

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

ANNUAL REPORT

28 April 1984 - 29 March 1985

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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UNITED NATIONS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACPR	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission
ACU	Asian Clearing Union
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
APCC	Asian and Pacific Coconut Community
APDC	Asian and Pacific Development Centre
APRACA	Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association
ARC	Asian Reinsurance Corporation
ARSAP	agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CCOP	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
CCOP/SOPAC	Committee for the Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for 'Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas
CCPIT	China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
CGPRT	coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (crops)
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
ECDC	economic co-operation among developing countries
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EPOC	ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre
FADINAP	Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	gross national product
GSP	generalized system of preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
POPIN	Population Information Network
RCTT	Regional Centre for Technology Transfer
RMRDC	Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre
RNAM	Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery
SARC	South Asian Regional Co-operation
SEATRADC	Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
TCDC	technical co-operation among development countries
TCG	Trade Co-operation Group
TNC	transnational corporation
TPC	Trade Promotion Centre
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAT	United Nations Development Advisory Team for the Pacific
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Introduction

1. The annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, which covers the period 28 April 1984 to 29 March 1985, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 630th meeting on 29 March 1985. It is submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1985, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference, 1985, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Chapter I

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

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

Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission

2. At its 630th meeting, the Commission approved the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that Brunei Darussalam and Tuvalu have become members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

"Decides to amend paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly."

Annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

3. At its 630th meeting, the Commission unanimously approved the following draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

"...Annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

"At its... ..meeting, on 1985, the Council:

"Took note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the period 28 April 1984 to 29 March 1985 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in chapters III and IV of the report."

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

240 (XLI). Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations

241 (XLI). Science and technology policy, planning and management for the promotion of economic and social development

242 (XLI). Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

243 (XLI). Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

244 (XLI). The Commission's activities in the Pacific

245 (XLI). Mobilization of resources for the promotion of and support for technical and economic co-operation activities among developing countries

Chapter II WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FORTIETH SESSION

A. Activities of subsidiary bodies

4. During the year under review, the following subsidiary bodies met: the Committees on Development Planning; Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment; Natural Resources; Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing); and Trade.

Committee on Agricultural Development

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

Training Workshop on Agro-climatic Assessment Techniques, Pattaya, Thailand, May 1984

FADINAP/BPLPP workshop for instructors of fertilizer retailers, Ciawi, Indonesia, May 1984

Study tour on fish products development for Chinese fishery experts, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, May-June 1984

Seminar-cum-training course on farm broadcasting for the Pacific subregion, Port Vila, September 1984

ESCAP/ASEAN Banking Council Study Tour on Rural Savings Mobilization and Credit Delivery in China, Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou, October-November 1984

Bank Credit for Landless Women: Study Tour of the Grameen Bank, Dhaka, November 1984

Department of Agriculture/GERDAT/ARSAP Workshop on Safe Handling and Efficient Use of Pesticides, Bangkok, Thailand, November 1984

ESCAP/ASEAN Banking Council Study Tour on ASEAN Agricultural Banking Systems, Bangkok, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Manila, December 1984

Planning Consultation on the ESCAP/ILO Project on Promoting Non-farm Employment and Income among Rural Workers in Asia, Bangkok, January 1985

ESCAP/NOAA/USAID Regional Evaluation Seminar on National Agro-climatic Assessment Programmes for Drought/Disaster Management in South and South-East Asia, Bangkok, February 1985

ESCAP/FAO/ APRACA training programme on agricultural credit for low-income groups in the South Pacific, Apia, February 1985

6. In collaboration with the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the University of Missouri-Columbia and the United States Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, ESCAP organized the Training Workshop on Agro-climatic Assessment Techniques to transfer the latest techniques for agro-climatic assessment to technicians in the participating countries of South and South-East Asia. Microcomputer equipment was contributed to the participating countries to enable them to update their agro-climatic assessments rapidly. The Regional Evaluation Seminar on National Agro-climatic Assessment Programmes was organized for decision makers in the participating countries to determine progress achieved and to plan for the next round of activities covered by the programme in the period 1985-1986.

7. The study tour on fish products development was organized by ESCAP with funds provided by the Overseas Development Administration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for seven fisheries experts and planners from China.

8. The seminar-cum-training course on farm broadcasting for the Pacific subregion was jointly organized by ESCAP and the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, Government of Vanuatu. Eleven trainee officers comprising agricultural extension agents and agricultural information/broadcasting officers, including one officer each from Fiji, Tonga and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia), participated in the course.

9. The Study Tour on Rural Savings Mobilization and Credit Delivery in China was conducted jointly by the ASEAN Banking Council, the Agricultural Bank of China and ESCAP. There were 30 participants from Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. A reciprocal

Study Tour of ASEAN Agricultural Banking Systems was conducted by ESCAP in collaboration with the ASEAN Banking Council; 16 senior bankers from the Agricultural Bank of China studied agricultural banking operations in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. The training programme on agricultural credit for low-income groups in the South Pacific was jointly conducted by ESCAP, FAO and the Asian and Pacific Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA). Personnel from rural banking institutions of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu attended the programme.

10. In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Thailand, and the Groupement d'etudes et de recherches sur le developpement de l'agriculture tropicale (GERDAT) (study and research group for the development of tropical agriculture) of France, the agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP) organized the Workshop on Safe Handling and Efficient Use of Pesticides for 45 Thai trainees.

11. In collaboration with the Agency for Agricultural Education, Training and Extension (BPLPP), the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia, FADINAP conducted a workshop for instructors of fertilizer retailers at the Agriculture Teachers Training Institute, Ciawi.

12. On a TCDC basis, FADINAP sponsored a study/observation programme for four Thai fertilizer sector officials in the Philippines in November 1984 on effective fertilizer promotion activities through a network of private-sector companies.

13. The FADINAP Information/Documentation Unit provided bibliographic and reprographic services and circulated news items on the fertilizer situation to interested institutions and persons in the region. After installation of a computer terminal, the Unit computerized the storage of fertilizer-related information.

14. The staff of FADINAP prepared material (slides and transparencies) for three lectures for the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation for training retailers in fertilizer marketing and distribution in December 1984.

15. The staff of FADINAP participated in a training programme on fertilizer marketing for the Asian subregion, organized by the International Fertilizer Development Center and the Ministry of Agriculture and co-operatives, Thailand, at Bangkok in November-December 1984.

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

(a) To India, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, to provide advice on developing guidelines for activities planned at the local level;

(b) To Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand -ESCAP/NOAA/University of Missouri-Columbia technical assistance missions oil agro-climatic assessment;

(c) To India, Indonesia and Nepal, to assess the current pattern of the use of agricultural residue as a source of energy;

(d) To Indonesia, in connection with the organization of a training course on fertilizer retailing ;

(e) To Pakistan, with a view to collecting information on an overview of fertilizer distribution in that country , and to make preparations for a study on fertilizer stock-level requirements and to conduct a study on logistic aspects of fertilizer distribution in North-West Frontier Province;

(f) To China, to intensify collaboration in activities related to fertilizers and to solicit membership of FADINAP;

(g) To Malaysia, to participate in the International Conference on Soils and Nutrition of Perennial Crops ;

(h) To Burma, to collect data and information for updating the country report on marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers;

(i) To Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines, to promote the exchange of fertilizer trade information by telex and through the Fertilizer Trade Information Bulletin;

(j) To Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, in connection with the establishment or strengthening of the national fertilizer information systems;

(k) To Sri Lanka, to plan an FAO training workshop on women's group marketing, and to make an evaluation of the activities of the National Fertilizer Secretariat at the request of the concerned authorities;

(l) To Bhutan, to make a preliminary study of the fertilizer sector;

(m) To India, to participate in the Fertilizer Association of India seminar on cost reduction and subsidy in the fertilizer industry and to present a paper on productivity and cost reduction in fertilizer marketing in developing countries of Asia;

(n) To Nepal, to assist in conducting an FAO training workshop on women's group marketing held in Trishuli District ;

(o) To Thailand, to participate in a United Nations evaluation team's review of the UNDP/Thai Government highland agricultural marketing project ;

(p) FADINAP assisted the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives of Thailand in drafting standard tender specifications for the import of fertilizers; FADINAP staff contributed inputs for deliberations on fertilizer marketing costs at the third International Fertilizer Industry Association regional meeting in South-East Asia, held at Pattaya, Thailand.

17. The following technical publications and studies were produced or were under preparation during the period under review: (a) Agricultural Information Development Bulletin (quarterly); (b) Proceedings of the ESCAP/UNEP/FAO Workshop on Agricultural and Agro-industrial Residue Utilization in the Asian and Pacific Region; (c) Updated report on the marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers in the Philippines; (d) Agro-chemicals News in Brief (quarterly) with two special issues; (e) Fertilizer Trade Information (monthly); (f) Fertilizer trade information telex (fortnightly); (g) Regional Information Support Service: RISS Agro-chemicals (bimonthly); (h) Calendar of Meetings on Agro-chemicals (quarterly); (i) Retailer's guide on fertilizer products, their handling and use; (j) Training of Agro-pesticide and Fertilizer Retailers; (k) "Sources of fertilizer-related information on the Asia-Pacific region"; (l) "Fertilizer marketing costs survey in the Asian region (1983/84)"; (m) "Fertilizer marketing costs: survey of special problems of outlying districts of the Malak and Division of Pakistan" (published jointly with the National Fertilizer Development Centre of Pakistan); (n) "Intra-regional fertilizer trade in Asia; an outlook" (published in Fertilizer International (London, May 1984)); (o) Updated report on the production, marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers in Bangladesh; (p) Updated report on the production, marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers in the Republic of Korea; (q) ARSAP Agro-pesticides Index 1984; (r) Pesticides: Data Collection Systems and Supply, Distribution and Use in Selected Countries of the Asia-Pacific Region; (s) Agricultural Credit and Banking System in China; (t) The Rural Poor: Human Capital for Nation Building; (u) Women in Fisheries.

Committee on Development Planning

Development issues and policies

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

Consultants' Workshop on Remittances from International Labour Migration, Bangkok, June 1984

Seminar on Regional Development Planning Techniques, Moscow and Frunze, September 1984

Regional Seminar on an Interlinked Country Model System (third session), Bangkok, September 1984

Expert Group on Development Issues and Policies, Bangkok, October 1984

High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, Bangkok, January 1985

19. The objective of the Workshop on Remittances from International Labour Migration was to examine issues arising from international labour migration. It was felt that further examination was needed of the effectiveness of the various policy instruments available for maximizing remittances. Subjects identified whereby ECDC could be promoted in the future included studies on an assessment of demand in Western Asia for migrant workers from countries in the ESCAP region, the scope for joint ventures among those countries, the experience of labour-exporting countries in the enforcement of employment contracts, and banking and other facilities for remitting funds and financing projects.

20. The Seminar on Regional Development Planning Techniques provided useful opportunities to senior planning officials from developing countries in the ESCAP region to learn of existing techniques and methods of regional development planning, to exchange views on the applicability of those methods and to consider alternative mechanisms for linking regional planning with national socio-economic planning. Visits were organized to various regional projects in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.

21. The third session of the Regional Seminar on an Interlinked Country Model System provided participants with an opportunity to exchange experience and information on the short-term model-building activities in their respective institutions, to examine and suggest ways of improving the performance of national models, and to review and discuss recent policy changes and forecasts obtained from national models. The keynote address was delivered by Nobel prize laureate and founder of Project LINK, Professor Lawrence R. Klein.

22. The Expert Group on Development Issues and Policies reviewed and suggested improvements in the preliminary drafts of the chapters of part two of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984. It also advised the secretariat regarding topics and organization of future numbers of the Survey.

23. The High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries reviewed progress in the implementation of the Programme and recommended a series of measures regarding implementation in the second half of the decade.

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

(a) To Burma, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, to discuss with government officials issues relating to financing development and to discuss with consultants responsible for preparation of country reports progress in their work connected with the 1984 Survey;

(b) To Sri Lanka, to consult and discuss with government officials the possibility of developing an econometric model for Sri Lanka;

(c) To the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, to consult with link participating institutions on progress in activities connected with the secretariat's project on an interlinked country model system;

(d) To Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Nepal, to consult with government officials on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

(e) To Afghanistan and Maldives, to assist local experts in the preparation of country studies to be undertaken in the framework of the project on mobilization of domestic savings in the least developed countries in the region;

(f) To Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, to collect information and to discuss with consultants progress in the work connected with the secretariat's project on economic co-operation through foreign investment among ASEAN and Pacific countries;

(g) The Division provided the services of a Professional staff member for the inter-agency United Nations missions to Vanuatu to consult with government officials on the requirements of international assistance for the development of that country, and for the interagency United Nations mission on special economic assistance to Kiribati and Tuvalu.

25. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984; (b) Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, volume XXXIV, No. 1, June 1983, and No. 2, December 1983; (c) Energy in the ESCAP Region: Policies, Issues and the Potential for Regional Co-operation (Development Papers, No. 4); (d) Administration of Rural Development in ASEAN Countries, (e) "Diversity in world economic trends"; (f) "Current economic prospects for selected Asian economies, August 1984"; (g) "The economic outlook for Taiwan (Province of the People's Republic of China), Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines"; (h) "Counterfactual simulations with fixed money growth

rules in a developing economy"; (i) "The EPU model for Malaysia"; (j) "Pakistan's economy: prospects and possibilities"; (k) "A quarterly econometric model of the Korean economy: a progress report"; (l) "Program system for ESCAP link system"; (m) "Estimation of the country-model-trade model interface I for ESCAP interlinked system (ELS)"; (n) "An econometric link system for the East and South-East Asian countries, Japan and the United States of America"; (o) "Direct estimation of trade shares using Almost Ideal Demand System"; (p) "Possibilities of regional trade expansion: a link model for Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka"; (q) "Economic Link System for ASEAN (ELSA): overview"; (r) "The Thai economy in 1983-1984"; (s) "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade"; (t) "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries",

26. During the year, the Development Planning Division continued to carry out several activities concerned with the promotion of ECDC. Steps were taken to initiate a series of studies to explore possible modalities of ECDC within the region, and between the ESCAP and ECWA regions to control the flow of remittances from migrant labour more effectively. Steps were also taken to implement phase I of a project focusing on economic co-operation through mutually beneficial foreign investment among selected Asian and Pacific countries; a series of country studies was commissioned.

27. The volume of the Division's work in the development of econometric models for economic projections and policy analysis continued to expand significantly. Technical assistance was provided to Nepal and Sri Lanka for the construction of models for the preparation of medium-term plans. Similarly, assistance was provided to India, Malaysia and Thailand in the construction of short-term forecasting models to be incorporated in the ESCAP link system. The Division began to participate on a regular basis in the biannual Project LINK meetings and to receive quarterly LINK forecasts for all OECD countries and a number of developing countries.

28. During the period under review, the Division took further steps to implement activities in connection with the regional implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and special measures in support of such countries in the region. It conducted a review, incorporated in part one of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984 and supplemented by a separate document, showing the secretariat's activities in their interest. A project was under way to examine the mobilization of domestic savings in those countries. A series of in-depth country studies was

undertaken. Preliminary arrangements were made to organize workshops on development planning techniques in Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Maldives. The workshops were expected to cover -planning and plan implementation subjects at all levels.

29. The Division took further steps to set up a comprehensive information service on development planning activities in member countries. Preliminary arrangements were under way to publish the first issue of the proposed Development Planning Newsletter by early 1985. The purpose of the Newsletter was to provide readers with information on recent developments in development planning in the region. The Division continued to maintain an up-to-date documentation service dealing with economic and social developments in the region. Staff members of the Division delivered a course on "Problems of development in Asia and the Pacific" at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, during June-September 1984.

Transnational corporations

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

Second Round-table Discussion on Legislative, Contractual and Institutional Arrangements for Oil and Gas Development in Thailand, Pattaya, Thailand, June 1984

Workshop on Regulating and Negotiating Technology Acquisition from Transnational Corporations in Asia and the Pacific, Seoul, August-September 1984

Workshop on Negotiating with Transnational Corporations, Jakarta, November-December 1984

National Training Course on Economics of Petroleum Exploration and Production, Bangkok, December 1984

Workshop on Negotiating Project Finance Arrangements with Transnational Banks and Corporations, Bangkok, February 1985

31. The ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations provided administrative and technical support to the above national and regional workshops which were organized by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC). The workshops provided opportunities for senior government officials to discuss issues related to transnational corporations in specific sectors and/or problem areas of current relevance to individual countries or the region as a whole. The Workshop held at Seoul was attended by senior government officials from Fiji, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

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

(a) To the Philippines, to discuss and assist in an analysis foreign trading channels;

(b) To Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka, to brief government officials on the outstanding issues relevant to the formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations ;

(c) A team of two experts and one UNCTC staff member provided assistance to two institutions of higher learning in Bangkok in the establishment of their teaching programmes on transnational corporations.

33. The following publications and studies were produced or were under preparation during the period under review: (a) "Transnational corporations and transfer pricing: a case study of the pharmaceutical industry of Thailand"; (b) "Technology transfer, technical change and technological capability accumulation"; (c) "Transnational corporations from Asian developing countries"; (d) "Foreign investment and transnational corporations in Nepal: an overview"; (e) "Transnational trading corporations in selected Asian and Pacific countries", including a report on a survey of activities of transnational trading corporations, country studies on Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka, and analysis of trading channels for foreign trade of Sri Lanka and Thailand; (f) "Transnational corporations and primary commodity exports from selected developing countries"; (g) "Mining taxation in the ESCAP region: review and proposals for reform"; (h) Asia-Pacific TNC Review, January 1985; (i) "Impact of transnational corporations on external financial flows of developing Asian and Pacific countries"; (f) "Analysis of host country costs and benefits from the operations of transnational corporations in export processing zones"; (k) "Transfer pricing, exports and transnational corporations in India"; (l) "Harmonization of investment policies and incentives in South Asia"; (m) "Technology acquisition and absorption in the ESCAP region: evaluation of transnational corporations' contributions in selected industrial enterprises in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand".

34. The following activities were initiated during the period under review as part of the research project on transnational trading corporations: (a) analysis of foreign trading channels in the Philippines; and (b) analysis of foreign trading channels in Indonesia.

35. The Joint Unit continued to collect, analyse and disseminate basic information on transnational corporations in the Asian and Pacific region. It continued to establish focal points in several member countries. Other activities were also initiated with regard to the

development of national information systems on transnational corporations and the establishment of a regional information network. Information collected and analysed during the period included that on laws and regulations, trends in the activities of transnational corporations, selected industries, individual corporations, and data and information sources. The Joint Unit also continued work in strengthening its data base on foreign investment and transnational corporations by collecting and compiling information and country statistics on foreign investment inflows and stocks and on regional investment data.

36. The Joint Unit's other activities included:

(a) Participation in meetings and conferences in which matters concerning transnational corporations were discussed, including: (i) a conference on the role of multinational corporations in Thailand at Pattaya in July 1984, organized by Thammasat University; (ii) the Asian regional workshop on the integration of women in the industrial planning and development process, Bangkok, July 1984, organized by UNIDO; (iii) the international seminar on world structural change and its impact on ASEAN employment and manpower, Bangkok, November-December 1984, organized by the Human Resource Institute, Thammasat University; and (iv) the 11th Congress of the International Organization of Consumers Unions, Bangkok, December 1984;

(b) Provision of inputs on subjects related to transnational corporations for use in the preparation of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984;

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

Committee on Industry , Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment

Industrial development

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

ESCAP/UNIDO Seminar for Promoting Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Manufacture and Popularization of Agricultural Machinery, Tools and Equipment, China, May 1984

Investment Promotion Meeting, Katmandu, June 1984

Asian Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, Bangkok, July 1984

UNIDO/ESCAP/Commonwealth Secretariat Investors' Forum for the South Pacific, Suva, November 1984

38. The ESCAP/UNIOO Seminar was organized in co-operation with the Ministry of Machine building Industry , China. Engineers and agricultural machinery experts from Bhutan, China, India, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the Seminar. Representatives of RNAM, ESCAP and UNIDO also participated, and contributed to the discussions. The Seminar identified specific activities for the ECDC/TCDC programme which included the supply of prototypes, training, technical and advisory services, and information exchange, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. Action to follow up the recommendations of the Seminar was initiated.

39. The secretariat collaborated in the convening of the Investment Promotion Meeting in Nepal, which was jointly organized by the Government of Nepal and UNIDO. Around 50 investment proposals were discussed and several letters of intent were signed.

40. The Investors' Forum for the South Pacific was organized jointly with UNIDO and the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Government of Fiji provided host facilities. Entrepreneurs and officials from eight South Pacific countries presented over 100 industrial projects for consideration by overseas investors. ESCAP arranged workshops and technical advisory services for local entrepreneurs and officials before and during the Forum.

41. The secretariat participated in the Asian Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, which was organized jointly with UNIDO and was aimed at accelerating and improving the role of women in industrialization at national, regional and international levels. The Workshop considered a number of obstacles encountered by women, such as inappropriate education and training, limited employment and income-earning opportunities, inferior terms and conditions of work, and little opportunity for advancement.

42. Studies were initiated on the efficiency of public sector enterprises in the least developed countries of Asia and the Pacific, rural "industrialization and electrification, development of battery electric vehicles for urban application, and promotion of hydrogen production as an alternative fuel.

43. Under phase II of the project on regional review and appraisal of industrial progress, draft sectoral studies were prepared on the capital goods, iron and steel, petrochemicals, chemicals and wood industries. They were reviewed by the secretariat, UNIDO, and independent reviewers, and detailed comments were

provided to the authors in order to improve the drafts. The studies were being revised on the basis of those comments.

44. Project proposals were formulated on the leather and silk processing industries and for organizing seminars to promote the exchange of experience in planning, development, infrastructure and implementation of agro-industries and integrated agro-industrial complexes. Action was initiated on the promotion of co-operation between the small- and medium-scale enterprises in the industrialized countries in establishing/strengthening manufacturing industries in the developing countries in the region. Preliminary consultations were held with representatives of UNCTAD and UNIDO in order to undertake a joint project in this area.

45. Preparatory work continued in the organization of the ESCAP/UNIDO ad hoc expert group meeting on policies and strategies for small-scale industry development in the Asian and Pacific region to be held in mid-1985. Consultations were held with representatives of UNIDO on the implementation of the project with its technical and financial co-operation. UNIDO agreed to fund the convening of the meeting from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF). Preparatory work also continued on the organization of a workshop on new perspectives of modernization and improvement of efficiency of small and medium-scale industries.

46. Action was taken to strengthen intraregional and interregional co-operation with other relevant bodies such as the Working Group on Industry of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the South Pacific Economic Commission, the Centre for Industrial Development of the European Economic Community and the Asian Productivity Organization.

47. Following the internal review of the South Pacific industrial survey by the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, the secretariat held discussions with other relevant organizations and United Nations agencies. A paper on the subject was presented to the CHOGRM Working Group on Industry's Seminar on Co-ordination held at New Delhi in September 1984.

48. The Division contributed to the regional energy development programme of the secretariat by initiating a pilot project on energy conservation in small and medium-scale industries in three selected countries in the region. Action was taken, in collaboration with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), on a proposal to organize a diploma course on energy saving in industry and to prepare a related study reviewing the industrial energy-saving initiatives taken in developing countries in the region.

49. The Committee at its eighth session adopted the terms of reference of the Technical Advisory Group. The terms of reference

specifically referred to the advisory services which the Group would provide to the member Governments and the secretariat with respect to the implementation of activities.

50. The following advisory services were undertaken in the period under review:

(a) To India, to assist in the review of employment policies, strategies and plans in the industrial and services sectors;

(b) To Tuvalu, to assist in the formulation of its third development plan, especially in areas related to technology;

(c) To Fiji, to assist in the formulation of policies and strategies on industrial and technology development, to be incorporated in its ninth development plan;

(d) To Nepal, to assist in a two-day training workshop on negotiating techniques;

(e) To the participants from South Pacific island developing countries during the Investors' Forum for the South Pacific on such matters as financing, marketing, and issues related to technology. Advisory services were further rendered in the form of a training seminar on negotiating techniques;

(f) To the Republic of Korea, on formulating a strategy for development and promotion of the electronics industry.

51. The following publications and studies were issued or under preparation in the period under review: (a) *Industry and Technology Development News: Asia and the Pacific*, No.15; (b) *Inter-country Co-operation in Agricultural Machinery Manufacture and Popularization*; (c) "Internal and external aspects of industrialization in the ESCAP region"; (d) "The development of small and medium-scale industries and the policies relating to them in the developing ESCAP countries, with special reference to some South Asian and ASEAN countries"; (e) *The Development and Applications of Rice-husk Ash Cement*; and (f) *International Project Business* (jointly with the Working Group on Industry of CHOGRM).

Science and technology

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

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting to Consider the Draft Statute of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, Bangkok, July 1984

Workshop on Exchange of Knowledge and Experience in the Implementation of National and International Efforts towards Strengthening Activities in Standardization, Metrology, Quality Control, Certification Marking and Testing, Beijing, September 1984

Interagency Meeting on Technology for Development, Bangkok, September 1984

Regional UNIDO/ESCAP Workshop and National Consultations on the Commercialization of Research Results, Bangkok, October 1984

ADB/ESCAP Seminar on the Role of Consultants in National Development, Bangkok, November 1984

TMDPC/ESCAP Seminar on Successful Negotiation and Execution of Licence Agreements with Foreign Companies, Bangkok, January 1985

CCPIT/ESCAP Roving Seminar on Negotiation and Execution of Technology Acquisition Contracts with Foreign Companies, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, February 1985

Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy/ ESCAP Seminar on Acquisition of Foreign Technologies and Negotiation and Execution of Relevant Contracts, Bangkok, February-March 1985

Consultation Meeting on the Technology Atlas for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, March 1985

53. The *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting examined the draft statute of RCTT and, after suggesting certain modifications to it, recommended it for consideration by the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment and adoption by the Commission.

54. The Workshop on Exchange of Knowledge and Experience held at Beijing was attended by representatives of nine countries in the region and by UNIDO and the International Organization for Standardization. The Workshop recommended measures for strengthening national standards institutions and for increasing TCDC in the activities considered.

55. The Interagency Meeting on Technology for Development, attended by representatives of UNCTC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and concerned divisions of ESCAP, discussed proposals for projects to be implemented under the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development and identified possible areas for co-operation.

56. The Regional UNIDO/ESCAP Workshop and National Consultations on the Commercialization of Research Results considered problems regarding the transfer of the results, of research and development to users, mainly small- and medium-scale industries in developing countries in the region. Measures were recommended aimed at strengthening national technology policies for maximum utilization of endogenous capabilities, regional co-operative research programmes for commercialization of research results,

and the establishment of closer links between industries and research and development institutions and universities.

57. The Seminar on the Role of Consultants in National Development, jointly organized with ADB and in co-operation with the Thailand Management Development and Productivity Centre (TMDPC), focused on government policies and the use of consultants in national development, as well as measures that should be taken in developing national consultancy services.

58. The Seminar on Successful Negotiation and Execution of licence Agreements with Foreign Companies, the Roving Seminar 'QV Negotiation and Execution of Technology Acquisition Contracts with Foreign Companies and the Seminar on Acquisition of Foreign Technologies and Negotiation and Execution of Relevant Contracts provided training to national negotiators and administrators in order to assist them to obtain better terms in acquiring foreign technologies and in negotiating financial and technical collaboration agreements.

59. The Consultation Meeting on the Technology Atlas for Asia and the Pacific was organized in co-operation with the Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo, with financial assistance from the Government of Japan. It considered the overall framework and objectives of the project, made suggestions on designing the structure of and the areas of technology to be covered in the Atlas and proposed procedures and a time-table for the implementation of the project.

60. The secretariat worked Jointly with RCTT in the following meetings:

Regional Meeting on the Production and Processing of Hydrocarbon Producing Plants, Manila, May 1984

RCTT/ESCAP/TECHNONET ASIA Group Training on Negotiating Acquisition of Foreign Technologies, Singapore, June 1984

Consultative Meeting on Implementation of Technology Policies and Plans, Bangkok, July 1984

Regional Meeting on Strengthening Engineering Capabilities for Low-cost Mass Housing, Jakarta, October-November 1984

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

Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (ninth session), Los Banos, the Philippines, July 1984

Regional Workshop on Manufacturing Technology of Agricultural Machinery of RNAM, Bangkok, September 1984

Governing Body of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (seventh session), Manila, November 1984

Regional Workshop on Popularization and Extension of Agricultural Machinery of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery, New Delhi, December 1984

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

(a) To the Republic of Korea, to assist in the International Seminar on Contractual Acquisition of Foreign Technology;

(b) To Hong Kong, to assist in a licensing seminar, and international contractual arrangements;

(c) To Thailand, to assist in the setting up of the Institute for Entrepreneurship Development with the Thai Management Development and Productivity Centre; and in the development of low-cost on-farm drying equipment for paddy;

(d) To Maldives and Thailand, to organize training workshops on successful negotiations of commercial transactions in the English language;

(e) To Thailand, in the field of acquisition of foreign technologies, contract administration and management;

(f) To China, with respect to joint-venture arrangements in the area of iron ore exploitation.

63. A regional review and appraisal of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development was prepared in co-operation with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development. The regional report, together with country reports, will be submitted to the global mid-decade review to be undertaken by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in May-June 1985 in New York.

64. The following publications and studies were produced or were in preparation in the period under review: (a) *Resolution and ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development*; (b) "Science and technology for development in Asia and the Pacific: review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (regional and country reports)"; (c) *Cost Saving through Energy Conservation*; and (d) "Training manual on the acquisition of foreign technology and negotiation and execution of relevant contracts".

65. The following desk studies were completed or were under preparation: (a) "Auxiliary industries in ship-repair and shipbuilding"; (b) "Patterns of science and technology policies and institutional framework and their linkages with industrial development"; (c) "Development of indicators of scientific and technological achievements and potential, suited to countries of the ESCAP region"; (d) "Methods of evaluation of research and development project selection criteria and formulation of guidelines".

Human settlements

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

Expert Group Meeting on Land Policies in Human Settlements, Bangkok, October 1984

Training Seminar/Workshop on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning, Kathmandu, November 1984; and Dhaka, December 1984

67. The Expert Group Meeting on Land Policies in Human Settlements examined a draft regional analysis of current practices for the effective utilization of land for human settlements which had been prepared on the basis of 11 country monographs submitted from selected member countries in the region. The Meeting discussed a wide range of legal, fiscal and financial measures and technical instruments for urban land policies. It identified certain information gaps concerning land issues in developing countries in the region, and recommended that further research should be undertaken in some priority areas, including the process of informal subdivision of land for housing the poor.

68. The Training Seminar/Workshop on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning was organized in co-operation with the Governments of Bangladesh and Nepal, with 70 participants from the host countries and 4 from China. An opportunity was provided for the participants to study in depth the issues related to rural centre planning, to exchange views and experience in dealing with those issues, and to discuss means for the improvement of living conditions in rural areas.

69. In response to requests from United Nations bodies, and national governmental and non-governmental institutions, the secretariat participated in and provided technical inputs to the following activities: (a) the seventh session of the Commission on Human Settlements; at Libreville in May 1984; (b) the ninth Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing international congress, entitled "Metropolitan growth in the eastern region: technically manageable?", in Hong Kong in August 1984; (c) the second International Symposium on Ferrocement organized by AIT at Bangkok in January 1985; and (d) the fifth international seminar organized by the National Housing Authority of

Thailand and the Institute of Housing Studies of the Netherlands, the subject of which was "Housing in urban development: new strategies for low- and middle-income housing in Asian cities", at Bangkok in January 1985.

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

(a) To Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, for the preparation of a regional analysis on land policies in human settlements;

(b) To Bangladesh, China, Malaysia and Nepal, to hold consultations on the preparation and organization of a roving training seminar/workshop on rural centre and settlement planning in each country.

71. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) Study and Review of the Human Settlements Situation in Asia and the Pacific: volume I, Regional Overview of the Human Settlements Situation; volume II, Country Monographs; (b) Human Settlements Atlas for the ESCAP Region: volume I, Regional Profile; (c) Improvement of Slums and Squatter Settlements: Infrastructure and Services; (d) Planning and Management of Human Settlements in the ESCAP Region with Emphasis on Small and Intermediate Settlements; and (e) Building Materials Industry in the ESCAP Region: Status and Prospects.

72. Studies on the following were finalized for publication during the period under review: (a) "Regional analysis of land policies in human settlements in Asia and the Pacific"; and (b) Human Settlements Atlas for the ESCAP Region: volume III, City Profile; and volume IV, Community Profile. With regard to the preparation of volume II, Country Profile, steps were undertaken to utilize existing staff resources during the year to complete the study scheduled for publication in July/August 1985.

Environment

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

Expert Group Meeting on the Integration of Environment into Development: Institutional and Legislative Aspects, Tokyo, June 1984

Study Tour on Desertification Control in the USSR Central Asian Republics, Ashkhabad, Turkmen SSR, October-November 1984

Intergovernmental Meeting on the Integration of Environment into Development: Institutional and Legislative Aspects, Bangkok, November 1984

Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia, Bangkok, February 1985

Regional Media Conference on Environment and Development, New Delhi, February 1985

74. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Environment Protection Agency of Japan, convened the Expert Group Meeting on the Integration of Environment into Development: Institutional and Legislative Aspects, to discuss the conceptual basis for integrating environmental matters into development planning, and to review the institutional and legislative frameworks established for that purpose in countries in the region. Its report and recommendations were forwarded to the Intergovernmental Meeting on the same topic. The Intergovernmental Meeting made several recommendations, including adoption of a national policy on sustainable development, formulation and implementation of a national conservation strategy, development of capability for the collection of comprehensive environment data, environment impact assessment procedures for major development projects, establishment of environmental quality standards, development of an appropriate mechanism for the resolution of environmental disputes, provision for a system of land-use and marine environment planning, and promotion of environmental awareness. At the regional and international level, it was recommended inter alia that ESCAP should promote the development of environmentally-sound programmes through multi-national approaches, establish a clearing-house for environmental information, provide technical and legal support and manpower training on a long-term and sustained basis, and prepare various guidelines. The Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia was held in February 1985. The Conference recommended periodic revision and updating of the report on the state of the environment, and suggested that ESCAP should play a leading role in the development of information systems and exchanges, advisory services, and guides for planning and impact assessment. The Conference also felt that ESCAP should support co-operation between its subregions, and stressed the need for strengthening co-operation between ESCAP and the United Nations Environment Programme.

75. In continuation of its commitments to the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the secretariat, in co-operation with the USSR Commission for UNEP and with support from UNEP, organized the Study Tour on Desertification Control in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Several recommendations were made on soil classification use, water use and drainage, use of non-conventional energy, and public participation and other socio-economic aspects.

76. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Government of India, convened the Regional Media Conference on Environment and Development. The Conference suggested that ESCAP should provide the

media with, *inter alia*, periodic fact sheets and case studies, training courses, and awards for journalistic excellence. It should also act as a catalyst in the use of traditional media for promoting environmental awareness, and in securing the co-operation of professional bodies and scientific institutions.

77. Technical inputs were provided to the International Seminar on Oil Pollution, Tehran, May 1984; and the eighth International Symposium on the Transport and Handling of Dangerous Goods by Sea and Associated Modes, Havana, September 1984.

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

(a) To Burma, to study environmental problems and policies and hold consultations with officials concerned;

(b) To Bangladesh, to render advisory services in integrating environment/ecological considerations into the National Water Plan.

79. The following technical publications and studies were produced or were in preparation during the period under review: (a) State of the Environment in Asia and the Pacific: volume I, Summary; and volume II, Report; (b) "Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources"; (c) "Integration of environmental considerations into the development process: concept and measures for the integration of environment into development: institutional and legislative aspects"; (d) ESCAP Environment News (quarterly); (e) "Environmental impact assessment; guidelines for planners and decision makers"; (f) "Draft declaration and action plan for the management of the Asian environment"; (g) "Training and fellowship requirements and facilities in the field of marine environment protection in the ESCAP region".

80. The Environmental Co-ordinating Unit continued to interact with the divisions and other units of the secretariat. Inputs were provided to (a) the Agriculture Division in the preparation of the sixth ESCAP /FAO joint annual review and in activities related to the safe handling of pesticides; (b) the Development Planning Division for the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984 and the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific; (c) the Natural Resources Division for activities concerning water resource planning, water quality monitoring, co-operation in environmental matters concerning natural resources, and preparation of the report on the state of the environment; (d) the Information Service in preparing articles on emerging environmental issues and working out strategies for media publicity on environmental matters; (e) the ESCAP /UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology in the preparation of the chapter on the urban environment in the report on the state of the environment. Co-operation with other agencies dealing

with the environment and with subregional environment programmes as well as with non-governmental organizations was being strengthened.

81. In the light of the Commission's discussions at its fortieth session concerning the bifurcation of the Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, further serious consideration of that proposal was given in the overall context of improving the functioning of the legislative committees.

Committee on Natural Resources

Energy resources

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

ESCAP/ILO/EEC/EWC/IDRC Energy Pricing Policy Workshop, Bangkok, May 1984

Regional Expert Group Meeting on Local Manufacture of Energy Equipment, Jakarta, May 1984

Meeting of Focal Points on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Bangkok, June 1984

High-level Regional Consultative Meeting for the Mobilization of Financial Resources for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Bangkok, September 1984

ESCAP/AIT Photovoltaics Round-table on Rural Electrification and Manufacturing Prospects in the Asian Region, Bangkok, December 1984

Regional Expert Group Meeting for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Bangkok, January 1985

83. The Energy Pricing Policy Workshop was organized by ESCAP with the collaboration of the East-West Center (EWC), Honolulu, Hawaii, and with support from ILO, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The main objective of the Workshop was to outline certain in-country pricing implementation studies to be carried out under the regional energy development programme.

84. The Regional Expert Group Meeting on Local Manufacture of Energy Equipment, funded by UNDP for the regional energy development programme and hosted by the Directorate-General of Electric Power and New Energy, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Indonesia, reviewed a report synthesized from six country studies. The Meeting made a number of recommendations towards accelerating national programmes as well as on possible regional co-operative ventures for the local manufacture of energy equipment.

85. The Meeting of Focal Points on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which took place under the aegis of the biomass, solar and wind energy network, placed priorities on ESCAP activities including the revised regional programme on new and renewable sources of energy which was subsequently submitted to the High-level Regional Consultative Meeting for the Mobilization of Financial Resources for New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The High-level Meeting was attended by six ministers and other high-level officials from 22 member and non-member countries. The Meeting agreed on a priority project package comprising 13 groups of projects concerning rural energy, solar energy, fuelwood and charcoal (including improved cooking stoves), biomass and biogas and small hydro projects. In following up the results of the Meeting, the secretariat circulated the reformulated projects to donors and "funding agencies seeking their financial support.

86. In co-operation with AIT, the secretariat organized a round-table meeting on the establishment of capabilities in the Asian subregion for the manufacture of solar photovoltaic systems. The meeting reached a number of conclusions covering such areas as broad regional requirements to assist in the development of photovoltaic technology, monitoring of photovoltaic demonstrations and commercial installations, rural assessment of the role of photovoltaics and development of assessment methodologies.

87. The Regional Expert Group Meeting for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy identified constraints in the peaceful uses of nuclear isotope techniques in food and agriculture, health and medicine, hydrology, geophysics and industry, as well as in the wider use of nuclear power, and suggested some regional measures to help overcome those constraints in the light of economic growth and environmental protection policy objectives.

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

(a) To the Republic of Korea, on conservation measures for the transport, commercial and domestic sectors;

(b) To Nepal, to elaborate on conclusions and recommendations emanating from a previous mission on energy planning;

(c) To Indonesia and the Republic of Korea, to advise on biomass, solar and wind energy;

(d) To China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, to advise on solar energy;

(e) To India, Indonesia and Nepal, on the use of agricultural residues as energy sources for productive activities.

89. The following technical publications and studies were produced or were in preparation during the period under review: (a) Updated Guidebook on Biogas Development; (b) ESCAP Energy News, volume 2, Nos. 1 and 2; (c) Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific, 1981 and 1982; (d) ESCAP Series on Coal, volume 3, Coal Logistics Scenarios for the Asia-Pacific Region; (e) "Status and prospects of nuclear power and nuclear isotope techniques in the region"; (f) Collection of Papers Commissioned for the Energy Pricing Policy Workshop; (g) Five technical papers on energy for the eleventh session of the Committee on Natural Resources, dealing with the current energy situation in the ESCAP region: "Technology for development -strategies for energy sector", "Acceleration of development of new and renewable sources of energy", "Prospects for coal and natural gas as alternative sources of energy", and "Future trends of electric power in the Asian and Pacific region "; (h) "Energy transition scenarios in five regional countries"; (i) "Local manufacture of energy equipment"; (j) "Coal mining and handling in three countries"; and (k) "Regional new and renewable sources of energy development programme".

90. The solar energy expert of the biomass, solar and wind energy network visited Tokyo in October 1984 to discuss co-operation in the area of solar photovoltaic technology and co-operation with Japan in regional activities, including tripartite co-operation in this field. Assistance was provided by the network to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization of Australia for a mission to Malaysia and the Philippines on the subject of solar drying.

Mineral resources

91. The following meeting was held during the period under review:

Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting on the Triassic (second session), Moscow, August 1984

92. At the Working Group Meeting it was decided to carry out the work in three stages: construction of stratigraphic columns; mapping of the economic mineral deposits and lithofacies of each stage of the Triassic; and compilation, analysis and publication of Triassic stratigraphy map data and a report.

93. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) Gravity Anomaly Map of the Eastern ESCAP Region, in colour, 1 :5,000,000, in two sheets with an explanatory brochure; (b) Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia, third edition, in colour, 1 :5,000,000, in four sheets (in press); (c) Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources, incorporating the Triennial Review of Mineral Development Activities in the ESCAP Region, 1979-1981 (Mineral Resources Development Series No.50);

(d) *Proceedings of the Fourth Working Group Meeting on Stratigraphic Correlation between Sedimentary Basins of the ESCAP Region* (Mineral Resources Development Series No.51).

94. Volume IV of the *ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy*, containing the contribution from China on II of its sedimentary basins, reached the penultimate stage of publication. A subproject on the Triassic of the ESCAP region was started. To date, 18 regional member countries of ESCAP have participated in the subproject.

95. The compilation of geological and thematic maps continued with the processing of the data contributed to the Atlas of Mineral Resources of the ESCAP Region. The collection and analysis of data and information for the triennial review of mineral development activities in the region was in progress.

96. The secretariat continued to provide technical and administrative assistance to the regional mineral resources development projects, RMRDC, SEATRADC, CCOP, CCOP/SOPAC and the regional remote sensing programme.

97. Preliminary arrangements were completed on the hosting and funding of the seminar on drilling, sampling and borehole logging, scheduled to be held in September 1985 at Wuxi, China. Financial assistance was secured through the Japan-ESCAP Co-operation Fund for the project proposal on the organization of the workshop on Kuroko-type mineralization scheduled to be held in the latter part of 1985.

Water resources

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

Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific: thirteenth session, Bangkok, July 1984 and fourteenth session, Bangkok, January 1985

Seminar on the Efficient Use of Water in Energy Resources Development, Moscow, September 1984

Seminar on the Application of Remote Sensing Techniques to Flood Hazard Assessment and to Flood Loss Prevention and Management, Bangkok, November 1984

Regional Seminar on Systems Analysis for Water Resources Development, Bangkok, November 1984

Meeting on the Establishment of a Cyclone Council for the South Pacific, Port Vila, February 1985.

99. The Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific continued to discuss the action required to be taken for the implementation of two projects — the

accelerated local manufacture of hand pumps for rural water supply and the regional network for training in water resources development.

100. The Seminar on the Efficient Use of Water in Energy Resources Development discussed the important contribution of water resources to energy development.

101. The Seminar on the Application of Remote Sensing Techniques to Flood Hazard Assessment and to Flood Loss Prevention and Management was jointly organized with the regional remote sensing programme and was co-sponsored by WMO.

102. The Regional Seminar on Systems Analysis for Water Resources Development considered various water resource problems, particularly those requiring a choice among different alternatives.

103. The Meeting on the Establishment of a Cyclone Council for the South Pacific recommended that a tropical cyclone committee for the South Pacific be established as a working group of WMO Regional Association V within the framework of the WMO Tropical Cyclone Programme.

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

(a) The regional adviser on water resources carried out advisory missions to Bangladesh (as a member of the ESCAP mission), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nepal and Pakistan;

(b) An interdisciplinary mission on water resources development in the South Pacific was organized by ESCAP. The mission, comprising representatives of ESCAP, the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, UNESCO, WHO and WMO, visited Fiji, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Tuvalu and Vanuatu;

(c) A four-man mission to Bangladesh to advise on water resources development;

(d) A two-man mission to Burma, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to advise on improving cyclone damage information-compilation systems;

(e) A two-man mission to Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam to survey improvements to disaster prevention facilities based on risk analysis of natural disasters related to typhoons and heavy rainfall.

(f) A two-man mission to Malaysia to prepare a detailed implementation programme of flood risk analysis in the pilot demonstration area - the Upper Klang River basin.

105. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under

review: (a) "Policy analysis for water resources management"; (b) "Survey of capabilities of potential participating institutions in the proposed regional network for training in water resources development"; (c) "Progress in the Asian and Pacific region in implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan"; (d) Proceedings of the Meeting on Water Resources Development in the South Pacific (Water Resources Series No.57); (e) Proceedings of the Seminars on Flood Vulnerability Analysis and on the Principles of Floodplain Management for Flood Loss Prevention (Water Resources Series No.58); (f) four issues of the quarterly Water Resources Journal; and (g) two issues of the semi-annual newsletter Confluence, an information exchange system on water resources development in which 20 institutions in 17 countries participate.

Committee on Population

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

ESCAP/POPIN Expert Working Group on Development of Population Information Centres and Networks, Bangkok, June 1984

Second Study Directors' Meeting of the Study on the Impact and Efficiency of Family Planning Programmes, Chiang Mai, Thailand, September 1984

First Study Directors' Meeting of the Comparative Study on Demographic-economic Interrelationships for Selected ESCAP Countries, Bangkok, October-November 1984

Annual in-service training course: Micro computers in Population Information Work, Bangkok, October-November 1984

Second Study Directors' Meeting of the Study on Fertility Levels and Trends in the Countries of the ESCAP Region Using the Census Data of 1970 and 1980, Beijing, November 1984

Meeting on Analysis of Trends and Patterns of Mortality in the ESCAP Region, Bangkok, November 1984

Expert Group Meeting on International Migration in Asia and the Pacific, Manila, November 1984

First Study Directors' Meeting of the Study on the Role of Community Communication Networks in the Acceptance and Continuance of Family Planning Practice, Bangkok, December 1984

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

(a) To Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, on the application of econometric and

simulation techniques in analysing demographic-economic inter-relationships for population and development planning and policy formulation;

(b) To the Republic of Korea, on the tabulation and analysis of Korean National Migration Survey data, on preparations for the International Symposium on Internal Migration, and on the evaluation of new population policies and programmes;

(c) To China, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, on activities relating to demographic analysis and household projections, and training of local staff in those activities;

(d) To Thailand, on the demographic analysis course for post-graduate students at the National Institute of Development Administration;

(e) To Bangladesh, on organizing training in population and development planning for officers of the Bangladesh Planning Commission, Population and Development Planning Unit;

(f) To member Governments, through the provision of 15 fellowships to 10 member countries, 1 for the diploma and 14 for the certificate in population studies courses, at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India during the academic year 1984/85;

(g) To Malaysia, on the National Population and Health Survey with regard to the new population policy of Malaysia;

(h) To Bangladesh, China, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, on the preparation of country reports for the study on fertility levels and trends in the countries of the ESCAP region using the census data of 1970 and 1980;

(i) To Nepal, on community participation in the family planning programme;

(j) To the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the estimation of fertility levels from the pilot census;

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

(l) To Afghanistan, China, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, through executing agency and technical back-stopping agreements for project formulation, in-service training programme development, resource base development, and acquisition of books and equipment;

(m) To India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, on computerized management of population data and documents;

(n) To Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic

of Korea and Thailand, to provide technical assistance in improving population information management and increasing population information exchange ;

(o) To China, Indonesia, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, on the translation of selected ESCAP population publications from English into national languages;

(p) To member Governments, through third-country training in demography and library/information science for staff of national population information centres in China, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

108. The following technical publications and studies were produced or were under preparation during the period under review: (a) *Population of Japan* (Country Monograph Series No.11); (b) *Population of New Zealand* (Country Monograph Series No.12); (c) *Multivariate Analysis of Nuptiality and Fertility from World Fertility Survey Data for Selected ESCAP Countries*; (d) *Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, Selected Papers*; (e) *1984 ESCAP Population Data Sheet*; (f) *Mortality and Health Issues: Review of Current Situation and Study Guidelines*; (g) "Minimum research programme for comparative analysis of WFS data"; (h) "Study on the relationship between fertility behaviour and size, structure and functions of the family"; (i) "Study on the fertility levels and trends in the countries of the ESCAP region"; (j) "Study on the impact and efficiency of family planning programmes"; (k) *Urbanization in Thailand and its Implications for the Family Planning Programme*; (l) *Asian-Pacific Population Programme News*, volume 13, Nos.1-4; (m) *Population Headliners*, Nos. 106-117; (n) *Population Research Leads*, Nos. 16, 17 and 18; (o) *ADOPT, Asian-Pacific and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics*, volume 6, Nos.1-12 ; (p) *Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experiences in Countries of the ESCAP Region*, Nos. 6 and 7, (q) *Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific* (ESCAP Population Bibliographic Series, No.5); (r) *Fertility in Western Countries from 1870-1970* (population Studies Translation Series, No.7); (s) *Report of the ESCAP-POPIN Working Group on Development of Population Information Centres and Networks* (Asian Population Studies Series, No.60); (t) *Asia-Pacific POPIN Newsletter*, Nos. 1 and 2; (u) *Recommended Titles in Population*, Nos. 1-4; (v) *Directory of Population Experts in Asia and the Pacific*, 1984; (w) *Directory of Professional Personnel in Population Activities of International, Governmental and Other Organizations in Thailand*, 1984; and (x) *1983 List of ESCAP Population Publications*.

