Washington D.C. (United States), 24-28 March 1980

\*

#### Periodic Bulletins

Annual Bulletin of General Energy Statistics for Europe, 1979, Vol. XII (Sales No. 81.II.E.10)

E/F/R

Annual Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, 1980, Vol. XV (Sales No. 81.II.E.18)

E/F/R

Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, 1981, Vol. XXX, No. 1, 2 and 3

E/F/R

Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, 1980, Vol. XXVI (Sales No. 81.II.E.25)

E/F/R

Half-yearly Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, 1981, Vol. XXVI, No. 1 and 2

E/F/R

Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe, 1980, Vol. XXVI (Sales No. 81.II.E.21)

E/F/R

### ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES AND AUTOMATION

Annual Review of Engineering Industries and Automation, 1979  
(ECE/ENG.AUT/3) (Sales No. 81.II.E.16) E F R

Development of Airborne Equipment to Intensify World Food  
Production (ECE/ENG.AUT/4) (Sales No. 81.II.E.24) E F R

#### Periodic Bulletins

Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products,  
1979 (Sales No. 81.II.E.13) E/F/R

### ENVIRONMENT

Compendium on Low- and Non-waste Technology, Vol. I: Summaries  
of Monographs 1-20; Vol. II: Summaries of Monographs 21-46  
(ECE/ENV/36) E F R

Environmental Impact Assessment: Proceedings of the Seminar  
held in Villach (Austria), 24-29 September 1979 \*

### HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Quality of Life and Human Settlements - Examples of Protection  
and Improvement in South European Countries (ECE/HBP/30)  
(Sales No. 81.II.E.11) E F R

#### Periodic Bulletins

Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe,  
1980, Vol. XXIV (Sales No. 81.II.E.20) E/F/R

### STANDARDIZATION

Recommendations on Standardization Policies (ECE/STAND/17/Rev.1) E F R

### STATISTICS

Statistical Indicators of Short-term Economic Changes in  
ECE Countries, 1981, Vol. XXIII, No. 4-12 E only

Statistical Indicators of Short-term Economic Changes in  
ECE Countries, 1982, Vol. XXIV, No. 1-3 E only

### STEEL

Demand for and Supply of Metallurgical Coke to 1985  
(ECE/STEEL/35) E F R

The Steel Market in 1980 (ECE/STEEL/36) (Sales No. 81.II.E.17) E F R

Periodic Bulletins

Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1980 (Sales No. 81.II.E.23)	E/F/R
Annual Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, 1980, Vol. VIII (Sales No. 81.II.E.14)	E/F/R
Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, 1980, Vol. XXXI, No. 4	E/F/R
Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, 1981, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, 2 and 3	E/F/R

TIMBER

Supplements to the Timber Bulletin for Europe

Volume XXXIII

Supplement No.

11 Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 9	E/F
12 Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 10	E/F

Volume XXXIV

Supplement No.

1 Annual Forest Products Market Review	E F R
2 Medium-term Survey of Trends in the Sawnwood and Sawlog Sector	E F R
3 Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 11	E/F
4 Forest Products Market Trends in 1981 and Prospects for 1982	E F R
5 Forest and Forest Products: Country Profile - United States of America	E F R
6 Review of Long-term Trends and Prospects for the Forest and Forest Products Sector in Selected Countries outside Europe	E F R
7 Monthly Prices for Forest Products, No. 12	E/F
8 Exports of Forest Products from Eastern to Western European Countries, 1970 to 1979	E F R
9 The ECE Timber Committee Yearbook, 1981	E F R

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