109. The following studies were undertaken during the period under review: (a) analysis of trends and patterns of mortality in selected ESCAP countries; (b) international migration in Asia and the Pacific; (c) demographic-economic interrelationships for selected

ESCAP countries; (d) study of some organizational issues in community participation in national family planning programmes; (e) study to determine the knowledge and attitude of family planning workers about contraceptive methods: implications for management; (f) pilot study on the role of community communication networks for acceptance and continuance of family planning practice; (g) evaluation of three serial publications of the Division (APPN, Research Leads, and Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Experiences); (h) comparative survey of 12 national population information centres in the ESCAP region; and (i) project impact study for China Population Information Centre.

Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications

Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing

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

Expert Group Meeting on Improvement of Information and Statistical Systems Related to Inland Water Transport and Inland Waterways, Bangkok, May 1984

Country-level Workshop. on Marine Insurance for Managers, Shanghai, China, May-June 1984

ESCAP/United Nations Statistical Office Regional Seminar on Economic Statistics of Shipping, Beijing, June 1984

Meeting of Chief Executives of Port Authorities (fourth session), Bangkok, September 1984

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Organization, Planning and Management, USSR, September 1984

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Development Policy, Japan, October 1984 UNCTAD/ESCAP/UNDP Multimodal Transport Workshop, Bangkok, October 1984

Seminar on the Dredging Project, Bangkok, October 1984

Country-level Workshop on Maritime Legislation -Mortgages, liens and Arrest of Vessels, Dalian, China, October-November 1984

Meeting of Legal Experts on Revision of Guidelines for Maritime Legislation, Bangkok, November 1984

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Ferro-cement Boats, China, November 1984

UNDP/UNCTAD/ESCAP Seminar for Training Officers in Shipping and Ports, Bangkok, January 1985

111. The Expert Group Meeting on Improvement of Information and Statistical Systems reviewed the development of inland water transport information and statistical systems in the region and recommended action at national and regional levels.

112. The purpose of the Workshop on Marine Insurance for Managers was to give training to a small group of selected personnel on various subjects of maritime law so that they could act as teachers at country-level seminars.

113. The objective of the Seminar on Economic Statistics of Shipping was to assist in the implementation of the project on economic statistics of shipping (L.2 scheme) to achieve uniformity in the collection, compilation and presentation of economic data on shipping. The participants urged the secretariat to organize such an activity on a regular basis.

114. The Meeting of Chief Executives of Port Authorities was held to discuss substantive issues affecting port development and management at the regional level. It formulated major new projects for priority implementation concerning the port management information system, pricing and investment, dredging and containerization.

115. The objective of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Organization, Planning and Management was to exchange views and experience on methods and techniques practised in the USSR. The participants recommended that a series of regular seminars be held on port management, policy, planning and information systems.

116. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Development Policy was organized to enable the participants to gain information on Japanese port development and the application of new port technologies. The participants suggested that future seminars focus on particular aspects of port development policy by using one or two case studies and following the development of a port through all stages, from identification of needs to operation.

117. The Multimodal Transport Workshop was organized in co-operation with UNCTAD and UNDP to familiarize developing countries with the potential for greater participation in door-to-door transport offered by multimodal transport and containerization.

118. The Seminar on the Dredging Project was arranged to assist designers and managers of dredging operations. The participants emphasized the importance of training for middle-management and operational personnel and strongly urged the secretariat to continue conducting such seminars.

119. The Workshop on Maritime Legislation dealt with mortgages, liens and arrest of vessels; its objective was to assist in the formulation/updating of maritime legislation.

120. The Meeting of Legal Experts on Revision of Guidelines for Maritime Legislation was held to revise the guidelines prepared by the secretariat in 1982. The amended guidelines will be finalized for publication.

121. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Ferrocement Boats was held in China to provide knowledge and technical know-how of the design, manufacture, maintenance and repair of ferrocement boats with special reference to the methods and the experience developed in China. The participants requested the secretariat to organize such seminars at least once every two years.

122. The Seminar for Training Officers in Shipping and Ports aimed at improving the performance of the shipping and port sector through the development of management training capabilities and the introduction of a system of co-operation among countries in training development and delivery.

123. Three fellowships, one each for Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand, were provided for training in Japan on modern port equipment management, and two fellowships, one each for Kiribati and Samoa, were provided for training at the Auckland Harbour Board, New Zealand.

124. The secretariat participated in the following meetings: the ninth Executive Committee Meeting of the Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Associations (FASA), Kuala Lumpur, May 1984; the eighth Annual Meeting of the Federation of ASEAN Shippers' Councils, Kuala Lumpur, August 1984, the steering committee of the Pacific Regional Shipping and Civil Aviation Survey, Suva, second session, August, third session, October, and fourth session, December 1984; the IMO Seminar on Maritime Search and Rescue, Jakarta, October 1984; Seatrade Academy of Cambridge, United Kingdom, and the Bangkok Shipowners' and Agents' Association Seminar on the Business Management of Shipping, Bangkok, November-December 1984; and the tenth FASA Annual General Meeting, Bangkok, December 1984.

125. The following advisory services and assistance were provided during the period under review:

(a) To Bangladesh, on strengthening the national shippers' council, and development of inland waterways;

(b) To Burma and Samoa, on various aspects of dredging;

(c) To Brunei Darussalam, on maritime legislation;

(d) To China, on maritime legislation, and in the provision of lecturers to the Shanghai Maritime Institute ;

(e) To India, on development of inland water-way channels and boats;

(f) To Indonesia, on protection and indemnity insurance, and on the port management information system;

(g) To the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on training requirements for the development of inland waterways and on waterway maintenance;

(h) To Malaysia, on protection and indemnity insurance, and various aspects of dredging;

(i) To Maldives, on dredging and training requirements;

(j) To Papua New Guinea, on economic statistics of shipping, a freight study unit, and the national shippers' council;

(k) To the Philippines, on maritime legislation, and training for containerization;

(l) To Thailand, on port tariff, port facility leasing, various aspects of dredging of ports and inland waterways, container operations, cargo consolidation and an export expansion scheme;

(m) To member countries of ASEAN, on clearance of vessels, arbitration, non-vessel operating common carriers and regional shipping network ;

(n) To South Pacific countries, on improving shipping services, a maritime data bank, and protection and indemnity insurance.

126. The following technical publications were produced during the period under review: (a) Implications of Currency Fluctuations in Shipping; (b) Report of the Regional Workshop on the Implications of United Nations Liner Code of Conduct for Maritime Parties in ESCAP Region, 5-9 March 1984, Bangkok; (c) Report on the Seminar on Freight Rate Making, 5-6 May 1984, Bangkok; (d) Management of the Dredging Industry, Proceedings of a Seminar, December 1983, Shanghai; (e) Report of the Country-level Workshop on Maritime Law for Managers, 17 April 1984, Shanghai, China; (f) Report of the Country-level Workshop on Calculation of Ocean Transport Costs; (g) Report of the Country-level Workshop on Shipping Policy; (h) Uniform System of Economic Statistics of Shipping, L-2 Scheme (third edition); (i) Upgrading of Skills in Dredging: Report of a training Programme for Maldives.

127. The following studies/surveys were undertaken: (a) a fact-finding mission to survey problems and needs in port development; (b) an evaluation study of the impact of the ship-users' co-operation project; (c) a study of information and statistical services in inland waterways and inland water transport; (d) a study on freight rates and choice of shipping services in ASEAN countries; (e) a study on evaluation of the shipping services in member countries of the Association of Shippers' Councils of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; (f) study of freight rates and surcharges;

(g) a survey of inland waterways for development by a regional centre; and (h) study mission for the implementation of the regional action programme of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994.

Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing

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

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Urban and Suburban Mass Transportation: Various Alternatives, France, June 1984

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Railway Electrification and Possible Ways to Reduce Capital Investment Involved, USSR, August-September 1984

Meeting of Transport Planners of South Pacific Island Countries, Port Vila, October 1984

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Management and Techniques of Road Maintenance, Japan, October-November 1984

ESCAP/IRU Meeting on National and International Road Transport, Bangkok, November 1984

Training Course on Railway Container Transport, Beijing, November-December 1984

Railway Research Co-ordination Group (tenth session), Bangkok, January 1985

Intergovernmental Railway Group Meeting, Bangkok, January 1985

Intergovernmental Meeting of Senior Highway Officials, Bangkok, January 1985

Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications, Bangkok, January 1985 .

Seminar on the Social and Economic Impact of Tourism Development, Singapore, February 1985

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Operational Innovations and Related Technological Research, India, February 1985

129. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Urban and Suburban Mass Transportation, organized in co-operation with the French Government, provided an opportunity for participants from developing countries to observe achievements in urban and suburban mass. transportation in France. Particular emphasis was placed on finding solutions to the technical operating problems of mass transport systems by improving the reliability, safety and security of such services.

130. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Railway Electrification and Possible Ways to Reduce

Capital Investment Involved was organized in co-operation with the Government of the USSR. The Seminar provided an opportunity for participants to familiarize themselves with the introduction and development of electric traction with particular reference to possible ways and means of reducing the capital investment involved. Participants also observed the electrification installations of the Soviet Railways.

131. The Meeting of Transport Planners of South Pacific Island Countries provided a forum for transport officials of the Pacific subregion to discuss the role of transport and communications in the development of their countries. The Meeting made a number of recommendations which will be reflected in the regional action programme for the Transport and communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994.

132. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Management and Techniques of Road Maintenance, organized in co-operation with the Government of Japan, provided an opportunity for participants to be acquainted with modern management and development techniques of road maintenance in Japan.

133. The Meeting on National and International Road Transport was jointly organized by ESCAP and the International Road Transport Union (IRU). The topics of discussion included road transport and the future; government responsibilities for road transport productivity; co-operation in the road transport industry and the role of the associations; finance and commercial management in road transport; and personnel training and fleet management.

134. The Training Course on Railway Container Transport covered the following topics: management of goods under conditions prevailing in Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan; international instruments on container transport; application of computers under Canadian and Japanese conditions; special containers; and methods of fixing charges.

135. The Railway Research Co-ordination Group, at its tenth session, considered the railway research activities of ESCAP, including those being undertaken within the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group, as well as of railway research centres of the members of the Group.

136. The Intergovernmental Railway Group Meeting discussed a number of major topics, including marketing and accounting, energy conservation, improvement of existing assets, technology transfer and manpower development, the Trans-Asian Railway network and Asian Railway master plan, and activities of the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group. It endorsed the report of the Railway Research Co-ordination Group, and the proposed programme of work, 1986-1987, in the field of railways and railway transport.

137. The Intergovernmental Meeting of Senior Highway Officials discussed important policy issues relating to the role of roads and road transport and strategies for development during the Transport and Communications Decade, 1985-1994: rational use of energy in road transport; economic potential of international road transport; optimizing the use of existing road infrastructures, including maintenance; transport linkages to rural and isolated communities; transfer and adaptation of appropriate technology in road transport; assessment of the environmental impact of road transport development; accident recording and remedial measures; urbanization and related transport problems; and a vehicle standardization and information system.

138. The Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications formally launched the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994. It resolved that a Conference of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications would be held from time to time as necessary to oversee and evaluate progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Decade and to provide policy guidance for the strategies towards effective implementation of the various programmes of the Decade.

139. The Seminar on the Social and Economic Impact of Tourism Development provided an opportunity for the participants to deliberate on the social and economic impact of tourism development on the developing countries in the region. Particular emphasis was placed on the development of a standard tourism sector paper and on progress and problems in the application of input-output analysis guidelines already agreed upon.

140. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Operational Innovations and Related Technological Research, organized in co-operation with the Government of India, provided an opportunity for participants from developing countries to familiarize themselves with operational innovations and research in order to improve the operational efficiency of railways.

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

(a) Assistance in the organization of a meeting of ministers responsible for the railways of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, at Dhaka;

(b) Missions to Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan on the Asian Railway master plan, border-crossing railway traffic facilities, railway container transport, and training facilities;

(c) Mission to Thailand to assist in the review of priority measures of its action programme for energy conservation in road transport;

(d) Missions to Bangladesh, Burma, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives,

Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, to assist in development of national action programmes for the Transport and Communications Decade, harmonization of the regional action programme with the national action programmes, determination of national priorities with respect to the 22 thrust areas comprising the strategy for the Decade, formation of national co-ordination committees for the Decade, identification of appropriate regional projects in support of national action programmes, and identification of possible regional demonstration projects for the Decade.

142. The following reports and studies were produced during the period under review; (a) "Power cost efficiency of railways compared with other transport facilities"; (b) "Tractive electric power consumption and study on energy savings"; (c) "Automated centralized control system for rail-based supply networks using measurement of potentials"; (d) "An integrated study focusing on the energy efficiency of the regional railways"; (e) "Modern painting technology for rolling stock in tropical areas"; (f) "Diagnosis of serviceable condition of railway rolling stock"; (g) "Mechanization of rock fall and mud flow protection of mountain railway roadbed"; (h) "Rehabilitation of railway tunnels in Thailand"; (i) "Review of modern railway technology (high speed railway transport)"; (j) "Guidebook to training opportunities for railway personnel of the ESCAP region"; (k) "Study on railway project appraisal and management as well as costing"; (l) *Guide to Railway Training*, (m) *Transport and Communications in Small Developing Is/and Countries*, (n) "International trade perspectives in Asia and the role of road transport"; (o) "The present situation and problems of road transport in the ESCAP region"; (p) "Role of roads and road transport and strategies for their development during the Transport and Communications Decade"; (q) "Road maintenance standards"; (r) "Problems of road maintenance in the ESCAP region - a review of some measures to improve the situation"; (s) *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*. No.57.

Committee on Social Development

143. The following meetings were held during the period under review;

Course on Training of Trainers in Youth Development Work, Kuala Lumpur, May 1984

Sixth Course (Regional) on Planning, Development and Health, Bangkok and Chiang Mai, May-August 1984

UNICEF/ESCAP Workshop on Primary Health Care/Child Survival and Development, Bangkok, July 1984

In-service Training Workshop for Young Professionals in Community Development, Thimpu, August 1984

National Leadership Training Workshop for Rural Youth Leaders and Youth Workers, Kathmandu, November 1984

Seventh Seminar (Regional) on Development of Basic Community Services through Primary

Health Care, Bangkok and Nakorn Rachasima, November-December 1984

Workshop on Organizational Training for Youth Leaders and Workers, Solomon Islands, February-March 1985

ESCAP/OISCA Tenth Asian-Pacific Youth Forum for Community Development, Malaysia, February 1985

144. The Course on Training of Trainers in Youth Development Work was organized by the Government of Malaysia in collaboration with ESCAP to commemorate the International Youth Year. The course focused on: (a) regional developments in the training of youth workers; (b) formulation of designs for youth training; (c) development of training skills and utilization of appropriate training material; and (d) assessment of ongoing programmes for the training of trainers for youth development.

145. The Sixth Course (Regional) on Planning, Development and Health, part of a series of 10-week training courses initiated by ESCAP and WHO in 1976, was conducted in co-operation with the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank. The purpose of the course was to develop the understanding of the relationships between health and development and to strengthen planning capacities in an intersectoral setting, with a view to fitting health plans into overall development.

146. The UNICEF/ESCAP Workshop on Primary Health Care/Child Survival and Development was convened jointly by UNICEF and ESCAP in co-operation with WHO and the Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Thailand. The main objectives of the Workshop were: (a) to clarify the definition and components of primary health care and the way in which child survival and development relate to it; and (b) to increase technical knowledge in that field for programming use in the region.

147. The various youth training workshops formed part of a series of national training workshops on the development of rural institutions for the participation of youth in national development initiated by ESCAP in 1979 in co-operation with the World Council of Churches. Through this major programme, ESCAP has assisted member Governments, particularly in the least developed countries, to build a core of national youth development personnel skilled in planning and imple-

menting programmes at the grass-roots level for rural youth.

148. The Seventh Seminar (Regional) on Development of Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care was held in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, UNICEF and WHO. The Seminar was part of a series of courses designed to promote basic community services through primary health care as a means of improving the quality of rural life in the region.

149. The Tenth Asian-Pacific Youth Forum on Community Development was organized in co-operation with the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement -International (OISCA -International) and the secretariat for the International Youth Year. The Forum was held to promote regional co-operation among youth and youth workers in planning and implementing community development programmes.

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

(a) Advisory services in training and education for social development were provided to: the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to assist the Federated States of Micronesia in the promotion of community involvement in Kosrae in the planning and establishment of infrastructure for social services programmes, and to assist Marshall Islands in developing an organizational structure for the Department of Social Services; Indonesia, to assist three major schools of social welfare/social work to assess their existing curricula and to assist in the organization of a seminar on curriculum development for social work/social welfare educators; Bhutan, to assist the National Council for Social and Cultural Promotion in the formulation of a structural organization for programme activities; Cook Islands, to assist the Government in reviewing selected national women's programmes and in organizing a youth mobile training scheme for community development; Kiribati, to assist the Community Development Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Decentralization in the training of community workers; and Tuvalu, to assist the Ministry of Social Services in the coordination of ongoing and future welfare programmes and services ;

(b) Advisory missions to strengthen national mechanisms for the integration of women in national development plans and programmes, including the formulation and implementation of national projects were undertaken to China, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam.

(c) Advisory missions to strengthen country strategies and administrative structures for more effective mobilization of youth were undertaken to Bhutan, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Republic of Korea and Thailand;

(d) In the field of health and development, assistance was rendered to the ASEAN Centre for Primary Health Care (Mahidol University, Bangkok) in organizing a training workshop on primary health care and to Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok in conducting the International Workshop on the Development of Proposals for Research into the Social and Economic Aspects of the Control of Tropical Diseases. In addition, consultative services were provided to the WHO Colloquium on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries for Health for All, held in Yugoslavia.

151. The following technical publications and studies were produced during the period under review: (a) *Social Development Newsletter*, Nos. 10-11; (b) *International Youth Year Information Sheet*, Nos.3-5; (c) *Country Monograph on the Profile of Youth in Bangladesh*; (d) "Studies on special issues concerning women in development"; (e) "Women's participation in international meetings: a statistical survey of women's representation at ESCAP meetings"; (f) Case studies on the tourism industry and women in Fiji and Thailand; (g) *Planning, Development and Health -An Approach to Training* (second edition); (h) *Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care — A Training Approach* (second edition); (i) *Pharmaceutical Health Bulletin*, volume I, Nos. 1 and 2; and (j) *Asian and Pacific Atlas of Children in National Development 1984*.

152. Various research studies were under preparation by the secretariat during the period under review. They included: (a) a study on the role of young women in the manufacturing industries; (b) a study on women's participation in the economy in the Asian and Pacific region; (c) country profiles on the status of women: an analysis of questionnaires for the review and appraisal of the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women in the ESCAP region; (d) regional data base on social development; (e) a study on community participation through health; (f) a report on primary health care -issues and challenges; (g) a report on the health situation of the Philippines; (h) a study on price differentials of imported drugs; and (i) a study on the social aspects of industrial development.

153. The secretariat was also engaged in preparatory work for the holding of the following meetings: a workshop of governmental experts on preventive and rehabilitative schemes for young women in prostitution; a workshop on the role of youth organizations in the prevention of crime among youth; and a series of national workshops on women in agriculture.

Committee on Statistics

154. The following meetings and training course were held during the period under review:

Seminar on Social and Related Statistics,
Seoul, May 1984

Working Group of Statistical Experts
(fourth session), Bangkok, July 1984

Training Course on Sampling and House
hold Survey Methodology, New Delhi,
August-November 1984

Seminar on the Organization of Statistical
Work in a Changing Environment, Mos-
cow, September-October 1984

Asia-Pacific Seminar on the International
Comparison Project and Price Statistics,
Sapporo, Japan, October 1984

155. The Seminar on Social and Related Statistics was organized by ESCAP in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, Republic of Korea. The Government provided financial support and host facilities. The Seminar discussed common problems and reviewed progress in the field of social statistics with the aim of promoting the development of social statistics and indicators in the countries in the Asian and Pacific region. It recommended, among other things, that high priority should be given to training in social statistics.

156. The Working Group of Statistical Experts, at its fourth session, considered the multidisciplinary approach adopted by the secretariat in advisory services, emerging issues relating to national capability-building in statistics and the allocation of national resources for statistical services. It also discussed the statistical work programme for the biennium 1986-1987 and made useful suggestions for future work.

157. The Training Course on Sampling and Household Survey Methodology, the third in the series of training courses designed to support the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), was organized in New Delhi. Host facilities for the course, were provided by the Government of India under TCDC arrangements, while UNDP provided financial support. The course was designed to provide trainees with an adequate background in the basic theoretical aspects of household surveys and their practical applications.

158. The Seminar on the Organization of Statistical Work in a Changing Environment was financed through the United Nations regular programme for technical co-operation. The Government of the USSR, through its Central Statistical Board, arranged the Seminar facilities and prepared much of the documentation. The Seminar identified several issues of concern to the developing countries in the region, including those relating to centralized and decentralized systems of data collection and data processing, and the problem of non-response.

159. The Asia-Pacific Seminar on the International Comparison Project and Price Statistics was organized with financial support from the Government of Japan and with host facilities provided by Hokkaido Prefecture and Sapporo City. The Seminar reviewed price statistics in the region, considered methodological Issues relating to the United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP) and discussed the participation of several countries in the region in phase V of ICP. The Seminar felt that ESCAP should start to play a more active role in ICP activities.

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

(a) To Guam, Thailand, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau) and Tuvalu, for the development of national accounts statistics; and to Brunei Darussalam, for the development of balance-of payments statistics;

(b) To Brunei, China, Cook Islands, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu, to assist in planning surveys within an integrated system of industrial statistics; to advise on collection, processing, tabulation, evaluation and analysis of industrial data; and to lecture on the organization of industrial surveys and related topics;

(c) To the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau) and Tuvalu, to advise on planning, evaluation and processing of population censuses and analysis of census data; to assist with population projections and with preparation of project proposals for donor assistance in forthcoming censuses; and to provide training in population statistics ;

(d) To Bangladesh, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Tonga, in connection with NHSCP and to assist in designing and conducting household surveys; to Bangladesh, Maldives, Samoa and Thailand, to assist in planning labour force surveys and in analysis of labour force survey data; and to Bangladesh, the Philippines and Thailand, to assist with design, data collection, processing and analysis of demographic and other integrated household surveys;

(e) To Fiji, Maldives, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga (twice) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Marshall Islands and Palau), to advise on various aspects of processing statistical data and to install computer software packages for the edit and tabulation of census and survey data;

(f) To Cook Islands, Maldives, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea, to advise on the design, improvement and co-ordination of computerized government information systems.

161. In all cases, the regional advisory services attempted to emphasize the development of indigenous statistical capability by working closely with local counterparts.

162. The following technical publications were produced during the period under review:

(a) Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, four issues for 1984: March, June, September and December; (b) Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, three issues for 1983: June, September and December, and one issue for 1984: June; (c) Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1982 and 1983; (d) Handbook on Agricultural Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, 1983; (e) Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, Series A, 1982; (f) Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, Series B, 1979 and 1982; (g) Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region, twentieth report; (h) Labour Force and Family Living Surveys in Asia; (i) Statistical Newsletter, four issues; (j) Government Information Systems Newsletter, two issues.

163. The secretariat prepared and presented a paper entitled "Identifying problems faced by statistical agencies in producing and disseminating timely and adequate data" at the Workshop on Statistical Development organized jointly by ADB and the National Economic Development Authority of the Philippines at Manila.

164. The first phase of the pilot project in Kalutara District, Sri Lanka, for the establishment of a micro-computer-based data system for decentralized planning and administration was completed. The necessary infrastructure for the project, which was jointly sponsored by the Government of Sri Lanka, UNESCO and ESCAP, was established, local-level officials trained, a microcomputer installed and information systems on the payment of pensions and the monitoring of projects developed.

165. The secretariat also participated in the formal tripartite review of the UNDP-funded regional household survey training project currently under way at New Delhi, and in the mid-term review of the Mongolian NHSCP at Ulan Bator. National statistical offices were also approached on streamlining data supply for the secretariat's statistical publications.

166. The Statistics Division, in collaboration with the Data Processing Section, processed the population census data of Niue as special technical assistance. It will also be preparing the census report of Niue.

Committee on Trade

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

Consultation among Jute Producing Countries on IJO and Related Matters (first session), Dhaka, May 1984

Workshop on Import Information and Management, Male, May 1984

Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement (thirteenth session), Bangkok, July 1984

Joint Steering Committee for the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (second session), Bangkok, June 1984, and (third session) November 1984

Training Programme on Trade Information, Bangkok, July-August 1984

Expert Group Meeting on Draft Guidelines for long-term Contracts and Standard Clauses, Bangkok, August 1984

Asian Silk Fair, and Buyers-Sellers Seminar on Export Prospects and Promotion of Silk and Silk Products, Hong Kong, August 1984, followed by field visit to Hangzhou, China, on sericulture, silk processing and marketing

Workshop on Trade Information for South Pacific Countries, Suva, September 1984

ESCAP/CCPIT/ITC Workshop on Trade Fairs, Beijing and Tianjin, September 1984

Expert Group Meeting on a Code for Trade creating Joint Ventures, Bangkok, September 1984

Trade Co-operation Group: Subgroup for Long term Contracts (fifth session), Bangkok, September 1984; Subgroup for Monetary and Credit Co-operation (fourth session), Bangkok, October 1984; Sub-group for Trade-creating Joint Ventures (sixth session), Bangkok, October 1984; Subgroup for a Network of Trade Promotion Centres (sixth session), Bangkok, October 1984; and Subgroup for Commodities (sixth session), Bangkok, October 1984

Trade Co-operation Group (sixth session), Bangkok, October 1984

FAO/ESCAP Workshop on Grading of Raw Jute, Dhaka, October 1984

Government Consultation Among Jute Producing Countries (ninth session), Hangzhou, October 1984

ESCAP/Customs Co-operation Council/UNDP Seminar on Harmonized System (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System), New Delhi, January 1985

168. The Trade Co-operation Group and five of its seven subgroups met during the period under

review. Together with the Committee on Trade, they considered reports on draft guidelines for negotiating long-term contracts; on recommended standard clauses; and on a code of principles for trade-creating joint ventures: its nature and implications.

169. At its fourth session, the Subgroup for Monetary and Credit Co-operation of the Trade Co-operation Group recommended that a preparatory committee be set up to draft a charter on the establishment of a regional export refinancing scheme.

170. The Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement, at its thirteenth session, agreed on the commencement of the second round of negotiations which would be aimed at the expansion of product coverage and deeper tariff cuts on products of export interest to signatories, and the gradual relaxation of non-tariff restrictions on their trade.

171. The Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT'85), which would be the fourth regional trade fair sponsored by ESCAP, is scheduled to be held at Beijing from 15 to 30 November 1985. A Joint Steering Committee, responsible for overall arrangements, has been set up by ESCAP and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). It had held its first session at Beijing in February 1984. Its second session was held at Bangkok in June 1984 and its third at Beijing in November 1984.

172. In order to assist the developing countries of the region in participating effectively in the Fair, the joint ESCAP/CCPIT /ITC Workshop on Trade Fairs was organized at Beijing and Tianjin for officials and business executives directly responsible for trade fair matters in their respective countries. Fifteen government officials and business executives from 12 countries participated. In addition, two booklets were issued: General Information on ASPAT'85, and ASPAT'85 Exhibitor's Handbook.

173. As part of its efforts to promote economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries of the region, the secretariat assisted the silk producing exporting countries in organizing the first Asian Silk Fair. Producers and manufacturers of silk and silk products and exporters from Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand participated. The bigger producing exporting countries shared the entire expenses of the Fair and thus assisted the participation of the smaller producers. In addition, during the Fair, the Buyers-Sellers Seminar on Export Prospects and Promotion of Silk and Silk Products was organized to help in the exchange of information and experience among buyers and sellers. Preparations have begun for the second Asian Silk Fair, which is scheduled to be held in Hong Kong in June 1986.

174. The Government Consultation among Jute

that in spite of the establishment of the International Jute Organization, the Consultation would continue to meet once a year. It also agreed on its work programme for 1985.

175. The secretariats of ESCAP and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance exchanged proposals on possible co-operative efforts in establishing a joint programme.

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

(a) To Afghanistan, to assist in the development and strengthening of the Trade Information and Documentation Unit of the Export Promotion Department through TCDC arrangements, and in the finalization of the second edition of the Afghan Foreign Trade Directory;

(b) To Bangladesh, for a preliminary study on the market situation of jute, yarn and twine and to draft a project document for the establishment of a national jute marketing information service; to provide technical assistance and services to the first meeting of the International Jute Organization Committee on Projects; and to provide assistance to jute producing countries prior to and during the second session of that Committee ;

(c) To China, to provide assistance to the field visit on silk and to arrange for the ninth session of the Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries, and to draft a project document on the establishment of a jute marketing information service ;

(d) To Fiji, to provide market consultancy services to participants in the South Pacific Investors' Forum;

(e) To Hong Kong, to assist in the organization of the Asian Silk Fair; to promote exports of silk and silk products, exchange experience among silk importers and exporters and to strengthen co-operation among silk exporters; to study price monitoring systems for the benefit of trade information services in the region; and to examine the computerized trade information service of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council;

(f) To India, to prepare a project document for the establishment of a jute marketing information service and to identify a focal point institution within India for that service ;

(g) To Indonesia, to study the available information services and processing techniques at the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community;

(h) To Maldives, to conduct a workshop on import information and management; and to discuss progress on trade information activities with TCDC consultants assigned from the Sri

(i) To Sri Lanka, to assist the Export Development Board in the development of an exporters' register and the strengthening of the Trade and Shipping Information Service of the Ministry of Trade ;

(f) To Viet Nam, to assist in establishing a trade information service.

177. In addition to the above-mentioned advisory services, the secretariat provided inputs to the following training events:

(a) The Seminar on Foreign Trade Promotion organized by the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration of the University of the Philippines at Manila in December 1984;

(b) The Seminar on Export Marketing-cum-Study Tour for Trade Officials and Businessmen, from countries members of the Commonwealth Regional Consultation Group on Trade (CRCGT), organized by CRCGT, the National Institute of Public Administration and the Malaysian Export Trade Centre at Kuala Lumpur in December 1984;

(c) The ASEAN Symposium on Trade Facilitation at Kuala Lumpur in December 1984.

178. The following technical publications and studies were produced or were under preparation during the period under review: (a) "Market study/survey to determine demand prospects of pepper in developing countries"; (b) "Report of workshop on organization, programmes and training of officials and small coconut farmers' leaders in coconut extension work" (Phase I); (c) "Study on development of analytical tools for jute producing countries to formulate supply adjustment policies and export marketing strategies for their jute and jute goods"; (d) "Analysis of short-and long-term demand and supply prospects of tapioca products" ; (e) Advice on Exporting for Pacific Island Businessman, (f) Trade Information Source Data Bank and its Alphabetical Index (monthly and annual); (g) Trade Information Source Directory (semi-annual); (h) TISQUICK; (i) TISNET Trade Information Sheet (semi-monthly); (j) TISNET Market Information System (TISNET -MIS); (k) Prices of Selected Asia/Pacific Products (quarterly); (l) General Information on ASPAT'85," (m) Rules and Regulations for ASPAT'85," (n) Exhibitor's manual, Showing Off Overseas," (o) Organizers Manual for Effective Participation in Trade Fairs," (p) Guide to the Japanese Market; (q) The Australian Market for Selected Processed Food Products, (r) "Study on draft guidelines for negotiating long-term contracts and recommended standard clauses" ; (s) "Study on the code of principles for trade-creating joint ventures; its nature and implications"; and (t) "Study on proposed regional export refinancing scheme",

B. Other activities

179. In addition to the work of its subsidiary bodies, the secretariat performed the following promotional and supportive activities of a substantive nature during the year .

Integrated programme on rural development

180. During the period under review, a special session of the Interagency Task Force on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific was organized to review the implementation of the interagency co-ordinated plan of action for integrated rural development (IRD) in the region and to make recommendations for future action. Programme activities, the institutional mechanism for implementing the plan of action and resource mobilization for the programme were reviewed against the background of the principles and objectives of the plan of action. It was recommended that priority should continue to be given to assistance to pre-project planning, area-based integrated rural development planning and training. Provision for follow-up of the implementation of the plan was also recommended.

181. The Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific considered the report of the special session of the Task Force. While endorsing some of the recommendations of the Task Force, the Committee laid particular stress on the need for organizing a systematic and effective exchange of information on activities of the partner agencies and experiences of member countries.

Country -specific activities

182. Indonesia. A project was initiated in December 1984 to develop an improved methodology for monitoring and evaluation of IRD programmes. On the basis of a study on existing systems, a consultant was engaged to prepare an analytical report and suggest a simple but reliable methodology for monitoring and evaluating such projects. A national workshop was convened to review the consultant's suggestions and recommend a system for general adoption.

183. Nepal. The Government's approval of the interagency project on assistance to integrated rural development in the hilly regions of Nepal by formulating a long-term, area-based, participatory development plan for a representative district, Lalitpur, is still awaited. If approved, the plan would be formulated in 1985 by a group of local consultants and finalized at a planning workshop of local officers, local leaders and national officials.

184. The Philippines. The Interagency Committee will assist the Government of the Philippines in formulating a long-term, area-based, participatory development plan

in a least developed and hilly district of the country, Antique province. The ESCAP secretariat has provided the services of one staff member from the Agriculture Division as the principal adviser to the project for one year from March 1985. The project has been funded by the Government of Japan.

185. Tuvalu. At the request of the Government, the Interagency Committee prepared a project proposal to formulate a plan for the integrated development of an atoll in Tuvalu. The project proposal has been reviewed by the Government and the appropriate revision of the project document is under way.

Intercountry activities

186. The project to review experience in select area-based IRD projects by national liaison officers was initiated in July 1984. A consultant visited four area-based IRD projects sponsored by the Interagency Committee in Maldives, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand to conduct an in-depth analysis of plan formulation. The consultant's report will be examined at a meeting of national liaison officers in 1985.

187. The interagency project on training of personnel of rural banking institutions for improving services to low-income groups was extended to cover the eastern group of States in the Pacific subregion. The ninth training course was conducted in Samoa in February- March 1985.

188. In order to facilitate a collective evaluation of the anti-poverty programmes adopted by the Governments in the Asian and Pacific region and to provide guidelines for such programmes, a project was initiated in July 1984. A consultant visited Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Thailand to study ongoing programmes for the alleviation of poverty and to discuss them with appropriate officials. After examining those programmes, a report was prepared to synthesize the more promising elements into an alternate proposal in a 15-year perspective. It was reviewed by a meeting of senior government officials and experts in January 1985. The revised report will be published for the guidance of Governments in planning and implementing poverty focused rural development programmes.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

189. Of 36 TCDC operational plans of action, 32 of which were bilateral and 4 multilateral, concluded at the Asia and the Pacific Regional Intergovernmental Consultations on the Formulation and Implementation of Programmes on TCDC at Beijing in November 1983, 14 bilateral activities were implemented, while one activity was postponed indefinitely owing to financial constraints on the part of the implementing agency of the recipient country. The remaining activities were to be carried out during 1985. The deferment in

implementing the activities was due to a delay in the nomination/acceptance of trainees/experts by the donor/recipient countries and a degree of unreadiness on the part of some of the countries concerned in carrying out the plans for the activities.

190. The secretariat received a request from the Government of Sri Lanka to host a regional intergovernmental meeting on the formulation and implementation of ECDC-TCDC programmes in late 1985 similar to that held at Beijing in November 1983.

191. A project proposal on technical co-operation among developing countries on the establishment of a programme on new and renewable sources of energy was prepared by the Natural Resources Division and ECDC-TCDC Services to be submitted to UNDP for funding.

192. The ESCAP/ASEAN Banking Council Study Tour on ASEAN Agricultural Banking Systems was organized by the Division of Agriculture with the assistance of ECDC-TCDC Services in December 1984.

193. A paper on TCDC was prepared and presented by the secretariat to the Consultative Meeting of Regional and Subregional Institutions on Intellectual Co-operation between Developing Countries in Asia organized by UNESCO and the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute at Bangkok in November 1984.

194. The secretariat continued to receive requests for its TCDC publications from government departments, universities, other international agencies and the private sector. The publications most frequently requested were: Institutional Arrangements for ECDC-TCDC in Asia and the Pacific, Technological Research and Development Institutions in Asia and the Pacific, the series on consultancy services available in the developing ESCAP countries, the series on new and renewable sources of energy, and the Directory of Trade Promotion/Development Organizations in the ESCAP Region.

Information systems and documentation services

195. Since the fortieth session of the Commission, a trend towards co-ordination of resources and co-operation in the free flow of development data has been firmly established within the United Nations system. The Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), established by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/71, has been a prime instigator in this process. The ESCAP Library and documentation centre, designated as the regional focal point for liaison with ACCIS has, during the period under review, provided regional input for a number of ACCIS programmes,

specifically: the "Register of development activities" and the "Directory of United Nations data bases and information systems".

196. The ESCAP Library has been a major contributor to the third edition of the *Macrothesaurus for Information Processing*, an integral component of a proposed United Nations common thesaurus of development information.

197. In mid-1984, ESCAP was the first regional commission to exchange development data with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library on magnetic tape; the ESCAP Bibliographic Information System (EBIS) is now compatible with the United Nations Bibliographic Information System at Headquarters. By the end of 1984, the Union List of Serials contained some 5,000 serial titles held by the ESCAP Library, documentation/information centres within the secretariat and a number of the specialized agencies in Bangkok. During the period under review, the EBIS data base had only a limited expansion, and retrieval services remained at the same level. However, the period witnessed a considerable growth in the Library's training and orientation programmes.

198. The second annual publications exhibition was staged, in co-operation with the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, with an audio-visual display, presenting the theme of the fortieth session of the Commission, "Technology for development". Although the exhibition was somewhat smaller than in 1983, the number of titles requested at the exhibition was twice the 1983 figure. Almost 600 publications were requested by over half the ESCAP membership.

199. The Library examined the possibility of establishing an audio-visual unit for furthering ESCAP programmes, as directed by the Commission at its fortieth session.

200. The Dag Hammarskjöld Library is reviewing the directive governing the reproduction of United Nations materials in microforms and the microfiche copying service and is preparing a manual for preparing United Nations documents for microfiche. An inventory of the microfiche collection of the United Nations is also under preparation. The Library plans to input data on the availability of microforms into its machine-readable database.

201. A study of the possibility of reproducing United Nations documents in microfiche from computer-based operations is being undertaken by the Technical Innovations Unit of the Department of Conference Services in co-operation with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

202. The responsibilities of the ESCAP Library have increased under Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/71 and directives of the Commission emanating

from successive sessions, particularly the fortieth, to serve as the focal point for the co-ordination, expansion and distribution of the development-related information in the region.

203. The Library has co-operated with the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre, Port Vila, to upgrade the information systems in Pacific island countries and has assisted the Pacific Information Centre, established at the University of the South Pacific at Suva. In other subregions, assistance and advisory services have been rendered to the Development Information Network for South Asia, based at the Marga Institute in Colombo; similar help has been extended to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, established at Kathmandu, in developing an information network.

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204. In addition, the following activities were undertaken by various institutes, bodies and projects.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

205. In 1984, 11 technical advisory missions were carried out to five member countries by the specialists of RMRDC. The recruitment of a replacement for the uranium exploration/industrial minerals expert was nearing completion and the expert is expected to report for duty shortly. Two new specialists joined RMRDC during the year and recruitment of four more, through contributions from developed countries and also under TCDC arrangements, was in progress.

206. The functions of the Co-ordinator were carried out on an interim basis through a special services agreement on a part-time basis and were financed through direct cash contributions to RMRDC by the developing ESCAP countries.

207. The RMRDC rock magnetism project, carried out since 1981 with assistance from the Japan-ESCAP Co-operation Fund came to an end with the completion of its second phase. Further development of the project is being planned in consultation with relevant institutions in prospective participating countries.

208. Under the age-dating network project, cooperative activities were carried out in K-Ar dating between the subregional centres of Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, and in Rb-Sr dating between the subregional centres of the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

209. The International Symposium on the Geology of Tin was held in October-November 1984 at Nanning, China. The Symposium was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources of China and the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences.

210. The Workshop on Small-scale Mining, organized in co-operation with the Department of Mines of India, and supported by the Intermediate Technology Development Group and the Association of Geoscientists for International Development was held in November 1984 at New Delhi.

211. The Government of India continued to provide facilities for the 11-month post-graduate training course at the Geological Survey of India Training Institute at Raipur. Two geologists each from China, the Philippines and Viet Nam and one each from Afghanistan, Burma and Nepal attended the 1983/84 course.

212. The proceedings of the Symposium on Tungsten Geology held at Jiangxi, China in 1981, continued to be in demand.

213. The seventh session of the Governing Council of RMRDC was held in September 1984 at New Delhi.

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

214. Following the second session of the Governing Board of the Centre held in March 1984 at Bogor, Indonesia, and approval of its programme of work and budget for 1984, the senior staff of the Centre visited Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand to identify their focal points of contact and research executing institutions for co-operation with the Centre.

215. The Centre organized the Workshop on the Future Potential of Cassava in Asia and Research Development Needs at Bangkok in June 1984, the Expert Group Meeting on Research Implications of Expanded Production of Selected Upland Crops in Tropical Asia at Bangkok in November 1984, the second session of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Centre at Bogor in December 1984, and the third session of the Governing Board of the Centre at Denpasar, Indonesia, in January 1985.

216. The Centre actively participated in the following workshops and meetings: (a) FAO/UNDP Project RAS/82/002 meetings (first session), Bogor, May 1984 and (second session), Bangkok, December 1984; (b) Soybean Varietal Improvement Workshop and Monitoring Tour organized by the International Rice Research Institute, the International Soybean Programme and the Asian Vegetable Research Development Centre, at Jakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia, July 1984; (c) Workshop on Farming Systems Research in Indonesia convened by the Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, at Sukamandi, Indonesia, in August 1984; and (d) Seminar on Cassava Development in

organized by Brawijaya University, the Malang Research Institute for Food Crops, the Asian Development Centre and the Ford Foundation, at Malang, Indonesia, January 1985.

217. The Centre produced or was preparing the following publications and technical papers: (a) CGPRT Centre Newsletter (Palawija News), volume I; (b) Brochure on the CGPRT Centre (Pusat Palawija); (c) "The soybean commodity system in Indonesia"; (d) "Background paper on cassava in Asia"; (e) "Socio-economic problems and research priorities for cassava development in Asia"; (f) "Regional network co-operation for socio-economic studies on CGPRT crops: a proposal"; (g) "Work plan of the study on socio-economic implications of expanded production of CGPRT crops in Asia" (two versions: one for several countries including Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand, and another for Bangladesh); (h) "Bibliography on socio-economic studies on CGPRT crops"; (i) "A review of the supply and demand situation of food legumes and coarse grains in selected countries in Asia"; (j) "Proceedings of the Workshop on the Future Potential of Cassava in Asia and the Research Development Needs"; and (k) "Proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on Research Implications of Expanded Production of Selected Upland Crops in Tropical Areas of Asia".

218. The Centre sponsored an agricultural economist at the Bogor Research Institute for Food Crops, Indonesia, for training at the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT). The ICRISAT one-month course of training was organized in May 1984 with emphasis on methodological components of socio-economic research. Two other scientists, one from the Food Technology Development Center, Bogor and the other from the University of the Philippines at Los Banos were sponsored by the Centre to participate in the Soybean Utilization Workshop for Asia, held at Colombo and Peradeniya, Sri Lanka in January 1985.

219. The ESCAP secretariat continued to provide technical and administrative support for the operations of the Centre and for the implementation of the work programme, including workshops and meetings held during the period under review.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

220. The Institute conducted the fourteenth and fifteenth group training courses in general statistics, and the fourth and fifth group training courses in automatic data processing. It also conducted two advanced courses, one on energy statistics and the other on indicators for economic and social development. Participants from nine countries in the region also studied various automatic data processing software packages at the Institute's statistical software demonstration and training centre. The Institute undertook two four-week country courses, one in general statistics in Maldives

and the other, a training of trainers programme, in Pakistan.

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

221. The Interim Mekong Committee held two sessions during the period under review. A special session was held at Bangkok in April 1984 and the twentieth session was held at Bangkok at the end of July and early in August 1984 during which the work programme for 1985 was adopted,

222. The Committee's work programme implemented during the period under review laid special emphasis on regional activities. Such activities included collection of basinwide data aimed at developing a system for basic data collection by means of a basinwide network of stations; training of hydrographers in Viet Nam; and in-service training given to riparian personnel in various fields at the secretariat. Based on a computer-supported information system, modelling and system analysis, the collected data were used for carrying out such regular programmes as flood and low-flow forecasting as well as the planning and formulation of projects in a basinwide context.

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

223. The CCOP work programme continued to be the guide for all activities undertaken by the CCOP Technical Secretariat. The programme includes work on hydrocarbon resources, shallow marine geological/ geophysical investigations, Quaternary geological studies, thematic mapping, marine environment and safety, computer data systems, field and advisory services, training, publications, tectonics and resources, isotopic geochronology, Project Magnet and technical co-operation with other international bodies.

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

224. At an extraordinary meeting of high-level member country representatives held in Cook Islands in May 1984 the status of an independent intergovernmental organization with legal standing was conferred upon the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas.

225. The thirteenth sessions of the Committee and of its Technical Advisory Group were held at Apia in October-November 1984. In addition, the first session of the joint Working Group on South Pacific Tectonics and Resources organized by CCOP/SOPAC and the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission was held in November 1984.

Typhoon Committee

226. The seventeenth session of the Committee was organized and serviced by the ESCAP secre-

tariat in co-operation with WMO. It was held at Manila in December 1984.

Regional energy development programme

227. During the period under review, five activities remaining from phase I (1982-1983) of the regional energy development programme which had been carried over to 1984 were completed.

228. The project document for phase II (1984-1986) was approved by UNDP on 18 July 1984, after official endorsement by six member Governments. By the end of the reporting period all phase II 1984 activities were under implementation. Results of phase I and progress in the implementation of phase II activities were reviewed during the second session of the steering committee of the programme held at Bangkok in August 1984.

229. Meetings of the Inter-Agency and Inter-Institutional Working Group and the tripartite monitoring review were held at Bangkok in August and September 1984 respectively. The representatives of agencies and member Governments present at those meetings endorsed the recommendations of the steering committee.

230. In accordance with UNDP procedures, the senior co-ordinator reported the six-monthly progress of the programme in June 1984 and January 1985.

231. In addition to meetings listed elsewhere in the present document, the following meetings were held during the period under review:

ASEAN Coal Development Project Interim Report Review Meeting, Jakarta, July 1984

Technical Advisory Group for the Regional Network on Small Hydro Power, first session, Hangzhou, China, December 1984

Preparatory Advisory Team Meeting on the Assessment of Energy Issues, Bangkok, December 1984

ASEAN Coal Development Project Final Report Review Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, January 1985

232. The following technical publications were produced during the period under review: (a) Training in Energy Statistics; (b) Wood Energy Development, Report of the FAO/ESCAP Regional Workshop; (c) Dendra Thermal Systems; (d) Energy Audit in the Transport Sector; (e) Assessment of Energy Issues; (f) Manpower Profiles in Energy Sub-sectors: volume I, Coal Mining; volume II, Electric Power Supply Industry; volume III, Geothermal; volume IV, Biogas; volume V, Dendra Thermal; volume VI, Micro-hydro.

233. From the beginning of October to mid-December, the senior co-ordinator in conjunction

with the Natural Resources Division of the ESCAP secretariat, ILO, FAO and AIT undertook and completed the follow-up actions on enlargement of six phase II activities as recommended by the steering committee. The requisite revision of the project document was prepared and submitted to UNDP for approval.

Pacific energy development programme

234. The Pacific energy development programme was involved in a wide range of energy-planning activities, including participation in World Bank energy sector missions to Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu; and reviewing energy plans in Solomon Islands, Tokelau, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau) and Vanuatu. The programme also provided assistance in petroleum supply and pricing to Fiji, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia) and Tuvalu.

235. The programme also provided assistance to the developing island countries in energy auditing and management and wood stove programmes.

Regional remote sensing programme

236. The Intergovernmental Consultative Committee was established during a meeting held at Jakarta, in May 1984. The new work plan was revised to incorporate changes arising from increased participation.

237. During the period under review the following meetings were held with the co-operation of other agencies:

Workshop on Uses of Microcomputers for Remote Sensing Data Analysis and Display, Bangkok, August 1984

Regional Conference on Multi-level Remote Sensing for Forestry Applications, Manila, October 1984

Seminar on Applications of Remote Sensing Techniques to Rood Hazard Assessment and to Flood loss Prevention, Bangkok, November 1984

Regional Seminar on Remote Sensing Applications for Land Resources Management, Kuala Lumpur, November 1984

Regional Symposium on Remote Sensing Applications to Socio-economic Aspects of the Environment, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, March 1985

238. Forestry pilot studies were completed in the Philippines and Thailand. In support of training in the application of remote sensing, 43 fellowships were awarded. Special regional training in digital

image interpretation for forestry applications was sponsored by the regional remote sensing programme at Manila in October 1984.

239. During the same period the following publications and technical papers were produced: (a) ESCAP Remote Sensing Newsletter, volume I, Nos. 3 and 4, volume 2, Nos 1, 2 and 3; (b) Proceedings of the Third Asian Agricultural Remote Sensing Symposium, February 1984; (c) Proceedings of the Workshop on Microcomputers for Remote Sensing Data Analysis and Display; (d) Proceedings of the Regional Conference on Multi-level Remote Sensing for Forestry Applications; (e) Proceedings of the Regional Seminar on Remote Sensing Applications for Land Resource Management,. (f) Regional Training in Digital Image Interpretation for Forestry Application.

240. A regional remote sensing information system has been organized with three components; (a) a roster of remote sensing scientists and specialists in the ESCAP region; (b) a bibliographic data base of remote sensing publications from or about the ESCAP region; and (c) a register of remote sensing projects in the ESCAP region. The first edition of the Roster of Remote Sensing Scientists and Specialists in the ESCAP Region, with about 300 computerized listings, has been published.

C. Relations with other United Nations programmes

241. Close co-operation was maintained with FAO, ILO and other relevant United Nations programmes concerned with food, agriculture and rural development. The sixth Annual Joint Review of ESCAP/FAO programmes of work identified specific projects and activities for co-operation. ESCAP participated in and/or provided input to the following meetings and activities: the World Bank/FAO/UNIDO Working Group on Fertilizers Meeting on Forecast of Supply and Demand, London, June 1984; the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, June-July 1984; the third Technical Advisory Committee Meeting of the UNDP/UNIDO Regional Pesticide Network at Jakarta, September 1984; the FAO/Institute of Food Research and Product Development/Fisheries Technology Division Round Table Meeting on the Status and Potential of Dried Fish Products, Bangkok, October 1984; the Expert Consultation on Agriculture Price Policy in Asia and the Pacific organized by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, November 1984; the ninth session of the FAO Commission on Fertilizers, Rome, February 1985; the Annual Fertilizer Marketing Costs Survey and the FAO/Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee of Experts Working Parties, Rome, March 1985; the third session of the Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in

the Bay of Bengal; and the ninth meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Development of Small-scale Fisheries of the Bay of Bengal Programme organized by FAO at Bangkok, in February 1985.

242. Co-operation with UNIDO continued in industrial development through frequent contacts between staff members and the organization of joint activities such as studies, meetings and workshops. The secretariat contributed a regional position paper on industrialization to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, at which ESCAP was represented.

243. Consultations were held with UNCTC, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, UNESCO and WHO, on the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development. Close co-operation was maintained with these organizations as well as with the World Intellectual Property Organization, FAO and the World Bank, with respect to activities related to science and technology. As the regional focal point for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, the secretariat participated in the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Administrative Committee and Co-ordination Task Force on Science and Technology for Development in New York in May 1984. Further, the secretariat has co-operated with UNESCO in setting up a regional network for exchange of information and experience in science and technology in Asia and the Pacific.

244. The secretariat continued to maintain co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) at Nairobi, the two United Nations regional housing centres at New Delhi and Bandung, Indonesia, the United Nations Centre for Regional Development at Nagoya, Japan, and with UNIDO, UNICEF, UNEP and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) in various human settlements activities, including organization of meetings, information exchange and participation in substantive activities. ESCAP participated in the seventh session of the Commission on Human Settlements held at Libreville, in May 1984. It contributed a paper entitled "Planning and management of human settlements in the ESCAP region with emphasis on small and intermediate settlements which would serve as an input for the theme study to be prepared by the Centre for the eighth session of the Commission on Human Settlements scheduled for May 1985. ESCAP also participated in a meeting on regional co-operation in urban development organized by UNICEF.

245. Contact was maintained with UNIDO, UNDP, ILO, FAO and UNESCO concerning the regional energy development programme as well as the regional programme of action on new and renewable sources of energy, and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the secretariat of the United

Nations Conference on the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Information exchange with the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Europe and other bodies took place on a regular basis.

246. In carrying out the mineral development programme of the secretariat, co-operation was maintained with: the UNESCO International Geological Correlation Programme in stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the region, in the compilation of geological and thematic maps and related programmes; UNDP in technical reviews and monitoring of the activities of UNDP-assisted regional mineral resource development projects - RMRDC, SEATRADC, CCOP and CCOP/SOPAC; the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO in regional marine geoscience activities; United Nations Headquarters' Ocean Economics and Technology Branch in coastal/marine area development and management matters, and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development on country mineral resource development programmes in the region. Liaison with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for the Law of the Sea was maintained on matters relating to the Convention with a view to disseminating information of relevance to the regional member States.

247. Co-ordination between United Nations Headquarters departments and other regional commissions on matters concerned with water was carried out through an informal consultation in Vienna in November 1984. To effect co-ordination at the global level with agencies of the United Nations system involved in water (UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank, WMO and IAEA), ESCAP participated in the fifth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Intersecretariat Group for Water. Co-ordination at the regional level was carried out with the Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific. Close co-operation continued to be maintained with UNDRO and WMO in supporting the programmes of the Typhoon Committee and the Panel on Tropical Cyclones.

248. FAO and the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development were associate executing agencies for the regional remote sensing programme. In addition, FAO contributed a consultant and lecturers for workshops and training courses. The United Nations Development Advisory Team for the Pacific assisted the programme in arranging an evaluation mission to set up a remote sensing training course in the Pacific subregion.

249. The secretariat maintained co-operation with the regional economic commissions for Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Africa, UNCTAD, ADB and the World Bank in matters concerning shipping and ports; the Office of the Special Representative

of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, UNCTAD, ILO and IMO on maritime legislation; UNIDO on shipbuilding and ship repair; the United Nations Statistical Office on the economic statistics of shipping; and UNDP on shipping, ports and inland waterways.

250. In matters concerned with transport and communications the secretariat worked with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) through the ESCAP/ITU Unit; with the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity on telecommunication development; with the Universal Postal Union on postal development; with ILO on labour-intensive road construction methods; through the ESCAP/ILO Tourism Unit on tourism manpower development; with the International Civil Aviation Organization on the economic aspects of air cargo transport; with the World Tourism Organization on tourism development; and with UNCTAD/FALPRO (Special Programme on Trade Facilitation) on facilitation of international traffic.

251. In the field of social development, UNICEF and WHO provided technical support and fellowships for the Sixth Course (Regional) on Planning, Development and Health. UNICEF and ESCAP jointly organized the Seventh Seminar (Regional) on Development of Basic Community Services through Primary Health Care as well as the UNICEF/ESCAP Workshop on Primary Health Care/Child Survival and Development, for which WHO provided technical assistance. ESCAP convened an interagency committee meeting to provide an opportunity for agencies to exchange information on recent activities for women's development. The meeting also discussed possible areas for collaboration. In addition, the secretariat participated in the following meetings organized by other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies: the sixteenth session of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; the Forward Looking Assessment of the Activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women Meeting; the eighth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; the third session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year; the WHO South-East Asia Regional Committee Meeting; the WHO Colloquium on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries for Health for All; and the Seminar on National Experiences Relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas organized by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna.

252. In the statistics sector, a close working relationship was maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office, which also participated in all the technical meetings organized by the Statistics Division. The secretariat participated in the eighteenth session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held in Rome.

Relevant data series for ESCAP publications were received from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and FAO. The secretariat also participated in the tenth session of the FAO Asia and the Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics and the Seminar on Forestry Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region. Co-operation was maintained with ILO in respect of labour and other related statistics, and ILO participated, along with UNICEF and UNESCO, in the Seminar on Social and Related Statistics organized by the secretariat. UNFPA co-ordinators and UNDP resident representatives were regularly contacted, especially on matters relating to the secretariat's advisory services. Co-operation was also maintained with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in the planning of its substantive activities.

253. UNCTAD, FAO, the World Bank, IMF and ITC continued providing trade, production and other trade-related data in hard copy as well as machine-readable and microfiche forms. The ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre and ITC co-operated in implementing trade promotion activities in the region, particularly in organizing training courses in trade information services for the developing member countries. ESCAP and UNCTAD co-operated in the implementation of the programme on the development of trade and economic co-operation between countries with different socio-economic systems. ESCAP participated in and provided inputs to the UNCTAD/ESCAP Regional Seminar on the Development of Trade and Economic Co-operation between Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe and Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific held at Moscow, in May 1984; the UNCTAD National Seminar on Trade Expansion between Thailand and Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe, held at Bangkok in November 1984; and the UNCTAD Interregional Workshop for Trade Representatives of Developing Countries in the USSR held at Moscow in December 1984.

254. The Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development has continued collaboration at the global level with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Rural Development through regular exchange of information and by attending some of its meetings and collaborating with it in such areas as monitoring and evaluation, people's participation, and women in development.

255. A report on TCDC activities undertaken by the secretariat during the period from 1 November 1982 to 30 October 1984 was prepared for the consideration of the UNDP High Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fourth session in June 1985. A total of 154 promotional and operational TCDC activities had been undertaken by the secretariat during the two-year period. Similar reports were prepared for the cross-organizational programme analysis of the United Nations and for the Joint Inspection Unit.

Chapter III

FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

256. The forty-first session of the Commission was held at the United Nations Building, Bangkok, from 19 to 29 March 1985.

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

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

259. The session was also attended by officials from United Nations Headquarters, representing the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and by representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

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

261. Representatives of the following specialized agencies were present in a consultative capacity: International Labour Organisation, Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunications Union, and World Meteorological Organization.

262. Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and of the International Trade Centre also attended.

263. The following intergovernmental organizations attended as observers: Asian Development Bank, Asian-Pacific Postal Union, Asian Productivity Organization, Asian Reinsurance Corporation, Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Colombo Plan Bureau, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, European Economic Community, Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, international Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, International Pepper Community, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, South Pacific Commission, and World Tourism Organization.

264. Observers were present from the following non-governmental organizations in category I: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Organization for Standardization, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Society for International Development, World Assembly of Youth, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Muslim Congress, and World Veterans Federation; from the following organizations in category II: Baha'i International Community, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, and Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association International; and from the roster: International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations.

265. The list of participants is given in document ESCAP(XLI)/INF.4.

266. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 615th meeting

elected the Hon. Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani, Minister for Finance (Nepal), as Chairman.

267. In view of the heavy agenda, it was proposed that the part of the 13 of the rules of procedure of the Commission providing for the election of 2 Vice-Chairmen be held in abeyance, and the following 13 Vice-Chairmen were elected: H.E. Mr. M. Munir-Uz-Zaman (Bangladesh), H.E. Mr. Qian Qichen (China), the Hon. Jonati Mavoia (Fiji), H.E. Mr. P.A. Sangma (India), H.E. Mrs. Mayumi Moriyama (Japan), H.E. Mr. Soubanh Srihirath (Lao People's Democratic Republic), H.E. Prof. Dr. Yusuf bin Haji Mohd. Noor (Malaysia), H.E. Mr. D. Zagabaldan (Mongolia), the Hon. John Giheno (Papua New Guinea), H.E. Dr. Vicente B. Valdepenas, Jr. (Philippines), H.E. Mr. Soo-Ik Sohn (Republic of Korea), the Hon. M.H.M. Naina Marikar (Sri Lanka), and H.E. Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila (Thailand).

268. H.E. Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines) was elected Rapporteur of the plenary session.

269. The Chairman proposed and the Commission decided to appoint two Committees of the Whole to consider agenda items 7, 8 and 9. Committee I elected Mr. Christopher Lamb (Australia) as Chairman and Mr. Wilson Ifunaoa (Solomon Islands) and Mr. Tissa J.M. Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka) as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Javid Zafar (Pakistan) was elected Rapporteur. Committee II elected Mr. Yahya Baba (Malaysia) as Chairman and Mr. Le Anh Kiet (Viet Nam) and Mr. Jon Jonassen (Cook Islands) as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Kenji Ishii (Japan) was elected Rapporteur. The Commission subsequently constituted an informal working group of the plenary session to deal with draft resolutions and draft reports of items discussed in plenary. The Rapporteur of the plenary session was appointed Chairman of the informal working group.

270. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 619th meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the Vice-Chairmen, constituting the Credentials Committee, had examined the credentials of all the representatives. Some delegations rejected the credentials of a delegation and expressed reservations about the credentials of another delegation. Another delegation expressed its country's reservation about the credentials of a delegation. Some other delegations rejected those views and held that the credentials of the aforesaid delegations were in proper form. With those views and reservations recorded, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen constituting the Credentials Committee found the credentials of all the representatives to be in order.

B. Agenda

271. At its 615th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda (EIESCAPIL.981 Rev.3, EIESCAPIL.99 and Corr.I and 2).
4. Policies and perspectives for the economic and social development of the ESCAP region:
 - (a) Review of the development of the ESCAP region and the work of the Commission (ST/ESCAP/313 (English only), ST/ESCAP/313/Add.I (Chinese, French and Russian only), E/ESCAP/413 and Corr.I, E/ESCAP/466);
 - (b) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy (E/ESCAP/414 and Corr.I);
 - (c) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (E/ESCAP/415, E/ESCAP/464 and Corr.I).
5. Implementation of the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific (Commission resolution 235 (XL)» (EIESCAP/416 and Corr.I).
6. Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994: review of progress of implementation and consideration of further action (E/ESCAP/410).
7. Issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP:
 - (a) Reports of legislative committee and ministerial-level meetings held since the fortieth session of the Commission, and selected issues (E/ESCAP/403 and Corr.I, E/ESCAP/404, E/ESCAP/407-409, E/ESCAP/417 and Corr.I, E/ESCAP/418-424, E/ESCAP/425 and Corr.I, E/ESCAP/426, E/ESCAP/427 and Corr.I, E/ESCAP/428 and Corr.I).
 - (b) Selected issues relating to the activities of legislative committees other than those which met since the fortieth session of the Commission (E/ESCAP/429-439).
8. Programme of work and priorities:
 - (a) Programme changes for 1985 (E/ESCAP/440 and Corr.I and Add.I and 2, E/ESCAP/441 and Corr.I, E/ESCAP/442);

- (b) Draft programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987 (E/ESCAP/443 and Corr.1 and Add.1).
9. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (E/ESCAP/444 and Con.1 and 2).
 10. Improvement of the functions of the legislative committees (E/ESCAP/411 and Con.1).
 11. Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (1985) and the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987) (E/ESCAP/406).
 12. The Commission's activities in the Pacific (E/ESCAP/445/Rev.1, E/ESCAP/446).
 13. Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions (E/ESCAP/412, E/ESCAP/447-453, E/ESCAP/454 and Add.1, E/ESCAP/455 and Con.1, E/ESCAP/456-459, E/ESCAP/465).
 14. Announcement of intended contributions (E/ESCAP/460, E/ESCAP/461 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/462 and Add.1).
 15. Activities of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/ESCAP/463 and Corr.1 and 2).
 16. Admission of new members (E/ESCAP/467, E/ESCAP/468).
 17. Date, venue and any other subject pertaining to the forty-second session of the Commission (E/ESCAP/405).
 18. Other matters.
 19. Adoption of the annual report of the Commission (E/ESCAP/L.100).

C. Account of proceedings

272. The session was declared open by the Hon. M.H.M. Naina Marikar, Deputy Minister for Finance and Planning of Sri Lanka, acting as Chairman at the opening meeting. His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand, delivered the inaugural address. The Executive Secretary read out the message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and delivered an address.

Inaugural address by the Prime Minister of Thailand

273. The Prime Minister of Thailand, speaking on behalf of the people and Government of

Thailand, welcomed those attending the session. He stated that his Government attached considerable importance to international co-operation and to the work of the United Nations through ESCAP. He also took the opportunity to welcome Brunei Darussalam as a full member of the Commission.

274. He further stated that the world had gone through a prolonged period of economic recession and stagnation during which both developed and developing countries had experienced great economic difficulties. While the world economic situation had started to show a slight improvement, it was regrettable that such improvement had been confined by and large to some of the major developed countries, with little effect as yet on the developing world. Furthermore, there was no assurance that the current trend would lead to complete global economic recovery. While the ESCAP region had fared relatively better than other regions, comparatively large fiscal deficits, high interest rates, debt-servicing difficulties and volatile exchange rates continued to be major concerns. While the majority of ESCAP member countries were exporters of primary products, the depressed levels of prices of primary commodities prevented them from benefiting from the improved economy at large.

275. He expressed the hope that the current session of the Commission would provide a useful forum for its members to consult one another in an effort to find ways and means to alleviate those concerns.

276. The Commission's endorsement of the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific at its fortieth session had provided a framework for further action in that very important field. In response to the Tokyo Plan of Action, technology had been given high priority in Thailand's sixth five-year plan. The proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994, was another noteworthy initiative undertaken by ESCAP. It was hoped that the secretariat would be given sufficient resources to work out a programme of activities that would bring practical benefits to member countries.

277. Thailand's election for the first time to the United Nations Security Council happened to coincide with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. He expressed the hope that Thailand would be able to contribute, through the work of the Council, to the peace and security of an nations.

278. He noted that most countries in the region were striving hard towards the twin objectives of peace and security, and he therefore stressed that there was an urgent need to bring about a comprehensive and just solution to the political problems confronting the region. As long as peace and stability continued to be an elusive goal, the full potential of regional socio-economic co-operation would not be realized.

Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

279. In his message, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that the session was taking place during a period of uncertainties and difficulties in international economic relations. Although the recovery from the prolonged recession had spread to most of the industrial countries, growing protectionism against manufactured goods and generally low commodity prices were still hampering the development efforts of developing countries. Despite those and other serious problems, it was heartening that most developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region had managed to record satisfactory rates of economic growth during the 1980s. That was a tribute as much to the sound economic management and flexibility of their Governments as to the inherent dynamism and creativity of their peoples.

280. One of the most challenging tasks confronting countries of the region remained the eradication of poverty. To respond effectively to that and other challenges, the continued strengthening of the regional commissions, as the regional arms of the United Nations for economic and social development, was essential in order to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in responding to the needs of member countries.

281. The agenda before the Commission focused on a number of major development issues, in keeping with the role of ESCAP as the principal inter-governmental forum in Asia and the Pacific. Several important matters were to be discussed, including proposals to improve the technological capabilities and transport and communications infrastructures of the developing countries. In that connection, he expressed the hope that adequate assistance and support would be forthcoming from Member States and international organizations.

282. He also expressed the hope that the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair, to be hosted jointly by ESCAP and China, would be a significant event in the development of intraregional and interregional trade.

283. He noted that the opportunities for economic co-operation among developing countries appeared increasingly attractive. ESCAP, which had traditionally been at the centre of regional discussions on strategies for development, had a growing role to play in promoting co-operation among developing countries.

284. He referred to the fine spirit of co-operation and partnership that prevailed between the developed and developing member countries of the Commission and expressed the hope that that laudable tradition would be treasured and upheld.

Statement by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP

285. The Executive Secretary welcomed all the delegations to the session and thanked the Prime Minister of Thailand for his inspiring address and active support for the objectives of ESCAP, which were a clear reflection of Thailand's commitment to the principles of the United Nations.

286. He welcomed the accession of Brunei Darussalam to full membership of the Commission and noted that Tuvalu was also expected to be admitted as a full member at the current session. ESCAP would strive to the fullest extent possible to contribute to the attainment of the development goals and aspirations of those two countries.

287. The year 1985 marked the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, and thus was a fitting occasion to reflect upon the successes and failures of the Organization over the years and to encourage a rededication to the ideals and purposes of the Charter. At the regional level, significant contributions could be made to the reinvigoration of international co-operation, by pursuing the regional possibilities and potentialities and by adhering to the long-standing tradition of not allowing the discussions to be diverted from the economic and social issues at hand.

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

Policy statement by the Executive Secretary

288. The Executive Secretary observed that while the economic recovery in North America had begun spreading through much of Western Europe, and the growth prospects of the industrialized nations, for 1985 at least, appeared generally bright in the developing countries, unabated protectionism, high interest rates, tighter capital flows and low commodity prices still cast uncertainty on the global trend toward economic recovery. For the region's economies with a large share of manufactured exports, it was a particularly ominous paradox that protectionist forces on both sides of the Atlantic showed no sign of weakening. Apart from market access, uncertainties about future financial flows and the transfer of technology also continued to cloud the growth prospects of developing Asian and Pacific economies. Those circumstances seemed to compel developing countries to place importance on expanded economic and technical co-operation for the development of the region.

289. In reviewing the region's recent experience, he pointed out that the Asian and Pacific region, despite enormous continuing problems, seemed to have drifted towards the periphery of global concerns. The chief reason was, perhaps, that the region had largely avoided

the debt and food crises occurring elsewhere in the third world. While recognizing the need for emergency measures to alleviate the terrible agonies being suffered in sub-Saharan Africa, especially famine-ravaged Ethiopia, he urged the international community to recall with fresh determination one of the chief goals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which was to combine efforts to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples. Alleviation of the plight of more than 900 million poverty-stricken people in Asia and the Pacific, who happened to outnumber the populations of all other developing regions put together, should be regarded as important unfinished business, if the region were to reach the development goals set by all Member States themselves.

290. Many developing countries in the region had made impressive progress over the past three decades, relying largely on their respective national capabilities, with some major inputs of external financial and technical assistance, in a period of expanding world trade. However, current trends in trade, aid and other financial flows were markedly less favourable for generating growth. Thus, developing Asia and the Pacific still stood in need of far-sighted international understanding, unfettered commerce and adequate external assistance. Denied ample support, it would be exceedingly difficult for most of those countries to keep up the momentum of growth, to achieve modernization and, for so many downtrodden millions, to break the age-old bondage of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease.

291. The Executive Secretary noted the misconception that the prolonged recession did not necessarily affect the developing Asian and Pacific region adversely. Although the region, taken as a whole, generally fared better than other developing regions during the recession years 1980-1983, and the rate of growth was about 5 per cent compared with below 1 per cent in other regions, a number of developing Asian and Pacific countries, including some most urgently in need of sustained growth, were far less able to cope with the harsh external climate. The recession dealt particularly severe blows to the struggling economies of most of the region's seven least developed countries as well as to several Pacific island countries and others heavily reliant on commodity exports. In a few cases, their low per capita income suffered further decline. In the face of world-wide depression, there was no region-wide immunity to the debilitating effects of that global downturn. Some countries continued to feel the recession's lingering ill effects, especially with respect to the depressed prices of sugar and several other primary commodities and significantly lower terms of trade than several years before. Many Asian and Pacific countries would continue to recover and sustain a stronger growth momentum, if the trend to capitalize on resurgent import demand in the United States was maintained.

292. Having reviewed recent, economic developments, he elaborated on several fields that appeared to offer the greatest scope for the member countries to co-operate fruitfully and develop worthwhile programmes, particularly in those areas where the role of ESCAP could be important.

293. First and foremost, of course, was trade, which, for the past several decades had often been termed an engine of economic growth and was still very much so for the region. Asian and Pacific exports to the United States had quadrupled in current dollars between 1975 and 1983, reaching \$104 billion, with more than half supplied by the developing countries of the region. The region now provided almost 39 per cent of imports to the United States, compared with 24 per cent a decade earlier. Despite all the formidable difficulties, trade continued to hold out the greatest opportunities for sustained growth, faster modernization and technological transformation.

294. Concerning external trade, the Executive Secretary emphasized the urgent need for determined efforts towards global trade liberalization. He observed that North-South negotiations on most major financial and economic issues, including trade, remained in a state of limbo. The immediate prospects for trade liberalization to foster sustained growth and diversification of manufactured exports from developing countries to developed-country markets appeared less bright, because of strong protectionist resistance even two years after the recession. There was also some likelihood that the industrial nations might increasingly trade among themselves because of new demand patterns. Thus, beyond liberalizing their own trade regimes and using hard bargaining on export sectors under restraint, promising trade options for developing countries at that point seemed to lie in new products and, potentially more important, in new supplementary markets.

295. In that regard, he urged the developing member countries to give more serious consideration to the clearly evident scope for a significant expansion of intraregional trade. Trade among countries within the region in recent years had indeed grown nearly twice as fast as that with the rest of the world and amounted to \$131 billion in 1982. However, less than a third of that trade was among the region's developing economies, with China, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore accounting for most of it. Still, the relatively rapid increase in intraregional trade, including manufactured goods between developing countries, indicated the strong potential for growing trade on the basis of existing complementarities and differences in the economic structures of member countries. Not only were there huge new markets to be tapped, but trade co-operation among nearby countries could also sharply reduce transport costs, while the frequently seen prevalence of similar product preferences

could produce significant savings in promotion expenditure. Such expansion of market size could yield enormous factor-efficiency benefits, not only in terms of exploitation of static economies of scale but also by way of dynamic shifts in production functions.

296. To realize those benefits, a number of steps could be taken, including the regional trade expansion possibilities under the Bangkok Agreement. Its member countries would be holding a round of tariff negotiations in May 1985, and he earnestly hoped that more Asian and Pacific nations would join in and help make the Bangkok Agreement a vital mechanism. He also appealed to the developing member countries to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by another ESCAP initiative, the Trade Co-operation Group. He further urged greater attention to and collective action on such issues as the implementation of trade facilitation measures, simplifying and standardizing trade documentation, and customs procedures. He sincerely hoped that the Commission would give fresh impetus to discussions on intraregional trade expansion so that the meeting of ministers of trade envisaged could become the watershed in Asian and Pacific trade co-operation.

297. He was pleased to report that preparations for holding the Asia-Pacific Trade Fair (ASPAT '85) in China in November 1985 were proceeding smoothly. The Trade Fair would highlight the progress achieved by member countries in various sectors of activity and help promote co-operative ventures among them, thereby heightening the prospects for intraregional trade.

298. Finance was, similarly a crucial field where the serious pursuit of regional co-operation could be tremendously beneficial. Yet little of real consequence had transpired since the Commission initiated the establishment of the Asian Development Bank in the mid-1960s. Asian Clearing Union settlements, though rising substantially in the year after the inclusion of Iranian crude oil exports, were still the equivalent of only about 643 million special drawing rights in 1984. That was just a little over 1 per cent of the trade among developing Asian and Pacific countries, and an even tinier fraction if one included the region's developed nations, which of course were also eligible for membership. Asian Reinsurance Corporation. Underwritings currently amounted to about the same percentage of the total regional outflow for insurance purposes. As intraregional trade grew, the potential for participating countries to avoid huge outflows of hard currency was more than self-evident. He was glad to see that there had been some progress recently towards establishing a regional export refinancing scheme, with the feasibility study approved and the secretariat currently drawing up a draft charter. Another idea that merited consideration, when many member countries had multi-million foreign reserves sitting in Western banks, was the possibility of setting up some form of regional pooling arrangement for

such reserves, from which all could receive liquidity benefits.

299. The Executive Secretary observed that technology stood out as an indispensable key to continued progress as the region worked to prepare itself for the twenty-first century. Technology was an area in which developing member countries especially needed to pull together, to pool their strengths, not only to be abreast of today's rapid technological advances but also to help stay up to date with the swirling changes that were all but certain in the world of tomorrow. Developments in such exotic fields as microelectronics, biotechnology and genetic engineering were nothing less than a technological revolution. That obviously posed a gigantic challenge for the developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region, possessing relatively slender scientific and financial resources and still beset with many pressing problems of underdevelopment.

300. He was of the view that the developing member countries could approach the problem primarily on two planes. Concerning the more conventional technologies, and without turning their backs on Western advances when useful in Asian and Pacific conditions and circumstances, it seemed that the developing countries should take a closer look at technologies being developed within the region. Often those were more suitable for the region's particular needs and more appropriate for meeting the special, sensitive requirements related to the region's cultures, value systems and economic and social structures. But at the same time, on the second plane, developing member countries should vigorously pursue research and development in the futuristic high technologies, so that the region could keep up with a rapidly changing world and eventually become an equal partner in technology exchange.

301. While suggesting that the major efforts to upgrade the technological capacities of the developing countries of the region would have to be undertaken at the national level, he mentioned that a number of ways had also been identified by the Governments and the ESCAP secretariat in which beneficial intercountry collaboration could help to accelerate technological progress. Financial and technical support from the international community was similarly crucial if the important drive envisioned in Commission resolution 235(XL), setting in motion the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific, was to be effectively implemented.

302. To his mind, the Tokyo Programme and the ESCAP Plan of Action constituted a significant starting point for stepped-up regional collaboration in that vital field. The secretariat had been facing great financial constraints in implementing its activities in that crucial sector. He earnestly hoped that the current session would bring a substantial turn-around in the bleak funding situation, with assistance forthcoming from developed and developing countries alike and other

international organizations, so that the secretariat's capacities could be more effectively employed.

303. Transport and communications had also undergone revolutionary changes in the past several decades. Bullet trains, satellite communications and the transmission of information between distant computers had shrunk the world and profoundly affected the mobility and methods of interaction of mankind. Unfortunately, in almost all respects, the transport and communications systems in developing member countries of ESCAP were still well behind those of the industrial nations, even though, to a large degree, the entire development process hinged on adequate transport and communications.

304. In that context, the Executive Secretary was happy to report that the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications had been held at Bangkok in January 1985 and had given enthusiastic support to the official launching of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific. He was confident that the Decade's planned activities would play an important part in modernizing that vital infrastructure. The tasks ahead were tremendous. He earnestly hoped that donor countries and international organizations would respond effectively to the need for resources.

305. Poverty and malnutrition continued to afflict many millions of peoples in the region and, despite the fact that some member countries had increased food production remarkably, it was clear that there should not be any complacency in Asia. Indeed, the Commission had devoted much attention to food security questions in recent years as a theme topic which had inspired the secretariat to initiate considerable research. However, subsequent progress had been limited, the establishment by FAO of a Food Security Commission for Asia and the Pacific notwithstanding. He felt that the region's leaders might wish to look at that issue anew, not just at possible reserve arrangements or the gross availability of rice and wheat, but, more important, at the skimpy diets and the insufficient calorie intake of impoverished masses. In that context, he mentioned the useful role of the ESCAP agro-climatic impact assessment project, farm mechanization projects and the CGPRT Centre. But concerted co-operation could do much more to rid the region of the scourge of hunger and malnutrition.

306. Recent years had seen a considerable amount of work on integrated rural development and, to the extent resources allowed, ESCAP had been assisting in those efforts, primarily by participating in the special United Nations interagency task force for that purpose. However, it appeared that very little had been achieved in eradicating poverty, despite the emergence of such new ideas as participatory rural development. In fact, poverty conditions had grown even worse in some countries that had made otherwise impressive strides

in development. One major reason appeared to be that there had often been insufficient linkage between poverty-eradication measures and efforts to increase the employment of the rural poor, including such vulnerable groups as youth and women. Supported by adequate programmes of basic vocational training, the region had an enormous potential for generating self-employment in rural areas and small towns and stemming excessive migration to many overburdened large cities. He hoped that the members would consider those issues and recommend ways in which the secretariat could assist in bolstering efforts in rural development.

307. He recalled the assessment contained in the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984 that the situation in the region's seven least developed countries had become increasingly distressing for the past several years, with the recession, adverse weather conditions at times, stagnating flows of foreign assistance, and slow progress in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. In addition to the report before the Commission on the secretariat's activities supporting implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, there was the report of the high-level regional meeting in January. Those reports, together with the Commission's views, would comprise the Asian and Pacific input for the mid-term global review of progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, which would take place in October 1985. The picture was hardly encouraging, to say the least, and one earnestly hoped that the mid-term review would stir some of the developed countries into more decisive action on behalf of those severely disadvantaged members.

308. The Executive Secretary was very pleased to inform the Commission that the new ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre at Port Vila, Vanuatu, had formally come into being on 18 October 1984, with the signing of the host country agreement. ESCAP was ill the process of gearing up its Pacific activities by entering into a more active partnership in Pacific development efforts, with emphasis on training and other operational activities, and finding solutions to specific problems confronting countries in that subregion. Two documents before the Commission provided details on the secretariat's efforts in that direction. He would welcome the Commission's guidance on how best to further expand the Pacific activities of ESCAP, particularly in the light of limited financial resources which he sincerely hoped would be augmented so as to enable a more concerted effort to help bring the island countries into the region's development mainstream as soon as possible.

309. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary observed that political and other differences between the countries of that diverse region did not

necessarily stand in the way of high rewards from serious collective action in other areas. There was much scope for constructive and positive co-operation for mutual advantage. He ended with an appeal to the members and associate members of the Commission for rededication to the pursuit of regional co-operation for the benefit and progress of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

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

310. In reviewing the developments that had occurred in the Asian and Pacific region, the Commission had before it the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984* (ST/ESCAP/313). The Commission commended the secretariat on continuing to produce, largely through its own resources, a useful survey of recent economic- and social developments in the region in the perspective of major trends in the world economy. However, one delegation expressed reservations on whether the Survey in its current form accurately fulfilled the needs of the member countries in the region for information and economic analysis.

311. The Commission noted that while there had been steady improvement in the world economy during the past two years, the external environment facing the countries in the region was still uncertain and far from reassuring. The recovery in the major developed countries was fairly strong and had resulted in a favourable impact on market economies. The impact on the developing countries, however, had been generally weaker, more uneven and less sustained. The developing member countries felt that the external environment, characterized by high interest rates, volatility in foreign exchange rates, scarcity of capital inflows, continued weakness of primary commodity prices, and difficulty of market access for manufactured exports, did not provide a climate conducive to their sustained development. Some developed countries also shared that view.

312. The Commission noted with satisfaction the improvement in the performance of the developing economies in the region since the recession, when compared with those in other regions. However, it was well aware that the major problems of development in the region, including the elimination of poverty and malnutrition, persisted. Nor could the general resilience of the region, as a whole, compensate for the continued weakness in the economic performance in many countries, especially the least developed and the island economies of the Pacific.

313. The Commission credited much of the resilience of the region's economies to a diversity of factors, including skilful economic management, better utilization and development of human resources, improved agricultural performance, intensified participation in international and intraregional trade, flexibility in adapting economic

structures to changing cost and demand patterns, and technological development. Delegations from market economies attributed the dynamism of many Asian economies mainly to free trade, reliance on market mechanisms and the dynamic role of the private sector. Some delegations noted the dynamism and stability in economic growth in countries with centrally planned economies.

314. A number of delegations supplemented the information contained in the Survey on economic and social development in their economies and described in detail policy measures taken by their Governments to maintain the momentum of growth.

315. Many delegations viewed with considerable concern the continuing problems in the world trading system, which seriously threatened the prospects of growth in the developing countries and areas in the region. The Commission noted with particular concern the strengthening and proliferation of protectionist trends in the developed world, often in sophisticated guises. It called for the reduction and dismantling of barriers to trade, especially those introduced during the recession. It was noted that the erosion of a multilateral trading system could weaken the growth stimulus provided by trade and seriously undermine existing arrangements under GATT. Many delegations expressed the view that the recent initiatives in trade negotiations by developed countries should be accompanied by the implementation of comprehensive commitments undertaken by them at the thirty-eighth session of the Contracting Parties to GATT held at ministerial level in 1982 in order to liberalize world trade and strengthen the international trading system. Many developing countries felt that the issues to be addressed by the proposed new round were unclear and such an activity would divert attention from the need to implement the agreed and unfinished work programme of GATT. Many developing countries of the region described the measures taken by them to reduce tariffs and liberalize imports.

316. Some delegations from developed countries with market economies, while recognizing the weight of increased domestic pressures for protection, reiterated their commitment to open and free trade and the resolve of their Governments to halt protectionist trends and called for the extension of those open market principles within the Asian and Pacific region. As evidence of that commitment, they cited the increase in trade flows between them and the developing countries, especially those in the region. The recent tariff reductions under the schemes of the generalized system of preferences (GSP), the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the Lome Convention, granted by developed countries were also cited as confirmation of their determination to honour international commitments.

317. The Commission recognized the enormous scope for regional co-operation in trade, finance

and the development of human resources. Several delegations drew attention to the benefits which could be derived from the Bangkok Agreement, the Asian Clearing Union and the Asian Reinsurance Corporation. Other delegations informed the Commission of the activities for regional co-operation under the auspices of South Asian Regional Co-operation (SARC).

318. The Commission expressed concern at the continued lack of progress in the North-South dialogue. It expressed the hope that a more balanced and sustained recovery in the developed world would create an improved climate for such dialogue. It noted the important forthcoming meetings in Washington of the Interim Committee of IMF and the Development Committee of the World Bank and hoped that those would provide additional opportunities for negotiations on such urgent problems of international finance of developing countries as debt, capital flows, monetary reserves and volatile exchange rates. The countries in the non-aligned movement had proposed the convening of a separate conference on those issues.

319. The Commission took particular note of the plight of the least developed and the Pacific island countries. While it appreciated the comprehensive coverage provided of the region's least developed countries in the Survey, it felt that the Pacific island economies needed to be addressed more adequately and effectively. Delegations from many Pacific countries offered to provide the secretariat with information on their economic and social development to enable the secretariat to do so. The Commission welcomed the inauguration of the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC) at Port Vila as a vehicle whereby the Commission and the secretariat could respond more effectively to the needs of the Pacific island countries. Many delegations from those countries expressed appreciation of the comprehensive scope of the multi-disciplinary activities of ESCAP, which would prove very useful in the development of the subregion.

320. The Commission reaffirmed its concern for the position of women, and called for increased and broader based attention to women's issues, including an increase in the percentage of women in the secretariat, especially at the senior levels.

321. It took note of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations along with a number of other important anniversaries falling in 1985. It agreed that the anniversary should serve to renew the commitment of member countries and the world community to peace and prosperity for all nations.

322. It reaffirmed its position as a unique multi-lateral forum of universal membership in the region. Several delegations pointed to the vital objectives pursued by the Commission and the strengthening of the implementing capacity of its secretariat. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme informed the Commission that the ESCAP secretariat

was the largest single implementing agency of the United Nations system in the region. The Commission observed that the secretariat, in addition to its highly valued work of promoting technical co-operation, should assist its members and associate members to exchange experience in the formulation and implementation of development strategies and policies, especially as there were several instances of successful efforts in economic and social development. The Commission indicated that the development of human resources was a problem of immediate and deep concern to the countries in the region and endorsed human resources development as the theme for its forty-second and forty-third sessions.

323. It took note of the timely and constructive report on financing development in part two of the Survey 1984, including an accurate assessment of the problems concerned with financing development faced by the developing countries in the region and policy measures adopted by them to mobilize domestic resources, and the outlook as well as an identification of short-term measures which might be taken by those countries themselves. It also noted that the analysis provided useful background material for a better understanding of the problems facing developing countries and should assist in the formulation of policies and strategies for financing development. One delegation was of the view that examples of successful policies cited in the Survey, such as economizing of government expenditure and mobilization of domestic resources, should be further analysed by the secretariat with a view to providing specific policy guidelines which could be useful to member countries.

324. Several delegations pointed out that in developing countries, particularly the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, difficulties regarding the mobilization of domestic resources persisted and policies to contain current expenditure had not been remarkably successful. That failure had limited their ability to finance increased development expenditure.

325. In the context of the scarcity of development funds widely experienced by developing countries in the region, many delegations expressed concern over trends in official development assistance; in recent years that assistance had decreased, while in some cases the absolute value of aid had actually declined. They observed that the proportion of grants in aid had gone down, interest rates had gone up, the net transfer of resources had declined and aid-tying practices had become more widespread.

326. The Commission reviewed the work of the Commission since its fortieth session as presented in document E/ESCAP/413 and Corr.1. It took note of the resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as presented in document E/ESCAP/466.

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy

327. Many delegations recalled that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade contained a broad and comprehensive set of policies for the accelerated development of developing countries and specific targets to be achieved during the Decade. Some delegations observed that those countries, as a whole, had made efforts to adopt policies in consonance with the International Development Strategy but without much success in view of serious shortfalls in the implementation of international support measures, especially regarding trade, capital flows and the transfer of technology. The recent recession and recovery in the world economy had persistently emphasized the interdependent nature of relationships between developed and developing countries. Many delegations observed that there was an urgent need to revive North-South negotiations on the basis of universal participation for resolving outstanding issues. That was a critical factor which had made it impossible to complete the mid-term global review of the International Development Strategy in 1984. The Commission hoped that that task would be completed in 1985 by consensus and thus enable the broad objectives of the Strategy to be achieved.

328. The secretariat's note on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, contained in document E/ESCAP/414 and Corr.1, highlighted progress and issues in international trade, external resource flows, technology and population. The Commission noted that despite some progress, achievements fell short of the relevant targets, and that urgent attention needed to be given to solving persistent problems in those areas. It also noted the suggestion that in future review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy, the secretariat should include such topics as international trade, money and finance, food and agriculture, industrialization, and energy.

329. The international trade of the developing countries in the region, despite recent recovery, continued to suffer from fluctuating and depressed prices for primary commodities, adverse terms of trade and increasing barriers to access to markets. The lack of progress in the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, including ratification of the Common Fund, was viewed as disappointing to the region. The Commission noted with appreciation the recent efforts of some developed countries to provide improved access to their markets for exports from developing countries by the extension and liberalization of their schemes under the GSP. However, it viewed with serious concern the increasing restrictions placed on international trade in the form of various non-tariff barriers, especially on products such as textiles and

clothing and tropical and agricultural products, which were of vital export interest to the developing countries of the region. Several developing member countries in the region urged that the international trading system be significantly liberalized and strengthened by reducing or eliminating existing restrictions on trade and implementing measures already agreed upon.

330. The Commission felt strongly that there was considerable scope for expanded trade flows and economic co-operation among countries in Asia and the Pacific, a vast region which was endowed with diverse resources. Those countries were at levels of development ranging from highly developed to least developed. The Commission urged member countries to take advantage of that potential for increasing intraregional trade. In that connection, it noted the progress made in subregional co-operation under SARC and ASEAN as a means of strengthening collective self-reliance for development among the countries concerned.

331. Several delegations drew attention to General Assembly resolution 39/210 in which the General Assembly appealed to countries to refrain from undertaking measures that would prejudice international economic co-operation.

332. The Commission observed that the external indebtedness of the developing countries in the region, though not as critical as in other regions, had increased substantially. High real interest rates and other terms of credit had raised debt-service burdens. The capacity of the international financial institutions, especially those providing credit on soft terms to poorer countries, had been impaired owing to reduced support and the inadequate replenishment of their resources. Such trends were disturbing and needed to be reversed. The substitution of commercial credit for official development assistance (ODA) had to be studied carefully. Some delegations suggested that an international conference on money and finance should be convened, as had been recommended at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries.

333. The Commission laid great stress on the need to raise technological capability in the developing countries in the region, especially the least developed, land-locked and island countries. Emphasis was laid on the choice, adoption and adaptation of technology appropriate to the needs of different countries, having due regard to the social environment of those countries. The need for development of human resources through the development of skills and knowledge was stressed. Infrastructure for technology transfer needed to be strengthened and regional co-operation through the exchange of information should be promoted. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of many member countries to share with others their knowledge and achievements in science and technology, within

the framework of TCDC. It was suggested that the secretariat's programme on TCDC and the role of the regional institutions established under the auspices of the Commission should be consolidated and strengthened in support of regional co-operation activities in technology. The adoption of resolution 235 (XL), embodying the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific, was viewed as a significant step in that process. The Commission expressed appreciation of the follow-up action taken by the secretariat since the adoption of the Programme and urged the secretariat to take further concrete measures to implement it.

334. The Commission endorsed the recommendation made with regard to the need to integrate population issues with development planning, which reflected the recommendations of the International Conference on Population held at Mexico City in 1984.

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

335. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/415 and E/ESCAP/464 and Corr.1, and chapter III, entitled "The least developed countries", of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984*. It was pointed out that there was need for the secretariat to conduct research relating to conditions in the least developed countries in order to determine which development efforts could be most effective under those conditions.

336. The Commission was deeply concerned about the lack of progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries over the first half of the decade. The objectives and targets of the Programme had remained unrealized. The economic conditions of the least developed countries, in general, had either stagnated or at best achieved sporadic growth. An unfavourable international economic environment, adverse weather conditions and internal structural weaknesses in those economies had impeded their progress and development.

337. While recognizing that the least developed countries themselves had the primary responsibility for their development, it was also recognized that the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action could not be achieved without effective measures for international support to complement the initiatives of those countries. Such support measures included increased financial resource transfers on concessionary terms, technical assistance to raise skills for development and the transfer of technology, commercial policy measures to promote international trade, and co-operation among developing countries.

338. Many delegations expressed serious concern that, against a target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) of donor countries as ODA to the least developed countries, the achievement in 1984 was no more than half of that figure. The annual disbursement of ODA in current dollars had been 56 per cent of the required levels as estimated in 1980 dollars, and much lower in real terms. The Commission urged donor countries to increase the flow of ODA to the least developed countries in the region and to meet the targets, volume and quality of such flows as called for in the Substantial New Programme of Action. One donor country stated that while it did not accede to those targets, the quality of its aid was nevertheless high.

339. The Commission urged that the measures stipulated in the Substantial New Programme of Action should be implemented with a sense of urgency so as to improve the standards of living of people in the least developed countries and to transform their economies from dependency to self-sufficiency. It stressed the need for further strengthening of self-reliance in the least developed countries themselves, emphasizing the importance of human resources development. It called for increased effort by the secretariat to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Programme in the region.

340. The representatives of the least developed countries stated that one of the main problems faced by them in implementing foreign-aided projects was the financing of local costs. Because of low per capita income, the bulk of which came from subsistence agriculture, the domestic resources that could be mobilized in those countries were not sufficient to meet local costs. They therefore urged donor countries to finance the local cost component of the projects for which they provided aid.

341. A number of developing countries in the region informed the Commission of, their assistance to the least developed countries in the region. The Commission hoped that other developing countries would extend such assistance in areas in which they had expertise and facilities. It noted with appreciation the increased variety and volume of the technical co-operation activities provided by the secretariat to the least developed countries.

342. The Commission took note of the report of the High-level Meeting prior to the Midterm Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. The report of the Meeting would be transmitted to the mid-term global review.

343. The representative of UNCTAD informed the Commission of the work of the UNCTAD secretariat regarding the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action. As part of preparations for the mid-term global review, UNCTAD would convene

a meeting of governmental experts of donor countries and multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries in May 1985. He stated that the secretariats of UNCTAD and ESCAP were co-operating very closely in the review and monitoring of the Programme and assured the Commission that the UNCTAD secretariat would make every effort to strengthen such co-operation further.

344. The Commission strongly supported the application of Tuvalu to the General Assembly to be admitted to the category of least developed countries.

345. The Commission adopted resolution 242 (XU) on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. One delegation expressed its reservations on the report of the High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries referred to in the resolution.

Implementation of the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific (resolution 235 (XL))

346. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/416 and Corr.1.

347. In introducing the subject, the Executive Secretary observed that the adoption by the Commission of resolution 235 (XL) on the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development, had provided an impetus to technology-related activities in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly in enabling the countries and areas in the region to take better advantage of the current technological developments which were likely to gain momentum in the years ahead. The secretariat had undertaken follow-up action by setting up organizational arrangements and by preparing projects in the five important areas identified in the Plan of Action: research, development and demonstration; a technology atlas; information sharing; and technological development of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries.

348. An interdivisional task force on technology for development had been formed to co-ordinate the secretariat's activities and a technology resource cell had been established within the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology to assist in project formulation and implementation. Consultations had been held with member Governments as well as with relevant agencies in the United Nations system. Donor countries and agencies had been kept informed of developments and of possible funding requirements.

349. Although the enthusiasm and spirit of co-operation shown by all member countries seemed encouraging and reassuring, that enthusiasm, unfortunately, had not been matched by the contributions which the secretariat had hoped would be forthcoming. The Executive Secretary emphasized that financial resources were essential to ensure implementation of the Plan of Action.

350. The Commission felt that the choice of "Technology for development" as the theme for its fortieth session, as well as for the current year, was appropriate and timely. There had been greater realization throughout the region that technology was the key to progress and that the Asian and Pacific region should participate fully in the technological revolution in order to ensure enjoyment of the benefits from it.

351. The Commission commended the report of the Executive Secretary on the action taken in response to its resolution 235 (XL) and appreciated the organizational arrangements made by the secretariat to implement that resolution. It noted that the package of projects included in the five areas enumerated in the resolution was pragmatic and useful. It also reiterated that the Tokyo Programme and the Plan of Action provided a framework for harnessing technology in order to promote social and economic development of the countries in the region.

352. The Commission observed that the Tokyo Programme had influenced national thinking on technology and noted the importance of integration of technological considerations into the national socio-economic development planning process. It stressed the importance and desirability of exchanging experiences and promoting co-operation among member countries in the formulation and implementation of technology policies and plans. To that end, it urged the secretariat to strengthen further its information collection and dissemination activities, particularly with respect to the wealth of diversified experiences available in the region, and to organize study tours seminars and workshops.

353. The Commission emphasized that human resource development was an essential element in improving the technological capabilities of the developing countries. The development of human resources necessitated the training and retraining of the work force in order to cope with the rapidly changing technological environment. The Commission highlighted the strong linkage between education and technological development and called upon the secretariat to ensure that human resource development aspects received adequate attention in the implementation of the Tokyo Programme.

354. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work under way on the technology atlas as an important project under the Tokyo Programme.

The project would provide the decision makers at various levels with information for proper technological choices based on past experience, current conditions and future needs. The Commission noted that the atlas should not be viewed merely as a collection of maps, but could take other forms such as narratives, charts, tables and matrices, and could utilize visual, print and computer-based presentations. It felt that the contents of the atlas, organized under the three major categories of the project, namely, levels of technological development, national technological capabilities and national technological needs, could serve as an effective decision-support tool. Information relating to technological needs, capabilities and levels was essential for proper planning and management. The project should thus strive to develop indicators on those matters so as to provide policy guidelines in the decision-making process.

355. The Commission recognized that the participation of member countries in the technology atlas project was important and recommended that the format and contents of the atlas be finalized on the basis of continuous feedback from the actual and potential users. It also felt that attempts should be made to provide information which would be useful to decision makers in both the public and private sectors.

356. The Commission commended the regional projects on research, development and demonstration as , innovative, practical and useful mechanisms for fostering co-operation among countries in the region. It reiterated their relevance and importance to the four areas identified by the secretariat for those projects: micro-electronics for increased productivity, application of solar photovoltaic systems, waste management and recycling, and housing materials and equipment. The projects were aimed primarily at providing training opportunities and disseminating information on useful experiences to interested developing countries on the prospects and problems involved in the application of available technologies. There were many successful projects on development and utilization of specific technologies in many areas. However, owing to inadequate co-operative mechanisms and facilities for demonstration, the results of research carried out had often remained underutilized. The Commission emphasized that the regional research, development and demonstration projects could be a useful vehicle for disseminating knowledge and experience gained in some countries in the application of selected technologies to other interested countries.

357. The Commission was of the view that, in addition to the topics already identified, the research, development and demonstration projects could be extended to cover several others of importance, including biotechnology and genetic engineering, metallurgy and new industrial materials, and the use and application of laser technology.

358. It recognized that the availability of technology information was a crucial element for effective technology transfer and noted with appreciation the information-sharing activity under implementation by the secretariat and RCTT which was of high relevance and of priority concern to the member countries. The role of RCTT as a channel of communication and exchange of information among developing countries, with regard to available technologies and as a disseminator of technological information, was stressed. The Commission further highlighted the importance of technology information services in encouraging timely utilization of commercially available technologies, developed both within and outside the region.

359. The Commission urged the expansion of the scope and coverage of the information-sharing project to include all countries in the region as well as other high-priority technology areas. It noted that the establishment of a computer-based system for that purpose might be necessary for efficient networking through direct linkages with national information systems. It also felt that the private sector could be actively involved in all those activities.

360. The Commission took note of various constraints in the implementation of joint research projects. It felt that those problems were not insurmountable and if identified within each specific sector of priority and common interest in the region, solutions to them could be found. Towards that end, the Commission felt that the relevant divisions of the secretariat and regional institutions might organize technical workshops in various sectors of mutual interest identified in the Plan of Action.

361. It noted with appreciation the special attention given in the Plan of Action to activities that had been initiated to meet the needs of least developed, landlocked and island developing countries. It urged that those activities be further pursued. The problems of those countries differed significantly from those of others, and the Commission was of the view that transfer of technology, training of technological manpower, exchange of experiences, upgrading of traditional technologies and processing of raw materials could all be addressed through projects specially formulated to benefit those countries.

362. In furtherance of the resolution on the Tokyo Programme, the Commission called upon the secretariat to step up its activities through its relevant divisions and regional institutions, based on existing resources and extrabudgetary contributions, in training of technological manpower; organization of in-country workshops and seminars on technology policy, planning and management; technical workshops at the regional level on new and emerging technologies; and improvement of information flows on technology to the private sector.

363. The Commission noted that a technology resources cell had been set up and recommended that in order to implement the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development speedily and effectively, the existing relevant technology units and the regional institutions should be strengthened and utilized. One delegation desired clarification of details of proposed research, development and demonstration projects and other proposals regarding such aspects as source and mode of funding, and development and implementing agencies. The Commission directed the secretariat to keep the member Governments informed in that regard.

364. The Commission expressed satisfaction concerning the activities of RCTT in various aspects related to the transfer and development of technology, and expressed appreciation of the increased activities of RCTT in technology information sharing.

365. It noted with gratitude the initial assistance provided by the Government of Japan for the implementation of the Tokyo Programme. It further noted with appreciation the reaffirmation by that Government of its readiness to make financial contributions to the projects on solar photovoltaics and the technology atlas.

366. The Commission expressed appreciation of the support extended by UNDP to the project on information sharing which had been under implementation by RCTT since January 1985.

367. It welcomed the offer by the Government of China to make a financial contribution for host facilities for a regional seminar on science and technology policy, planning and management to be held at Beijing in 1986.

368. It also welcomed the offers of several other countries to make available their national facilities and to share their experiences with developing member countries through suitable regional co-operative activities. Those offers were from: (a) Australia, in agricultural and food processing technologies; (b) France, in new and renewable sources of energy; (c) New Zealand, in the use and application of microprocessors and microcomputer software systems in the management and analysis of water and land resource data; (d) Thailand, in regional activities relating to biotechnology and materials science; and (e) the USSR, in training of manpower for the development of national information systems.

369. The Commission commended the initiatives so far taken by the secretariat in the implementation of the resolution on the Tokyo Programme and the ESCAP Plan of Action as reflected in the documentation and reported by the Executive Secretary. It urged that those activities and implementation arrangements be further pursued in the light of the recommendations made by the Commission at its fortieth session. The technology resources cell should be set up in line with

the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development.

370. It appealed to all member countries, especially to the developed countries, and to donor agencies to extend all possible support in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the proposed projects under the ESCAP Plan of Action, which all Governments represented at the current session had amply recognized and acknowledged.

371. The Commission adopted resolution 241 (XLI) on science and technology policy, planning and management for the promotion of economic and social development.

Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985 -1994: review of progress of implementation and consideration of further action

372. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/410.

373. It noted the report of the Executive Secretary reviewing progress in the implementation of the programmes for the Decade. It expressed its appreciation to the Executive Secretary of the thorough preparations undertaken for the Decade and the successful manner in which it had been launched.

374. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that a total of 57 project proposals had been drawn up by the secretariat for implementation during Phase One of the Decade and that a number of those proposals had been submitted to donors for extrabudgetary funding. Attention had also been given to the development of a series of regional demonstration projects whereby ESCAP would serve as a catalytic agent in generating technical co-operation among member countries through activities aimed at upgrading transport and communication technology in the region.

375. The Commission was also informed that the process of ongoing consultations with the Governments of members and associate members as well as with all relevant international bodies and agencies had been intensified by the secretariat to ensure full and effective co-ordination of the programmes for the Decade and to maximize co-operation and harmonization of efforts by all participating international organizations and agencies. It noted with special interest that the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECW A) had, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 391227 of 18 December 1984, taken initial steps to participate effectively in the Decade, and that it would consider at its twelfth session, to be held at Baghdad from 20 to 25 April 1985, a set of proposed regional and national action programmes for the Decade. Those programmes, and the proposed implementing

to accompany them, had been formulated to correspond closely to the regional action programme and regional co-ordinating mechanism that had already been adopted by ESCAP. It was indicated that ongoing co-ordination between ESCAP and ECWA would be strengthened in the context of the Decade.

376. Furthermore, the Commission noted with satisfaction that an interdivisional steering committee for the Decade, under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary, had been established within the secretariat to ensure the effective implementation of the regional action programme for the Decade.

377. The Commission was gratified to learn that the preparatory activities for the Decade had benefited greatly from the implementation of a UNDP-financed project to provide members and associate members with assistance in programming their activities for the Decade. Under that project, missions had visited some 20 countries and territories in the region to assist in setting up national co-ordination mechanisms for the Decade, harmonizing the regional action programme with national priorities and programmes and identifying possible regional projects, including demonstration projects which could be taken up for implementation in interested member countries, subject to the availability of funds.

378. The Commission also noted with appreciation that the preparatory phase of the work of the Decade had culminated in January 1985 with a series of inter-governmental meetings on highways, railways, and shipping, ports and inland waterways, followed by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications. The Meeting of Ministers had formally launched the Decade. It had adopted the Declaration on the launching of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994 in which, *inter alia*, it was resolved that a Conference of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications would be held from time to time as necessary to oversee and evaluate the progress in implementation of the programme of the Decade and to provide policy guidance for the strategies towards effective implementation of the various programmes of the Decade.

379. The Commission welcomed the launching of the Decade by the Ministers and the Declaration on launching of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994.

380. It reaffirmed its support for the effective implementation of the Decade. Many delegations confirmed their Governments' intention to participate actively in the implementation of the programmes of the Decade. The Commission urged the secretariat and all other participating bodies, within available resources, to initiate implementation of the programmes of the Decade in order to ensure its success.

381. The Commission was gratified to note that many members had already established high-level national co-ordination committees to provide general direction and control of programmes and projects forming part of the Decade and to effect liaison with assistance-giving countries and agencies, as well as with ESCAP. Some delegations reported that the strategy for the Decade had already been accorded priority in their countries and would be taken into account in the formulation and implementation of their national development plans.

382. The Commission commended the secretariat on the preparatory activities that had been successfully undertaken to ensure the effective implementation of the regional action programme, the members and associate members' national action programmes, and the complementary activities of other international organizations and agencies, as well as for identifying 22 thrust areas constituting the basic strategy for the Decade and integrating the most important development issues at the regional level in the field of transport and communications.

383. The Commission urged the secretariat to assign priorities to the thrust areas and the regional action programme, as it felt that the pursuance of all components in the thrust areas simultaneously would not be possible in most of the countries in the region given the existing financial scarcities. Concern was expressed about the "zero-growth" formula that had been adopted by the United Nations, which could constitute a bottle-neck in the implementation of the programmes for the Decade. Given the severity of the budgetary constraints, the Commission advised the secretariat to take a realistic approach in its conception, identification and preparation of regional projects for the Decade keeping in view the diverse needs of the various members and associate members.

384. The Commission stressed that, in order to make most effective and efficient use of available resources, the secretariat should actively carry out its function, *inter alia*, as co-ordinator of an Decade activities. It welcomed the expressions of support for the Decade from a number of specialized agencies, including ILO, ITU and UPU, and from SEATAC (South East Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development) to participate in the programmes for the Decade and their willingness to contribute their professional experience and expertise to the progress of the Decade wherever appropriate. The Commission noted that the Interagency Consultative Group Meeting for the Decade, which was scheduled to be convened in April 1985 to ensure the effective co-ordination of Decade activities at the interagency level, would provide an excellent opportunity to permit the various relevant international organizations and agencies to initiate their active participation in the Decade.

385. The Commission noted with particular interest the indication of strong support for the Decade by the representative of ICAO. He stated that organization looked forward enthusiastically to assisting in the implementation of the air transport component of the Decade's work programme in the relevant fields. After elaborating on the responsibilities and work of ICAO, he reiterated its continued willingness and ability to co-operate with ESCAP in areas falling within the responsibilities of ESCAP. ICAO wished to foster continuous improvement and co-ordination of the close relations which existed between ICAO and ESCAP in the context of the commitment of ICAO to the overall social and economic development of the members and associate members of ESCAP.

386. In considering the assigning of priorities to the programmes for the Decade, the Commission recognized that the various countries and subregions in the region would necessarily have different priorities because of geographic and other circumstances. Particular emphasis was placed, however, on the importance of integrated transport and communications planning as well as on the need for development and strengthening of inter-regional and intraregional transport and communications linkages. The Commission reaffirmed the need for vigorous implementation of the programmes for the Decade, to enhance regional and subregional co-operation and collaboration among the members and associate members and to foster collective self-reliance to their mutual benefit.

387. The Commission also felt that appropriate pricing of transport facilities in both the private and public sectors deserved close attention, particularly so as to place the transport and communications sector on a sound financial footing and assist the various transport modes and means in retaining financial viability. It stressed the need to base the allocation of national transport and communications resources on an effective system of rational pricing policies.

388. To strengthen the development, adoption and adaptation of appropriate transport and communications technology during the Decade, the Commission stressed the need for further strengthening of research and training capabilities at the national and regional levels. It urged the secretariat to promote co-operation among existing research and training institutes and arrange fellowships for the training of personnel of developing countries in various aspects of transport and communications based on the concept of TCDC, particularly for increasing the capabilities of personnel responsible for operation and management of the various transport and communication modes and means and to ensure optimum utilization of existing assets.

389. The Commission recognized the specific needs of the least developed countries in the development of their transport and communications systems and the urgent need for the full implementation of the Sub-

stantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries in so far as those sectors were concerned. It urged the secretariat to take vigorous action to assist the least developed countries in every way possible to solve their critical problems in the transport and communications sectors. It emphasized the need to render assistance to the land-locked developing countries so as to cater to their special transport, transit and communications requirements.

390. The Pacific island countries drew the attention of the Commission to their specific problems with regard to transport and communications and expressed the hope that the Decade would result in increased responsiveness to the needs of the Pacific subregion. As a major step in that direction, the Commission requested the secretariat to undertake an integrated transport study of the subregion.

391. The Commission welcomed the offers of assistance and expressions of willingness to consider specific forms of co-operation by various delegations, including Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, New Zealand and the USSR, in connection with the implementation of the regional action programme for the Decade. It noted with appreciation the offers of the United States and CMEA to make available documentation and to share their experiences on a number of topics included in the programmes for the Decade. It also noted with appreciation the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host a meeting of ministers responsible for transport and communications.

392. The Commission expressed its appreciation to UNDP of the generous support it had provided in connection with the preparatory activities for the Decade. It strongly urged UNDP and other donor agencies and countries to increase their assistance to the implementation of the programmes of the Decade in order to assure its success.

393. The Commission noted that the Chief of the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division, Mr. Haroon Ebni-Ali, who also held charge of the Division for Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways, would be retiring shortly from United Nations service and expressed its appreciation of his services to the development of the transport and communications sectors of the countries in the region, as well as of his commendable contribution to the successful preparation for the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994.

Issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP

394. The Commission considered the reports of the legislative committees which had met during the year prior to the forty-first session, the reports of the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications and of the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia, and the sectoral issue papers.

395. In his introductory statement, the Deputy Executive Secretary noted the changes that had occurred in the Commission structure, including the division of the Committee of the Whole into two main Committees and the abolition of the Technical and Drafting Committee and the informal working group on resolutions. The purpose of the change was to devote more time to in-depth discussion of substantive issues. Committee I would consider sectoral issues in industry, human settlements, technology and the environment; development planning; transnational corporations; international trade; natural resources and energy; and the work programme of the Commission. Committee II would consider food and agriculture; integrated rural development; transport, communications and tourism; shipping, ports and inland waterways; population; statistics; social development; and economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The Deputy Executive Secretary outlined procedures for the consideration and approval of draft reports on the discussions and draft resolutions.

396. The Commission reviewed the issues in the various sectors of the work programme, as reflected below.

Issues in various fields of activity

Food and agriculture

397. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/435.

398. Representatives informed the Commission that, in view of the great importance they attached to the development of food and agriculture, their respective Governments had a keen interest in the activities of the secretariat undertaken in that sector. Those activities had greatly enhanced the planning and implementation of several national projects. It was suggested that co-ordination and co-operation with relevant international organizations should be further promoted. The Commission thanked the secretariat for the comprehensive documentation which provided the basis for its deliberations.

Application of modern technologies with special reference to agro-chemicals

Fertilizers

399. The Commission commended the activities carried out by the ESCAP/FAO/UNIDO Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP) in the development of the fertilizer sector in the developing countries in the region. It was considered a very successful example of inter-agency co-operation and collaboration. The Commission greatly appreciated the efforts made by FADINAP in assisting member countries in tackling important issues in the fertilizer sector by disseminating market

information, organizing round-table meetings, holding training workshops, conducting country studies, providing advisory services and sponsoring study tours within the framework of TCDC. It recognized that activities relating to the promotion of an increased and balanced use of fertilizers were of particular relevance to the expansion of agricultural production through intensification of cultivation, a technique of great importance, in view of the limited availability of potentially arable land in the developing countries in the region.

400. The Commission noted that despite sustained increase in the use of fertilizers, their consumption in many countries in the region was still far below the desired level. It suggested, therefore, that while formulating policies, consideration should be given to a proper agricultural pricing system to provide sufficient incentive to farmers to increase their use.

401. Acknowledging the various constraints to fertilizer marketing, such as inadequate port handling and a lack of storage and transportation facilities, the Commission recommended that FADINAP direct more efforts towards removing those constraints. Particular mention was made of the problems associated with the bulk transportation of fertilizer.

402. The Commission was highly appreciative of the interagency and intercountry co-operation in the exchange through FADINAP of trade information among fertilizer procurement organizations of developing countries in the region. It recommended that FADINAP should continue to foster regional co-operation. It endorsed the work of FADINAP in fertilizer trade information and encouraged it to organize training programmes on trade information collection, retrieval and analysis and on negotiation techniques for fertilizer procurement personnel which would greatly enhance their ability to deal with fluctuating world market prices.

403. The Commission valued the efforts of FADINAP in providing information relating to fertilizer marketing through the publication of annual reports on marketing costs and margins and the report on a round-table meeting. FADINAP was assured by member countries of their continued co-operation in making available inputs to the regional survey.

404. The Commission noted with appreciation the role of FADINAP as the only regional fertilizer information documentation centre. The efforts of FADINAP to improve its information services further through the computerization of its operations were commended. FADINAP was urged to organize workshops, seminars and training programmes to help improve national facilities to collect, process and disseminate information on fertilizers.

405. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to that country's earlier involvement in the computerized fertilizer information system and announced that Government's intention to continue support to the programme in 1985 and possibly beyond.

406. The Commission requested FADINAP to direct its efforts to examining the socio-economic and technical aspects of the use of organic fertilizers, including quality control and standardization. It suggested that FADINAP should organize a programme, making use of TCDC, on the exchange of information and experience relating to new technologies and practices in the development, promotion and application of organic fertilizers.

407. It directed F ADINAP to include in its work programme activities relating to appropriate fertilizer application techniques, socio-economic implications of long-term use of fertilizers on acid soils which could lead to nutrient imbalance and trace element deficiencies, institutional credit to farmers for the purchase of fertilizers, and fertilizer-responsive crop varieties. The Commission was informed that with regard to the agronomic and technical aspects of fertilizer use, FADINAP worked in co-operation with the FAO Fertilizer Programme.

408. The Commission expressed gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for the generous assistance provided to F ADINAP since its inception, in the form of experts and extrabudgetary funds. The representative of the Netherlands stated that his Government, impressed with the achievements of FADINAP, would continue to provide its support. The Commission also expressed deep appreciation to the Government of Japan of its making a cash contribution to F ADINAP. The Commission was informed that the Governments of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Finland had also contributed to the activities of F ADINAP. It urged donor countries to increase their support further to enable F ADINAP to continue its good work. It felt that developing member countries of F ADINAP should manifest their support in a concrete manner through making contributions.

409. The Commission reiterated its request to the secretariat to continue its efforts to secure adequate staffing for F ADINAP by making more regular budget resources available in order to sustain the momentum of activities widely acclaimed in various quarters.

410. Recognizing the importance of fertilizers for increased crop production, the representative of Viet Nam informed the Commission of his Government's readiness to become a member of FADINAP.

411. The Assistant Director-General of FAO for Asia and the Pacific highlighted the major contribution of fertilizers to the substantial increase in agricultural production. He joined representatives

of member countries in commending the achievements of F ADINAP and underlined its remarkable role as an interagency project. He pointed out that while FADINAP covered aspects of fertilizer supply, marketing and distribution, the FAO Fertilizer Programme, which was operational in the Asian and Pacific region, dealt with the promotion of the agronomic and technical aspects of fertilizer use. FAO considered the two programmes to be reinforcing and complementary.

Agro-pesticides

412. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP) had made a significant contribution to the safe handling and efficient use of pesticides in the region. Especially noteworthy were the training workshops conducted and the publications produced under the scheme.

413. It strongly urged the secretariat to continue such activities and expressed the hope that the highly useful publications and other pesticide-related information of ARSAP would continue to be made available within and outside the region. It recommended that the training activities of ARSAP should be continued. The representative of the United Kingdom indicated that, as in the past, expert assistance could be made available for that purpose.

414. The Commission recommended ARSAP to direct its attention to the problem of increasing insecticide resistance in the region and to examine the role of integrated pest management. Pest forecasting and surveillance should be included in future activities.

415. The Commission suggested that training and information dissemination should be directed more to the farmers and workers in the pesticide industry. It was recommended that the two-way flow of information between interested countries and ARSAP should be restored so that national programmes might benefit from the latest developments.

416. The Commission appealed to donors and relevant organizations to support ARSAP so that its various activities could resume. It expressed its gratitude to the Government of France for its contribution in organizing a workshop on the safe handling and efficient use of agro-pesticides in Thailand in 1984 in collaboration with ARSAP.

Improvement of agricultural development plans and programmes

417. The Commission reiterated the importance of improving the socio-economic conditions of farmers practising dryland and rainfed farming. It regretted that it had not been possible to implement the project formulated by the secretariat on that subject, "Expert consultation on the economics of dryland and rainfed farming", owing to the fact that extrabudgetary funds

were not available. The project had been strongly recommended by the Commission at its fortieth session. The Commission urged donors to extend financial support to the project as about two thirds of the farmland in the Asian and Pacific region were under either dryland or rainfed farming. A large number of farmers would, therefore, derive benefit from the implementation of the project. Recognizing the great potential that existed for promoting TCDC activities in that regard, the interest of Malaysia in participating in such activities was noted.

418. The representative of China informed the Commission that his Government intended to host a seminar on the responsibility system in agricultural production.

419. The Commission noted with satisfaction the activities implemented by the secretariat in promoting regional co-operation in the development of sericulture, particularly by initiating an in-service training course on the basis of TCDC in modern techniques of mulberry growing, silkworm breeding and identification and control of mulberry root-knot disease. The training would be provided in India to technicians from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. The representative of India said that his Government would be able to provide host facilities for the purpose. The international travel and associated costs of the trainees were to be met from other sources. The Commission noted that the promotion of TCDC and the collaboration of ESCAP with the International Sericultural Commission were important steps in assisting the countries in the region in further improving the sericultural industry.

420. With regard to the secretariat's activities in the planning and development of fisheries and aquaculture, the Commission was informed of the successful completion of a study tour on fish product development in the United Kingdom conducted in June 1984 for a group of Chinese fishery experts. The importance of mariculture development to the developing countries in the region was emphasized. The representative of France announced that a study tour on mariculture would be organized in France in 1985 by l'Institut francais de la mer in co-operation with ESCAP and the South-east Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) for fishery planners from South-East Asian countries. Recognizing the value of technical co-operation among developing countries and between developing and developed countries as an effective way to enhance national capabilities and to promote the transfer of technology, several delegations supported the secretariat's efforts to promote such co-operation through the organization of training/study tours for fishery planners, and to disseminate the information gathered during the study tours through publications. It was suggested that ESCAP should continue to maintain close collaboration with specialized agencies such as FAO and with SEAFDEC which played a leading role in fishery and aquaculture development.

421. The representative of one South Pacific country urged that in order to assist developing island countries to acquire the skills and experience necessary to exploit their resources, visits should be organized by the secretariat for experts from the South Pacific to enable them to learn appropriate methods for the development of agriculture from countries in Asia. It was also requested that in order to increase the volume of agricultural exports from the South Pacific to the South-East Asian countries, ESCAP Should assist in identifying markets.

422. The Commission stressed that the developing countries of the region should develop techniques to effect progressive agrarian reform in their respective countries, and to mobilize their endogenous capacity, introducing planned management and expanding the public, private and co-operative sectors of their economies, and that, for the solution of their food problems, they Should depend primarily on their natural resources, particularly strengthening sovereignty over such resources, take advantage of voluntary technology transfer opportunities, and depend on profound social changes.

Development of agricultural information and farm broadcasting

423. The Commission commended the contents, coverage and quality of the Agricultural Information Development Bulletin, which had been issued regularly for the past six years with assistance generously provided by the Government of Japan. However, it expressed the hope that the secretariat would make every effort to continue publishing the Bulletin using other resources, including its own, for the purpose.

424. The Commission recognized the important role played by farm broadcasting in modernizing agricultural production and management as well as in improving the socio-economic condition of farmers. It acknowledged the benefits derived from the training activities organized for radio and television broadcasters and programme producers. Appreciation was expressed in particular of the subregional training course for South Pacific island countries, which had been hosted by the Government of Vanuatu in 1984. It was requested that ESCAP continue to organize such activities for member countries.

425. The representative of Japan said that his Government would continue to support the project on regional co-operation on farm broadcasting by organizing training courses for 1985. The Commission expressed its appreciation of Japan's continued generous support of the project.

426. The Commission supported the proposal that ESCAP organize a regional symposium to provide member countries with an opportunity to share their experience in farm broadcasting as well

as to develop a set of training guidelines and a manual on the subject for the region.

Food supply and distribution: agro-climatic assessment programme

427. The Commission recognized the importance of and the benefits that the participating countries had derived from the various phases of the agro-climatic assessment programme which the secretariat had launched in conjunction with the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Pilot activities to test the assessment techniques had been completed and evaluated in some countries. One country requested ESCAP to provide technical expertise in the application of remote sensing for agro-climatic impact assessment.

428. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the ESCAP/NOAA/USAID Regional Evaluation Seminar on National Agro-climatic Assessment Programmes for Drought/Disaster Management in South and South-East Asia. The purpose of the Seminar had been to make an in-depth country review of the programmes with regard to the production and end-use of the assessment bulletin, the institutional arrangements, problems and prospects and other related issues. Some of the major recommendations of the Seminar included the launching of technical missions during the next wet monsoon to assist participating countries in the operational enhancement of the assessment system; organizing in-country and regional training on microcomputer operation and remote sensing; convening a regional workshop for agro-meteorologists, agricultural statisticians, agronomists and agricultural economists involved in the programme; and a policy makers' seminar in 1986. The Commission requested donors and relevant international organizations to extend financial and organizational support to activities to be implemented under the programme.

429. The Commission noted that food security continued to be a matter of great concern to several countries in the region. It was informed that a publication of reports resulting from a special study on food supply and distribution had been released under the title *Food for the Hungry: A Study on Food Supply and Distribution in the Asia-Pacific Region*.

Rural development focusing on disadvantaged groups

430. The Commission supported the continuation of the secretariat's rural development activities which focused on disadvantaged groups such as small-scale farmers and women. The activities were regarded as an effective way of alleviating poverty in rural areas. The importance of rural credit for the poor was stressed. The secretariat's activity in promoting non-farm employment in the rural areas was commended. The Commission was informed that a publication

The Rural Poor: Human Capital for Nation Building had recently been released. It incorporated the studies on social benefits accruing from the ESCAP/FAO programmes in support of the rural poor.

Role of women in agriculture and rural development

431. The Commission emphasized the role that women played in agriculture, especially in food production. It was mentioned that the developing countries had benefited from the income-generating activities implemented under the programme on the integration of women in agriculture and rural development. Some member countries had been able to implement economically viable women's projects with financial resources provided through ESCAP. Recognizing that women constituted a sizeable proportion of the population as well as of the potential work force, it was considered necessary to assist women in their Development. The representative of the Republic of Korea said that his country had placed great emphasis on training rural women in the handling and maintenance of farm machinery and that his Government would be willing to exchange experience in that regard with other Governments.

432. The Commission was informed of the project, "Bank credit for landless women: study tour of the Grameen Bank", which had been hosted by Bangladesh in November 1984. The achievement of the Grameen Bank in providing credit to a large number of landless women without any collateral and yet attaining more than 99 per cent recovery of loaned funds was noted. The participants in the study tour had been favourably impressed by the innovative approaches used in credit delivery and recovery by the Bank. The representative of Bangladesh offered to share the Grameen Bank experience with other countries on a TCDC basis and requested the secretariat to arrange similar projects for the mutual benefit of interested countries.

433. The importance of the economic role played by women in the fishery sector was emphasized. The Commission commended the progress achieved by the secretariat in implementing the project on improving the socio-economic condition of women in fisheries. It was informed that the publication *Women in Fisheries* had recently been released. The publication included results of socio-economic surveys and pilot projects carried out in fishing communities in Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. "434. The Commission endorsed the secretariat programme on the integration of women in agriculture, fisheries and rural development.

Development issues and policies

435. The Commission had before it the report of the Committee on Development Planning on its fifth session (E/ESCAP/427 and Corr.), and endorsed its recommendations.

436. It expressed appreciation of the work of the Development Planning Division, in particular for maintaining the high standard and professional quality of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1984, whose balanced analysis and comprehensive coverage had made it a useful document. The Commission noted with appreciation the inclusion in the 1984. Survey of a separate chapter on the least developed countries. Some delegations offered suggestions for further improvements in the Survey. One delegation expressed the need for scrutinizing the merits of devoting substantial resources of the Division to the Survey and other research and publication activities, in contrast to devoting resources to technical assistance activities.

437. The Commission endorsed the suggestion of the Committee on Development Planning that the secretariat should prepare a document on the review of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade in 1986 a.; well as in 1987. For the 1986 review exercise, one delegation suggested the selection of "International trade and raw materials" from the list of topics recommended by the Committee on Development Planning, while for 1987 its preferred topic from the same list was "Money and finance". Another delegation supported the selection of the latter topic, with particular emphasis on the effects of high interest rates and outflow of resources from developing countries. Another delegation disagreed with that emphasis.

438. Several delegations expressed concern that progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries had been negligible and that the plight of the least developed countries had not improved. Many delegations urged developed and developing countries to increase their assistance to the least developed countries. While appreciation was expressed of the efforts of the few developed countries whose aid to the least developed countries had surpassed the targets in the Substantial New Programme of Action, other countries were urged to increase their assistance to the recommended levels as soon as possible and within the accepted time-frame. One delegation emphasized the need for further strengthening of self-reliance in the least developed countries themselves, stressing the importance of human resources development. Some delegations gave an account of the type of assistance provided by their countries to the least developed countries. One delegation expressed its agreement with the secretariat practice of reviewing and appraising the implementation of domestic as well as international measures in the Substantial New Programme of Action.

439. The Commission commended the secretariat on having organized a high-level meeting on the Substantial New Programme of Action in January 1985. Its report,

containing the recommendations and conclusions, would comprise the regional input to the mid-term global review. It also appreciated the Division's efforts in organizing workshops on the mobilization of domestic savings and in providing technical assistance to the region's least developed countries for macro-economic planning and project formulation.

440. The Commission endorsed the proposals for research on (a) lessons from the economic experience of developing countries in the region during the recent recession, and (b) patterns of growth and development in those countries. It felt that the topics were of importance to countries in the region. It appreciated the need for research on comparative economic development, analysing the experience of both the middle-income newly industrializing countries and the slow growing low-income countries, including the least developed countries. The scope of the studies should be comprehensive and policy-oriented, including such issues as the role of the private sector, market mechanisms and foreign trade and investment. One delegation requested the continuation of research which had begun in 1983 on a unified approach to development. Another delegation reiterated its view, expressed at the fifth session of the Committee on Development Planning, that the study on the effects of recession should form part of the secretariat's work on the review of the International Development Strategy.

441. The Commission noted the valuable contribution of the Division in the area of macro-economic modelling and projections, under the two projects: "Medium-term projections in the ESCAP region", with financial assistance from the Government of the Netherlands, and "Interlinked country model system", with financial assistance from UNDP. Several delegations expressed appreciation of the technical assistance activities rendered by the secretariat. Attaching great importance to the macro-economic modelling work, the delegation of China announced its formal participation in the interlinked project starting from 1985. In view of the heightened interest of member countries in the project, the Commission urged the secretariat to continue its work in that field beyond 1985 and strongly endorsed its efforts to obtain extrabudgetary funds to make that possible.

442. The Commission supported the proposed seminars and training courses to be held with the financial assistance of UNDP and the cooperation of the Government of the USSR in 1985-1987. China offered to co-operate with ESCAP in organizing a training seminar in China in May 1986 and requested the secretariat to include that seminar in the work programme on development issues and policies for the period 1986-1987. The local costs of the seminar in China could be met out of the voluntary contributions in yuan renminbi by the Government of China to ESCAP. The details of the seminar would be worked

out after further consultations between the secretariat and the delegation of China. The delegation of the Republic of Korea expressed its willingness to share its experience with other developing countries through training and research seminars, some of which had been undertaken by the Korean Development Institute. The representative of UNESCO offered to seek the collaboration of the Development Planning Division in its training seminars on the concepts and methods of development planning and the use of social indicators.

443. The Commission noted with satisfaction the work of the Development Planning Division in the area of subregional economic co-operation. Several delegations emphasized the need for the promotion of subregional economic co-operation. One delegation referred to the activities of South Asian Regional Co-operation (SARC) in promoting regional co-operation in South Asia. Another delegation informed the Commission of the formation of the Economic Co-operation Organization among the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The Commission strongly supported the secretariat's work programme on that item, especially those activities providing opportunities to the Pacific countries to learn of the successful diversification of commercial agriculture in the member countries of ASEAN and to explore opportunities for trade between countries in those two subregions. The Commission urged the secretariat to undertake further work for the benefit of the Pacific island economies after consultation with SPC and SPEC in order to avoid duplication.

444. The Commission endorsed the work programme on development issues and policies for 1986-1987. While some delegations favoured giving greater emphasis to technical assistance activities than to research and publications, the Commission noted that the work programme contained a healthy balance between research and technical assistance activities. Given that a majority of countries in the region did not use a system of central planning to allocate resources, one delegation urged the secretariat to give greater priority to projects dealing with the private sector and the operation of markets. One delegation placed much value on the research undertaken by the secretariat. The Commission especially appreciated the technical assistance activities provided by the secretariat to the least developed and Pacific island countries, and welcomed the assumption of duties by the regional adviser on development planning, which, it was hoped, would further strengthen such activities.

445. The Commission agreed that the terms of reference of the Committee on Development Planning should be amended as proposed in annex I to document E/ESCAP/427.

Transnational corporations

446. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/427 and E/ESCAP/428 and Corr. 1. It endorsed the conclusions and recommendations pertaining to transnational corporations (TNCs) in the report of the Committee on Development Planning at its fifth session.

447. Expressing substantial agreement with the account of developments in document E/ESCAP/428, the Commission noted the continuing growth of TNC activities in the Asian and Pacific region through direct investment as well as through various newer forms of involvement. It observed that, given the size of the region and the diversity of resource endowments, levels of development, socio-economic systems and political environment among countries in the region, the nature and extent of TNC participation varied widely and issues relating to TNC activities were highly complex and wide-ranging. Without minimizing the importance of other issues, the Commission deliberated on four main areas of concern: international trade, technology acquisition, environment, and the draft United Nations code of conduct on TNCs.

448. Most delegations observed that the continuous growth of TNC activities in the region reflected the increasing recognition by host developing countries of the positive contributions made by TNCs through the provision of financial resources, technology, management expertise and market access. It was pointed out, however, that TNCs motivated by profit considerations might act in a manner inconsistent with national objectives of host countries, which could result in such negative effects as outflows of financial and human resources. In the light of the above, most delegations felt that developing member countries needed to assess the benefits and costs of TNC activities and so to mobilize the contributions of TNCs as to achieve maximum benefit to national welfare while minimizing any negative impact that might result from TNC participation.

449. Most delegations recognized the importance of international trade and industrialization to developing countries in the region, and the role of TNC activities in industrial restructuring and international trade. They felt that a major concern of countries in the region related to how and to what extent TNC activities affected the level, direction, structure and terms of their trade. They acknowledged that the impact of TNC activities on the international trade of developing countries deserved special attention. The access of TNCs to financial resources, managerial expertise and international markets, and the dominance of TNCs in the exploitation of natural resources and their processing, were among the factors which accounted for their importance in the international trade of developing countries in the region. Those factors also lay behind the expectations of those

developing countries that TNC activities could enhance their capacity to increase their exports of processed primary commodities and manufactured goods and to improve their balance of payments. Most delegations expressed the view that TNCs could contribute positively to the industrialization and trade objectives of developing ESCAP countries provided host countries pursued appropriate and competent policies and strengthened their capability for negotiating with TNCs. One delegation drew attention to the fact that the developing countries in the region which had been most successful in expanding their exports in recent years were those with a relatively high degree of TNC participation in their economies. Another delegation, however, stressed the negative impact of the industrial and trade activities of TNCs on host countries resulting from the outflow of resources associated with such activities, the contradictory impact of TNC activities on host country trade flows, and their domination of markets for raw materials. Several delegations expressed the view that further industrialization and development in desired directions required that host countries take the necessary steps to establish a steady and favourable environment for investment, both domestic and foreign.

450. The Commission took note of the various strategies and measures followed by developing countries for promoting exports through TNC activities in their economies, including the provision of special arrangements such as export processing zones and incentives, establishment of linkages between exports and imports through counterpurchase, and the promotion of joint ventures in export-oriented industries. With respect to alternative strategies, one delegation expressed the view, based on his country's experience, that promotion of joint ventures in priority areas such as export-oriented industries might be a more appropriate form of attracting foreign investors than the establishment of export processing zones; the latter, though attractive to foreign investors, did not always result in investments which offered advantages in terms of industrial linkages, technology transfer and the use of resource-based inputs. The participation of TNCs in industrial restructuring could be encouraged and facilitated through fiscal and financial assistance to promote such joint ventures. It was stressed, however, that the arrangements for TNC participation in such joint ventures should remain flexible.

451. The Commission also noted that a large proportion of trade flows undertaken by TNCs were due to intra-firm transactions, and that a major concern of developing countries in the region lay in the prices used for valuing intra-firm trade. Several delegations emphasized the potential adverse impact upon host developing countries of pricing practices followed by TNCs with respect to intra-firm trade. Transfer pricing by TNCs could result in lower prices for raw materials and manufactured goods exported by developing countries and reduced foreign exchange earnings. One

drew attention to the issue of transfer pricing in technology imports and the difficulties faced by developing countries in assessing accurately the values of imported plant and machinery owing to a lack of information on international changes in technology and market conditions. The Commission further noted the need for its developing member countries to acquire improved understanding of TNC pricing practices and improved technical capabilities to monitor and regulate transfer prices.

452. The Commission noted that there was general agreement among developing member countries that the acquisition of technology was a major consideration in their interaction with TNCs. Governments tried to assist national firms in obtaining the best possible terms and conditions for technology, while ensuring that such technology was in line with the host country's development objectives. Most countries were interested in acquiring technologies for new products and processes which were not available or which could not be developed locally within a short period of time. The Commission further noted that host countries in the region differed widely with respect to the policies followed for technology acquisition. Some countries adopted liberal policies, while others were more selective in regulating technology inflows. The Commission stressed, however, that whatever the policy adopted, the provision of adequate information would strengthen the bargaining position of host country enterprises. Several delegations urged the Commission to provide them with more information on TNC activities and to organize more training courses to strengthen their capacities to deal with TNCs, particularly in the area of technology acquisition.

453. The Commission felt that the effective acquisition of technology involved a learning process to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to operate the production system, adapt and 'modify the imported technology, and engage in research and development activities for the development of new products and production systems. For that reason, most delegations recognized that the successful acquisition of technology would depend on strengthening the host country's technical absorptive capacity at various levels and on promoting indigenous research and development activities to supplement the knowledge acquired from TNCs. Furthermore, the Commission recognized that an important factor in strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries lay in ensuring a continuous flow of information to host country enterprises as regards alternative sources and types of technologies available. Such an information flow might be based on materials available from commercial and other agencies, which might be acquired and disseminated by governmental and private organizations with assistance from regional organizations. Some delegations urged the secretariat to strengthen its tech-

that capability to assist developing countries in the region in strengthening their technical and negotiating capacities selecting the appropriate mode of technology acquisition, and obtaining the most favourable terms and conditions in acquiring technology from TNCs.

454. Most delegations observed that the emergence of new forms of TNC participation had enabled host countries to acquire technology in an unpack aged form. However, those alternative arrangements might have some limitations as far as technology acquisition was concerned. For example, some developing countries might find it difficult to use technology acquired through licensing arrangements without the simultaneous transfer of management skills associated with foreign direct investment. It was suggested that developing countries should adopt a flexible approach in negotiating arrangements for technology and consider the advantages and disadvantages of alternative modes carefully, from the point of view of both obtaining the desired technology flow and providing the necessary mechanisms for effective acquisition of imported technology.

455. The Commission noted the increasing attention being devoted by host countries in the region to the impact of TNCs on their environment. It agreed that countries in the region should avoid replicating the experiences of advanced industrialized countries, which had resulted in serious environmental damage. It recognized that host developing countries might not be able to do much on an individual basis to minimize the adverse environmental impact of TNCs. The capacity of those countries was limited by several factors, such as the flexibility, mobility, secrecy and limited accountability of TNCs, all of which made environmental regulation of them more difficult than that of local enterprises. The Commission recommended that member countries include environmental considerations in their agreements and arrangements with TNCs. In order to ensure that negotiations on those aspects were concluded successfully, the Commission felt that there was a need to establish a comprehensive information base on the environmental impact of TNC activities.

456. The Commission noted the need for concerted action to reduce the negative environmental impact of TNCs. It also noted that international co-operation with regard to the proper management of TNC activities with respect to the environment was crucial in the light of critical environmental interdependence among the countries in which TNCs were involved and in view of the limitations on the effectiveness of national environmental control systems in regulating TNCs. It supported the idea of a comprehensive regional survey covering the activities of TNCs which might involve hazardous substances or processes, existing national environmental regulations to which TNCs were subjected, and TNC patterns of adjustment to such regulations. Such a survey would be valuable in assisting developing countries in the region to negotiate

with, regulate and monitor TNCs, as well as in providing the basis for regional and international co-operation in minimizing the environmental "impact of TNCs in the host countries. It was suggested that the study of adaptation by corporations to national regulations should include comprehensive coverage of TNCs as well as other kinds of enterprise.

457. Most delegations felt that the capacities of Governments and the private sector of many developing countries in Asia and the Pacific to negotiate with TNCs and to maximize the net socio-economic benefits from TNC activities had continued to improve over the past decade. Increased domestic ownership in some sectors, increased experience and expertise in negotiating with TNCs, and the development of appropriate policies, laws and regulations with respect to TNC participation had enhanced the ability of many host countries to benefit from TNC activities. However, the Commission stressed that further efforts were needed to strengthen the negotiating capabilities of host country Governments and enterprises in the light of changes in TNC strategies and host country needs in response to national and international economic developments. The Commission recognized that human resource development in research, information and training on matters related to TNCs was an important requirement of many host developing countries in the region.

458. The Commission emphasized the need for assistance to public and private sector agencies and enterprises in developing countries for the enhancement of their understanding of TNC practices and impact, for developing the legislative framework and administrative capacity for TNC participation, and for strengthening national capabilities for negotiating with TNCs. Noting that TNCs tended to concentrate their activities in areas of high population and income, the Commission emphasized the special assistance needs of lower-income, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries for assistance in dealing with matters related to TNCs. In addition to endorsing recommendations pertaining to TNCs made by the Committee on Development Planning at its fifth session, the Commission noted specific proposals and requests for research, information and technical assistance services made by individual delegations. Those included the holding of workshops on negotiations with TNCs and on TNC operations; assistance in mobilizing finance and technology from TNCs; and the preparation of handbooks or manuals on conducting studies on the operations of TNCs and the compilation of information on their operations, which would be made available to member countries as well as TNCs, on request. Some Pacific island delegations proposed that ESCAP organize training workshops to enhance their national awareness and capabilities regarding the operations of TNCs. One delegation informed the Commission of a forthcoming

organized by ESCAP in his country in the third quarter of 1985 and proposed that ESCAP organize similar training courses and continue to provide sufficient information on the positive and negative contributions of TNCs. The delegation of Sri Lanka recommended that ESCAP, with the assistance of UNIDO or UNCTC, organize a meeting of TNCs, private investors and concerned government officials to discuss business ventures between TNCs and private investors of member countries. Furthermore, the same delegation informed the Commission of his Government's readiness to offer host facilities for such a meeting in Colombo.

459. The Commission was informed of a recent increase in the number of TNCs based in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific and in the volume of their investments in the region. Most delegations observed that TNCs based in those countries played a complementary rather than a competitive role vis-à-vis TNCs from advanced industrialized countries. TNCs from developing countries in the region seemed to be concentrated in industries that were labour-intensive, in which the technology used was relatively unsophisticated and standardized and the products catered to local needs. It was observed that the situation was likely to change with the capabilities of enterprises from developing countries, which were growing with the pace of industrialization in their respective home countries. A number of delegations expressed the view that ESCAP should attempt to promote investment in the region by TNCs of developing Asian and Pacific countries. Such investments provided scope for South-South co-operation and could supplement investment from developed countries.

460. The Commission was informed of developments related to the formulation of the United Nations code of conduct on transnational corporations. It was pointed out that only 11 Asian countries could be elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year periods to the 48-member Commission on Transnational Corporations which was mandated to formulate the code. As of 1984, 10 ESCAP members (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand) were members of that Commission. The code of conduct had remained in draft form despite the considerable time spent and progress made in its formulation, and a special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, open to all Member States of the United Nations, had initially been convened in March 1983 and had been reconvened several times. Although work on large parts of the code had been completed, further efforts were needed in order to complete the entire code. At its thirty-ninth session, the United Nations General Assembly had requested the Chairman, together with the other members of the Bureau of the reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic

Germany, and Pakistan), to initiate consultations aimed at overcoming the impasse in the negotiations. The General Assembly had decided to reconvene the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations for one week in June 1985 to resume discussions with a view to completing work on the code.

461. The Commission noted that the formulation of the code of conduct had lagged behind the timetable set out in the International Development Strategy. However, the Commission also observed the interest expressed by many member countries in the code. Whereas there were divergent opinions as to the causes for the delay in the formulation of the code, there was a general consensus that it should be finalized with accommodation from both developed and developing countries and that determined negotiations to solve the few outstanding issues were required at the reconvened special session to achieve final agreement.

462. The Commission acknowledged the continuing need of developing countries in the region for the research information and advisory services provided by the ESCAP secretariat. While commending the secretariat on the services rendered thus far to assist member countries in their efforts to maximize the benefits and minimize the negative impact of TNC activities, the Commission strongly supported the continuation and expansion of activities by the ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations.

Industry , technology and human settlements

463. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/409, E/ESCAP/418, E/ESCAP1419 and E/ESCAP/420.

Industry

464. Having noted with interest the issues discussed and activities undertaken as presented in the report of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on its eighth session, the Commission endorsed the report. It agreed that there was a need to reassess industrialization strategies in the light of changes that were occurring in the world economy. Although the region as a whole had fared better than others in the recent recession, the impact of the recession as it impinged on individual countries had been uneven. The burden had been particularly heavy on the least developed and other low-income countries that lacked a diversified industrial base and were unable to respond adequately to external economic disturbances.

465. While the economies of several key industrialized countries were recovering, the benefits of the upturn in those economies had yet to be transmitted to all of the developing countries. Moreover, growing protectionist pressures, uncertainties in the international capital and

financial markets, and more difficult access to official credit had added to the difficulties and had dampened industrialization prospects in the region. Those constraints had resulted not only in underutilization of existing capacity but also in delays in or abandonment of activities and programmes to create new industrial capacity.

466. In the wake of such difficulties and uncertainties surrounding industrialization prospects, the Commission welcomed the initiatives taken at the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and at that Conference to evolve new strategies that would be more in keeping with the changed international environment.

467. The Commission supported the view that greater efforts should be directed at internally generated growth. Indeed, the domestic market had always been the key element in economic development. Even in the highly successful East and South-East Asian economies, industrialization started with a home-market orientation and in those countries many import-substitution industries later developed into export-oriented ones. At the same time, however, the possible dangers of the import-substitution strategy were pointed out. Reorientation of strategies to meet the requirements of internal demand laid emphasis on the importance of domestic policies, internal mobilization of resources and self-reliance in the process of industrialization.

468. While recommending greater efforts at internally generated growth, the Commission was of the view that export opportunities should not be neglected. It drew attention to the success of the newly industrializing economies in the region, such as Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore that had relied upon private initiative and the international economy to bring about rapid industrialization and transformation of their economies.

469. It noted that there were useful lessons to be learned from the experience of the newly industrializing countries and areas. The special circumstances contributing to their success were also of considerable significance, related as they were, in addition to the favourable international climate, to the social and cultural factors receptive to export growth, and above all, to the key role played by government in liberalizing trade and exchange rate regimes, providing export incentives," and implementing long-range industrialization strategies.

470. Although some progress had been made in South-South co-operation, achievements were still much below expectations. The Commission took note of several factors hindering South-South trade and industrial co-operation and stressed the need to overcome

every effort should be made to liberalize trade and to strengthen industrial co-operation among developing countries. That co-operation should, however, be based on mutuality of interest and a fair distribution of benefits to ensure that asymmetrical relations did not arise between the more and the less advanced developing countries in the region. Economic co-operation within ASEAN was mentioned as a good example of notable progress being achieved through the active participation of both the private and the public sectors.

471. The Commission commended the secretariat's efforts in preparing analytical studies on key policy issues affecting industrial development in the region. It recommended that those efforts be continued and strengthened. The need to hone arguments, to provide incisive qualitative and quantitative analyses of recent experience and to avoid ambivalence was mentioned. The view was expressed that adequate attention had not been given in the studies to the important role that the private sector was playing in the industrialization of the region as evidenced by the experience of the newly industrializing countries.

472. Several delegations referred to the enhanced role of the private sector in their economies. Some of them, joined by a few others, mentioned that large public enterprises were operating efficiently in their countries in important industrial sectors. It was observed that both the private and the public sectors had major roles to play in the industrialization process of many developing countries in the region.

473. The Commission noted the hardships faced by the least developed countries in the region in their efforts directed towards industrialization. Those difficulties included geographical factors in several of those countries, such as their being landlocked or their territorial scatter. An inadequacy of investment funds and trained manpower and limited access to modern technology were further constraints. The Commission requested that developed countries and more advanced developing countries in the region enhance the assistance they extended to the least developed countries in the alleviation of those difficulties.

474. The Commission noted with appreciation the activities undertaken by the secretariat such as the prime-mover industry project, investment promotion meetings, and technical advisory missions which aimed primarily to assist the industrialization of the least developed countries. It requested that such activities be further strengthened and expanded. It directed the secretariat to undertake new activities, such as assistance in setting up export promotion zones, project identification and feasibility studies in the least developed countries, within budgetary limitations.

475. It expressed support for the intensification of activities concerning agro- and allied industries

and in small- and medium-scale industries. Those sectors were of particular interest to a large number of developing countries as they would promote utilization of indigenous raw materials, create more employment and improve income distribution. The Commission stressed that high priority should be accorded to both agro- and allied industries, and to small- and medium-scale industries in the work programme for the biennium 1986-1987.

476. The Commission recalled the recommendations of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its eighth session emphasizing the importance of agro-industrial and small-scale industry development. There was vast potential for co-operation between the small- and medium-scale enterprises in the industrialized countries for establishing manufacturing industries in the developing countries in the region. Agro- and allied industries would also provide opportunities for private sector participation and foreign investment. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer by the Government of the Netherlands of a senior industrial adviser on the promotion of joint ventures and private investment in agro-industries and agri-business.

477. It also noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea of host facilities for the UNIDO/ESCAP expert group meeting on policies and strategies for small-scale industry development which would be held in late 1985, and the offer of the Government of the USSR to host a seminar on design, production, repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery, at Minsk in 1986. It urged the secretariat to make the necessary preparations for the seminar.

478. The Commission reiterated its support for the extension of the RNAM project for a fourth phase (1987 -1991), as already approved at its fortieth session. It requested the secretariat to prepare a draft project document for consideration at the meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Governing Body to be held in 1985.

479. It directed the secretariat to enhance further the role of the "club" for industrial co-operation in result-oriented activities such as investment promotion, technical information dissemination and advisory services, and energy saving in industry, within budgetary limits. It recommended that a meeting should be held to identify priorities for "club" activities. It noted with appreciation the support of the Government of Australia through the provision of an industrial co-operation adviser over a period approaching five years, and welcomed the secretariat's steps to ensure that the "club" functions would remain a permanent feature of the work programme.

480. With regard to investment promotion, the Commission called for continued collaboration

with UNIDO and other agencies in promoting joint ventures and technical collaboration with foreign partners. It drew special attention to the Investors' Forum for the South Pacific, and the Investment Promotion Meeting in Nepal, for which ESCAP had provided multi-disciplinary advisory services for entrepreneurs and officials, including efforts to upgrade legislative and administrative mechanisms connected with private foreign investment.

481. The Commission noted the importance of formulating appropriate technical co-operation among developing countries in the provision of supplementary industrial training and on-the-job experience. That form of co-operation was most appropriate to the skill needs of new and expanding industries in the least developed and island developing countries and would be more effective if organized on a regional or subregional basis. It was also considered that the principle of TCDC could be applied with respect to the more advanced developing countries exchanging experiences with the less advanced on the policy and administrative aspects of setting up particular industries, such as in the processing of raw materials.

482. The Commission considered that the secretariat should continue efforts to form practical links with other bodies and organizations dealing with industrial and technical assistance, such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, SPEC, the Centre for Industrial Development, UNIDO and ILO with a view to maximizing the impact and replication of successful approaches and to avoiding duplication.

483. The Commission commended the secretariat's continuing initiatives in following up the ESCAP/ADB/SPEC Industrial Survey of the South Pacific and urged that support be extended to island developing countries not covered by the Survey. It considered that priority should be accorded to expanded industrial and technical training, development of a foreign investment and technology transfer network and related advisory services and implementation of relevant industrial feasibility studies.

484. It supported the idea of an industrial plan of action for island developing countries in the South Pacific and noted a call for ESCAP to take a stronger role in co-ordinating the various technical assistance activities for industrial development in that subregion. It was suggested that less emphasis should be placed on short-term "flying" consultancies and more on training and transfer of skills and technology by the consultants who could be based in the host countries over reasonably long periods.

485. The Commission noted that some of the island developing countries in the region provided scope for developing export-oriented processing of commodities currently being exported exclusively

in primary form. However, those countries faced a number of difficulties in promoting such industries. There were also a few other, relatively industrialized, developing countries in the region with similar resource endowments which had successfully promoted processing of those commodities within their boundaries. The Commission directed the secretariat, within budgetary limits, to undertake micro-economic studies to cover analysis of those experiences and suggest appropriate measures for the benefit of the island developing countries.

486. The Commission noted that industrialization of non-metropolitan areas formed an important element in the strategy for a balanced and equitable development of industries within a country. The secretariat should formulate and implement projects aimed at development of industries in non-metropolitan areas. Similarly, rural industrialization should also receive priority attention in the secretariat's work programme.

487. While appreciating the work implemented in the field of industrial development, the Commission directed the secretariat to undertake studies and training activities aimed at human resource development. It emphasized the need to enhance industrial skills through proper training, which should be organized in the developed countries as well as in the more advanced developing countries in the region.

488. At its fortieth session, the Commission had endorsed the establishment of the Technical Advisory Group to deal with industry and technology, and in particular, the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development. In compliance with the decision of the Commission, the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment had, at its eighth session, finalized and adopted the terms of reference of the Group. The Commission recommended early convening of the first meeting of the Group in order to give further thrust to the secretariat's activities concerning industry and technology and especially in the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action.

489. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the technical support given by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through the provision of an expert on technology transfer, on a non-reimbursable loan basis, and three associate experts.

490. The Commission was pleased to note the excellent co-operation between ESCAP and UNIDO and their fruitful collaboration on a number of projects.

Technology

491. The Commission noted that the issues identified for discussion under the subject of technology were considered of high relevance by the countries in the

region. They related to: (a) greater integration of science and technology in national development; (b) developing linkages between research and development and industry, and the commercialization of research results; (c) proper integration of standardization policies into national science and technology policy; (d) enhancing the development of consultancy services; and (e) improving negotiating capabilities in technology transfer. The Commission observed that many countries in the region considered technology-related activities essential to their nation-building efforts and were keen on training their people in technological skills and expertise.

492. The Commission felt that an important element in promoting economic and social development was the effective integration of technological considerations into the national development planning process. It recommended the enhancement of regional activities in support of the national efforts that had already been initiated. Of particular relevance was the technology atlas project which would attempt to strengthen the support systems in the member countries for making decisions regarding technology. The Commission noted the usefulness of the project, based as it was on the information-sharing system which aimed at the exchange of experiences and the dissemination of information on available technologies. It stressed the need for proper identification of existing constraints on technological advancement and felt that measures could be undertaken for the creation of a technology culture which would foster better integration of technological considerations into the development planning process.

493. The Commission appreciated the measures taken by the secretariat to implement its resolution 235 (XL) on the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific, and noted with satisfaction the revisions made in the programme of work and priorities and in the proposed activities of regional institutions such as RCTT. It reiterated the importance of technology in socio-economic development and recognized that it was a crucial factor in promoting industrialization.

494. It recognized that a critical problem for developing countries was the persistence of the relative isolation of research and development activities from the production sectors. Such isolation was due to a dearth of qualified technological manpower; inadequate involvement of technologists in the decision-making process; lack of linkages among research and development goals, manpower training programmes and sectoral development targets; and the proliferation of activities in many diversified areas. The Commission called upon the secretariat to initiate activities aimed at the identification of the needs of research and development institutions, and the exchange of experiences among those institutions in commercializing their results, and

regional or subregional co-operative projects for joint research and development.

495. The Commission directed the secretariat to initiate action, subject to budgetary limitations, through its technology units and regional institutions, for the early establishment of a network among the research and development institutions in the region, in order to facilitate exchange of information on research and development capabilities and needs, in areas of mutual interest.

496. The Commission made particular mention of the activities of the secretariat in support of strengthening national technology infrastructural facilities. It highlighted the importance of standardization and quality control and felt that standardization policies and institutions should form an integral part of the technology infrastructure. It commended the activities of the secretariat in promoting the establishment and strengthening of national standards bodies, and in formulating standardization policies. It also encouraged more active participation by national standards bodies in international standardization activities with a view to reducing the technical barriers to trade as recommended by the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade ("Standards Code") which resulted from the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations within GATT.

497. The Commission called for enhanced activities to promote common standards, joint quality control among countries, and provision of testing facilities through multilateral arrangements. In addition, it noted that the improvement of national capabilities in design engineering and consultancy services for development projects were essential for technology development, and it commended the secretariat's activities in that regard. It called upon the secretariat to implement those activities, inter alia, through the establishment of suitable networks and other co-ordinating mechanisms as well as through the involvement of universities and other academic bodies, as appropriate.

498. The Commission reiterated the importance of developing and strengthening national capabilities for technology transfer and commended the technical advisory services provided by the secretariat and RCTT on many aspects of technology transfer, such as the contractual and legal aspects. It urged the expansion of such services and training programmes to meet more effectively the growing demands from member countries with regard to aspects of technology transfer such as choice, assessment, acquisition and adaptation of imported technology, technology transfer payments and relevant negotiations.

499. It also emphasized the importance of technology transfer in relation to small- and medium-scale industries and urged the secretariat and RCTT to undertake regional activities in that regard. It recommended that the advisory services on technology

transfer should be expanded and organized on a permanent basis with financing from the regular budget.

500. In many developing countries, small enclaves of advanced technologies serving export purposes coexisted with widespread traditional technologies serving domestic needs. The Commission recognized the desirability of bridging any gap between the two through special efforts to upgrade traditional technologies, and where feasible, by the introduction of emerging and new technologies.

501. The Commission stressed that special attention should be given to the needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. It recommended that the secretariat should strengthen its capabilities for intensifying the advisory services and training programmes relevant to those countries. It further recommended that activities to improve the flow of technology information to those countries should be given high priority.

502. The Commission appreciated the support provided by donor countries and agencies to the technology-related activities of the secretariat and welcomed the offer by the Government of China to provide a special financial contribution for host facilities for a regional seminar on science and technology policy, planning and management in 1986.

503. The Commission expressed appreciation of the excellent interagency co-operation among the concerned United Nations agencies, especially that with UNIDO and UNESCO. It felt that such co-operation should be continued in order to avoid duplication and to ensure efficient utilization of scarce resources.

504. The Commission requested the secretariat to strengthen and utilize the existing technology units and regional institutions in undertaking the proposed seminars, and advisory and consultancy services on various aspects of technology.

505. The Commission expressed appreciation of the activities undertaken and the assistance provided by the secretariat and RCTT to member countries on various technology-related activities and hoped that the capabilities of the secretariat and RCTT would be suitably augmented to cater to the increasing needs of member countries. It requested the developed countries and donor agencies to enhance their contributions for that purpose.

Human settlements

506. The Commission stressed the importance of human settlements and related activities. It urged member countries to increase their efforts to develop and improve human settlements. It expressed concern over the persistence of the unsatisfactory conditions in human settlements prevailing in the region,

particularly their unbalanced growth, the rapid rate of urbanization, rural underdevelopment, inadequate shelter and basic services, the shortage of trained personnel, and shortcomings in manpower development strategies.

507. The Commission emphasized, *inter alia*, the need to focus more attention on land issues and housing for the poor in the rural areas, problems of rural-urban migration and increasing numbers of slum and squatter settlements, and the need to attain self-reliance in those matters in view of resource constraints. It would be necessary to increase national efforts and resource allocation and to enhance co-operation between member Governments and international organizations. While recognizing the complex issues involved, the Commission stressed the need to implement human settlement policies in a co-ordinated and integrated manner and to involve greater numbers of people in the development process.

508. The Commission took note of the various important issues raised in document E/ESCAP/420 and gave its full support to the human settlements programme of the secretariat, which was considered to be of particular relevance to the developing countries in the region. It noted with satisfaction the various activities undertaken by the secretariat during the year, including the Training Seminar/Workshops on Rural Centre and Settlement Planning and the Expert Group Meeting on Land Policies in Human Settlements, and the publication of Human Settlements Atlas for the ESCAP Region, Study and Review of the Human Settlements Situation in Asia and the Pacific, and Improvement of Slums and Squatter Settlements: Infrastructure and Services.

509. The problem of inadequate rural development, in particular the stagnation of the rural economy, was recognized by the Commission as the root cause of rural-urban migration and the consequent overpopulation of cities in relation to the job opportunities and physical facilities available, in such areas as housing, transport, sanitation, health and education. As the agricultural sector was unable to absorb the growth of the labour force, the migration to urban areas by rural people, sometimes by the lured illusory hope of a better life, had emerged as a trend in most developing countries of the region.

510. The various policies and plans related to settlement structure should aim at developing small- and medium-sized towns in order to counteract the attraction of metropolitan areas, to slow down migration, and to achieve a balanced population distribution in relation to resources and opportunities, such as employment and physical provisions within settlements.

511. The Commission considered that institutional changes were necessary to ensure that the priority given to integrated human settlement development

would be recognized and that related actions could be implemented more effectively. In particular, reference was made to the creation of specialized ministries to deal with housing and transmigration, and to the restructuring of agencies dealing with housing, building, water and sanitation to make them more efficient as well as to decentralize the administration and improve physical facilities in settlements other than primate cities. That type of action would include the planning and development of rural centres and settlements and the improvement of the resources and opportunities available within rural areas.

512. The Commission expressed serious concern over the growing slums and squatter settlements in cities and the enormous housing demands to be met in order to cope with the ever-increasing population, both urban and rural, in the region. However, it noted that in many countries in the region, housing and settlement improvement policies, with emphasis on a self-help component, had made significant progress. It heard with interest that the Government of the Philippines had advanced its national shelter programme, incorporating the traditional value of self-reliance, to provide an integrated package for shelter improvement, service provisions, community development and livelihood development in urban and rural areas. The Government of India had been implementing a national programme of allotting housing sites to rural residents, which had already provided 12.7 million sites and construction assistance extended to 2.5 million people. In connection with slum improvement, the provision of adequate housing for the economically weaker sections of society was also under way. Steps had been taken by the Government of Bangladesh in spatial planning, the housing of low-income groups, improving sanitation and providing safe water supply, with assistance from bilateral and multilateral agencies.

513. One of the most serious constraints faced by governments in solving the shelter problem was the scarcity of land. It was becoming less accessible for the poor not only in urban areas but also in peri-urban and rural areas. Accordingly, the Commission urged that continuous attention should be focused on that issue.

514. The Commission felt that shelter financing was a key factor in sustaining housing programmes and it was suggested that the secretariat should initiate more activities with a view to assisting member countries in establishing and strengthening housing finance systems.

515. It noted the inequities manifested by the affluent segments of society having been able to benefit from developments in building and construction while the primary sources for shelter construction in the poorer communities were various forms of waste combined with other non-durable materials. Despite continual

repair, maintenance and restoration, the dwellings of the poor depreciated rapidly in value while those of the affluent appreciated in value.

516. The Commission noted with concern that the dwelling situation of the poor was less satisfactory in rural areas where high transport costs and scarcity of paid employment rendered conventional materials almost inaccessible, thus making it exceedingly difficult for them to upgrade their dwellings.

517. The Commission suggested that a development strategy for the building and construction industry, aimed at reaching the poor, would have to give priority to the local production of durable and cheap building materials, using locally available raw materials and skills. Improved building technologies, designs and specifications that corresponded to traditional designs and techniques would have to be devised in order to ensure their acceptability.

518. The Commission expressed appreciation of the fact that considerable research and development had already been conducted in a number of developing countries to upgrade the quality of traditional materials, but felt that there was a need to adopt the proved results in national construction programmes in order to bring those results to the knowledge of a wider circle of users.

519. There was scope for co-operation and interaction among research organizations and institutions in developing countries since the problems of housing the poor were similar in all countries. Such interaction would be stimulated through an effective information dissemination system. It was noted that the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in co-operation with the regional commissions, was working towards the establishment of such a system, but training and assistance would have to be provided to national centres to make the network effective.

520. As the demand for low-cost durable building materials was tremendous, government incentives would have to be provided to ensure production on a large scale. Those could take the form of fiscal and monetary incentives, assistance in the production and marketing of materials, and an assured market in the initial period by a published intention on the part of governments to use such materials, as far as possible, in social housing programmes, instead of conventional building materials. Production could be left to small-scale private entrepreneurs to ensure geographic spread, maximum use of locally available raw materials, creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas, and a reduction in the cost of transporting the materials.

521. The Commission recommended that in order to promote and encourage optimum use of indigenous materials and construction technology, the secretariat should distribute its recent study, *Building Materials Industry in the ESCAP Region: Status and Prospects*,

to member countries as it was considered to be of great use for the development of the industry. It urged member countries to support activities in that field, and to provide financial support to the work programme activities designed to strengthen the indigenous construction and building materials industry.

522. Several delegations referred to the continuing need for training programmes and the improvement of skills, and stressed the importance of linking research with the exchange of information, and research and development programmes with sectoral activities.

523. Some delegations referred to the state of human settlements and the environment as related problems and mentioned the need for remedial action in view of the depletion of natural resources, in an effort to regain a balance between people, resources, environment and development.

524. The Commission heard with interest that the 1985 World Exposition on Science and Technology (EXPO '85) which had opened on 16 March 1985 at Tsukuba, Japan, and which would continue until 16 September 1985, had as its main theme, "Dwellings and surroundings, science and technology for man at home".

525. The Commission expressed its support for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987, and noted the innovative approaches and training activities undertaken by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in that regard. One delegation described how its Government had established an apex committee for the formulation and co-ordination of programmes for the Year.

526. The representative of the Centre, the Director for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, reported on the progress and activities undertaken in connection with the Year and proposed that a linkage be established with the observation of the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP which coincided with it.

527. The objectives of the Year would extend beyond 1987 in long-term efforts to improve the living conditions of the poor and the underprivileged. The programme was action-oriented and placed emphasis on national action. Within the Asian and Pacific region, 21 countries had established national focal points for the Year, 30 projects had been identified in nine countries, two countries had established comprehensive national action programmes and seven had contributed a total of \$1.3 million toward the \$4.3 million budget for that purpose in voluntary contributions for the global programme for the Year.

528. The United Nations General Assembly had proclaimed 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, not as an end in itself, but as a crucial development vehicle to give a new impulse to the efforts of countries and the world community to achieve the

goal of decent shelter and quality of life for all, particularly for the poor masses in developing countries. It would therefore be a major focus for the ninth session of the ESCAP Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment to be held later in 1985. There were promising signs that support for the Year would increase as the objectives, programme and scope of activities became more widely understood.

Environment

529. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/409, E/ESCAP/413 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/417 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/421.

530. It expressed concern at the problems of environmental degradation caused by rapidly growing population, industrialization and other types of development activity within the region. It therefore reiterated the need for finding solutions to environmental problems, which had become more urgent and critical than ever before. It recognized the need for choosing methods and strategies of development which could sustain the development process and, at the same time, protect the environment. In the light of global economic and ecological interdependence, the Commission recognized the need to restore a balance between people, resources, environment and development. It felt that ESCAP should play a key co-ordinating role in that regard within the region.

531. The Commission welcomed the efforts made by the secretariat to integrate environmental dimensions into its programme of work, particularly in the areas of agriculture, natural resources, industry, technology and human settlements, transport and communications, population, social development and development planning. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should further strengthen its activities in integrating environmental considerations into the overall programme of work of the Commission. It should also develop appropriate environmental quality standards and promote environmental impact assessment as a routine procedure for the implementation of various ESCAP projects. Furthermore, it should develop programmes on the integration of people, resources, environment and development and on the role of women in environmental management.

532. The Commission noted with satisfaction the efforts of the secretariat in organizing the Expert Group Meeting on the Integration of Environment into Development: Institutional and legislative Aspects, and the intergovernmental meeting on the same subject. The Commission hoped that the recommendations arising therefrom would contribute greatly to the strengthening of the legislative and institutional arrangements for the integration of environment into development in various countries

especially because, without such integration, it would not be possible to sustain the process of development in the region.

533. The Commission endorsed the report of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on its eighth session relating to environmental issues, and in particular the recommendation regarding further strengthening of the process of integration of environmental considerations into the overall programme of work of the Commission.

534. The Commission noted with satisfaction the successful organization of the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia and thought that it was an important step in strengthening the co-operation and co-ordination of environmental activities in the region. It felt that the Declaration and Framework for Action Plans for the Management of the Asian Environment, 1985, constituted a significant initiative towards better environmental quality in the region. The Commission endorsed the report and recommendations of the Ministerial-level Conference, and in particular the Declaration and Framework, and urged all concerned to translate the Framework into concrete action by developing and implementing operational programmes, as appropriate.

535. The Commission welcomed the report on the state of the environment in Asia and the Pacific, which would not only be of value to Governments, non-governmental organizations and the media in promoting environmental awareness in the region, but would also serve as important reference material and a basis for regional and subregional co-operation. In the light of that, the Commission recommended that the report should be revised and updated periodically. One delegation expressed its reservation on that report.

536. The Commission considered that promotion of environmental awareness was an essential prerequisite for the successful implementation of environmental programmes. In that connection, it welcomed the organization of the Regional Media Conference on Environment and Development held at New Delhi from 18 to 21 February 1985.

537. The Commission noted that increasing population, demand for fuelwood, commercial logging and shifting cultivation were the primary causes of deforestation in the region. Expressing its concern at the environmental problems related to tropical deforestation, it welcomed the ESCAP regional study on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of tropical deforestation and the proposed expert group meeting to be convened towards the end of 1985. It hoped that those efforts would highlight the major socio-economic and environmental issues involved in tropical deforestation, which would assist in the taking of appropriate remedial measures to alleviate the problems encountered by poorer sections of the community as a result of deforestation.

538. The Commission also noted the secretariat document on the issues in the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification at the regional level. It expressed concern over the fact that vast tracts of land in the region were afflicted or threatened by desertification. It recognized that desertification was a great menace to humanity and a cause for social distress. Several delegations highlighted the increasing problems of desertification in their countries and the programmes of desertification control undertaken by their respective Governments. They felt, however, that those efforts were not commensurate with the enormity of the problems faced, and needed further strengthening. The Commission agreed that the United Nations Plan of Action was a good basis for initiating action at different levels and urged the countries to assign priorities to desertification control programmes and projects, establish national committees, if not already constituted, and strengthen existing efforts in implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action.

539. The Commission noted that unless specific action was taken to arrest the process of desertification immediately it might become irreversible, with serious implications for the social and economic development of the region. Accordingly, it urged speedier action, under the United Nations Plan of Action, to alleviate the ill effects of desertification, and agreed that the programme for desertification control should receive high priority in the ESCAP programme of work on the environment. It recommended that regional networks of training and research centres and sand dune stabilization and afforestation programmes should be established within budgetary constraints, in order to promote programmes for desertification control in the region.

540. The Commission felt that the existing legal framework to deal with the problems of land-use planning and management, including soil erosion, deforestation, overgrazing and over-irrigation, was generally inadequate and needed to be reviewed, revised and strengthened, as appropriate. It was proposed that ESCAP should organize a regional seminar on that topic by 1987.

541. The Commission welcomed the offer made by the Royal Thai Government for training and research facilities in the field of erosion control and soil quality improvement within the framework of promotion of TCDC activities.

542. The Commission noted that consequent upon the rapid industrialization in Asia, transnational environmental problems would become more serious. While the primary initiative for managing those problems should essentially be taken by the countries concerned, it was also desirable that the assistance and support of ESCAP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and regional-level organizations be provided for promoting studies and co-operation on such problems.

543. Reiterating the recommendation made by the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia, the Commission stressed the need to strengthen further the co-operation and co-ordination between ESCAP and the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, to clarify their respective roles with a view to using the scarce resources judiciously, and to inform the members and associate members of ESCAP of the outcome of those efforts.

544. The representative of UNEP described the various co-ordinating mechanisms for environmental matters that existed within the United Nations system, which included a system-wide medium-term environment programme, thematic joint programming, designated officials on environmental matters, and terms of reference for the UNEP regional offices and environmental co-ordinating units of the regional commissions. Mechanisms were, therefore, available to ensure that environmental matters were appropriately co-ordinated within the United Nations system. Finally, he reiterated the willingness of UNEP to continue collaboration with ESCAP and countries in the region so as to promote sustainable development for raising the standards of living and quality of life of the people in the region.

545. The representative of WHO welcomed the efforts made by the ESCAP secretariat in environmental protection and management. In particular, she mentioned the joint effort of WHO and ESCAP in the preparation of a chapter on "Human health" in the report on the state of the environment in Asia and the Pacific. She assured the Commission of the continued collaboration of WHO with ESCAP in the area of environmental health which was one of the major components for achieving the global goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000".

International trade

546. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/404, E/ESCAP/423, E/ESCAP/424, and E/ESCAP/432 and Add.1.

547. In reviewing the main issues with regard to international trade, the Commission noted that after a prolonged recession, recovery of economic activity was under way in the developed market economies, but that the recovery was uneven. Its favourable effect on the developing countries was slow to materialize and, in most cases, weak. Although those developing countries which were mainly exporters of manufactured products were experiencing a renewal of trade growth, the majority of the developing countries in the region, which were mainly exporters of primary products, had not benefited significantly from that recovery owing to the depressed prices of most primary commodities. The Commission also noted that in the past few years there had been a further rise in protectionist measures. It commended the secretariat on the timely analysis

of protectionism and its negative effects on the trade of developing countries of the ESCAP region. The Commission therefore urged that the current tendency towards the intensification of trade restrictions be arrested. None the less, it was noted that international trade did increase approximately 9 per cent in 1984.

548. The Commission pointed out that although considerable progress had been made since the Second World War in the liberalization of trade, there had been little or no progress in sectors of socio-economic importance for developing countries in the region, such as agriculture. Although tariffs had been substantially reduced, that had been offset by the growth of various forms of non-tariff barriers. The new wave of protectionism, in new forms and in new areas, was attributed to three main factors, namely, continuing pressure of unemployment in developed market economies, the collapse of the regime of fixed exchange rates, and the weakening of the disciplines embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Commission noted that the protectionist trends had serious implications for the development prospects of the countries in the region. The scope for expansion of exports in certain sectors would therefore remain restricted, thus impeding the economic progress of the countries concerned. Protectionism also had the effect of increasing uncertainty and discouraging investment in export industries.

549. Some delegations stressed the need to eliminate obstacles to trade expansion, namely, protectionism, high interest rates, economic blockades and embargoes. Some delegations, however, pointed out that it was unlikely that existing protectionist measures would be rolled back except as part of a multilateral effort resulting from negotiations, and that countries would therefore need to consider their position on the question of holding a new round of multilateral negotiations. Other delegations stated that if there was a new round of negotiations, outstanding issues in the Tokyo Round should first be resolved. Furthermore, any new round of negotiations should await the effective implementation of the GATT work programme currently being pursued. Some other delegations expressed the view that any new round should not impede the rate of progress in fulfilling the objectives of the 1982 session of the Contracting Parties to GATT held at ministerial level.

550. Some delegations expressed the view that if there was a new round of negotiations, ESCAP should play a role in the preparations.

551. The Commission noted the statements made by countries extending preferences under the GSP covering extensions, modifications and improvements in their schemes. It also noted with great satisfaction the declarations made by a number of countries of their adherence to the principle of an open trading system and the steps taken by them to liberalize trade.

552. The Commission recognized that the high level of industrialization attained in the region by some developing countries and the possession by other developing countries of large endowments of natural and human resources provided considerable scope for economic advancement through mutual co-operation. In that regard, the Commission took note of the findings in document E/ESCAP/424 which indicated that the scope for trade expansion and co-operation within the ESCAP region was greater than elsewhere. In that connection, the Commission recognized that the Bangkok Agreement provided a mechanism which could be utilized for that purpose. It also took note of the fact that the Bangkok Agreement as a legal framework not only provided for preferential arrangements, but also contained articles pertaining to long-term contracts and trade-creating joint ventures among developing countries in the region.

553. The Commission took note with satisfaction of the progress made towards the launching of the first session of the second round of negotiations of the Bangkok Agreement scheduled to be held at Seoul from 13 to 17 May 1985. It expressed appreciation of the offer of host facilities by the Government of the Republic of Korea and urged other developing countries in the region to participate in the second round of negotiations in order to expand their trade through preferential arrangements, long-term contracts and trade-creating joint ventures. It requested UNDP to provide financial assistance to the secretariat of ESCAP so as to enable it to render technical assistance and advisory services to the Participating States in the Agreement.

554. The Commission recognized that the needs of developing countries for additional financial resources had become acute as a result of limitations of the private capital market, stagnation of bilateral concessional assistance, and difficulties which the existing financial agencies had been experiencing in expanding their resources and lending programmes. A number of delegations emphasized the trend towards the "Trade not aid" concept.

555. In view of the reduced flow of financial resources, the Commission recognized that regional monetary arrangements assumed greater importance. It was pleased to note the significant progress made by the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) which utilized the exporting countries' domestic currencies in place of importing countries' foreign exchange, thereby reducing the need for liquidity and freeing foreign reserves for other uses. The Commission took particular note of the high volume of transactions channelled through the clearing mechanism in 1984, which amounted to AMUs (Asian monetary units) 643.0 million, reflecting an increase of 39 per cent over 1983.

556. It also noted that despite the increasing volume of business, the membership of ACU was

stagnant. It therefore strongly urged other central banks of the region to join ACU in order to enhance its useful role and achieve further economies in the use of foreign exchange in international trade transactions.

557. The Commission recognized that insurance and reinsurance played an important role in the economic development process of developing countries by conserving the foreign exchange needed for their economic development and by providing protection against potential risks. In that regard, it was pleased to note the useful role played by the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (ARC). In order to broaden the capital base and thereby enhance the usefulness of ARC, the Commission reiterated its earlier call and strongly urged other developing countries in the region to join that regional institution so as to make it more effective in retaining a high volume of reinsurance business and also increase its technical assistance to the developing member countries in the region.

558. The Commission noted the progress made in the implementation of the work programme, towards the establishment of a regional export refinancing scheme and took note of the decision taken at the fourth session of the Subgroup for Monetary and Credit Co-operation of the Trade Co-operation Group (TCG) to set up a preparatory committee to draft a charter for its establishment. The Commission endorsed the request of the Subgroup, and of the Committee on Trade at its twenty-fifth session, for financial assistance, and requested UNDP and other donor institutions to provide funds to the secretariat to arrange for the holding of meetings of a preparatory committee and to complete other preparatory work as decided by the Commission at its fortieth session.

559. Some representatives expressed their concern as to the future role of TCG. They stated that its continued function as an institution was not necessarily in the best interests of the expansion of trade in the region. Most delegations, however, stated that they had benefited from the activities so far undertaken by TCG and its various Subgroups. They considered that activities aimed at expanding intraregional trade should be continued and further strengthened, particularly since many countries faced increasing difficulties in gaining access to markets overseas. They were of the view that since TCG and its various Subgroups had been set up as a result of the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Trade for Asia and the Pacific held at New Delhi in 1978, to implement a broad-based programme of trade expansion in the region, the forthcoming meeting of ministers of trade would be the proper forum to review and decide on the future of TCG and its Subgroups.

560. The Commission noted with appreciation the programmes in trade promotion being carried out by the Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) of ESCAP in continued collaboration with the

International Trade Centre UNCT AD/GATT (ITC), particularly in market/product development and trade information, to assist developing countries in their trade promotion efforts. The secretariat was requested to continue to provide trade information advisory services and conduct training courses for the trade promotion personnel of developing countries.

561. The Commission supported the activities related to the Regional Trade Information Network (TISNET) and expressed the view that TISNET was a most useful tool for dissemination of information to both the public and private sectors for the promotion of intraregional trade. The Commission noted that TPC publications were useful and recommended that they should be more commercially-oriented and continuously updated, with expansion of coverage.

562. The Commission commended the joint efforts of ITC and ESCAP to strengthen further the trade information services of the member countries taking into account computerization and application of new technologies in handling and exchanging trade information and market intelligence. It noted the efforts made to develop jute market information services in the jute-producing countries of the region for the effective processing and marketing of jute and jute products. It expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands of the financial assistance being provided to the ESCAP secretariat until such time as the International Jute Organization would be in a position to provide such services.

563. The Commission requested the secretariat to convene a meeting of heads of trade promotion organizations of the region at an early date in order to seek new directives for its trade promotion activities which would be geared to the emerging needs of the developing countries.

564. The Commission was pleased to note that preparations for the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT '85) to be held at Beijing from 15 to 30 November 1985 were proceeding smoothly. It recognized the usefulness of the Fair for the promotion of intraregional trade and economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries of the region, as well as trade with other regions, and expressed the hope that the Fair would be a success.

565. The Commission was pleased to note the success of the first Asian Silk Fair organized by TPC in Hong Kong in August 1984 at the request of the silk producing and exporting countries in the region. It was informed that preparations were under way for the second Silk Fair, to be held early in June 1986, also in Hong Kong.

566. The Commission noted with satisfaction the various professional development services rendered by TPC in co-operation with donor Governments and international organizations, such as ITC. The secretariat was urged to continue to

assist in the manpower development of personnel in public as well as in private sectors engaged in foreign trade, particularly in the least developed and land-locked countries and the Pacific island developing countries.

567. The Commission heard with interest the statement of the representative of ITC regarding its close co-operation with TPC and its plans for implementing joint projects in the region, in co-operation with TPC.

568. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Australia, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden, and to ITC and UNDP for their technical and financial assistance to TPC. It urged donor Governments and international organizations to increase their assistance to TPC to enable it to be more effective in meeting the needs of the developing countries.

569. The Commission reaffirmed the important role of raw materials and commodities for the developing countries in the region. The progress in the economic and social development of those countries continued to depend, to a large extent, on the performance of the exports of primary commodities. In some countries, and particularly the Pacific island developing economies, the exports of primary commodities constituted as much as three fourths of their total exports. However, the continued depressed level in commodity prices had resulted in a reduction in the export earnings of those countries. The Commission commended the work of the secretariat in the area of raw materials and commodities and stressed the priorities which should continue to be attached to that programme. In that connection, it urged the secretariat to continue to provide technical assistance and advisory services to the member countries of the regional commodity arrangements (the Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries, the Regional Consultative Group on Silk and the Intergovernmental Consultative Forum of Developing Tropical Timber Producing/Exporting Countries) and the regional commodity associations (the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC), the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC) and the International Pepper Community (IPC)). It also requested the secretariat to pursue the promotion of other commodities of socio-economic importance to the region.

570. The Commission also noted with appreciation the continuing support provided by the Netherlands Government to the secretariat's work programme on raw materials and commodities. It urged the Netherlands Government as well as other donor Governments and international organizations to continue to extend technical and financial assistance to meet the needs of developing countries.

571. It endorsed the areas of activities with respect to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in the field of trade contained

in document E/ESCAP/404. It considered that the areas identified were of immediate importance and relevance to the needs of those countries within the context of their socio-economic development, and deserved particular attention.

572. The Commission noted that UNCTAD and ESCAP were making concerted efforts to assist ESCAP countries in developing and implementing measures to facilitate their international trade. In that connection, the representatives of the Pacific island developing countries felt that they should be informed of the trade facilitation activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to enable them to identify their own problems in the context of trade documents and procedures, and to be trained in facilitation methodology in terms of identifying their problems and implementing measures to suit their own needs and requirements. The Commission therefore urged the ESCAP International Trade Division and FALPRO (Special Programme on Trade Facilitation) to assess their training needs in that regard, and organize as early as possible a training programme for all Pacific island countries and make arrangements to follow up action so that they would be in a position to develop and implement uniform and harmonized trade facilitation measures. In addition, the Commission urged that the International Trade Division and the Customs Co-operation Council should organize a workshop on the various annexes of the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, 1973 (Kyoto Convention). It requested UNDP and donor countries to extend technical and financial assistance to enable the secretariat to implement those activities.

573. The representatives of the least developed and land-locked countries expressed their appreciation of the assistance of experts and consultants provided by the UNDP-financed project on assistance to least developed land-locked countries, RAS/81/114, within the framework of their national programmes aimed at improving their transport and/or transit trade. They supported the secretariat's activities relating to the land-locked countries, comprising both the ongoing and planned work programmes. The Commission therefore urged UNDP to release funds for the early implementation of the programme.

574. The representatives of island developing countries urged the secretariat to undertake studies on the impact of shipping freight rates and practices on international trade in regard to the island developing countries of the Pacific subregion.

575. The Commission heard with interest the statement of the representative of GATT concerning the work being done in GATT for further liberalization of trade in areas of particular interest to the developing countries in the ESCAP region, such as agriculture and textiles. Proposals for launching a new round of negotiations in GATT had been made by some countries with a

view to carrying further the process of trade liberalization and strengthening the GATT rules. He said that although those proposals had received support from some countries, others, particularly the developing countries, had adopted a cautious approach.

576. The representative of GATT further stated that in order to familiarize officials from developing countries with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the various agreements that had been negotiated in the Tokyo Round, the GATT secretariat had been arranging seminars and workshops on GATT and its activities. The Commission welcomed the offer of GATT to hold at Bangkok in the second half of 1985 a workshop for high-level officials from the region. The funds for the workshop, which would be organized in collaboration with the International Trade Division of ESCAP, would be provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

577. The representative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) commended the effective efforts of the secretariat in the area of development of trade between developing countries of the ESCAP region and member countries of CMEA. He reiterated the readiness of the CMEA secretariat to expand its co-operation with the ESCAP secretariat in that regard. He noted the recent exchange of communications between the ESCAP and CMEA secretariats, in which the objectives and main forms of such co-operation had been outlined. The CMEA secretariat expressed its readiness to continue that work and to formulate the concrete measures to be undertaken.

578. The Commission urged the secretariat to expedite the implementation of the decision of the Committee on Trade at its twenty-fifth session in regard to the organization of activities on trade facilitation measures within the ESCAP secretariat. It also took note of the work on trade facilitation done by ICAO and its offer of co-operation with the International Trade Division of the ESCAP secretariat in activities to improve trade facilitation.

579. It approved the broad thrust of the provisional agenda for the meeting of ministers of trade which had been recommended by the Committee on Trade at its twenty-fifth session; however, some delegations considered that there was scope for possible reorganization of some of the individual items on the agenda and requested the secretariat to consider such reorganization in consultation with ACPR. The Commission also requested the secretariat to finalize the annotations to the provisional agenda, date and venue in close consultation with ACPR. During the consultation, member Governments would have the opportunity to make suggestions and improvements for incorporation in the annotated provisional agenda. One delegation proposed that during the ministerial meeting, the prospects for trade between the region and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe should also be examined.

580. The Commission stressed that in order to make the meeting profitable, adequate preparations should be made by the secretariat and documents relating to the meeting should be distributed to the Governments well in advance to ensure meaningful discussions during the meeting.

581. The Commission was of the view that the meeting should be held, preferably, in 1985.

582. The Commission approved the report of the Committee on Trade on its twenty-fifth session as contained in secretariat document E/ESCAP/404.

Natural resources and energy

583. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/403 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/407, E/ESCAP/408 and E/ESCAP/422.

584. The Commission endorsed the report, including the conclusions and recommendations, of the Committee on Natural Resources on its eleventh session which dealt mainly with energy issues. It expressed appreciation of the activities of the secretariat in the natural resource and energy sectors, to which it attached great importance.

Energy resources

585. The Commission endorsed the proposal that the meeting of energy ministers should be organized only if sufficient issues and important objectives to be achieved warranted such a meeting; were the meeting to be held, it should also cover other important matters which would normally be dealt with by the Committee on Natural Resources so that the regular session of the Committee would not need to be held in that year. One delegation was of the opinion that there was no need to convene the meeting of energy ministers as it would not serve any valuable purpose other than that which could be achieved by the Committee.

586. The Commission commended the work of the secretariat in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, especially on solar photovoltaic power generation, biomass and biogas, solar energy, wind energy and small hydropower. It urged donor countries and funding agencies to provide financial assistance to ESCAP for the implementation of various important activities on new and renewable sources of energy, especially those projects to which priority had been assigned in the project package, in accordance with the recommendations of the Meeting of Focal Points on New and Renewable Sources of Energy adopted by the High-level Regional Consultative Meeting for the Mobilization of Financial Resources for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and in accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy. It noted the importance

of wood as an energy source and of afforestation programmes in that regard.

587. The Commission noted that activities relating to research, development and demonstration on solar photovoltaic technology, which formed a part of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development, were being implemented. It stressed the importance of demonstration and testing facilities and training on new and renewable sources of energy technologies that were ready for more widespread dissemination.

588. It also noted the useful work of the biomass, solar and wind energy network. The Government of Japan had provided financial support to the network and the project on solar photovoltaic power generation under the ESCAP Plan of Action. The Government of Australia indicated its intention to continue its support for the provision of the solar energy expert attached to the network, for 1985.

589. The Commission held the view that conventional sources of energy such as oil, coal and natural gas would continue to play an important role in economic and social development in the foreseeable future. It stressed the necessity of the provision of technical advisory services and training programmes in natural gas and coal. It noted the need for technical assistance in rural electrification in remote areas.

590. In the formulation of energy policy and plans, the Commission emphasized the importance of a balanced mix of diverse energy resources in the framework of the total energy concept based on both conventional and alternative energy resources. It also stressed that national initiatives were most important in energy planning and policy formulation in the member countries as ESCAP could usefully play only a supportive and catalytic role. Greater attention should be paid to the rational use and conservation of energy as an essential component of energy planning.

591. One delegation suggested that the recommendations in paragraph 37 of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources at its eleventh session, which were intended to facilitate the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development with regard to strategies for the energy sector, should be formulated in more specific terms.

592. The Commission noted with appreciation the interagency co-operation in the implementation of various activities on energy, including the regional energy development programme for Asia, and the Pacific energy development programme, for both of which ESCAP was the executing agency. It stressed the need for continuation of close co-operation so that duplication could be minimized.

593. It expressed gratitude to donor countries and funding agencies, including UNDP, for providing generous financial and technical support to ESCAP

in the implementation of various activities in the energy resources programme.

Mineral resources

594. The Commission commended the work undertaken by the secretariat in the field of mineral resources development, especially in view of the increasingly important role of mineral resources in the social and economic development plans of the developing countries in the region, and acknowledged the efforts of the secretariat in providing assistance to those countries in the development and management of their mineral resources. It noted with interest that as new areas came into focus and new techniques opened up possibilities for old finds having low potential, there appeared to be yet more scope for the exploration and exploitation of potential mineral resources requiring further research and the application of modern techniques.

595. The Commission pointed out that studies on geology, mineral formation and distribution contributed to better understanding of the geology and development of mineral resources in the region. It endorsed the contributions of the secretariat in the area of thematic maps and atlases, especially noting the importance of the series "Stratigraphic Correlation between Sedimentary Basins of the ESCAP Region", which included the following subprojects: (a) ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy, (b) the proposed Triassic Atlas, and (c) Map of the Sedimentary Basins of the ESCAP Region. It further endorsed the continuation of the Atlas of Mineral Resources of the ESCAP Region and urged those countries having an interest in the Atlas to submit their contributions. Furthermore, it recognized the valuable contribution that the third edition of the Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia would make to understanding the occurrence of hydrocarbons in the region, and noted that the Map would be available in the near future.

596. The Commission took note of the requests of the developing countries in the region for technical advisory services and other forms of assistance, particularly in the exploration and assessment of the fuel minerals sector, oil and natural gas, coal and peat resources. The secretariat was urged to formulate medium- and long-term programmes on mineral resources development with special emphasis on the economic aspects. Some delegations suggested that the secretariat's mineral resources development programme be strengthened considerably so that the developing countries in the region could readily obtain assistance in the development of industrial minerals, strategies for exploration relevant to the needs of a particular country, and mineral commodities studies, including price and trade projections, to assist them in their planning of mineral resources development.

597. The Commission endorsed the new programme element entitled "Geology and urban development", agreed that it was a valuable addition to the work programme of the Mineral Resources Section and noted that the training and thematic maps which would flow from it were essential in developing human settlements. Several countries recommended that the programme should receive the resources necessary for its implementation, while some delegations indicated that they would assist by providing documents and expertise through their concerned national agencies.

598. The Commission also expressed appreciation of the substantive support provided by the secretariat to the regional projects: the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC), the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre (SEA TRADC), the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC). Concern was expressed by some delegations at the financial problems for institutional support that were being encountered by the regional institutions such as RMRDC and CCOP. The delegation of Indonesia announced that within the limitations of its country's financial capabilities, direct cash contributions to RMRDC and CCOP had been increased. It was hoped that other participating member countries would take similar steps for further consolidation of those useful regional institutions.

599. The delegation of the USSR reiterated its readiness to host the seminars on different aspects of mineral resources development, as had been stated at the eleventh session of the Committee on Natural Resources.

600. Considering the important issues confronting developing member countries as regards marine areas, the Commission welcomed the timely establishment of the new marine resources programme and the subprogramme on marine mineral resources, and supported the strategy of the secretariat as set out in document E/ESCAP/422.

601. While littoral States attached high priority to exploration and development of marine mineral resources and studies of marine areas, many lacked the expertise and resources necessary to perform the necessary studies and others needed to strengthen and update their capabilities. Both littoral and land-locked States, furthermore, had an incomplete knowledge of their rights and responsibilities in accordance with the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and would benefit from the new subprogramme.

602. One delegation reiterated the request to the secretariat to convene a meeting of the countries concerned oil exploration and prospecting of mineral resources in the Indian Ocean. Another delegation expressed the view that as no preparatory work

had been done, no useful purpose would be served in calling such a meeting.

603. The Commission was informed that one Professional post had been redeployed to the new subprogramme and, as it was uncertain whether the General Assembly would approve an additional post in 1986 as requested, the outputs of the programme elements were limited at the outset. In view of the importance of marine areas, the Commission recommended that additional resources be provided to ensure that the new subprogramme would be implemented at an adequate level and that members and associate members participated fully in the activities.

604. The Commission noted that support to the two intergovernmental bodies, CCOP and CCOP/SOPAC, would be continued and their services fully utilized under the new subprogramme.

605. Recognizing that early entry into force of the Convention on the Law of the Sea would augment efforts in that regard, one delegation expressed the hope that the members and associate members of the Commission would ratify the Convention.

606. One delegation fully supported the new subprogramme, assuming that adequate resources were available. One delegation noted that the scope of the new subprogramme could be enlarged to include thematic maps and also the system of exchange of information in the area of marine mineral resources.

607. The Commission expressed its sincere appreciation to the donor countries and UNDP for their generous financial and technical support to the various activities of the secretariat's mineral programme and to the regional institutions.

Water resources

608. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work of the secretariat in the field of water resources. Among the useful activities which had been or were being carried out were the following: the ESCAP register of water specialists available for TCDC; the ESCAP advisory mission to Bangladesh on water resources development; and the seminar on the efficient use of water in energy resources development in the USSR.

609. In reiterating the need to include in the ESCAP document on policy analysis for water resources management the various limitations to its application, the representative of India expressed the readiness of his Government to participate in seminars and training programmes to demonstrate the utility and application of that methodology.

610. Referring to paragraph 93 of document E/ESCAP/403, one delegation reiterated its reservation concerning the proposed regional symposium

on shared water resources in the programme of work and priorities, 1984-1985. It further stated that ESCAP did not have the necessary mandate to organize the symposium, since activities by international agencies on shared water resources were to be initiated only at the request of countries concerned. It was also pointed out that the identification of guidelines on sharing of water resources was already under consideration in other international forums.

611. Another delegation reiterated its strong support for the same project and stressed that the secretariat should implement that project early for the benefit of interested countries.

612. The Commission heard with interest of the support being provided by the USSR 10 developing countries in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and noted with appreciation the readiness of the USSR to host, in September 1985, a seminar-cum-study tour on the efficient use of investments in the development of water economy.

613. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/407, which provided information on the results of the survey carried out by the secretariat as a preparatory step towards the establishment of the proposed regional network for training in water resources development, as endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-eighth session.

614. Two delegations expressed the view that the statistical data in the document appeared to be unreliable or incomplete and therefore they could not endorse the conclusions concerning the need for the establishment of the network on the basis of such data. They suggested that a new survey conforming to adequate statistical standards might be needed.

615. The Commission was informed that the statistical data used in the document had been officially supplied by the Governments of the member countries to which the ESCAP questionnaire had been sent.

616. In spite of the foregoing reservations, many delegations expressed their strong support for the network and urged that it be established as soon as possible.

617. The Commission endorsed the organization of an interagency (ESCAP/ILO/UNESCO) mission to the nominated participating institutes prior to the convening of the intergovernmental meeting to obtain their prior broad, even if informal, agreement on the proposals concerning the network to be placed before the meeting. That would enable the intergovernmental meeting to reach agreement quickly and to make clear decisions on the matters placed before it.

618. The Commission considered that that regional project merited high priority.

619. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/408 concerning the proposed establishment of a special body or mechanism to coordinate activities for mitigating cyclone damage in the South Pacific.

620. It noted with satisfaction that, in response to a request of the Pacific island countries made at the thirty-eighth session of the Commission in March-April 1982, the ESCAP secretariat had attempted to determine and assess the frequency, extent and severity of flood damage, associated with tropical cyclones by means of a questionnaire and a survey mission organized in co-operation with WMO in 1983 and, also in co-operation with WMO, had organized a meeting at Port Vila from 4 to 8 February 1985 to decide whether a subregional body should be established.

621. The Commission welcomed the results of the meeting and supported its conclusions and recommendations. The meeting had recommended that a subregional body be established under the following conditions: it should not be another intergovernmental body but should be part of or affiliated with an existing body; its primary function should be to improve cyclone warning systems and related meteorological services of the members; it should avoid duplicating existing, ongoing or planned programmes or activities related to disaster preparedness in the Pacific subregion by working closely and collaborating with other agencies already working in that field; WMO should consider providing support for experts from developing countries in the region which were WMO members to attend sessions of the proposed tropical cyclone committee for the South Pacific; and ESCAP and WMO should seek ways and means of assisting members and associate members of ESCAP which were not members of WMO and which were participating in the work of the proposed committee to obtain support for sending observers to attend the sessions. The meeting had recommended that the subregional body be named the Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South Pacific and that it be established under the framework of the WMO Tropical Cyclone Programme as a working group under WMO Regional Association V on a basis similar to that of the WMO RA-I Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South-West Indian Ocean and the WMO RA-IV Hurricane Committee. On the basis of the results of that meeting, WMO would take the necessary steps to establish such a committee.

622. The Commission noted that as the committee would be a WMO body, ESCAP would not have a role in its activities.

623. With that development, the Commission considered that output 2.3 (ii), on the establishment of a subregional body to mitigate cyclone damage in the South Pacific, should be deleted from the natural resources programme in the programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987.

624. In that connection, one delegation suggested that ESCAP should establish a disaster prevention sub-committee.

Remote sensing

625. The Commission commended the activities of the UNDP funded regional remote sensing programme and reiterated its recommendation that UNDP funding should be extended for an additional phase beyond 1986.

626. It stressed its support of joint collaborative research projects in various remote sensing applications, particularly in the field of natural resources development. It further recommended that a regional network be established with focal points in each of the ESCAP countries to ensure effective implementation of regional activities, as well as to promote the exchange of regional expertise and the sharing of remote sensing facilities.

627. With regard to the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on the Regional Remote Sensing Programme, some delegations recalled that the Committee on Natural Resources, at its eleventh session, had recommended that the programme should continue to report to the Committee on Natural Resources. It was also recalled that a report on the composition of the Inter-governmental Committee was to be submitted to the Commission at its forty-first session. It was pointed out in that connection that the Committee on Natural Resources had indicated that countries having the relevant experience and capability should be invited to become members of the Intergovernmental Committee or to participate in it on a consultative basis. It was further recalled that it would be desirable for the Intergovernmental Committee to establish an expanded technical advisory group.

628. The Commission noted with appreciation the two activities of the regional remote sensing programme on forestry applications hosted by the Philippines in 1984, as well as that country's continued offer of training facilities in digital image interpretation.

Population

629. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/436. It commended the secretariat on the document and noted that it highlighted a number of important issues related to the integration of population factors into overall socio-economic development.

630. An integrated approach to population and development issues had been endorsed by the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held at Colombo in 1982 and by the International Conference on Population held at Mexico City in 1984. While the principle of integration was firmly established, the procedure was not well developed. No one procedure could be recommended because

population policy needed to be set within the larger socio-economic framework of each country. Most population policies in the region were not comprehensive enough to be considered fully integrated policies. The integration of population variables into development plans might also be useful for evaluating the various consequences involved in any development strategy. The Commission stressed the importance of further integrating population and development policies.

631. One delegation emphasized the fundamental right of procreation.

632. The Commission noted that in view of the complex interrelationships between population and socio-economic development, priorities should be established for the secretariat's population activities.

633. It noted with concern that although fertility had been declining rapidly in some countries in the region, the current fertility rate for the region as a whole was far above the replacement level (NRR=1) which was set as a target for the year 2000 by the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference. In some countries fertility had started to decline only in recent years. Hence, there was a great need to enlarge and strengthen fertility-regulating programmes. The Commission recognized that family planning programmes made a significant contribution towards fertility reduction in the countries in the region and should continue to enjoy priority consideration in national population programmes. It recommended that while priority should be accorded to fertility-related issues such as family planning, other problem areas, such as the status of women, education, mortality (especially infant mortality), international migration and urbanization, should not be ignored in the secretariat's work programme.

634. The Commission' noted with satisfaction that some countries in the region had taken "beyond family planning" measures to accelerate family planning acceptance, including some legal measures, and that they had taken effective steps towards integrating family planning with other development efforts. In that regard, it recognized the importance of the TCDC approach and urged the secretariat to initiate action to utilize offers based on that approach made by some member countries.

635. It also recognized the necessity of reviewing population policies in the region with a view to harmonizing their effects, direct and indirect, on population growth and development. Such a review would take into account new findings, the recommendations of various forums, and experiences gained by the countries in the region.

636. The Commission noted the difficulties that had arisen in establishing appropriate demographic targets at the national and sub national levels. They

were seen to be an important issue in achieving the national as well as the regional demographic targets set in the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference. The Commission was of the view that, in order to establish appropriate demographic targets, it was necessary to ensure effective monitoring of programmes, and rational and realistic evaluation of the past and current performances of population programmes, having given due consideration to the existing socio-economic conditions which determined fertility behaviour in the respective countries. Consequently, it urged the secretariat to strengthen its efforts in assisting countries with necessary data collection and analysis and to continue its activities in the evaluation of family planning programmes. The secretariat was requested to assist in setting demographic targets at the national and sub national levels.

637. The Commission noted that the proportion of the adolescent population in the Asian and Pacific region was relatively high. The impact of that population would be such as to increase population growth in spite of the adoption of fertility -control measures. It also carried the implication that attention to the .needs of adolescents would be a major concern. The Commission reiterated its request to the secretariat to give due consideration to that issue.

638. The Commission stressed the importance of promoting the status of women in achieving population and development goals. Women's participation in development greatly facilitated the higher acceptance of family planning and thereby contributed to rapid fertility reduction. Several countries in the region had taken measures to improve the status of women as an integral part of their population policies. Those measures included efforts to raise the age at marriage, to provide bank credit to rural women, to raise the rate of female literacy and increase training and employment opportunities for females. Those measures were intended to contribute to declines in fertility and infant and child mortality. The Commission also recognized the complexity of the relationship between women 's participation in the development process and fertility reduction. It urged the secretariat to incorporate a concern for the role and status of .women into its population activities and to assist countries in evaluating the beneficial aspects of women's participation and the changing role of women in society.

639. The Commission noted that in order to achieve demographic goals of increased life expectancy and reduced mortality, particularly infant and child mortality, national health policies' had to take an integrated and comprehensive approach towards future development of health services. Greater emphasis was needed on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative health services through substantial augmentation and provision of primary health care. facilities and family welfare services. The Commission recommended that the

secretariat conduct studies to analyse the determinants of mortality and to develop appropriate health and social policy recommendations.

640. The Commission recognized the importance of population-development modelling in the context of overall social and economic development planning. It noted that the secretariat had initiated a study on demographic development interrelationships, which could be very useful for national and subnational demographic projections and development target setting.

641. It also noted that nearly 70 per cent of the population of the Asian and Pacific region lived in rural areas. While not neglecting the large urban populations, population policies in the region needed to be effective in rural areas in order to have an impact at the national level, and needed to be integrated with other rural development policies to have the maximum effect. It should also be recognized that other rural development projects had significant demographic impacts. The Commission recommended that the. secretariat carry out village-level and small-area studies in order to evaluate the impact of national development projects on population. It further recommended that the secretariat provide training assistance in that regard to members and associate members.

642. As countries in the region progressed towards higher levels of development, levels of urbanization had increased. Increased productivity in the agricultural sector and expanded industrialization would increase the significance of rural-to-urban migration. Population policies integrated with development policies in other sectors were needed in order to plan for such structural changes as would take place in the process of development. The Commission recommended that the secretariat devote greater attention to ways of achieving such an integration of policies.

643. The Commission noted that international migration was having an increasingly important impact on demographic and economic development in the region. In particular, the large numbers of contract workers migrating from the region to the Middle East created opportunities for national benefits as well as potential obstacles to development. Labour migration imparted important work experience to the migrants involved and generated remittances of a magnitude significant to national balances of payments. At the same time, it might cause shortages of workers with crucial skills in the domestic economy and lead to social problems for the families left behind. The Commission recommended the continuation of the secretariat's projects on those matters.

644. The large and increasing Asian and Pacific population was placing increasing pressure on the region's natural resources. Many countries in the region had adopted policies to control population growth in order to achieve a better balance between

population and resources. Concern for the environment as a result of expanding population had been relatively neglected to date. Integrated development plans were required which would slow population growth, use natural resources efficiently, protect the environment and promote economic development. While the establishment of such a planning framework was not a simple matter, the secretariat was encouraged to provide assistance to Governments in the development of integrated population policies which would contribute to such multiple goals. The Commission recognized the inextricable relationship between population, resources, environment and development, and urged the secretariat to consider undertaking the necessary action to study that relationship with a view to developing some practical measures which could be adopted by countries.

645. While emphasizing the importance of human resource development in the field of population, the Commission observed that training opportunities and fellowships provided by the secretariat were very useful in helping national efforts to build a cadre of trained manpower, and it recommended that such opportunities be continued and expanded. It also noted that the expertise available among the member countries in the region could be pooled to provide advisory services and training in the design of population and development policies and programmes, in upgrading professional staff in the field of population and development planning, and in monitoring and evaluating the impact of integrated population and development planning, strategies and programmes. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should facilitate such TCDC activities.

646. The Commission also noted that recognition of population as an important variable in development had brought into perspective the central role of population data and information in formulating integrated population policies, plans and programmes. It further noted that data and information that were relevant for population and development planning and programming were rather scarce in most developing countries. Greater efforts should be concentrated on obtaining relevant data and information, and processing, analysing and preparing them in easily usable formats. It called upon the secretariat to assist countries in those efforts and to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of data and information. Several delegations noted the willingness of their Governments to participate in the exchange of knowledge and experience in population and development programmes.

647. In commending the secretariat on its technical assistance to countries in the establishment and strengthening of national population information centres and networks, the Commission called upon the secretariat to provide increased technical assistance, including practical training in information networking, so that national centres and networks could more

effectively and efficiently serve the needs of policy makers, planners, programme implementers and evaluators.

648. The Commission reaffirmed the importance of Asia-Pacific POPIN, the regional population information network, and felt that it was an important element in increasing awareness of population and development related issues and in helping to provide needed information for decision-making at higher levels.

649. It also took note of the value of the secretariat's serving as a central source of technical information which could be disseminated to all levels of population policy and programme activities to help make national programmes more effective.

650. It expressed appreciation of the technical assistance and advisory services in population matters provided by the secretariat to the countries in the region and recommended that such services be continued and expanded.

651. The Commission recognized the necessity of interdivisional and interagency co-operation in population activities. Specific mention was made of the relationships with WHO and UNFP A and of the possibility that countries might wish to approach those organizations. The Commission appreciated the proposal of co-operation and collaboration between ESCAP and UNESCO in population education and communication.

652. The Commission reiterated its position on the important roles played by non-governmental organizations in the implementation of national family planning programmes. It noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the secretariat for the formation of the non-governmental organization technical group.

653. The Commission expressed its disappointment at the gradual decrease in the number of staff members in the population programme of the secretariat and reiterated its concern at the increasing financial constraints encountered by the secretariat. In undertaking some of its population activities and in providing technical assistance and advisory services to the members and associate members. It called upon the United Nations Secretariat to allocate greater regular budget resources to ESCAP and strongly requested the donor countries, particularly those which were members of ESCAP and international agencies, especially UNFPA, to increase substantially their financial support for the ESCAP secretariat.

654. The Commission expressed appreciation of the extrabudgetary support to the population programmes of the members and associate members of ESCAP by different donor countries and international agencies and to the secretariat's population programme by the Government of Japan and by UNFPA. It also noted with appreciation that some member countries were contributing substantially to UNFPA.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

655. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/425 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/426.

656. In endorsing the report, including the recommendations, of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on its eighth session, the Commission commended the secretariat on its practical and pragmatic work and stressed that the secretariat's activities in respect of shipping, ports and inland waterways had brought substantial benefits to the developing countries of the region by appropriately addressing the main problems and issues. In that connection, the Commission expressed gratitude to the Governments of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States for their generous financial and expert assistance, to the Governments of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand and the USSR for hosting various training courses, and to UNDP for its financial support.

657. It noted that the introduction of new shipping technologies, with their high incidence of applied electronics and computers, would have a considerable impact on the maritime industries of the region. It recognized that member countries were facing the difficult situation of having to finance the adoption of new technologies in shipping, which were capital-intensive in nature, at a time of depressed freight rates and severe financial stress in the shipping industry.

658. The Commission expressed the view that much could be done to assist member countries in coping with the impact of new technologies. It urged the secretariat to give due attention to that matter and to provide member countries with information regarding the types of technologies which could be suitably adopted to benefit national maritime industries.

659. A continuous flow of information on the latest shipping innovations and trends in shipping would serve to assist developing countries in assessing investment potential and would facilitate relevant government policy-making. That process could be enhanced through the conduct of seminars and study tours.

660. The Commission noted that the introduction of new shipping technologies often occurred at a pace which left countries little time to prepare for their adoption. It further noted that substantial funds would be required to embrace such new technologies and, considered it essential that adequate financial and technical assistance be extended to the developing countries in the region to enable them to adjust to new requirements.

661. Several delegations informed the Commission of the development of the maritime industry in

their respective countries. Such activities covered a wide range of topics, including updating and modernizing maritime legislation, improvement of maritime training facilities, fleet expansion and development of ship-repair yards, upgrading and construction of new port facilities, and implications of the operation of ro-ro and container vessels. The Commission urged the secretariat to continue to provide assistance to the developing member countries in overcoming their problems. It requested UNDP and other donor countries to give further support to the secretariat in the implementation of its activities.

Manpower development

662. The Commission reiterated the importance of manpower development as a prerequisite for the development of shipping, ports and inland waterways. It urged the secretariat to continue its manpower development activities on a high priority basis with the long-term objective of assisting developing countries in the region to build up their maritime training institutions on a self-sustaining basis.

663. In commending the secretariat on having organized several seminars and workshops in that field during the period under review, the Commission expressed deep gratitude to the Governments of China, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the USSR and the United Kingdom for their generous financial support and expert assistance, to the Governments of China, Japan, Thailand and the USSR for hosting various seminars and workshops, and to UNDP for its financial support. It urged the secretariat to intensify its activities by organizing more seminars, workshops, study tours and training courses at the regional, subregional and national levels on various subjects, including ship technologies, maritime legislation, and port management and operation.

664. The Commission noted with appreciation that India had been training cadets from several foreign countries for many years and had the capacity to offer nautical and engineering training to foreign cadets. Training facilities were also available for imparting post-sea training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College. It also took note of the establishment of a maritime academy at Malacca, Malaysia, to provide training for mariners up to the level of masters of foreign-going.

Maritime policy and institutions

665. In recognition of the importance of the availability of shipping information and data, the Commission urged the secretariat to continue to assist the developing member countries in the collection and compilation of economic statistics of shipping (L.2 scheme), as such information and data were a prerequisite for decision making in the shipping industry. It was recognized that

such a statistical system would not only provide Governments, shippers, shipowners and concerned organizations and institutions with the necessary information for the formulation of sound maritime policy, but would also represent important means by which to assist long-term development of the maritime industry in the region. The Commission also urged the secretariat to intensify its activities in the implementation of shipping statistics and continue its advisory services to member countries in the region. The representative of Malaysia requested the secretariat to organize a number of country-level workshops on economic statistics of shipping in the ASEAN countries, with the financial support of UNDP and donor agencies.

666. The Commission noted with interest the progress made by the secretariat in its efforts to establish and strengthen the national freight study units or similar bodies which would serve Governments and shippers as research and advisory bodies on maritime policy and related matters. It urged the secretariat to continue its advisory services in that area and to assist the member countries by organizing regional and country-level workshops on the functioning of national freight study units.

667. The commission recognized that with the rapid changes in shipping technologies and the coming into force of new international maritime conventions, appropriate maritime legislation was essential for the development of the maritime industry and sea-borne trade. In that respect, the guidelines for maritime legislation prepared by the secretariat with the assistance of the Netherlands Government and the Comité maritime international and the technical assistance provided by the secretariat were considered timely, relevant and beneficial to the developing countries in the region in facilitating the codification of maritime laws. However, the view was expressed that in undertaking the project the secretariat's role should be confined to the initiation of the activities, whereas in most cases the follow-up would be the responsibility of the concerned member countries.

668. The Commission took note of the efforts made by the Governments of Malaysia and the Philippines in respect of the updating of their maritime legislation in order to meet current requirements adequately. It also noted that Malaysia had introduced a cabotage policy to provide for the orderly growth of domestic shipping. Malaysia had also acceded to five international maritime conventions.

669. In noting that in many countries in the region, port legislation was outmoded and did not conform to current requirements, particularly in view of the introduction of modern technologies in cargo handling, the Commission requested the secretariat to take appropriate steps to assist interested countries in that field.

Merchant marine and shipping services development

670. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work undertaken by the secretariat in the development of merchant marines and shipping services in the region. It noted that in spite of slight signs of improvement in the shipping market, a general feeling persisted that the coming years would remain difficult for the industry, owing in part to overtonnage combined with new building in excess of disposal of tonnage. Shipping was finding itself burdened with seriously diminished capital resources at a time when the global economy was showing signs of recovery from the recession. Given that situation, the secretariat was urged to strengthen co-operation among shipowners in the region and to assist member countries in their efforts to secure fleet development financing on easy terms in order to facilitate a phased fleet replacement programme.

671. As regards ship operation, and in particular the substantial investments required for the provision of facilities for ro-ro, container and ferry services, the Commission was of the opinion that the financial implications should be carefully studied and considered. At the same time, the Commission urged the secretariat to place emphasis on its activities aimed at familiarization with the latest innovations in shipping and on how such developments could be made to benefit fleet development in the region at the least cost. Coupled with assistance to enhance efficiency in operation, that would increase the competitive power of the shipping industry of the region.

672. The Commission recognized that the importance of shipping to the development of the Pacific island countries far outweighed their share of world trade, which was approximately half of one per cent. While the international shipping services for that subregion did not generally create major obstacles, that was not the case in respect of domestic inter-island shipping services. While supporting the activities of the secretariat designed to improve shipping services in the Pacific subregion, the Commission welcomed the increased involvement of the secretariat in the context of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific and the follow-up to the Pacific Regional Shipping and Civil Aviation Survey. In addition, a study on the impact on international trade of shipping services, freight levels, patterns and practices, as they related to the island economies of the Pacific subregion, was considered useful to provide an insight into further development opportunities. The Commission was also informed of the devastating effects of tropical cyclones which could cripple and paralyse domestic shipping services at times when relief and support goods had to be shipped urgently.

673. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should continue its work related to fuel

efficiency, and other cost-saving measures in shipping, and noted the keen interest shown by the member countries in the development of sail-equipped ships. It urged the secretariat to promote co-ordination of activities related to the development of wind-power application in shipping and to disseminate information on those and related matters among member countries.

Development of ports and port management

674. The Commission noted that, to become more effective and attract more ships, the ports of the developing countries in the region would have to adapt themselves to the rapid changes in shipping and cargo-handling technologies. It noted that the work programme of the secretariat had been specifically tailored to that scenario. The Commission made special mention of the fact that as a result of the increasing use of containerization, serious problems had been created for a number of developing countries whose ports and inland routes required considerable investment in financial and technological terms. It noted that containerization would grow in importance in the future and had to be taken fully into account when planning infrastructure facilities, and urged the secretariat to assist countries in the region in coping with the impact of new technologies on ports.

675. The assistance of the secretariat in achieving improved levels of port management was gratefully acknowledged by a number of countries. The Commission appreciated the importance of the port management information system developed by the secretariat to enhance organizational efficiency and reinforce management decision-making, planning and control capabilities, and noted the ongoing work on the system which had already been successfully implemented at Port Kelang, Malaysia. The offer of Malaysia to share its experience with other members and associate members of ESCAP was welcomed and it was considered that economic co-operation among developing countries in the region would be further promoted if the secretariat's proposals on port computerization and port tariff structures were to be implemented. The Commission was pleased to hear that the Government of the Netherlands was actively considering providing financial support and assistance to the computerization project which would focus on TCDC.

676. The Commission was pleased to hear of the survey undertaken by the secretariat with financial assistance from the Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which would be translated by the secretariat into concrete proposals for new activities. The United Kingdom delegation stated that in view of the success of previous projects in that field and the high regard in which it held the professional capabilities of the ESCAP personnel involved, the Government was prepared to consider supporting a long-term strategy

for port development in the region based on the results of the survey.

677. The Commission noted with appreciation the continuing support of the Japanese Government to the secretariat, including the provision of a port and harbour expert, the funding of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Development Policy held in Japan in 1984 and financial assistance for the modern port equipment management training currently taking place in Japan.

678. It also took note of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Organization, Planning and Management held at the Black Sea ports and funded by the Government of the USSR, and of the generous offer of further assistance to organize seminars and field trips to ports in the Soviet Union.

679. It considered that assistance to port development projects and upgrading of management systems should receive emphasis, and requested UNDP and donor countries to give further support to the activities in that field.

Inland water transport and waterways

680. The Commission recognized the advantages of inland water transport as an alternative to overland transport in terms of cost-effectiveness and energy efficiency, particularly for the long-distance transport of homogeneous or bulk commodities. It urged the secretariat to give high priority to the development of inland waterways in its work programme. It also noted that the activities of the secretariat in that field had increased in recent years.

681. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of the USSR to share its experiences and expertise with riverine countries in the region and to host a seminar-cum-study tour on the utilization of inland waterways in the USSR in 1985, and that of the Government of France to provide to the secretariat the services of an expert on inland water transport. It took note of the assistance provided by the Netherlands Government to Thailand in undertaking a study on inland port tariffs and user charges and of the availability of the methodology and findings of the study to other countries in the region.

682. The Commission was informed of the developments in inland water transport in Afghanistan, where river ports had been improved for transit through neighbouring countries; in Bangladesh, where inland water transport carried 50 per cent of arterial freight traffic and about one fourth of passenger traffic; in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, where building of new ports allowed a fivefold increase in traffic on the Mekong which is used mainly during the wet monsoon when roads were impassable; in Malaysia, where estuary and short sea transport (cabotage) had dramatically increased; and in the

Philippines, where a study on the Pasig inland waterway system was being conducted by the Philippine Ports Authority and was seen as the spade-work for undertaking similar studies in other parts of the country.

683. The Commission was informed that a team consisting of secretariat staff members and experts from the Netherlands and the United States was visiting a number of countries in the region to survey the state of development and management of inland waterways resources and to prepare an action programme in that field for the next decade. It was gratified to note that the secretariat had commenced action on the proposal to establish a regional centre in Bangladesh for the development of appropriate technology for inland water transport. It urged interested donor countries and UNDP to provide support to that project. It was noted, however, that the setting up of the centre could be decided only after the results of the survey currently being undertaken became available and had been studied, covering, inter alia, the centre's usefulness and non-duplication of its work with other institutions. It was stressed that financing of the institutional costs should come largely from the member countries.

Dredging

684. The Commission recognized the importance of dredging in the development and maintenance of ports and waterways and emphasized the need for effective use of the highly capital-intensive dredgers and dredging equipment to reduce dredging costs. It also stressed the necessity of making extensive analysis and research as well as hydraulic modelling under laboratory conditions of situation phenomena. In that respect, it urged the secretariat to develop projects on low-cost dredging techniques and disseminate information to member countries. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of the Government of Japan to extend full co-operation and support to the activities of ESCAP, including manpower development in that field, and of the Government of the Netherlands to finance a seminar-cum-study tour on dredging operation, planning and training.

Shippers' organization and co-operation

685. In commending the secretariat on its useful and valuable activities in the field of shippers' co-operation, the Commission reiterated that the shippers' co-operation project had made significant contributions towards economic development by enhancing the knowledge and skills of shippers to enable them to understand the economic and technical aspects of shipping. In urging the secretariat to continue with the implementation of the project, the Commission expressed deep gratitude to the Government of Norway for making the project possible through its generous financial support and was of the unanimous view that that extremely useful activity of the secretariat should

be vigorously pursued. It requested the Government of Norway to continue to support the programme in the years to come.

686. The Commission recognized the importance of the manpower development programme of the project and recommended that the training programmes should be given wider coverage to include different aspects of containerization and multimodal transport, with a view to increasing the capability of shippers to assess the comparative implications of conventional and multimodal transport systems. It endorsed the view expressed by the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications at its eighth session that the meetings of the chief executives of national shippers' and shipowners' organizations should not only consider current maritime issues but should also exchange general information on matters such as capacity and utilization of freight rate increases and surcharges, port charges and other related matters. The Commission also stressed the need for the secretariat to give due attention to the formation of a regional association of national shippers' councils for the purpose of promoting regional co-operation among the shippers.

687. The Commission urged the secretariat to carry out more consultations with the shippers' councils and other concerned bodies in the member countries and to undertake a number of activities, including the expansion of the data and information services of the project, preparation of a compendium of experiences of negotiations between shippers and shipowners, the establishment of a computer-based service for matching the availability of cargo space with the availability of cargo, and studies in respect of other important routes similar to the one undertaken by the secretariat on liner shipping cargo movements between Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom and the Continent.

688. The Commission recognized the important role of freight forwarders in the promotion of the economic development of the developing countries. It noted that the freight forwarding industry in most of the developing countries in the region was still in an undeveloped stage. Many freight forwarders in most of those countries had not been able to enter the field of international freight forwarding on any substantial scale or keep pace with technological developments in the field of transport, such as multimodal transport. In that context, the Commission endorsed the action programme prepared by the secretariat; that included the organization of training courses for freight forwarders and provision of advisory services which would go a long way towards improving their professional competence and technical skills, thereby enabling them to play a very useful role in promoting their national economy. The Commission further noted that it was equally important that freight forwarders should be organized on a regional basis, as had been

the case with shippers' councils and shipowners' organizations, so that they could pool their resources and be in a better position to find solutions to their common problems.

689. On the question of the establishment of freight-booking centres in the region, one delegation considered that although such centres were perhaps attractive in theory and in the short term to local shippers, they might in practice lead to a lower quality of service and a limitation of the choices available to shippers. The same delegation expressed concern that the system might be open to abuse, to the detriment of shippers and shipping lines alike, as a result of political pressures from local interest groups. The Commission also noted that the secretariat's advice on that subject to the interested member countries, whenever requested, would always be based on rational, economic and commercial aspects of shipping. It further noted that whatever action was taken by those countries following the advice or recommendations of the secretariat was a matter for the concerned countries to decide in the light of their specific national requirements.

690. Recognizing the vastness of the Asian and Pacific region in terms of population (55 per cent of the global population), the number of countries and their divergent socio-economic systems and levels of development, the Commission recommended that if particular programmes in respect of shipping, ports and inland waterways were of interest to several countries, such programmes might be implemented after due consideration within the overall priorities of the work programme of ESCAP. It was noted that the programme of work for 1986-1987 in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways was based on the felt needs of the region. In that connection, the Commission urged the secretariat to seek support for the implementation of those activities in the light of the thrust given in the Transport and Communications Decade to that sector.

Transport, communications and tourism

691. The Commission had before it the report of the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications (E/ESCAP/429). It also considered five major transport, communications and tourism issues: strategies for railways and railway transport development; the growth of multimodal transport; facilitation of international traffic through simplification of formalities and documentation and accession to international conventions; improvement of communications facilities, in particular in rural and isolated areas; and the socio-economic impact of tourism. In connection with its deliberations on those issues, the Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/430, E/ESCAP/431, E/ESCAP/432 and Add.1, E/ESCAP/433 and E/ESCAP/434. It commended the secretariat on the excellent quality and thorough coverage of the documentation.

692. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the comprehensive range of activities that the secretariat had successfully undertaken in regard to transport, communications and tourism. In view of the priority attention given to them by the countries in the region, as reflected in national development plans and development budgets, and in the light of the Commission's reaffirmation of the critical importance of those sectors by its proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985 -1994, it strongly urged the secretariat to intensify further its activities in those fields. It called upon the Executive Secretary to ensure that adequate resources would be reallocated within the secretariat to permit the further intensification of those activities, and it requested the donor countries and agencies to strengthen their support for transport, communications and tourism so that the expressed needs of the developing countries in the region with regard to them could be fulfilled.

Report of the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications

693. The Commission welcomed the findings and recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications. It was pleased to learn that the Meeting had been concluded successfully and had been attended by representatives of 27 of the members and associate members of the Commission, the delegations of 22 of which had been headed by ministers or deputy ministers, 10 delegations being led by ministers having Cabinet rank and 1 by its President.

694. The Commission was informed that the Meeting of Ministers had formally launched the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985 -1994. It had provided policy guidance concerning the development of roads and road transport in the region, and it had considered, at the request of the member countries, major issues relating to railways, shipping, ports and inland waterways, and integrated and multimodal transport development.

695. The Commission had before it the Declaration on the Launching of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985 -1994, which had been adopted by the Meeting of Ministers. It noted that the Declaration, inter alia, invited the members and associate members of the Commission to promote regional co-operation in transport and communications and to collaborate towards collective self-reliance within the region. The Declaration also resolved that a Conference of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications would be held from time to time as necessary to oversee and evaluate progress in the implementation of the programme of the Decade and to provide policy guidance on the strategies for effective implementation of the various programmes of the Decade.

696. The Commission endorsed the views expressed by Some delegations that, within the framework of the Decade, special attention should be given to the needs and requirements of the South Pacific island developing countries.

697. The Commission reviewed the findings of the Meeting of Ministers concerning roads and road transport. While recognizing that road transport was one of the most important transport modes, catering to as much as 80 to 90 per cent of total passenger and freight traffic in many countries in the region, the Commission emphasized the need for developing it as part of an integrated transport system in which all other modes would be assigned complementary roles according to their relative cost advantages, keeping in view the economic, social and cultural needs of the countries.

698. The Commission reiterated its support for the formulation of a long-term strategy for the development of roads and road transport, stressing in particular the need for the completion of the unbuilt sections of the Asian Highway and the strengthening of substandard sections, provision of road linkages between all important industrial and agricultural production centres and the main sea and river ports, and provision of rural road linkages to the main road network as part of the rural road master plan. It also stressed the need to attach priority to road and road transport activities relating to technology transfer, optimum utilization of existing assets, including maintenance, training and manpower development, the development of international road transport, and energy conservation in road transport.

699. With a view to bringing rural and isolated areas into the mainstream of economic and social development, the Commission recommended that the secretariat should assist the member countries to improve their road transport linkages and the means of access to rural areas. It suggested that the secretariat should disseminate information relating to technical know-how about the use of cost-effective techniques for the construction and maintenance of roads through publications and the convening of seminars and workshops so as to provide opportunities to share and exchange knowledge and experiences.

700. The Commission stressed that, for the development of a comprehensive energy conservation policy in each country, there was a need to explore the possibilities of using alternative indigenous sources of energy in road transport, which consumed as much as 35 to 65 per cent of the total volume of the petroleum-based energy used in transport. To that end, it emphasized the need for the development of co-ordinated mass public transport systems. It also emphasized the need to look into the possibility of using compressed natural gas (CNG) in road transport wherever feasible, and recommended that the secretariat

should undertake a techno-economic study on the use of CNG in bus and truck operations in metropolitan areas in selected countries, to be followed by a workshop for the dissemination of the study's findings. It noted with appreciation the secretariat's assistance to Thailand in the field of energy conservation in transport.

701. The Commission stressed the need to promote an environmentally sound road transport system. It recommended that the secretariat should undertake studies to develop criteria for environmental impact assessment and guidelines for its implementation with respect to roads as well as other transport modes, and that it should assist the members and associate members through advisory services and training programmes to promote the adoption of such criteria.

702. It welcomed the idea of road and road transport demonstration projects to be undertaken in selected countries in the region to improve the channels for technology transfer, initiate joint strategies and adapt modern road transport technology to national requirements. It recommended that the secretariat should implement the following demonstration projects in interested member countries: a two-way, rigid-framed, arch bridge based on Chinese technology; cost-effective road construction through marshy and wet areas based on Australian technology; and the use of CNG in buses and trucks based on New Zealand technology.

703. The Commission requested the secretariat to undertake a study on the trade-offs between vehicle weights and dimensions. It also noted with interest that Malaysia was currently undertaking a national axle load study to review existing commercial vehicle configurations and axle loading with the objectives of discouraging overloading and making the trucking industry more economical.

704. The Commission expressed concern about the alarming rates at which the number and gravity of road accidents were increasing in many countries in the region. It requested the secretariat to provide advisory services to member countries in road accident recording and analysis to enable them to take appropriate remedial measures. It noted with appreciation that the secretariat was in the process of providing services to Malaysia to improve its road accident recording and analysis system.

705. It also requested the secretariat to prepare guidelines for the development of standards for road planning and priority ratings for road maintenance. Some delegations felt that establishment of a regional transport research institute might help in developing such standards.

706. The Commission recognized that for effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation of road transport in the region, there was a need to develop

a sound information system based on standardized definitions so that intercountry comparisons of relevant data could be meaningful. It urged the secretariat to intensify its activities in that regard.

707. It also recognized that the private sector could play a very useful role in supplementing public sector investment in road infrastructure development. It noted with appreciation that a seminar-cum-study tour on self-financing toll roads organized by ESCAP would be hosted by France in September 1985.

708. It also noted, with satisfaction, the successful conclusion of a seminar-cum-study tour on management and techniques of road maintenance hosted by Japan in October 1984. It requested the secretariat to organize similar seminar-cum-study tours on bridge maintenance and road traffic safety.

709. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of: (a) China, to co-sponsor with ESCAP a seminar-cum-study tour on low-cost mechanized techniques of road maintenance in 1985 and also to provide expert services for the transfer of technology relating to two-way, rigid-framed, arch bridges, subject to further consultation; (b) India, to share its experience and to provide the assistance of expert services relating to the outcome of studies on the development of a strategy for roads and road transport, policies and planning for energy conservation in road transport, and techno-economic implications of and remedial measures for overloading of trucks with regard to road infrastructure; (c) New Zealand, to share its experience relating to: training and seminars or study tours on low-cost rural road construction and maintenance; to assistance in improving construction techniques for low-cost roads through difficult terrain; to studying the techno-economic implications of and remedial measures for overloading of trucks with regard to road infrastructure and development; and to the promotion of appropriate technology and techniques in road accident recording, analysis and remedial measures, and of environmental impact assessment of land transport infrastructure projects; (d) the USSR, to host a seminar-cum-study tour on low-cost road construction in arid and marshy areas in 1986/87; and (e) the United States, to make available to the secretariat its published materials and documentation on highway investment, trade-off analysis, environmental assessment techniques, highway safety and accident prevention, and alternative sources of energy for use in road transport.

710. The Commission expressed its gratitude for the valuable assistance and continued support provided during the past years by China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Netherlands, without which many of the secretariat's road and road transport projects could not have been implemented. It was particularly grateful to Japan for its continued support in providing the services of a highway expert, and to the Federal Republic of Germany for providing the services

of a highway expert and an expert on environmental impact assessment, and for short-term expert services on energy and accident recording systems.

Strategies for railways and railway transport development

711. The Commission noted that railways and railway transport in the region had an enormous potential for progress and an increasingly important role to perform in the development process. It recognized that the significance of railways and railway transport stemmed from their energy efficiency, high safety factor, environmental advantages, operating cost effectiveness, especially as related to medium- and long-haul traffic, and their capacity for large-scale movement of passengers and bulk goods. It was further noted that railways could be very reliable in terms of time schedules and that they could be effectively combined with other modes of transport within the context of an integrated transport system.

712. The Commission endorsed the proposed strategy for the development of railways and railway transport in the region as detailed in document E/ESCAP/430, comprising railway development planning; development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages; optimum utilization of railway infrastructure and rolling stock, including maintenance; modernization of railways, including technology transfer; promotion of regional and international co-operation; and railway manpower development and training.

713. The Commission noted that certain railway and railway transport activities were considered to be of particular interest and importance to the developing countries in the region. Those activities included optimum utilization of existing assets; policies for increased operating efficiency, including energy conservation; identification of capacity bottle-necks in the development of the Trans-Asian Railway and the Asian Rail way master plan; studies to promote and facilitate intraregional and interregional rail freight traffic, including rail-cum-sea transport; training of railway personnel; technology transfer and dissemination of information; introduction of mass goods transport over long distances; introduction of heavier trains; replacement of out-of-date freight cars by container carriers; and electrification of railway lines. The Commission felt that those activities should be given priority in the secretariat's work on railway transport.

714. It also felt that improvement and optimum utilization of existing assets should be a guiding principle for railway administrations in the region in drawing up programmes and policies to increase the operating and financial efficiency of railways. It requested the secretariat to play a leading role in the implementation of that principle.

715. Similarly, it felt that the transfer of advanced and improved railway technology should be given increased attention. The Commission recommended that the secretariat should continue to organize seminars and prepare reviews and surveys of modern railway technology on a regular basis to promote the transfer of appropriate railway technology to the developing countries in the region.

716. Recognizing the importance on economic grounds of the introduction of electric traction as a proved means of improving railway operating efficiency and energy conservation, the Commission requested the secretariat to continue its activities in assisting railway administrations in the region in that regard.

717. The Commission noted the importance of the activities of the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group as an effective co-operative arrangement in the field of railways and railway transport. It reiterated its request to UNDP, donor countries and international lending agencies to provide the necessary financial support to the Group so as to enable it to perform its functions effectively.

718. The Commission noted that key aspects for the progress of the region's railways included international railway transport, the Trans-Asian Railway and the role of railways in the context of multimodal transport. It felt that the secretariat should continue to undertake studies on the introduction of railway containerization and the improvement of railway container services, taking into account the differing national conditions and requirements of the countries in the region. In addition, more emphasis should be placed on the development of rail-cum-sea transport on economic grounds and on the facilitation of border-crossing traffic.

719. The Commission took note of the request of Malaysia for an ESCAP roving team of railway experts to assist in determining skills requirements in the Mechanical Department of Malayan Railways, improving efficiency in cargo handling and studying the impact of increased axle loads. It felt that the secretariat should continue to organize roving teams of railway experts to provide assistance to railway administrations in the region upon request.

720. The Commission stressed the importance of railway development planning within the context of long-term integrated transport development planning. It strongly supported the secretariat's activities proposed with that in mind.

721. The need to strengthen the railway research and training institutes in the region was also stressed. For that purpose, the Commission recommended that co-operation between the existing institutes should be promoted and that fellowships among those institutes should be arranged.

722. The Commission requested the secretariat to continue providing information to the railway administrations in the region concerning marketing concepts to increase operating revenue as devised by other railways.

723. In connection with the development of railways and railway transport in the region, the Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of: (a) Australia, for its expression of readiness to consider proposals from ESCAP for assistance, including assistance in railway training and technology transfer; (b) China, for its offer to hold a seminar-cum-study tour on track maintenance in 1986, subject to further consultations, and its expression of readiness to provide railway experts to ESCAP; (c) France, for providing a railway expert to ESCAP on a non-reimbursable basis and for offering to continue arranging railway seminar-cum-study tours for ESCAP; (d) India, for arranging an ESCAP railway seminar-cum-study tour on technological innovations in February 1985; (e) Japan, for providing a railway expert to ESCAP on a non-reimbursable basis and for undertaking a study on cost-effective railway electrification systems; (f) the USSR, for expressing its willingness to accept, from 1985 on, 35 extra students at the Moscow and Leningrad Institutes of Railway Engineers from the countries in the region, for offering to conduct a seminar-cum-study tour on urban and suburban transport in 1986, and for offering to continue its assistance to ESCAP in carrying out studies upon request; and (g) the Federal Republic of Germany, for providing a railway expert to ESCAP on a non-reimbursable basis and for assistance in carrying out studies on electrification of the Bangkok-Chiang Mai Railway line in Thailand, and on excessive rail/wheel wear and derailment in Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand, to be followed by relevant seminars-cum-workshops in 1985.

Growth of multimodal transport.

724. Recognizing the importance of well co-ordinated multimodal transport systems, the Commission stressed the need to develop such systems throughout the region on economic grounds so that transport at both the national and regional levels could be planned for maximum efficiency. It was emphasized that an indispensable prerequisite for a well co-ordinated, multimodal transport system was an integrated approach to transport planning.

725. The Commission noted that to obtain maximum economic benefits from multimodal transport, there should be no weak linkages either in the transport modes themselves or at the interchange points; that the total distribution sequence covering the full spectrum of transport, trans-shipment and warehousing activities between origin and destination should be taken into account; and that simplicity of documentation

and uniformity of regulations and procedures were essential. Furthermore, in certain international and intercontinental transport situations, the creation of rail-road intermodal links might be complemented by such additional combinations as air and overland transport or overland and ocean transport, each of which could, under certain circumstances, prove to be more beneficial than dependence on individual modes.

726. The Commission took note of the activities of ESCAP to develop the Asian Highway system and the Trans-Asian Railway network and to increase subregional co-operation in the development of maritime services. It stressed that intermodal linkages among major transport systems should receive increased attention as the Decade proceeded and that the existing sectors of the Asian Highway and the Trans-Asian Railway could be effectively used as leading elements in the development of a regional multimodal transport network.

727. It recognized the role that rail-cum-sea transport links could play in the development of multimodal transport in the region and expressed its gratitude to the USSR for its offer of assistance to carry out a study on rail-cum-sea transport between Europe and the region. It also took note of the particular importance of air-cum-overland transport for land-locked countries and sea-cum-road and air-cum-road transport for island countries.

728. The Commission emphasized that containerization provided an excellent opportunity for the developing countries in the region to improve the efficiency of their transport systems by employing intermodal linkages which would allow the most effective mode of transport to be employed on each leg of the transport route. It expressed its appreciation of the secretariat's activities in that regard and urged that the efforts of ESCAP to promote the introduction of containerized transport systems in the region be further intensified. It commended the secretariat on its project on development of containerization in relation to inland multimodal transport in the region, and expressed its gratitude to the Netherlands for its support of that project.

729. The Commission noted that, besides surface container transport, another form of transport suitable for inclusion within the multimodal chain of containerized traffic could be found in the air cargo sector. It requested the secretariat to provide assistance to the region's developing countries in carrying out studies for the development of air cargo-cum-overland container systems within the context of general air cargo handling.

730. It was also stressed that in addition to the role of containerization within a multimodal system, the development of the concept of freight forwarders to combine the distribution role of road transport with the advantage of long-haul movement by rail, sea, air

or waterways would be a valuable contributory element in the development of integrated multimodal transport. The secretariat was requested to carry out relevant studies preparatory to undertaking promotional activities.

731. The Commission noted the importance of the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods, 1980 for the development of multimodal transport in the region, and it urged the secretariat to continue and intensify its work to ensure the accession to and implementation of that Convention by all members and associate members.

732. It also noted, with satisfaction, the successful outcome of the Meeting of Transport Planners of South Pacific Island Countries, convened by ESCAP at Port Vila in October 1984. The Meeting was the first of its kind in the subregion. Emphasizing as it did the multimodal aspects of transport, it provided an excellent example for similar meetings in other subregions as the Transport and Communications Decade progressed. The Commission urged that the recommendations of the Meeting should be adequately reflected in the regional action programme for the Decade. In particular, it emphasized the need for the secretariat to undertake an integrated transport study of the Pacific subregion at the earliest possible time.

733. In view of the important role of Singapore in providing training facilities in advanced aviation to the members and associate members of the Commission within the framework of a multimodal regional transport network, the secretariat was requested to explore all possible ways of ensuring the necessary financial support to Singapore's advanced aviation training centre.

Facilitation of international traffic through simplification of formalities and documentation, and accession to international conventions

734. The Commission felt that there was a clear need for the member countries to take full account of the invisible administrative barriers that were implicit in the documentation and procedures that accompanied international transport. It recognized that those transport-related barriers hampered international traffic and increased significantly the cost of the goods and services that were transported across international boundaries. It expressed satisfaction that the secretariat had participated actively in various pioneering efforts to improve international traffic facilitation, and planned to undertake further work along those lines. It felt that the activities being proposed by the secretariat would go a long way to helping the countries to cut the substantial costs involved in the paperwork and formalities that accompanied international traffic and that those activities would thereby aid considerably in improving the member countries' positions in the international economic arena.

735. The Commission requested the secretariat to strengthen its activities regarding facilitation of international traffic. It called upon the donor countries to make adequate resources available to the secretariat to enable it to assist developing member countries in the formation and co-ordination of national facilitation committees and to train the concerned national officials in all aspects of the facilitation of international traffic. It also requested the secretariat to organize seminars or workshops on the promotion of the use and application of the United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents. The Commission noted with interest the achievements of the Sri Lanka Trade Facilitation Committee in simplifying and standardizing international transport-related documents and procedures.

736. The Commission requested the secretariat to take steps which would lead to the acceptance and implementation of the Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods and such other conventions as would contribute to the smooth and rapid movement of vehicles and other transport means across national frontiers. In undertaking that work, the secretariat should also assist the developing member countries in becoming fully acquainted with the technical, economic, legal and administrative implications of the various conventions. In the case of the Multimodal Transport Convention, that would include the role and designation of multimodal transport operators and a consideration of the benefits the countries could expect to derive from the acceptance and implementation of the Convention. The steps to be taken by the secretariat would enable countries in the region to reap the maximum possible advantages from the Convention, which was the product of long and serious negotiations between all the interested parties involved in the operation and management of multimodal transport.

737. The Commission noted with satisfaction the steps being taken by Thailand toward the ratification of the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals, 1968.

738. The Commission noted with gratitude the offer by Australia to consider proposals for assistance in both the implementation of transport facilitation activities and the acceptance and implementation of international instruments relating to the facilitation of international traffic.

Improvement of communications facilities, in particular in rural and isolated areas

Telecommunications

739. The Commission emphasized the need for expansion and improvement of telecommunications in rural and isolated areas in the region. It noted that telecommunications, which played a vital role in the overall socio-economic development of a country, were currently largely restricted to urban areas in most

developing countries in the region. In order to exploit the potential of the rural areas, basic telecommunications facilities were essential. The Commission endorsed the secretariat's proposal to undertake, in the course of the Transport and Communications Decade and in close co-operation with ITU and APT (Asia-Pacific Telecommunity), a series of intensive planning and development studies for telecommunications in rural and remote areas of developing countries in the region.

740. The Commission took note of the need in the Asian and Pacific region to optimize the utilization of existing telecommunications facilities by improving standards of maintenance and quality of service. It also noted that the rapid technological progress being recorded in telecommunications was being monitored by the secretariat in close collaboration with ITU so as to ensure that those improvements received the proper attention of the member countries. It recognized that in view of the increasing telecommunications traffic between various countries in the region, there was an urgent need for an appraisal of the existing telecommunications network and the development of a master plan to cater to the growing traffic up to the year 2000.

741. The Commission felt that with the declaration of the Transport and Communications Decade, telecommunications should be given high priority by developing countries in the region, not only in their infrastructure programmes but also in their overall social and economic development activities. It hoped that international activities in the form of technical co-operation and transfer of resources would be directed towards the improvement of communications facilities in developing countries so that the latter might be able to expand their facilities toward providing services in the rural and isolated areas where currently there were practically no facilities.

742. It attached importance to adequate financial resources as a basic requirement for the development of telecommunications in rural and remote areas of the developing countries. It felt, however, that the availability of funding should be carefully examined and requested the secretariat to undertake the proposed activities only where there was a realistic likelihood of adequate financial resources. It suggested that the secretariat should also undertake studies relating to investment requirements vis-a-vis: the potential economic and social benefits of opening up rural and remote areas through improvements in communications. Alternative funding strategies, such as joint ventures to attract capital into the telecommunications sector to facilitate development, should also be given attention by the secretariat.

743. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the co-operation between ESCAP, ITU and APT in telecommunications had been most fruitful. It also emphasized the need to take account of the

South Pacific telecommunications development programme co-ordinated by SPEC and to develop further co-operation in telecommunications.

Postal services

744. The Commission noted that an important and all-too-often neglected issue facing the largely agrarian Asian and Pacific region was the extension and improvement of postal services to the rural areas, and especially to isolated and backward communities. It expressed its strong support of the secretariat's activities for the improvement and expansion of postal services to be undertaken during the Transport and Communications Decade in close co-operation with UPU and APPU (Asia-Pacific Postal Union). It noted that special emphasis would be placed on the forecasting of demand for rural postal services "in order that appropriate provisions might be made in sectoral development plans. In addition, attention would be given to the improvement of the routing of international mail in the region, the expansion of postal and financial services, the setting up of a suitable management information system, and the improvement of national postal training institutes.

745. The Commission felt that the strategy for the improvement of postal services would prove successful only if it was adequately matched with the provision of training for management and personnel to improve the planning and operation of postal services at various levels. Increased co-operation among the developing countries in the region for the greater sharing of postal experience and expertise was also essential. The Commission noted with interest that India had been providing training facilities for a large number of trainees from other countries in the region under both UNDP fellowship programmes and the training fellowship programmes of regional organizations.

746. The Commission noted that in certain situations the postal services in the region had not succeeded in playing their full part in the socio-economic development process. That was in large part because in most countries the post had been functioning under chronic insufficiency of funds and material resources. The image that postal services had been forced to acquire over the years was that of a social service to be somehow kept going through marginal state subsidies. The Commission felt that the secretariat, with its focal position in the region and with its direct contacts with the Governments, could make a valuable contribution to solving that problem.

747. Referring to the concept of maximizing air conveyance and the proposed seminar/symposium to enable the region's postal and air transport authorities to consider possibilities of improving the current situation, the Commission noted with satisfaction the readiness of UPU to support firmly such an activity to be undertaken by ESCAP and to co-operate fully

in order to ensure its success. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the offer of the USSR to provide assistance to the secretariat in its postal service activities.

748. The Commission expressed satisfaction regarding the close co-operation that existed between ESCAP and UPU in postal matters.

Tourism

749. The Commission recognized that while the contribution of tourism to gross domestic product continued to grow in many countries in the region, the tourism industry still received relatively low priority in most development plans and programmes. It noted that some developing countries in the region still had no government institution responsible for guiding the development of the tourism industry, while others had only recently established national tourism authorities. Those countries stood to gain appreciably from the technical assistance available from the secretariat in terms of tourism policy formulation and implementation of tourism development programmes.

750. The Commission felt that there was a need for the developing countries in the region to clarify their perceptions of the socio-economic benefits and costs of tourism and set their priorities for the sector accordingly. The secretariat's activities in assisting the members and associate members in that regard were commended but were recognized as falling far short of requirements owing to resource constraints.

751. The Commission noted with appreciation the very effective co-operation that had been under way for some years between the secretariat and ILO in the field of tourism. It also noted the continuing successful operations of the joint ESCAP/ILO Tourism Unit located within the ESCAP secretariat. It felt that the work of the Unit complemented -in a highly effective manner the country projects carried out separately by ILO and ESCAP. It noted with appreciation the willingness of ILO to co-operate further with ESCAP in any aspect of tourism development where its expertise might be considered useful.

752. The Commission took note of the long-standing relationship between ESCAP and WTO, and emphasized the importance of maintaining close co-operation and co-ordination between the ESCAP secretariat and WTO in order to avoid wasteful duplication of activities. It requested WTO and the ESCAP secretariat to make every effort to work closely together for the successful implementation of their tourism activities. The view was expressed that the tourism statistical reviews undertaken by WTO might be handled by the ESCAP secretariat for the Asian and Pacific region, as the Commission covered all the countries and areas in the region.

753. The Commission requested the secretariat to continue to undertake the widest possible range of tourism development activities, with emphasis on regional and subregional approaches to tourism manpower development and training, further development of input-output analysis of the tourism sector to measure its real economic impact, and country studies to assist in tourism policy formulation, particularly in the least developed and small island countries in the region. It also felt that the secretariat should place more emphasis on its activities on the ecological impact of tourism, as those problems had already become acute in some countries.

754. The Commission noted with interest the high priority that was being given to the tourism sector by the developing island countries of the Pacific. It requested the secretariat to expand its tourism activities with special reference to the needs of those countries.

755. The Commission expressed its appreciation to Japan of its financial contributions to the secretariat's tourism development work. It called upon UNDP and other donor agencies and donor Governments to intensify their support of ESCAP tourism development activities in the light of the increasing priority being given to that industry in the developing countries in the region.

Social development

756. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/437.

757. The Commission fully endorsed the major issues proposed by the secretariat for consideration by the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development scheduled for 9-15 October 1985, regarding as attractive the idea of direct policy dividends paid from a review of social policies and outcomes in the region. It further stressed that a discussion of those issues should be set within the framework of the components of the social development programme directions endorsed at its fortieth session, namely, distributive justice, participation, human resource development and social integration of the disadvantaged sectors of the population.

758. The Commission underlined the need for the inclusion of a review and assessment of the regional social situation and reports on regional activities connected with various global events, including the outcome and difficulties encountered in achieving the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the observance of the International Youth Year and the Decade for Disabled Persons. The importance of the regional social development data base as an input for the Ministerial Conference was stressed and the inclusion of child welfare on the agenda was suggested.

759. It was urged that greater consideration be given to the impact of the socio-economic and political environment, to relationships between governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the policies and processes necessary for effective participation of marginalized groups.

760. The Commission was of the view that development was a comprehensive and intersectoral process. Any approach to social development not closely linked with economic development, and isolated from the overall socio-cultural and political context, could not hope to bear fruit. The Commission therefore supported the secretariat proposal to examine the issues of social development in a broad intersectoral framework encompassing alternative policy choices, planning and resource allocation, and administration, all geared to effecting distributive justice and broadening the participation of the people. Delegations also noted with particular interest the secretariat's preliminary effort at analysing the relationship between the level of national resources as represented in per capita GNP, the level of social investment as reflected in central government expenditures on social programmes, and the level of social indicators as contained in the secretariat paper. They considered that that was one area in which further work could pay dividends. The Commission agreed on the need to gather general data and to measure the actual impact of social expenditure.

761. On a more specific level, however, somewhat diverging emphases were placed on various social development issues. Several countries were of the view that sustained economic growth was an essential precondition for financing such basic social programmes as food and nutrition, education, health care, shelter and other social amenities. Other delegations held that, in the experience of the region, net economic growth had not always translated itself into improved living standards among the poor and other disadvantaged groups, despite vital contributions made by them to economic growth and national development. Similarly, many crucial opportunities for employment, education, health care and socio-cultural and political participation remained inaccessible to those population groups. More deliberate and systematic measures were therefore necessary to effect equitable distribution of growth dividends to the poor and to the disadvantaged. The formulation and adoption of such measures and the outcome of their implementation, however, depended to a large extent on the existence of political will. Absence of such will had been a major factor behind the goal of balanced social and economic development being yet unrealized in many parts of the region. Greater attention should therefore be paid to that aspect of social development.

762. With reference to the policy approaches to resource allocation and distribution reported in the secretariat paper, some delegations pointed to the

problems of regional and local disparities in income and standards of living and the need to find practical policies to deal with them. Disparities in the distribution of social programme benefits could also result from inadequate attention to the definition of target groups of specific social programmes. Effective programme planning and administration were important factors in overcoming such problems.

763. Plurality of approaches to social development was an important issue, given the divergent socio-cultural contexts of the region. In some countries, social services and other social provisions were directly related to religious tenets and institutions. Such provisions were found both effective in meeting the basic socio-economic needs of the people and consistent with their overall socio-cultural mores.

764. In referring to paragraph 10 of E/ESCAP/437, one delegation stated that more recently people had been found to be receptive to change and innovation, and ready to participate in various development programmes. The constraints were more in the inability to step up resource allocation for widening the programme base for larger coverage of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the assumption in the secretariat paper that there was a considerable divergence between national-level policies and local needs and that planners were not adequately aware of such needs might be erroneous, since most central agencies developed mechanisms for interacting with various agencies at different levels.

765. Another delegation pointed out the necessity of introducing a totally new concept of social development, with emphasis on structural change in development planning to facilitate active participation of the people, not only in the discussion of social and economic goals, but in the identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation of specific social projects.

766. One delegation pointed out that social development efforts in the region needed to take due cognizance of the negative influences of TNCs and protectionism in international trade, to which the least developed countries were particularly susceptible.

767. On a broader dimension, the differing approaches of direct state intervention in the social development area on the one hand, and the role of private initiatives and non-governmental organizations, on the other, should receive closer attention and analysis. Reference was made to TNCs in a system of free enterprise. The value of TNCs in providing various choices was also mentioned.

768. It was also clear that solutions to the problems besetting many parts of the region depended on the realization of the development objectives set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the pursuit of social goals such as those stated in the Declaration on Social

Progress and Development, including in particular the elimination of the scourge of war.

769. While the preliminary investigation into such issues as policy choices for distributive justice; participatory strategies; the relationship between national resources, social investment and social indicators; and approaches to administration represented a commendable beginning towards substantive preparations for the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, the Commission recognized the importance and urgency of further research on those and other social development issues, including the ones emerging from the general and specific views and experiences contained in the statements of the various delegations. Such research, which might include case studies on selected issues, was called for not only in preparation for the Ministerial Conference but also for the purpose of supporting country efforts in social policy formulation and planning and to facilitate information exchange. More specifically, the Commission found that there was a need to focus the secretariat's work so that future high-level meetings could have productive discussions on the basis of succinct documentation. It noted that in the coming months the secretariat would be able to draw on guidance provided by ACPR, and emphasized that it should always be borne in mind that the aim of studies was to form the basis for action.

770. The Commission noted the suggestions of the representatives of UNESCO and IW concerning the preparations for the Conference.

771. The Commission stressed the importance of the participation of disadvantaged groups, such as the poor, women, youth, aging and disabled, in the development process and emphasized the relationship between economic growth and social participation. A number of representatives strongly recommended measures and activities to enable those groups and local communities to participate more effectively in development.

772. It was stressed that changes in attitudes, education, organization of groups, the strengthening of the role of non-governmental organizations and training of people for participation in decision-making and planning at the local level were crucial in realizing effective participation and distributive justice.

773. In the context of human resources development for countries in the region, it was noted that the regional advisory services provided by the secretariat now included the recently appointed social development adviser at EPOC for the Pacific subregion, generously funded by the Government of Australia. The regional advisory services contained a strong element of human resources development.

774. The Commission recognized that human resources formed a most important element in eco-

conomic development. It was pointed out that while the demand for high quality manpower had steadily increased as the industrial structure had matured, supplies of skilled labour had not always been adequate, thus creating serious bottle-necks in some areas. It was suggested that manpower management policies should be improved and efforts should be made to develop high technology manpower.

775. Furthermore, as the number of industrial workers was increasing in line with socio-economic development, labour-management relations were assuming greater economic and social importance. To maintain productive labour-management relationships, the promotion of mutual understanding through dialogue was mentioned.

776. In considering the issue of rural-urban migration, emphasis was placed on the urbanization of the rural sector through developing rural infrastructure and reorienting development policies with a rural bias. Promotion of incentives for the rural labour force, especially for youth, promotion of relevant education and skills training, development of positive attitudes towards rural occupations, and safeguards for risks, were also mentioned.

777. The Commission emphasized the importance of women in social and economic development and drew attention to the progress made in improving their status. That included the creation of national machinery to guide government policy and to monitor the implementation of government policy on women, the promotion of equal opportunities, legal reform and efforts towards the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Commission emphasized, however, that the participation of women should be further improved at international and national as well as provincial and district levels, especially in decision-making and in the formulation of development policy.

778. The Commission endorsed the approach and specific activities of the secretariat in the area of women, and called for the full implementation of the goals of the second half of the Decade for Women. Attention was drawn to the importance of the basic goals of the Decade -equality, development and peace -stressing that those broad goals should not be overlooked in the emphasis placed on education, employment and health. The Commission recognized the importance of non-governmental organizations in efforts to raise the status of women at national and international levels.

779. The Commission noted that the deliberations of the Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace held at Tokyo in 1984 and the ESCAP/South Pacific Commission subregional Pacific meeting on women held at Rarotonga in 1985

would provide valuable inputs to the forthcoming World Conference.

780. The Commission commended the secretariat's training, research and advisory work for women in the region. It also stressed the priority need for the establishment of a women's information network system and for more data on the role of women in development.

781. The Commission supported the efforts of the secretariat in strengthening interdivisional co-operation, recognizing the importance of the integration of women's concerns into all relevant programmes of the secretariat. The Commission also noted the emphasis placed on interagency relations, and the increased collaboration between the secretariat and the specialized agencies.

782. The Commission commended the special efforts made by the secretariat to inform Governments directly and through their permanent representatives of the services available in the secretariat to promote the integration of women into the development process.

783. The Commission was informed of the decision by the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session held in 1984, to continue the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women through the offices of UNDP starting in January 1986. The Commission also requested the secretariat to increase co-operation with multilateral agencies like UNDP to better serve the interests of women, particularly in the least developed countries.

784. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the representation of women on national delegations had increased substantially since the fortieth session. The improvement in the proportion had also been matched by an increase in the level of representation by women, in that the delegation of the Government of Japan was led by a distinguished woman, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and senior women on other delegations also played crucial roles in the Commission session.

785. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Japan and the Netherlands for their support of projects related to the role of women in agriculture, women in the economy, and interim staffing support. The Commission expressed its appreciation of donors' contributions to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

786. The Commission reiterated its support for the secretariat's activities in the field of youth development. It commended the secretariat's efforts and achievements in promoting the participation of youth in national development, particularly through its rural youth leadership training and skills development programmes. The secretariat was requested to continue to

intensify efforts in that direction, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of the least developed countries and the Pacific island States.

787. The Commission expressed its appreciation that issues of crucial importance to youth in the region, such as the prevention of crime among youth, prostitution and the situation of young women in the industrial sector, had been given special attention through the secretariat's programme of work. The Commission recommended the expansion of those elements of the youth programme and requested that particular attention be given in future programmes to the drug-related problems of youth.

788. In considering a number of key youth-related issues, several delegations underlined the need to view youth as an integral part of society and to perceive the problems confronting youth within the general context of larger social issues.

789. The Commission highlighted the need for systematic research on the situation of young people in the region as a sound basis for the formulation of national policies and programmes. It stressed particularly the needs of especially disadvantaged subgroups of the youth population and urgent problems of youth unemployment.

790. The Commission supported the secretariat's increased activities devoted to the fulfillment of International Youth Year objectives as part of its efforts to promote the needs and aspirations of the young people in the region. It was pointed out that the implementation of many of those activities exemplified the close co-operation and support of member States and non-governmental organizations for the secretariat's endeavours related to the International Youth Year.

791. The need for adequate follow-up of programmes and activities for the International Youth Year was emphasized and long-term perspectives should be maintained. The Commission noted the information provided by the delegation of the USSR that the Twelfth World Youth and Students' Festival would take place in Moscow in July 1985.

792. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan for its financial contribution for a joint ESCAP-UNAFEI (United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) workshop on the prevention of crime among youth. The Commission also expressed appreciation to China of its offer to host a "Friendly gathering of youth" for the region in 1985 in connection with the International Youth Year and for its offer to sponsor jointly with ESCAP a training course on the participation of young men and women in rural and social development, to be held in 1986.

793. The Commission expressed its gratitude to donor countries, international funding agencies and

non-governmental organizations for the technical and financial support extended to the youth programme. In particular, it expressed its appreciation to the World Council of Churches for its ongoing support of ESCAP rural youth development activities.

794. The Commission noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the secretariat in developing close co-operation with the Branch for Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna and with UNAFEI in Japan. It was noted that in addition to the workshop on prevention of crime among youth held in 1985, the services of a regional adviser on crime matters were expected to be made available to Governments in the region at a later date.

795. The Commission addressed itself to the situation of the disabled, the aging and other disadvantaged groups, and drew attention to the International Development Strategy which called for the improved welfare of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of its benefits. It was felt that follow up programme activities in those areas were important in view of the proclamation of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Person (1983-1992) and as a follow-up to the World Assembly on Aging held in 1982. The Commission supported the role played by ESCAP in publicizing and monitoring the implementation of both the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons and the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging in the context of the regional issues and concerns expressed at the related regional intergovernmental meetings on those population groups.

796. The Commission further reiterated that issues, policies and programmes concerning disability and aging should be looked at and integrated within the overall context of national development policies and plans. It supported the work towards the formulation of a regional programme of action on disability matters, with emphasis on strengthening national capabilities, information dissemination, education, training and employment aspects through interagency and regional co-operation. In addition, the Commission noted the need to promote the incorporation of the socio-economic aspects of aging into development planning, where relevant.

797. The Commission supported the secretariat's integrated and intersectoral approach to health in social development policy and planning. It commended the training activities of the secretariat's programme on health and development, and the publication of the Asian and Pacific Atlas of Children in National Development 1984, and supported the integration of health development activities with all other programmes in the Social Development Division.

798. Several delegations reported on the implementation of their primary health care programmes, strengthening of basic community services and mobilization of voluntary local groups in rural areas as strategies for increasing participation of people in decisions and programmes that affected their health and well-being and their access to social services.

799. The Commission regarded the situation of children as an important element in social policy and programmes and recommended the need for more research and collection of information on their situation and on the impact of social policies on children. Several delegations requested that the situation of children be discussed at the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development.

800. The Commission also expressed its recognition of the financial and technical contributions of UNICEF and WHO to the secretariat's activities in the field of health and development.

801. The Commission was informed of the secretariat's preparations in response to resolution 238 (XL) on the social aspects of rural development. The necessary reports would be submitted to the Commission for consideration at its forty-second session.

802. The Commission strongly commended the excellent work and documentation of the secretariat in the area of social development, expressing the hope that that level of performance would be maintained.

Statistics

803. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/438. It welcomed the concise presentation in that paper of selected issues affecting the development of national statistical services in the region. It warmly commended the secretariat on its work in the field of statistics and fully supported the technical assistance orientation in the statistics programme.

804. The Commission heard with interest reports on major statistical activities and developments in countries in the region. Those activities included population censuses and intercensal surveys, industrial censuses or surveys and other household surveys covering income and expenditure, labour force and so on. Work on statistical legislation was reported by some countries.

805. The Commission recognized the importance of statistics in national planning and in the achievement of development goals. The best way of ensuring that the national statistical service was able to meet planning needs was to include the statistical agency in national planning teams. It was stressed that the close liaison would facilitate not only policy formulation and national development planning but also the monitoring of programmes and evaluation of their impact. To perform those tasks effectively, it was essential that

the national statistical office maintain frequent dialogue with decision makers and other statistical end-users.

806. To assist in the process of establishing an effective interface between users and producers of statistical data, the Commission reiterated its strong support for a meeting of senior representatives from those two groups. It regretted that funding had not yet become available and urged the secretariat to seek the necessary financial support. It felt that such a meeting would serve to improve the relevance and flow of statistics in the planning process. It would also underline the need for improved timeliness and better dissemination of statistics.

807. In highlighting both the high financial cost of statistical censuses and surveys and the increasing reporting burden on respondents, the Commission stressed the need to make greater statistical use of existing records collected for legal or administrative purposes. With the assistance of the national statistical agency, many of those records could be rendered useful for current statistics in a number of fields such as vital events, building and construction activities, internal and overseas migration and population movement, transport, external trade and so on. Greater use of administrative records would necessitate the strengthening of the central statistical co-ordination functions of national statistical agencies.

808. The Commission also supported a stronger co-ordinating role for national statistical agencies as a mechanism for rationalizing government statistical services. Planning and administrative agencies often bypassed the national statistical office by undertaking surveys of their own to meet urgent data needs. Such ad hoc enquiries could lead to duplication of efforts, conflicting results and the injudicious sacrifice of quality for speed.

809. The Commission strongly endorsed the emphasis on national capability building inherent in the secretariat's programme of work in the field of statistics. Many countries recognized a need to develop statistical and management skills in their staff and through that process enhance the professional role and reputation of the statistical office. The process of capability building was necessarily a slow one and posed many problems, particularly among the least developed and island developing countries where indigenous resources were severely limited. The Commission welcomed the desire even among such countries to work towards self-reliance.

810. As the most practical means of assisting in the development of national statistical capabilities, the Commission reiterated its strong support for the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). It noted that many countries were participating in NHSCP or had indicated an intention to do so. NHSCP provided a valuable instrument

for obtaining a continuing flow of integrated statistics on a cost-effective and timely basis. The nature and usefulness of NHSCP varied according to the national environment, needs and priorities of each country. The Commission suggested that in promoting NHSCP, existing national practices should be taken into account. Wherever practical, ongoing activities should be incorporated into the NHSCP framework. In that way it would be possible to maintain the integrity of national statistical programmes and at the same time make use of the expertise and facilities available through NHSCP for improving survey design and methodology, training and staff development and strengthening the statistical organization and infrastructure. While acknowledging the country orientation of NHSCP, the Commission also noted that it provided a facility for the exchange of survey experiences and technical knowledge among the countries of the region.

811. The Commission requested international agencies and bilateral donors to continue their generous support to NHSCP. The Government of Japan indicated its willingness to consider, on a case-by-case basis, providing experts to assist countries in their household survey programmes or to accept trainees under its technical co-operation scheme. The Commission also looked forward to the creation of a Pacific subregional NHSCP team, located at EPOC, comprising statistical and data processing advisers. It noted with appreciation the contribution of the Government of India, under TCDC arrangements and with UNDP support, in the conduct of NHSCP-related training courses on sampling and household survey methodology and electronic data processing. The Commission welcomed the continuing willingness of India to conduct such courses in 1986 and 1987, and urged UNDP to provide the necessary external financial support.

812. In underlining the vital role of training in the development of national statistical capabilities, the Commission noted with appreciation the very substantial contribution being made by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) to meet the statistical training needs of the region. It requested continuing support for the Institute as it entered its fourth phase.

813. The Commission noted that population censuses were important in providing the data required for planning and evaluating policies and programmes. It also noted that a number of countries in the region were still involved in processing their recent censuses, while others had scheduled a population census, or mini-census, for 1985-1986. The Commission deeply appreciated the extensive technical assistance the secretariat was providing to the countries in the region in the collection and analysis of census data. However, additional assistance was needed in order to redress the lack of national expertise in certain areas of census work. One such area was census cartography, for which

the Commission requested the fullest support from donors in providing regional advisory services.

814. The Commission recognized that for planning social development through sustained economic growth, social statistics and indicators played an essential role. It noted that greater emphasis was being placed in the countries in the region on the development of social statistics, particularly as a response to a number of international programmes and events identifying the problems and needs of special social groups. It nevertheless recognized that there were serious gaps in the availability of statistical methodology and information in numerous areas of social concern. It emphasized the secretariat's role in the development of social statistics in the region and endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on Social and Related Statistics held at Seoul in May 1984. It specifically recommended that urgent efforts be made by the secretariat to reinstate expert advisory services in the field of social statistics.

815. The Commission noted that the contribution of household economic activities and the informal sector were important to the economies of many developing countries. It noted further that methodological guidelines and international standards were lacking for conducting surveys of economic activities at the household level, and urged the secretariat to undertake activities which would lead to a common regional approach in that area. It recognized the need for an adviser in economic statistics, especially for the Pacific countries. The services of the adviser would help to build up national capability in compiling economic statistics, including data on the informal sector. In noting the need for further support in the field of economic statistics, the Commission expressed its gratitude for the work done by the regional adviser on national accounts.

816. The Commission noted with interest that the Asia-Pacific Seminar on the International Comparison Project (ICP) and Price Statistics had been conducted at Sapporo, Japan, in 1984. It agreed that the proceedings of the Seminar should be published. The Commission welcomed the offer made by the Government of Japan to provide technical assistance in the development of ICP in the region as well as facilities and experts to SIAP for the training of national statisticians to work on ICP. It noted with interest the contribution made by Japan in initiating ICP Phase V activities in the region. It suggested that the secretariat play a regional coordinating role in promoting ICP.

817. The Commission strongly affirmed its support for regional advisory services in statistics. It endorsed the multidisciplinary approach of the secretariat in providing services covering national accounts, industrial statistics, household surveys, population censuses and surveys, and data processing. It noted that an adviser in statistics was stationed at EPOC to provide additional assistance

to Pacific countries. Many countries reported that they had made extensive use of the secretariat's regional advisory services in statistics and recorded their intention of making further requests for assistance. The Commission therefore placed very strong emphasis on the need for continuing those advisory services. It also recommended their extension to such fields as social statistics, cartography and small-area statistics. The Commission further supported the strengthening of the Pacific subregional team of advisers stationed at EPOC.

818. The Commission noted the secretariat's plans to convene a series of technical meetings during the coming 12 months, of which the next would be the Pacific Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics. It welcomed the generous agreement of the Government of Samoa to provide host facilities for that Seminar, and endorsed the secretariat's practice of holding separate subregional meetings for Asia and the Pacific whenever feasible and appropriate.

819. The Commission recognized that rapid developments in computer technology in recent years had opened up new options for the processing and analysis of statistical data. In particular, the advent of powerful and affordable microcomputers offered the possibility of producing more timely and higher quality statistics through more efficient data entry, edit, analysis, and report-writing procedures. Decentralization of data processing was also facilitated by microcomputers. However, a serious shortage of trained manpower, the dearth of suitable statistical software packages and the inadequacy of maintenance and support facilities had hampered the realization by national statistical offices of the full potential of microcomputers. The Commission also noted that where the selection of computer hardware had not been made judiciously, or where a sound systems approach to data processing had not been followed, serious problems had been encountered. The choice of processing mode, manual or electronic, had to be made taking into account such factors as available equipment, manpower, and the nature and size of the task.

820. The Commission agreed on the need for a rational approach to the selection and utilization of micro-computers. It also recognized that individually, many developing countries of the region lacked the resources to benefit effectively from the fast-evolving micro-computer technology. Thus the Commission endorsed a regional approach through, for example, a programme offering training and support to managers, computer users, programmers and service technicians from national statistical offices. Such a programme would involve information clearing-house and limited software development, activities for microcomputers. The Commission noted with interest that suitable software packages were under development in the United Kingdom and the United States. It emphasized that

special provision for the training of computer personnel and the development of software needed to be made for the smaller island and least developed countries. In that connection, it was suggested that a study could be made on the possible establishment of a subregional centre for microcomputer-based data processing in the Pacific; Tonga would be happy to offer host facilities for such a centre.

821. In the field of government information systems, the Commission noted with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of France to continue providing regional advisory services. The Commission was advised of the secretariat's planned work in the area of information technology which could have wide application in many fields, including industry, agriculture, transport, communications, science, education and government administration. The use of information technology could therefore play an increasingly important and sometimes critical role in most sectors of the ESCAP work programme, and could be reflected in the services provided to member countries. A national computerization process raised both common and unique policy and management issues. There was therefore a need for some degree of overall planning and co-ordination to establish the technical and organizational infrastructure necessary for the exploitation of the new technology.

822. To that end, the Commission also learned that ESCAP would be in a central position to assist member countries in dealing with problems of utilizing information technology. There was a particular need for assistance in training computer and other specialists in information technology, especially in software development. The Commission endorsed a review which would examine the possible long-term role and scope of a potentially more comprehensive secretariat programme directed towards assisting member countries in the field of information technology.

823. The Commission noted that during the year under review the secretariat had received both bilateral and multilateral support for its activities in the fields of statistics and government information systems. Previous and potential donors included Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. Among the organizations, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO and Data for Development International Association had been prominent donors. The Commission expressed its warm appreciation and gratitude to those countries and agencies and requested them and others to continue their support in the future.

Integrated rural development

824. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/439. It reiterated its support to the co-ordinated plan of action on integrated rural

development for the ESCAP region, and reaffirmed that integrated rural development was an essential facet of national socio-economic development. The productivity potential inherent in rural development was enormous for the developing countries because of the vast human and land resources in the rural areas. It observed that owing to inadequate attention being given to the rural poor, rural-urban migration had caused a constant drain on the human potential of rural areas and had also disrupted urban institutions and organizations.

825. The Commission emphasized its conviction of the desirability of an area-based integrated approach to rural development and expressed its appreciation of the assistance provided to member countries in that regard by the Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific. It observed that that approach was based on people's participation, mobilization of local resources, decentralization of decision-making, evolving of an effective delivery system and promotion of self-reliance. It heard the experience of several member countries in their national and subnational programmes for eradicating rural poverty utilizing a combination of the above principles. The view was expressed that, while the active and knowledgeable participation of the local people in area-based integrated programmes was important, there were many other factors which would impinge upon planning and implementing those integrated programmes, such as availability of appropriate technology and necessary resources, adequacy of a skilled human resource base, as well as overcoming bureaucratic impediments and organizational complexities.

826. The Commission heard the experience of several countries, with different administrative organizations, of their attempts at co-ordinating sectoral inputs related to integrated rural development programmes. It stressed the need for co-ordination at all levels and added that the problem of co-ordination should be solved within the social and historical constraints of each country. With regard to co-ordination among the United Nations agencies, the Commission was gratified to note that a degree of co-ordination had been achieved through the Interagency Committee. However, it observed that in view of the complexity of the integrated rural development programme, it was necessary that such co-ordination be further enhanced.

827. The Commission acknowledged the usefulness of the training activities of the Interagency Committee in strengthening the technical capabilities in members and associate members of ESCAP. However, it felt that since there was a great dearth of adequately trained personnel in several countries, activities in that area ought to be intensified. Some of the subjects that needed particular attention were project formulation, monitoring and evaluation, planning techniques at the national level, planning at the local level, and training to boost productivity. It took note of a specific

request to the Interagency Committee to assist in the preparation of a manual for integrated rural development programme functionaries. The representative of China offered facilities for training persons from other members and associate members of ESCAP in different areas of integrated rural development. The representative of the Republic of Korea said that her country wished to extend a welcome to visitors from members and associate members of ESCAP so that they could learn about its training programmes.

828. The Commission noted that the different activities undertaken by the secretariat for the exchange of information had served a useful purpose and had stimulated complementary activities in some of the countries. It also noted with appreciation the offers of several countries to provide information and to share experiences. The Commission recommended that the Interagency Committee should undertake more systematic information exchange programmes among countries and partner agencies. It also recommended that the Committee should undertake action-oriented research and launch pilot projects to work out methodologies for wider application by Governments.

829. The Commission took note of various activities undertaken by ILO as mandated by its Convention 141 Concerning Organizations of Rural Workers and Their Role in Economic and Social Development (1975), its commitment to rural development, and its continued co-operation with ESCAP and other United Nations agencies. The Commission was also informed of the activities of the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific and noted with appreciation the Centre's offer to further enhance its co-operation with the work of the Interagency Committee for Integrated Rural Development.

830. The Commission acknowledged with gratitude the financial support provided to the interagency programme on integrated rural development by the Governments of Australia, Japan and the Netherlands.

Programme of work and priorities

Programme changes for 1985

831. The Commission had before its documents E/ESCAP/440 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, EIES-CAPI441 and Corr.1, and EIES-CAPI442.

832. It supported the efforts of the secretariat in modifying the programme of work, and endorsed the proposed changes in the programme of work and priorities, 1984-1985, as contained in documents E/ESCAP/440 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2. It noted that the documents correctly reflected a policy of streamlining in the face of limited resources.

833. It was informed of the implementation of the work programme for 1984. While noting that a higher rate of implementation of the work programme would

be necessary during 1985, the Commission recognized the limitations inherent in the United Nations method of measuring programme performance, and expressed the hope that performance reports using that method would not be used as a basis for qualitative assessment or resource allocation in the future.

834. The Commission endorsed the tentative calendar of meetings, 1985/86, covering the period from April 1985 to March 1986. With regard to arrangements for meetings to be held outside ESCAP headquarters, the importance of early consultations on the details of host facilities was reiterated. One delegation drew attention to the need for the Commission to respect its obligations in providing for interpretation at intergovernmental meetings. Another delegation expressed a reservation with regard to a proposed seminar on shared water resources, as reflected in paragraph 610 above. One other delegation stated that that proposed seminar would be of benefit to the concerned countries and urged the secretariat to organize it.

Draft programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987¹

835. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/443 and Corr.1 and Add.1. It was informed of the decision recently taken by the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board that the Secretary-General of the United Nations would propose to the General Assembly 5 additional posts for the work programme of ESCAP rather than the 19 posts identified as required in document E/ESCAP/443. It was also informed that document E/ESCAP/443/ Add.1 contained deletions proposed by the secretariat to reflect the decision of the Board.

836. The Commission reiterated its regret that the regular budget allocations to ESCAP did not correspond to the magnitude and heterogeneity of the development assistance needs of the region, which covered a vast geographical area and contained the great majority of the world's poor, and considered that more resources should be decentralized to the Commission. In welcoming the initiative of the secretariat in proposing deletions to the work programme in order to match it to the resource base expected, it stressed that primary responsibility for realistic programming should be located at the regional level, where the problems were better understood, so that wastage in resources required for substantial revisions in programming could be avoided. The Commission stressed that those activities considered most essential for developing members and associate members should be identified on the basis of a realistic estimate of the resource base available from both regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions. It also observed that, in view of the overall policy of maximum restraint in resource augmentation, more

¹ The programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987, as endorsed by the Commission is contained in annex I.

emphasis should be placed on the effective utilization of existing resources. In that context, the Commission urged that the sectoral legislative committees and ACPR should take a larger role in formulating the work programme. Several delegations, in discussing the work programme, referred to their Governments' position that United Nations bodies should operate within a budget of zero real growth.

837. The Commission was of the view that the standard United Nations format for the work programme, particularly the method of citation of outputs, did not provide sufficient information to facilitate the detailed consideration of the work programme by the Commission and its legislative bodies, and was of the view that additional information should be provided specifying further the kind of work undertaken and the funding sources. Such information would be important to the Commission to enable it to determine the most appropriate resource allocations to each programme and programme element, concentrating the resources on the most essential activities.

838. Finally, on the subject of budget allocations, the Commission stressed the need for the secretariat to make a greater effort to avoid waste and to ensure the most efficient use of available resources. In the case of some programme elements, the Commission was of the view that the allocation of resources was excessive and could be reduced without a diminution in the level and quality of output.

839. The Commission reaffirmed the importance of setting priorities at the programme element level following the criteria adopted at its thirty-ninth session. In addition, it decided that the activities which were addressed to specific problems of the least developed countries, the land-locked developing countries and the developing South Pacific island countries should be given special priority among the priority programme elements. It was of the view that careful examination or all activities should be made before according any form of priority, when appropriate, to them.

840. The Commission endorsed the programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987 as contained in document E/ESCAP/443 and Corr.1 and the deletions proposed in document E/ESCAP/443/ Add.1, with the following additional decisions and observations.

841. In the programme on development issues and policies, the proposal was made that subprogramme 3, "Special measures in favour of the least developed countries", should be expanded to contain activities related to the island economies.

842. The Commission considered the programme on the environment acceptable, but recommended some streamlining of the missions and meetings programmed.

843. With regard to human settlements, the view was expressed that regular budget resources for programme

element 1.2, "Settlement development, planning, construction and management", should be reduced and reallocated to more essential activities.

844. In the programme on food and agriculture, the Commission noted that the unavailability of the extrabudgetary resources might lead to a reduction in the regular budgetary resources to be allocated to some elements. In that regard, mention was made by one or two delegations of their concern about the levels of allocations to elements 1.4, "Follow-up action on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the management of living resources", 3.1, "Integrated rural development planning", 3.2, "Improving the socio-economic condition of rural disadvantaged groups such as small farmers, tenants, fisherfolk communities and women", and 3.3, "Effective mobilization of the rural poor and improved management of supplies and services for their benefit".

845. In the programme on industrial development, the Commission decided that Annual Review of Industrial Progress, in output 1.1(ii), should be deleted. It further decided that the following outputs, which had been proposed for deletion, should be reinstated :

- 1.4(ii) One study on agro-industrial processing possibilities of selected island countries and least developed countries in the region
- 1.6 One study on policies, investment and productivity of the private sector
- 2.2(i) One study on problems and prospects on export industries
- 4.2 Nine country studies on promotion of efficiency in public enterprises.

With regard to the proposed industry activities in the work programme generally, one delegation urged the secretariat to give greater emphasis to the programme dealing with the private sector, since the majority of member countries had free enterprise, market-oriented economies.

846. In the programme on international trade and development finance, the Commission directed that more emphasis should be laid on technical assistance activities in raw materials and commodities trade promotion rather than on technical publications. It was recommended that the studies on the promotion of co-operation in commodity trade under output 4.3(i) should be reoriented to be addressed to promotion of processing and exporting of commodities by island developing countries.

847. In the programme on natural resources, three delegations addressed outputs 2.1(i) (b) and 2.2(i). One proposed their deletion, while another argued for their retention. The third delegation said that since there seemed to be disagreement, certain other elements

might be substituted for them, and made specific reference to the output within programme element 2.1(ii) relating to interagency interdisciplinary advisory missions on water resources and a pilot demonstration project on the application of new and renewable sources of energy to water resources projects. The Commission noted the views expressed. The Chairman noted that the disagreement and the alternatives proposed would be taken into account by the Executive Secretary as discussion on the programme of work continued, and that the revised documentation would make it clear that the two first-mentioned outputs, although still shown in the programme, had not received the endorsement of the Commission.

848. In the programme on social development, one delegation pointed out that excessive resources had been sought for the implementation of programme element 1.3. An explanation was provided by the secretariat. Many delegations supported the strengthening of activities in the women's and youth programmes, particularly programme elements 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. One delegation requested the reinstatement, if funds became available, of the output on advisory missions on formulation and implementation of income generating projects/programmes for youth and on the transfer of appropriate technology for rural development (1.5).

849. In the programme on science and technology, many delegations expressed regret that, notwithstanding the needs demonstrated by the Tokyo Plan of Action on Technology for Development, no additional regular budget resources had been forthcoming. The commission decided that the following outputs should be reinstated :

- 1.1(iv) One advisory mission on setting up or strengthening of national institutes and centres for science and technology, technology transfer and development and implementation of national policies on technology transfer
- 1.3(i) One study on ways and means of strengthening co-operation in R and D between developed and developing countries
- 2.5(ii) Two advisory missions on development of national industrial consultancy organizations
- 2.5(ii) Two training workshops on selected subjects in consultancy
- 2.8 Assistance in the fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies (entire programme element)

850. Since the title of programme 3.1 was "Assessment of new technologies", it was considered that the technical publications might be related to that issue. The Commission therefore noted that the output would be changed to read: "Technical publications: joint research studies on assessment of new technologies in selected areas of technology such as biotechnology, micro-electronics, and material sciences".

851. In the programme on transport, communications and tourism, Transport I, the Commission recognized the priority that that programme had been accorded by the proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994. In that context, however, the view was expressed that due attention should be paid to an appropriate balance between the Transport I and the Transport II programmes.

852. It decided that programme element 1.7, "Facilitation measures for international movement of goods", and 1.8, "Training and co-operation on facilitation matters", were closely related to trade affairs, and should therefore be moved to the programme on international trade and development finance. Those outputs relating to the movement of goods by air were, however, retained within the transport programme under element 4.3, "Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in air cargo transport", as were the regular budget resources associated with the elements. It further decided that the programme on international trade should be co-ordinated closely with the programme on transport, communications and tourism until such time as it acquired the resources to carry out the work independently.

853. The Commission noted that no deletions had been proposed for the programme, and that relative priorities had not been designated. Some delegations suggested that an overall reduction of 10-15 per cent should be made in the programmed activities, while others felt that relative priorities should be established. In that regard, several delegations suggested that elements 2.1,2.8,3.1,3.2,3.5, 4.1,4.3 and 6.2 should receive high priority because of their potential for promotion of regional co-operation. Another delegation expressed the view that subprogramme 5, "Development of communications infrastructure", should be given low priority, in view of the work done by other organizations in that area. The Commission charged the secretariat with the responsibility of adjusting the programme and relative priorities within the sector as the work of the Decade progressed, keeping in mind the views expressed above.

854. The Commission also considered the creation of a new subprogramme 7, "Assistance in implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific". One delegation suggested that the functions of that subprogramme should be subsumed under subprogramme I. The Commission

decided, however, that a separate subprogramme to maintain monitoring and co-ordination of the Decade was desirable, because the new subprogramme would also involve interregional co-ordination, with the understanding that the creation of the new sub-programme in itself did not represent any additional resource requirements.

855. In the programme on transnational corporations, the Commission recommended that the future documentation should clearly show what part of the work was being carried out for ESCAP, and what part was being done on behalf of the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

856. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/444 and Corr.1 and Corr.2. It expressed appreciation of the information provided by the secretariat on the progress of implementation of operational activities agreed upon at the Asia and Pacific Intergovernmental Consultations on the Formulation and Implementation of Programmes of TCDC, held at Beijing in November 1983, and on the secretariat's proposals for improving the planning and implementation of future TCDC and ECDC activities.

857. In introducing the subject, the Executive Secretary noted that the TCDC programme formulated at Beijing had been implemented successfully by the countries concerned and proposed that member countries initiate and develop similar programmes in the near future. He suggested that, in order to facilitate the implementation of future programmes, detailed plans related to administrative, financial, technical and personnel matters be discussed and agreed upon at intergovernmental meetings. In addition, such programmes should contain, as follow up, expanded TCDC activities or could lead to ECDC activities in which both the public and private sectors could participate. He stressed the important role played by TCDC national focal points in facilitating the implementation and the success of TCDC programmes and urged developing member and associate member countries to strengthen the capability of their TCDC/ECDC national focal points so as to enable them to plan and co-ordinate their TCDC and ECDC activities more effectively. He thanked the Government of the Netherlands for its financial assistance to the TCDC supplementary fund and requested other donor countries, including developing member countries themselves, to contribute to that fund. He drew the attention of the Commission to the possibilities and potential of the secretariat, through its existing facilities, infrastructure and manpower resources, including the services of regional advisers, to provide interdisciplinary

and intersectoral support to TCDC/ECDC activities. He asked the member and associate member countries to indicate which of the secretariat's activities they would like to develop further into operational TCDC and ECDC programmes.

858. The Commission reaffirmed the important and useful catalytic role that ESCAP, as a regional commission of the United Nations, could play in promoting and supporting technical and economic co-operation among its developing member and associate member countries and urged the secretariat to intensify its activities in that important area. It welcomed the initiative of the secretariat in incorporating TCDC and ECDC elements in its programme of work and translating them into operational plans of action. It recognized, however, that the readiness of member countries to participate in specific TCDC and ECDC undertakings would determine the follow-up and success of the secretariat's initiative.

859. It noted with satisfaction that numerous TCDC plans of action formulated at the Intergovernmental Consultations had been implemented successfully by the developing countries concerned. In view of that success, it invited the developing member and associate member countries to take the initiative in organizing similar intergovernmental consultations/meetings and suggested that, in order to be more effective and efficient, such meetings should focus on only one or two sectors which were of high priority, cost-effective and of immediate practical value to the participating countries. That approach would allow for more time in the planning and preparatory work by the countries concerned and would also ensure a high degree of commitment and participation by the developing countries involved.

860. The Commission noted that the private and public enterprises of developing countries had acquired a wealth of experience and expertise in their respective areas; they had contributed significantly to increases in the technological capabilities of many developing countries. With a view to promoting the participation of both private and public enterprises in TCDC and ECDC activities, the Commission urged the secretariat to evolve practical arrangements so as to attract the participation of those enterprises in the TCDC and ECDC activities of member and associate member countries.

861. The Commission noted with appreciation statements by many developing countries' delegations concerning their TCDC and ECDC activities in various sectors at bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional levels. It requested the developing countries to intensify and expand those activities. One delegation noted that technical and economic co-operation among developing countries was an important contribution to the cause of restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

862. Delegations of all developing countries expressed their support of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the Caracas Programme of Action regarding ECDC. It was noted that the Caracas Programme of Action had been harmonized with the non-aligned countries' programme on ECDC.

863. The Commission welcomed the proposal of the secretariat to organize an intergovernmental consultation of ECDC and TCDC focal points at Bangkok from 27 August to 2 September 1985 in order to discuss improvement in the methodology of intergovernmental TCDC consultation, preparation of basic guidelines on the planning and implementation of TCDC activities, and ways and means to strengthen the capability of national TCDC and ECDC focal points in the promotion and implementation of TCDC and ECDC activities as well as matching of TCDC offers and needs of the developing countries of the region.

864. In promoting and supporting the TCDC and ECDC activities of developing member and associate member countries, the Commission stressed that the secretariat should work closely with other United Nations agencies and other international organizations and also observe the United Nations principles of universality and transparency.

865. In order to strengthen the clearing-house function of the secretariat in the identification and dissemination of information on TCDC offers and needs of developing member and associate member countries, the Commission felt that the secretariat should establish a closer link with national TCDC and ECDC focal points as well as with other existing TCDC information systems, such as the Information Referral System (INRES), so as to develop a comprehensive TCDC information system and to prevent duplication of work.

866. The Commission recognized that the implementation of TCDC and ECDC operational activities had to be the responsibility of the developing countries concerned. However, it realized that the availability of supplementary funds to cover the foreign exchange component of the total TCDC cost would, where needed, facilitate the implementation of those activities. It therefore appealed to donor countries, UNDP and other international organizations to contribute to the TCDC supplementary fund. It also requested United Nations agencies, other United Nations bodies and international organizations to direct their technical assistance programmes into more productive TCDC and ECDC undertakings.

867. The Commission heard with interest a statement from the representative of UNDP concerning the availability of the TCDC supplementary fund for payment of external travel costs of TCDC activities. It noted that recommendations would be made to the meeting of the Governing Council of UNDP in

June 1985 for substantial replenishment of that fund to meet the foreign exchange cost component of such activities.

868. The representative of UNESCO expressed appreciation of the co-operation and assistance provided by the secretariat in the organization of the UNESCO Consultative Meeting of Regional and Subregional Institutions on Intellectual Co-operation among Developing Countries in Asia, held at Bangkok in November 1984. He informed the Commission that as a follow-up to that Meeting UNESCO was developing a research project jointly with ESCAP to assess bilateral TCDC intellectual exchange programmes. He expressed the readiness of the UNESCO regional office to extend its support and assistance to the ESCAP secretariat in organizing the intergovernmental consultation of national TCDC and ECDC focal points.

869. On behalf of the International Pepper Community (IPC) and the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC), the representative of IPC expressed appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands of its generous financial assistance, through the secretariat, to specific TCDC projects of priority interest to both Communities. He informed the Commission that at its most recent annual session, held in October 1984, IPC had directed its secretariat to prepare plans for TCDC and ECDC activities in its member countries. Detailed operational plans would be considered by the Technical Panel of the Community in May 1985. In view of the financial constraints upon member countries, particularly with regard to the foreign exchange component of TCDC costs, he requested that ESCAP assist members of IPC by providing TCDC supplementary funds to cover international travel costs. He stated that IPC strongly supported the secretariat's proposal to organize the intergovernmental consultation of TCDC and ECDC national focal points and that representatives of both IPC and APCC would be interested in participating.

870. The Commission adopted resolution 245 (XLI) on mobilization of resources for the promotion of and support for technical and economic co-operation activities among developing countries.

Improvement of the functions of the legislative committees

871. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/411 and Corr.1.

872. It endorsed the proposals contained in paragraph 4 of the document, as follows:

"(a) Improvement of the legislative committees is the responsibility not only of the secretariat but also of members and associate members. The chairmen have a special responsibility in leading the discussions in the legislative committees.

"(b) The functions of the legislative committees should be identified as:

- (i) Identification of and deliberation on current and emerging issues in the field concerned, and likely future directions;
- (ii) Consideration of the work programme;
- (iii) Discussion with policy and technical persons from other countries.

Among these functions, the most important is the discussion of current and emerging issues, as it allows review of the issues to encompass the broadest of contexts, and an examination of any or all developments and their ramifications....

"(c) There is a need for improvement in the documentation provided to legislative committees. Such improvements may include the following:

- (i) Meeting agendas should identify issues clearly, avoiding vague generalizations;
- (ii) A list of documents to be issued should be provided to ACPR along with the annotated agenda;
- (iii) Documentation and reports should be more issue-oriented;
- (iv) Long and complex documents should be accompanied by a short summary indicating the main aspects and the issues calling for decision;
- (v) When projects and work programmes are presented, they should be accompanied by a brief note giving an estimate of their resource requirements, as well as the anticipated origin of their funding, whether regular budget or extrabudgetary;
- (vi) Countries are invited to submit their country reports to the secretariat well in advance of the session; and
- (vii) Item 4 of the agenda of the committees, which is normally the first substantive item, should be structured to bring about an exchange of views on major issues rather than a simple restatement of country reports.

"(d) One of the main tasks of the legislative committees is to scrutinize the work programme. The chairmen, with the help of the secretariat, should ensure that sufficient time is allocated to complete this task. Adequate information should also be provided on the resources required to implement various programme activities.

"(e) Agendas need to be issue-oriented and, as far as possible, the following important indicative criteria should always be used when identifying priority issues:

- (i) Whether the issues have a high development priority in the region;
- (ii) Whether similar work is being done in the region on these issues by major international organizations;
- (iii) What resources are likely to be available for the follow-up activities on the issue ;
- (iv) To what extent the issues relate to other issues;
- (v) How cross-sectoral discussion can be fostered and priorities allocated;
- (vi) How the issues are currently being handled in the secretariat."

873. The Commission recommended that in the documents provided to the legislative committees, there should be progress reports on the implementation of the work programme .

874. It noted a proposal to establish a programme co-ordination committee, which would review, co-ordinate and evaluate the work programme before its presentation to the Commission. It decided that the matter should be examined further by the Executive Secretary in consultation with ACPR, and a report on those consultations, together with any proposals, should be presented to the Commission at its forty-second session.

875. With regard to a proposal to bifurcate the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications, and the Committee on Industry , Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment, the Commission decided that, in keeping with the need to rationalize the legislative mechanism to promote co-ordination and avoid further sectoralization of the programmes of the Commission, the two Committees would maintain their existing structure and terms of reference. However, the Committee on Industry, Technology , Human Settlements and the Environment should normally concentrate on two of the four programmes each year but, when appropriate, might consider other matters which it felt deserved urgent consideration. In either case, focus should be on specific issues. The Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications, while maintaining the two distinct wings as defined in the terms of reference, should co-ordinate its work further, particularly for the effective implementation of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985 -1994.

Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (1985) and the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987)

876. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/406.

877. It noted the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relating to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations which, inter alia, provided a further occasion to review the performance of the Organization over the past four decades and, above all, to promote a rededication by Member States to the purposes and principles of the Charter and a reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as the main instrument for maintaining world peace and the achievement of international co-operation in the economic and social fields.

878. It also noted the close links between peace and stability on the one hand, and sustained economic and social progress on the other. The need to engage in activities of a practical and substantive nature in support of the twin objectives of peace and development, which would be in keeping with the principles of the Charter, was emphasized. The Commission further noted that a renewed commitment by member countries to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter was most timely.

879. The fortieth anniversaries of the United Nations and of ESCAP provided ideal opportunities for stocktaking and for formulating activities by the Organization which could conform to the priorities of national Governments. The celebrations also provided useful opportunities to pursue practical measures to further strengthen and revitalize the Organization. The Commission emphasized the need for greater utilization of the network concept, a practical means for mobilizing existing institutions for greater manpower training and human resource development, including the dissemination of information which could contribute to the .. economic and social development of countries in the Asian and Pacific region.

880. The Commission was informed of the establishment of national committees in some countries in the region to oversee the celebrations marking the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. It also noted the establishment of a preparatory committee in ESCAP to organize activities commemorating that anniversary.

881. The Commission felt that ACPR also had a role to play in formulating proposals for activities to be organized in connection with the fortieth anniversaries of the United Nations and ESCAP.

882. The delegations of five member countries stated that they had issued a joint statement which, inter alia, stressed the need to enhance the prestige and importance of the United Nations as a vital instrument for the

promotion of peace and international co-operation, based on equitable economic relations.

883. The Commission adopted resolution 240 (XU) on observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

The Commission's activities in the Pacific

884. In considering its activities in the Pacific, the Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/445/Rev.1 and E/ESCAP/446.

885. It welcomed the establishment of the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC) on 1 July 1984, and noted that its establishment was a major achievement of the Commission and one which embodied the desire of ESCAP to give equal importance to the Pacific countries in its activities. It noted with satisfaction the expression of support given to the work of EPOC, including financial support to it and technical assistance to the developing Pacific island countries.

886. The Commission recognized the wide scope and special character of the problems facing the developing Pacific island countries. It particularly noted the considerable diversity and disparity existing among the Pacific island economies in terms of their resource endowments, current levels of development and potential for self-sustaining growth. At the same time, they all continued to suffer from major handicaps owing to their small size and their remoteness. Those major handicaps included constraints in transport and communications, the great distances from major industrial market centres, severely limited internal markets, relatively low resource endowments, heavy dependence on a few export commodities for their foreign exchange requirements, and heavy financial and administrative burdens which had to be borne in order to provide the basic requirements of social, community, infrastructural and economic services necessary for the viability of any State.

887. The Commission recognized that the peculiar problems and constraints of the group of countries in the Pacific as a whole, as well as the disparities and diversity among them, required that special attention be given to that subregion in the provision of technical assistance. Hence, it urged the secretariat to evolve an integrated work programme for the Pacific subregion to meet those special needs, and called upon donor countries and agencies to provide special assistance to the work of the secretariat and of EPOC in assisting the developing Pacific island countries.

888. The Commission was of the view that, in doing so, the secretariat should develop a close co-ordinative working relationship with SPC and SPEC, as well as with other subregional organizations, such as the University of the South Pacific, as well as avoid overlapping of activities with such bodies. The Commission

noted that steps in that direction had already been taken and there was increasing co-operation between the different bodies in regard to programme formulation and implementation; it hoped that that co-operation would continue to grow in strength.

889. The Commission noted with appreciation the contribution made to human resources development in the Pacific island countries through the annual orientation programme for government officials of such countries conducted by ESCAP, and requested that that programme should be continued and expanded.

890. It recognized with satisfaction the assistance rendered to the Pacific island countries through specialized projects located in the Pacific, namely, the Pacific energy development programme, and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC), and desired that those activities continue.

891. The Commission underlined the continuing importance of the advisory services provided by EPOC, through its long-term advisers and specialist consultants. It called for greater advanced planning in the implementation of those advisory services and stressed the importance of Governments of the Pacific island countries indicating at the beginning of a calendar year their requirements of advisory assistance, in order to facilitate advanced planning and implementation of such assistance.

892. The Commission welcomed the increase in resources for 1985 and 1986 provided by UNDP to EPOC and to the funds jointly administered with SPC and SPEC for short-term consultancy services.

893. The Commission expressed the hope that the Standing Task Force on Pacific Operations, in conjunction with EPOC and the member and associate member countries, would evaluate the effectiveness of fellowships and training activities to ensure that those activities clearly assisted the countries of the subregion in attaining their development objectives in the area of human resources development.

894. The Commission urged that every endeavour should be made to increase the number of nationals from the developing Pacific island countries serving in the secretariat on a full-time basis, as well as to provide opportunities for short-term attachments of such personnel to divisions of the ESCAP secretariat.

895. Several delegations expressed the view that ECDC/TCDC activities among the Pacific island countries should be further expanded. It was felt that such an interchange of expertise within the subregion should be co-ordinated effectively.

896. The Commission, in particular, supported the work of the Fertilizer Advisory, Development and

Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP), the agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP), the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber (CGPRT) Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific, and the farm broadcasting project, especially the training programmes and activities in the fields of statistics, energy, environment, transport, communications and tourism as well as the creation of a tropical cyclone council. It recommended the formulation of an air-cargo transport development programme, and emphasized the need for continuation of the work in the fields of social development for women and youth, population, shipping and port management, and international trade.

897. The Commission commended the secretariat on the information it had provided on the agenda item and requested that it should submit similar documentation to the Commission at future sessions.

898. The Commission adopted resolution 244 (XLI) on the Commission's activities in the Pacific.

Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions

Regional institutions

899. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/412.

900. It noted the efforts made by the secretariat, since the fortieth session, to institute a process of consultations with Governments of members and associate members with regard to the provision of financial resources for the Commission's four regional institutions: the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC), the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer (RCTT) and the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (CGPRT Centre).

901. It noted that, as a result of those efforts, overall increases had been recorded in the case of two of the four institutions, namely, SIAP and the CGPRT Centre, and also that new contributors had been enlisted in the case of all four institutions. However, it noted that such increases were still inadequate in terms of the institutions' requirements for their core support. It further noted that the non-availability of information on contributions from countries on a multi-year basis prevented effective financial planning.

902. The regional institutions had been set up by the Commission after careful deliberation. In their initial phases they had received assistance towards institutional

costs from UNDP. After the initial phase the task of providing such institutional support fell increasingly into the area of responsibility of the member Governments, while UNDP continued its assistance towards the programmes of the institutions. Support for programme activities continued to be available not only from multilateral sources, such as UNDP, but also from bilateral sources. Hence it was felt important to maintain the financial viability of the institutions. The Commission recognized that there should be an increasing responsibility for institutional support by recipient countries of the services of the regional institutions and that programme support would depend principally on donor countries.

903. The Commission recognized the continuing value of the four regional institutions and was of the view that their financial viability should be assured if they were to perform effectively the role for which they had been established. It also recognized its obligation to ensure such financial viability.

904. It, therefore, directed the secretariat to continue with its efforts of mobilizing resources for each of the four institutions, paying special attention to those which were in most immediate need, namely, RMRDC and RCTT.

905. At the same time, the Commission called upon all members and associate members to review comprehensively the case of each of the four institutions, to facilitate the consultations which the secretariat would undertake with each Government with regard to each of them.

906. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to report on the results of those efforts at its forty-second session, with recommendations regarding each institution, so as to enable the Commission to make specific decisions as to the future of each of the institutions.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

907. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/453 on the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC). It noted with appreciation the activities which had been carried out by the Centre during the period under review.

908. It noted with satisfaction the advisory services, various workshops and training courses organized by RMRDC. A total of 15 advisory missions to 10 countries in the region had been provided at the request of member countries. An international symposium on the geology of tin deposits had been organized at Nanning, China, in October with the support of China; a workshop on mineral policy for small-scale mining had been conducted at New Delhi in November 1984; and a workshop on the environmental impact of mineral development in the humid tropics had been held at

Manila in February 1985. RMRDC had sponsored a number of trainees at the sixth II-month post-graduate training course organized by the Geological Survey of India Training Institute at Hyderabad, and had co-operated with the Southeast Asian Tin Research and Development Centre in organizing three training activities in Malaysia related to the development of tin deposits, and with the Commonwealth Secretariat in a workshop on water supply for small islands, held in Fiji.

909. The Commission was informed of the programme of work for 1985 which included the seventh post-graduate training course in India, the eighth session of the Governing Council of the Centre in Japan in late August, a workshop on Kuroko-type mineralization in Japan in September, and a workshop on drilling, sampling and borehole logging in China in November. In addition to those activities, for which it would be a major sponsor, RMRDC would contribute to a number of additional activities organized by groups working in related fields.

910. The Commission gave special attention to the staffing and financial problems of RMRDC and commended the secretariat on its efforts to deal with those problems. It urged that attention continue to be given to filling the post of co-ordinator on a full-time basis and to make adequate provision for the institutional costs of the Centre. It was noted that although progress was being made on each of those problems, special efforts to mobilize the required resources to resolve them satisfactorily should continue to be made.

911. Some delegations made suggestions on how the programme and functioning of RMRDC might be strengthened, including: (a) carrying out a survey and analysis of country needs to ensure that RMRDC activities were complementary with national programmes; (b) provision of experts on the basis of technical co-operation among developing countries with the representative of India confirming his country's interest in providing such services; and (c) taking additional steps to obtain an increase in cash contributions to help cover institutional costs, including provision for a full-time co-ordinator.

912. The representative of Japan confirmed that country's continuing support for some special project areas as well as support for a training workshop.

913. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan, which had provided specialists, of the United Kingdom and the United States, which had provided short-term consultants, and of China, India, Indonesia and the Philippines, which had provided host facilities for RMRDC activities during the period under review, to other organizations and institutions with which co-operative activities had been organized, and

to UNDP, for continuing to provide important programme support.

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

914. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/454, containing an account of the progress of activities carried out by the Centre during the period under review, and E/ESCAP/454/Add.I, containing the report of the Governing Board of the Centre on its third session held in late January 1985.

915. It noted with satisfaction the progress of work performed by the Centre during the period since the fortieth session of the Commission, and the support provided by the secretariat to the Centre. It was informed that the Centre had been carrying out its activities with greater emphasis on two components: the establishment of a foundation for formulating a research network, and the implementation of projects on specific priority activities. The Commission noted that the Centre had initiated contacts with Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and continued its efforts to strengthen its co-operative programme with Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand in order to explore the possibility of establishing regional and/or subregional networks for implementing socio-economic studies on coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops. The Director of the Centre had visited various institutions and agencies in Australia to hold consultations on possible avenues for co-operation with the countries in the region, especially in the South Pacific. The Commission noted that because of the differences in the agricultural situations and problems in member countries as well as the policies of various Governments, it was difficult to build an effective research network immediately. It noted that the Centre proposed to work gradually towards the establishment of such a network by considering individual country interests and problems, and intercountry co-operation.

916. The Commission noted that four major projects had been conducted by the Centre during the period under review. The first project was a workshop on the future potential of cassava in Asia and the research development needs, which had been held in early June 1984 and attended by 50 experts. It was organized jointly by the Centre and the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) in co-operation with the Government of Thailand. The second project was an expert group meeting on the research implications of expanded production of selected upland crops in tropical Asia, which had been held in November 1984 and attended by 45 experts. The third project was a study on the soybean commodity system in Indonesia which had been carried out under a contractual arrangement in conjunction with the Central Research

Institute for Food Crops of Indonesia. The fourth project comprised a review of the supply and demand situation of selected crops in seven countries. It was implemented by the Centre under the F A0/ UNDP project RAS/82/002, "TCDC for the research and development of food legumes and coarse grains in the tropics and sub-tropics of Asia".

917. The Commission reiterated its request that in the Centre's activities greater emphasis should be placed on matters which were of maximum impact as well as of common interest to all member countries of the region.

918. In regard to the formulation of study projects, it was recommended that the Centre should consider undertaking a study to develop ways and means of encouraging the private sector to engage in CGPRT seed development. It was also suggested that the Centre's research programme should cover subjects relating to yellow corn, soybean, cassava, sweet potatoes and ipil-ipil, aiming at an increase of their productivity, and farm mechanization.

919. The Commission noted that during the period under review, the Technical Advisory Committee had met and provided valuable advice in regard to the formulation of the work programme, including assigning of priorities, and other technical matters concerning the operation of the Centre. The Commission endorsed the suggestion of the Governing Board that the Centre should continue to seek the help of local scientists in conducting its studies in each country. It also stressed that, as recommended by the Board, scientists from other member countries should be invited to participate in such studies in pursuance of TCDC.

920. The Commission was informed that the training programme of the Centre was currently being undertaken on a limited basis. It included on-the-job training during the Centre's co-operative study programmes and support for the scientists to participate in the training programmes organized by international research institutes and organizations. It noted that the Centre had published a brochure describing its activities, and the first issue of Palawija News, a newsletter on research relating to palawija (the Indonesian word for CGPRT crops).

921. The Commission noted that the total financial resources available to the Centre in 1984 amounted to approximately \$US 925,000, comprising support for institutional costs of \$US 558,000, composed of savings from 1983 and contributions from Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand; support for programme activities amounting to \$US 367,000, comprising contributions from Australia, France and the Netherlands; and support from UNDP through the FAO-executed project. In addition to those financial contributions" the Centre had obtained continued in-kind support for the Centre's operations from the Government of Indonesia. The

Commission expressed appreciation to the Governments of the donor countries and UNDP of their generous support to the Centre's work programme for 1984.

922. The Commission was further informed that the Centre had received the services of two technical experts on a non-reimbursable loan basis, one each from the Governments of France and Japan, and that two additional Professional staff had recently been assigned to the Centre, one of them being provided by the Government of the Netherlands. In addition, in September 1984, the Government of Indonesia had assigned a middle-level scientist to work with the Centre as a research assistant. The Centre had also received valuable assistance from the International Agricultural Development Service/ Agency for Agricultural Research and Development office at Bogor as well as from UNDP in Jakarta for various aspects of the Centre's operations. The Commission expressed its gratitude for such support of the Centre's work.

923. With a view to ensuring the continuation and the planned expansion of the Centre's programme activities during Phase II, starting in 1985, the Commission expressed concern about the continuing uncertainty regarding the Centre's financial resources and made a strong appeal to members and associate members of ESCAP and to donor agencies and countries to support the operation of the Centre. It was suggested that the beneficiary countries should bear the institutional cost by increasing their contributions to the Centre.

924. The Commission elected the following 11 countries to be members of the Governing Board of the Centre for a period of three years starting in 1985 : Bangladesh, France, India, Indonesia (host country), Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Regional Centre for Technology Transfer

925. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/455 and Corr.1, containing the report on the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer (RCTT), and E/ESCAP/456, on the draft Statute for the Centre.

926. The Commission noted that during 1984, RCTT had devoted its efforts mainly to three purposes: to maintain the level of services related to the sharing of technology information which had been started in 1982 and gained momentum in 1983; to conduct regional workshops and meetings for consolidation of the activities initiated in 1983; and to evaluate the past performance and to prepare future plans which would enable RCTT to become a viable institution with assured institutional support from participating member countries.

927. The Commission also noted that the information services provided by RCTT had improved considerably

during 1984 and that there was a considerable increase in the number of "technology information releases" for dissemination through the mass media. Similarly, the number of technical queries serviced from all over the region had increased. The new bimonthly technology information journal Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor had emerged as a good vehicle for disseminating information in the region relating to new products and processes, technology events, opportunities for technology transactions, and trends in technology policies and plans. The three books published and distributed by RCTT, namely, Management of Technology Transfer and Development, Industrial Research in the Less Developed Countries, and Japan -A Technology-based State, as well as the technology folio on low-cost housing, were useful to both public and private sector decision makers.

928. The Commission commended the regional activities organized by RCTT in four countries in collaboration with local organizations in: (a) negotiation of the acquisition of foreign technologies; (b) formulation and implementation of technology policies and plans; (c) production and processing of hydrocarbon producing plants; and (d) strengthening of engineering capabilities in low-cost mass housing. The Commission noted that the reports on those activities, which had already been published and disseminated, were useful in encouraging regional co-operation and promotion of exchange of experiences.

929. The Commission noted that on the basis of the recommendations made at its fortieth session and assessments made in 1984, RCTT had identified six priority areas for its activities: (a) agricultural and fisheries products and processes, with special attention to the needs of island developing countries; (b) bio-technology and genetic engineering application in food production and processing; (c) low-cost construction materials and equipment, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries; (d) micro-electronic and micro-processor applications, with emphasis on manufacturing and service industries; (e) renewable and non-conventional sources of energy; and (f) small multi-purpose engines and prime movers.

930. The Commission stressed the role and importance of RCTT as a channel of communication and for the exchange of information among developing countries on available technologies. It appreciated the support extended by UNDP in the implementation of the information-sharing project. In view of its practical utility, the Commission felt that the scope and coverage of that project should be expanded to include the countries in the region that wished to participate as well as other priority technology areas. It noted that the establishment of a computer-based information-sharing system would enhance the effectiveness of RCTT through efficient networking with national information systems.

931. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the work programme of RCTT had been revised taking due-account of its past experience, the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Regional Institutions and Commission resolution 235 (XL) on the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific. It noted with satisfaction the close involvement of RCTT in the preparation and implementation of regional activities arising out of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development.

932. The Commission emphasized that the activities of RCTT should be related as closely as possible to the identified needs of the member countries and that should attract the widest possible participation from them. For that purpose, it recommended that RCTT should concentrate its activities on: (a) country-level studies in technology policies and commercialization of research and development results by national experts, and utilization of those studies in training workshops organized jointly with national institutions; (b) expert group meetings for the preparation of training manuals for technological manpower development; (c) exchange of experiences through high-quality publications and regional meetings; and (d) expanded information sharing through effective networking and computerization. It reiterated that RCTT should ensure that the national technological institutions were strengthened and made effective through stronger linkages.

933. The Commission called upon RCTT to step up its activities by organizing regional technical training workshops and seminars, in-country workshops on technology policy planning and management, and technical workshops on new and emerging technologies.

934. The Commission felt that efforts made by RCTT to rationalize its future direction, in identifying its priority areas and in improving the mode of its operations would contribute to the enhancement of the utility of the Centre and assist in the mobilization of adequate institutional support from the participating developing member countries. While noting that UNDP had provided both institutional and programme support to RCTT for the years 1985-1986 as a stopgap measure, the Commission expressed concern that the contributions for institutional purposes from developing member countries had not improved and that the traditional donor countries of RCTT had also stopped providing funds.

935. Some delegations referred to a formula for funding regional institutions under which the host country should provide basic facilities and assume responsibility for a part of the institutional costs while the beneficiary countries assumed responsibility for the rest of the institutional costs and the donor countries and multi-lateral agencies provided programme support. The Commission called upon the participating developing

member countries of RCTT to enhance their contributions to it to strengthen its institutional foundations.

936. While commending the array of activities carried out by RCTT with its meagre staff and limited funds, some delegations felt that the current problems of the Centre arose from the difficulties in communications and accessibility of its current location at Bangalore, and its inadequate institutional and programme support.

937. The host country, while explaining the environmental, infrastructural and other factors that had been taken into account at the time of the location of RCTT, recalled the conscious decision of the Commission, based on a favourable report of an intergovernmental expert group to locate the Centre at Bangalore. Lack of adequate institutional and programme support, as well as the fact that the Centre had not been functioning at the minimum threshold level, were emphasized as the causes of the Centre's current problems. The host country assured concerned delegations that it would take cognizance of their views expressed at the forty-first session regarding the communications and accessibility of the location and that it would give due weight to their concerns in further consideration of the matter.

938. The "Commission noted with appreciation the offer of several developed countries to contribute towards the programme support of RCTT, provided its institutional financial requirements were met and the locational problem was satisfactorily resolved.

939. The Commission appreciated the offer of secondment of an expert to RCTT made by the Republic of Korea and called upon developed and developing countries in the region to strengthen RCTT through the secondment of experts.

940. The Commission endorsed the renaming of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer as the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT).

941. It adopted resolution 243 (XLI) on the Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

942. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/452. It reviewed the training activities carried out by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific over the past 15 years. It noted that the third five-year phase of the Institute's activities would end in September 1985 and that preparations were under way for the fourth five-year phase which would begin on 1 October 1985. It welcomed the newly-appointed Project Manager/Director of the Institute.

943. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work of the Institute and acknowledged the value

of its training programmes to national statistical offices. However, it observed that the number of statistical personnel trained at the Institute, although significant, fell considerably short of the region's requirements. The Commission felt that fresh initiatives and innovative approaches would have to be undertaken during the fourth phase in order to improve substantially the Institute's contribution to the development of national statistical skills and statistical training capabilities.

944. To increase the regional impact of those training programmes during the fourth phase, the Commission noted the need to enhance the existing general course with new perspectives in statistical development, for example, by incorporating current and relevant issues presented and discussed in advanced courses or seminars and by responding to newly emerging statistical needs. The Commission endorsed the proposed production by the Institute of audio-visual training materials. Their dissemination to developing countries which required such materials could alleviate or even overcome the distressing shortages felt by trainers in applied statistics. The Commission agreed that the materials could meet the needs of government services for different levels of statistical training and that the distribution of such materials could have a growing impact on developing national statistical capabilities as they became more widely used in national training programmes.

945. As microcomputers became more affordable, decentralization of statistical computing was veering away from the traditional specialized computer centres towards the subject-matter branches of national statistical offices. The Commission observed that that process heightened the demand for the training of statisticians in the use of microcomputers in data processing, especially in least developed countries and island countries of the Pacific. In response to that potentially large demand, the Commission was advised that in addition to the existing electronic data processing course, a micro-computer course was being developed by the Institute. The Commission welcomed the indication by the Government of Japan of its willingness to support such a course through the provision of equipment, software and expert services.

946. The Commission noted the activities proposed for the fourth five-year phase. It reiterated its appreciation to the Government of Japan of its substantial cash and in-kind contribution to the Institute, and welcomed its increased assistance in 1985 and the offer of continued support for the fourth phase. It also expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for its fellowships, to the Governments of Australia, Canada, India and the United Kingdom, among others, for the provision of short-term experts, to UNDP for its continuing programme support, to the ESCAP secretariat for its technical and administrative support, and to ADB, ILO, FAO, UNICEF and the

United Nations Statistical Office. In expressing the hope that such support would continue, the Commission requested its members and associate members to increase their contributions so as to ensure the continued financial viability of the Institute.

Asian and Pacific Development Centre

947. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/447.

948. The Director of the Centre briefed the Commission on its achievements during the year under review. He stated that all the projects approved for 1983 and 1984 had been completed on schedule. The Centre had also adopted its work programmes for 1985 and 1986 which for the first time would be implemented on a network approach. The Charter of the Centre required that it pay due regard to the needs of the South Pacific and the land-locked countries. Beginning with the current year, the Centre hoped to be more visible in meeting those needs. The Centre had successfully completed its reorganization programme and should be able to consolidate its position during 1985. It has also successfully negotiated the active support of the member Governments, UNDP and the other aid agencies. For the first time the Centre would operate on a surplus budget during the current year.

949. Several countries commented on the development of the Centre and expressed satisfaction with its progress. One country urged more countries to join the organization. The representatives of two others invited the Director of the Centre to visit their countries to enhance areas of mutual co-operation.

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

950. The Commission took note of the annual report for 1984 of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin which was presented to the Commission for information by its Chairman for 1985 assisted by the Executive Agent. In highlighting the main features of the annual report, the Chairman stressed the fact that 1984 had been a very active year during which many important decisions had been taken by the Committee to strengthen and streamline its work programme, to restructure its secretariat to render it more operational and cost-effective, and to widen the scope of its planning efforts at harnessing the vast resources of the basin.

951. In his statement, the Chairman expressed his gratitude to the co-operating countries and agencies, both within and outside the United Nations system, and stressed their crucial role in assisting the Committee to implement its activities with a view to attaining the long-term objective of improving the welfare of the people in the basin. He appealed for more support on the part of the international community as a follow-

up to the positive and effective response by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of UNDP to an appeal for continuing support made by the Committee in January 1984. He also expressed the belief that the improvement in the well-being of the inhabitants of the basin offered by its immense resource potential and the assurance that the Committee could continue to play a positive role in supporting national development efforts would help the Committee to surmount obstacles in the pursuance of its work programme.

952. Three countries gave strong support to the crucial role played by the Committee in promoting regional co-operation. One delegation referred to the Committee as a mechanism for achieving peace, prosperity and stability in the region. They all pledged further support to the Commission's programme both in cash and in kind and expressed satisfaction with the useful information contained in the annual report covering a most active and constructive year. They also made favourable references to ongoing work relating to the integrated development of the lower Mekong basin and welcomed the secretariat's restructuring which established an improved framework for evaluation of the Committee's projects and co-ordination of inputs provided by member countries and donors. They expressed the hope that the Committee's activities would continue unabated and that the next session of the Committee would be held in the near future.

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

953. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/449. It noted with satisfaction the activities of CCOP since the fortieth session of the Commission and commended the Director and staff of the CCOP secretariat on the excellent performance of its work despite constraints in funds and manpower.

954. The Commission further noted with satisfaction the successful co-operation amongst member countries in the Studies in East Asian Tectonics and Resources (SEATAR) programme and endorsed the proposal to investigate the geology and tectonics in areas of primary importance along national transects.

955. It was informed that the Government of Thailand would fulfill its obligation as the host country of CCOP by providing premises and facilities for the CCOP secretariat.

956. Appreciation was expressed of the shallow-marine geophysical/geological investigations carried out in the CCOP region and the prompt implementation of the future work programme was encouraged.

957. The view was expressed by some representatives that the Quaternary programme for the region had been pragmatic and carefully planned to meet the urgent needs of member countries.

958. The Commission stressed the importance of the hydrocarbon programme and supported the workshops and seminars organized to meet the urgent needs of the region. It urged the co-operation of scientists in the region to share skills and experience internationally so as to strengthen geoscientific knowledge on a global scale.

959. The Commission was informed of the need for increased contributions from member countries to meet institutional costs.

960. Repeated calls were heard by the Commission urging ESCAP to extend the appointment of the Director of the CCOP secretariat until such time as the Headquarters Agreement between CCOP and the Royal Thai Government had been signed. It was noted that without a Director to give the CCOP secretariat direction and managerial support, it would not be possible for the secretariat to function effectively.

961. One delegation stated that the position of the Director should be filled on a rotational basis with the salary of the Director being borne by his country of origin and allowances chargeable to the cash contributions made by member countries to CCOP.

962. The Commission noted the appreciation given to UNDP and ESCAP of their programme support in 1985-1986 and the appeal to UNDP to support phase IV of the project during 1987-1991.

963. The Commission noted the offer made by the USSR delegation to provide Soviet research vessels for a geological-geophysical research survey under the SEAT AR programme. Technical personnel from CCOP member countries could also receive training on board those vessels.

Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas

964. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/450, transmitting a report on the activities of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC).

965. The Commission noted with appreciation the Committee's efforts in attracting resources from donors within and outside the region, in encouraging the strong and active participation of the member States, and in ensuring the full implementation of the activities relating to assessing the mineral resources and increasing the knowledge of the geology of the South Pacific subregion. The Commission noted that the island countries had benefited from those activities. As a number of Members had yet to participate fully in them, the Commission appealed to member countries and UNDP to provide the necessary support to enable CCOP/SOPAC to carry out the programme of work for the five-year period from 1987 to 1991.

966. The delegation of the USSR reiterated the offer made at the thirteenth session of CCOP/SOPAC of one or two of its research vessels to carry out joint survey cruises in the South Pacific subregion and to provide scholarships in USSR institutions to five nationals of CCOP/SOPAC member countries.

967. The Commission also noted with appreciation that Japan had been providing assistance by carrying out a joint research programme for study of the Indian-Pacific Plate Boundary Arc, in co-operation with Australia, New Zealand and CCOP/SOPAC. Japan would continue to support that activity and other activities of the Committee.

968. The Commission noted the decision of the South Pacific Forum and CCOP/SOPAC member countries that joint survey cruises be carried out in conjunction with Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Typhoon Committee

969. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/451.

970. It commended the Typhoon Committee and continued to attach importance to its work which was beneficial to its members.

971. It noted the satisfactory progress in national activities carried out by individual members under various components of the Committee's programme, co-operative activities of members particularly the Typhoon Operational Experiment (TOPEX), activities of the Typhoon Committee secretariat and support activities carried out by ESCAP and WMO.

972. The Commission expressed support for the medium- and long-term programmes of the Committee and appealed to UNDP and concerned international organizations to assist and provide resources for the implementation of the Committee's programme. The view was expressed that with the support of ESCAP, WMO and other concerned international organizations, the Committee would make greater and more rapid progress in its work.

973. Noting the lack of competent electronic technicians and engineers for the calibration and maintenance of equipment, it was suggested that the Committee consider providing more assistance in that field and arranging more frequent visits to members by the telecommunications and electronics expert or the Typhoon Committee secretariat.

974. The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance extended to the Committee by Japan and the Philippines. Japan had been providing the services of a hydrologist to the Typhoon Committee secretariat on a long-term basis and was ready to continue such assistance in 1985. It also intended to organize training

courses on meteorology and river engineering in 1985 similar to those held in 1984. The Philippines continued to provide host facilities for the Typhoon Committee secretariat, the cost of which amounted to at least \$US 10,000 per annum.

975. The Commission noted that the Committee, at its seventeenth session, had seriously considered the matter of its members making annual cash contributions to the Committee, as was the practice with respect to all other regional and subregional institutions established under the aegis of ESCAP. The Commission welcomed that development. It was pleased to learn that China would be prepared to make a cash contribution of \$US 12,000 per annum and that, if approved by its Cabinet, Thailand would likewise be prepared to do so provided all members of the Committee would contribute the same amount for a maximum period of four years.

976. The Commission was informed of the research work on typhoons undertaken by the USSR, some of which was jointly carried out with specialists from Viet Nam. The USSR reiterated its readiness to co-operate with the members of the Committee through the exchange of meteorological data, assistance in the improvement of national meteorological services, and the provision of ships and meteorological equipment for international experiments.

Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery

977. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/457.

978. It commended the useful work being carried out by the RNAM project, particularly in view of its positive role in agricultural development and the modernization of agriculture through mechanization, and its contribution to the achievement of collective self-reliance in the manufacture of agricultural machinery by the member countries in the region.

979. The viability of the network concept had been successfully demonstrated by bringing eight national institutes into close interaction with each other to share designs, prototypes and technological developments. The project was thus reducing the time needed for developing suitable machinery, and was accelerating the process of agricultural mechanization in the region. It had produced positive results in the form of increased agricultural productivity, created additional employment and, in general, improved the living standards of the rural population of its member countries. After eight years of operation its impact was being widely felt. RNAM was cited as a model inter-country project which was operating successfully.

980. The Commission reiterated the recommendation made at its fortieth session for the extension of the project through its fourth phase (1987-1991).

requested the secretariat to initiate the formulation of a draft project document for that phase for consideration by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Governing Body at their sessions in 1985. The Commission also desired that the final version of the project document for the fourth phase be considered at the session of the Technical Advisory Committee in 1986 and adopted at the session of the Governing Body, also in 1986.

981. The Government of Japan reiterated the importance of the RNAM project and confirmed its contribution of \$US 200,000 during the year 1985. While many beneficiary countries acknowledged the useful role of RNAM, the Philippines, as host country, stated that it was an honour to continue to host RNAM.

982. The Commission noted with appreciation the generous contribution of UNDP to RNAM of \$US 1.8 million in the programming cycle 1982-1986, of which \$US 800,000 was being currently approved and matched by the member countries. The Commission appealed to UNDP and donor countries to contribute generously in the interest of continuing that most useful project through its fourth phase. It also requested the beneficiary countries to increase their contributions substantially to bear the cost of institutional support.

Regional energy development programme

983. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/465. It was pleased to note that phase I of the programme had been completed successfully and was beneficial to the participating countries and observed that phase II of the programme had been launched in mid-1984. It noted that implementation of activities was progressing in a normal manner and in consonance with the revised work plans.

984. The Commission also noted that 12 Asian developing member and associate member countries had endorsed the project document for phase II, and that the project had received designations of national focal points from 19 of the 23 participating Governments for the implementation of activities. It observed that in carrying out the programme, the ESCAP secretariat had co-operated actively with all associated executing agencies of the project.

985. The Commission noted that the steering committee had, inter alia, endorsed the need for a second cycle (1987-1991) of the programme, as had been recommended at the fortieth session of the Commission, in order to achieve the stipulated long-term objectives of the project.

986. The Commission endorsed the approach taken by the secretariat in projecting the next medium-term (1987-1991) energy sector programme as well as developing the co-operative partnership framework

required to implement such a programme, as outlined in document E/ESCAP/465. It further noted the need for increased support for the current activity A-2 "Conservation in small/medium-scale industries", and regular funding for training courses in biogas, whose benefits had already been demonstrated in phase I. It also requested that the programme for cycle II, indicating resources required and phasing of activities, be submitted to participating Governments and the relevant associated agencies sufficiently in advance.

987. With regard to the programme for cycle II (1987-1991) of the regional energy development programme, the Commission noted that the following issues might also be given due consideration: (a) the need for expanded regional co-operation in the energy sector in the exploration and harnessing of energy technologies by member countries; (b) development and promotion of technologies for new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector; (c) continuous exploration into the prospects for the use of coal and natural gas as alternative sources of energy; (d) energy supply options for power generation for member countries with rapid economic and industrial growth; (e) availability of investment funds for the energy sector; (f) detailed country surveys on sectoral energy consumption, and the mobilization of funds for such surveys; and (g) common problems in energy accounting, methodologies, and standardization of measurements.

988. The Commission urged that increased attention be paid to addressing the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in future programming of regional energy co-operation.

989. It noted with appreciation the statement of the representative of Malaysia that his Government was seriously considering providing host facilities for the third session of the steering committee of the project at Kuala Lumpur in August 1985, subject to further consultations with the secretariat. The Commission expressed its gratitude to UNDP for its continuing support to the project.

Pacific energy development programme

990. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/458. It commended the Pacific energy development programme on the prompt and useful assistance it rendered and on the flexible nature of the programme. Two delegations especially commended the project on its advice, which had led to reduction in fuel imports and energy consumption.

991. The Commission was pleased to note that posts in the project had been filled by Professional staff familiar with conditions in the Pacific subregion.

992. The Commission noted that UNDP financial support for the Pacific energy development programme

would end in 1986 and urged UNDP and donor agencies to ensure adequate financial support beyond 1986.

Regional remote sensing programme

993. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/459 and reiterated its appreciation of the support of UNDP to the regional remote sensing programme. It approved the increased output of the programme in the form of seminars, symposia and workshops and noted that that was due to the support of the countries in the region. It noted that the region had attained a high level of technological development in remote sensing and that ground receiving stations in the region were capable of meeting regional data requirements and of providing technological services.

994. The Commission noted the catalytic role the programme had played in the transfer of remote sensing technology in the region and called for the continued implementation of the programme by ESCAP and for the funding of the programme by UNDP beyond 1986.

995. The Commission was advised of the continued offer by the Philippines to use its training facilities in digital image interpretation, and of the offer by Bangladesh to host seminars, symposia, workshops and the regional information system. It was grateful for the offer by Bangladesh to host a seminar on coastal zone monitoring in 1986. It noted with appreciation the hosting by China of a seminar on the development and applications of remote sensing for planning, management and decision-making to be held in April 1985, and the offer by China to co-operate in other remote sensing activities.

Announcement of intended contributions

996. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/460, E/ESCAP/461 and Corr. 1, and E/ESCAP/462 and Add.1.

997. The Executive Secretary explained that the announcement of intended contributions to the extrabudgetary resources of the Commission was important in order to determine the extent to which the initiatives for technical assistance as proposed by the Commission could be brought to fruition. He expressed satisfaction that in spite of the economic difficulties faced by member and donor countries, the level of extrabudgetary assistance to ESCAP had been maintained. That extrabudgetary assistance, in the form of funds-in-trust, non-reimbursable loans and host facilities, had enabled the secretariat to implement existing programmes in various sectoral areas as well as ongoing activities of the work programmes of the four regional institutions. However, bearing in mind new initiatives, such as the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Transport and Communications Decade for

Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994, he noted that only 38 new activities out of a total of 100 projects proposed had actually been funded for implementation in 1985. He indicated the need for continuing efforts to tap new sources of funding and to broaden the resource base of ESCAP.

998. He referred to the continuing improvement in the work of the Project Review Committee as well as efforts at formulating larger-scale and more cost-effective projects which should have a greater impact and maximize the use of the secretariat's multidisciplinary character. He indicated that monitoring of project implementation was being done on a regular quarterly basis to ensure that projects accomplished their objectives within the budgets and time limits set. Savings from completed projects had been re-programmed in consultation with the donors for use in follow-up and new projects.

999. In 1984, with the strengthening of the Operations Evaluation Unit, post evaluation activities had been increased. A system of management-oriented self-evaluation of projects by the implementing divisions, to be reviewed by the Unit, had been introduced for 1985 and would form the basis of the ESCAP evaluation programme. The launching of that programme had provided the secretariat with a valuable instrument for assessing the impact of its projects and would assist the secretariat in determining the future allocation of resources in a more effective and efficient way.

1000. The Executive Secretary made a strong appeal to the member countries for continued and increased contributions of resources for the effective implementation of the work of the secretariat and the Commission's four regional institutions.

1001. The Commission took note of the following intended contributions announced for 1985.

1002. Afghanistan. The representative of Afghanistan announced that the intended contribution of his Government for 1985 would be at the same amount as in 1984, namely \$US 3,000 for APDC.

1003. Australia. The representative of Australia announced the following contributions to ESCAP and its regional institutions:

(a) Work programme	
Senior adviser in social development	\$A 144,000
Solar energy specialist, marketing adviser and industrial adviser	\$A 350,000
(b) Regional institutions and projects	
UNDAT	\$A 325,000
SIAP	\$A 60,000
RNAM	\$A 100,000

In addition, the representative announced that contributions would be made to APDC (\$A 145,000), CCOP/SOPAC (\$A 187,000), and the Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (\$A 350,000). In addition to \$A 160,000 for the restructured secretariat of the Interim Mekong Committee, an agreement had been signed to contribute \$A 1,540,000 in 1985 for the second phase of the salinity intrusion studies in the Mekong delta and for the construction of a freshwater prawn hatchery under assistance provided by Australia to the Interim Mekong Committee. In sum, Australia would give \$A 980,000 in 1985 to ESCAP extrabudgetary activities and \$A2,032,000 to other ESCAP affiliated programmes. Australia's total contribution represented a significant increase over those of previous years.

1004. Bangladesh. The representative of Bangladesh announced the intention of his Government to make the following contributions to ESCAP and its regional institutions:

SIAP	\$US 3,000
RMRDC	\$US 1,000
CGPRT	\$US 1,000
RCTT	\$US 3,000

It would also contribute \$US 15,000 to APDC.

1005. Brunei Darussalam. As it had only been admitted as a full member of ESCAP at the current session, the representative of Brunei Darussalam indicated that it would take the matter of contributions to ESCAP and its regional institutions into immediate consideration and would make the announcement of contributions at a later date.

1006. Burma. The representative of Burma announced that his Government would make a contribution of \$US 2,000 to the work programme of ESCAP.

1007. China. The representative of China announced that the contribution of his Government in 1985 would amount to \$US 120,000 and ¥RMB 250,000 for the various China.ESCAP co-operation projects to be undertaken under the work programme of ESCAP, as well as \$US 10,000 and \$US 20,000 respectively towards RMRDC and SIAP. In addition, contributions would be made to CCOP (\$US 40,000), APDC (\$US 50,000), and to the Typhoon Committee (\$US 12,000). In total, the contributions from China would amount to \$US 252,000 and ¥RMB 250,000.

1008. France. The representative of France announced the intention of the Government to provide assistance to ESCAP in the following areas of work: natural resources and energy, transport and communications, agriculture, economic research, applications of remote sensing in area development, and mariculture. Its contribution would consist of the following:

ESCAP secretariat	F 3,400,000 (for the provision of experts)	(a)	\$US 2,060,000 for the implementation of ESCAP projects under the Japan/ESCAP Co-operation Fund;
Evaluation system of ESCAP or RCTT (to be decided later)	F 50,000	(b)	Expert services provided on a non-reimbursable loan basis by the Japan International Co-operation Agencies (JICA), at an estimated cost of \$US 697,000;
CGPRT Centre	F 400,000 (in cash) F 800,000 (for the provision of an expert)	(c)	A cash contribution of \$US 676,900 and host facilities equivalent to \$US 720,500 for SIAP;
RMRDC	F 1,900,000 (for the provision of an expert)	(d)	Five training courses, of which two were to be conducted jointly with SIAP, at an estimated cost of \$US 632,000.

In addition, it would contribute F 300,000 in cash and F 1,100,000 in kind to the Interim Mekong Committee. The total contribution of the Government of France to ESCAP and the Interim Mekong Committee would be F 7,950,000, which represented a slight increase over the previous year .

1009. *India*. The representative of India announced that his Government would make the following contributions in 1985:

RMRDC	\$US 5,000
SIAP	\$US 10,000
CGPRT Centre	\$US 5,000

The contribution to RCTT for 1985 would be maintained at at least the existing level. In addition, a contribution of \$US 90,000 would be made to APDC.

1010. *Indonesia*. The representative of Indonesia made the following announcement of contributions to ESCAP and the regional institutions:

RMRDC	\$US 15,000
SIAP	\$US 40,000
RCTT	\$US 5,000
RNAM	\$US 6,500

The following contributions would be made to other ESCAP-related institutions:

APDC	\$US 47,300
CCOP	\$US 40,000
SEATRADC	\$M 587,450
Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific	\$US 10,000

1011. *Islamic Republic of Iran*. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that its level of contribution to the ESCAP work programme in 1985 would remain the same as in 1984, namely \$US 15,000.

1012. *Japan*. The representative of Japan announced that the total assistance of his Government for 1985 was expected to amount to approximately \$US 5.2 million. The contribution would be composed of:

In addition, it would contribute \$US 350,000 to APDC and \$US 40,000 to the Interim Mekong Committee. The indications mentioned above in United States dollars could fluctuate according to the exchange rate.

1013. *Malaysia*. The representative of Malaysia announced the following contributions by the Government in 1985 :

SIAP	\$US 7,000
RMRDC	\$US 5,000

In addition, the Government would contribute to the following ESCAP -related institutions:

APDC	\$M 442,000
CCOP	\$US 20,000

1014. *Mongolia*. The representative of Mongolia announced the contribution by her Government in its national currency equivalent to \$US 1,000 for the support of ESCAP activities.

1015. *Nepal*. The representative of Nepal announced that his Government would contribute in 1985 at the same level as in 1984, namely:

ESCAP work programme	\$US 2,492
RMRDC	\$US 500
RCTT	\$US 500
CGPRT Centre	\$US 500
SIAP	\$US 500

In addition, a contribution to APDC would be made in the amount of \$US 1,500.

1016. *The Netherlands*. The representative of the Netherlands announced that the Netherlands extra-budgetary contribution to ESCAP would be doubled from f. 1.5 million in 1984 to f. 3.0 million in 1985. In addition, an amount of f. 300,000 would be provided for two advanced courses at SIAP, and the services of a senior industrial adviser on the promotion of joint ventures and foreign private investment in the field of

agro-industry and agri-business would be made available to ESCAP. The representative of the Netherlands expressed his Government's appreciation of the measures taken by the secretariat to improve the selection, formulation and implementation of projects.

1017. *Pakistan*. The representative of Pakistan announced the following contributions for 1985:

CGPRT Centre	PRs 15,000
RCTT	\$US 5,000
RMRDC	\$US 500
SIAP	\$US 8,000
RNAM (second phase)	\$US 22,500

In addition, contributions were announced for the following ESCAP-related institutions, namely APDC (\$US 20,000) and the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (\$US 7,260).

1018. *Papua New Guinea*. The representative of Papua New Guinea announced the intention of his Government to double its previous year's contribution towards the ESCAP work programme.

1019. *The Philippines*. The representative of the Philippines stated that her Government would endeavour to maintain the same level of contributions, in the light of fluctuations in the exchange rate, to Philippines-ESCAP co-operation projects particularly under the aegis of the regional institutions. A breakdown of its contributions would be communicated to the secretariat shortly.

1020. *The Republic of Korea*. The representative of the Republic of Korea announced the following contributions to ESCAP in 1985 :

RMRDC	\$US 15,000
RCTT	\$US 20,000
CGPRT Centre	\$US 15,000
SIAP	\$US 22,750
RNAM	\$US 20,000

In addition, the Republic of Korea would contribute \$US 10,000 for CCOP and \$US 35,000 for APDC. The representative noted that the previous year's contribution of \$US 22,976 under the ESCAP work programme was still to be allocated.

1021. *Singapore*. The representative of Singapore stated that her Government would contribute \$US 5,000 to SIAP for 1985.

1022. *Sri Lanka*. The representative of Sri Lanka announced the following contributions to ESCAP:

RCTT	\$US 5,000
SIAP	\$US 5,000
FADINAP in 1986	\$US 2,500

In addition, Sri Lanka would contribute \$US 27,500 to APDC.

1023. *Thailand*. The representative of Thailand announced the intention of her Government to make a contribution of \$US 5,000 to RMRDC. In addition, it was announced that a contribution of \$US 25,000 had already been transmitted to the secretariat for the CGPRT Centre. The representative of Thailand also indicated that contributions would be made at a later date to SIAP and RCTT. Thailand intended to make a contribution to the Typhoon Committee in an amount suggested by WMO provided that all members of the Committee contributed in the same amount and that the maximum period of contribution should not exceed four years. In addition, the Government would contribute \$US 40,000 to APDC and \$US 30,000 to CCOP, as well as continue to provide host facilities for CCOP.

1024. *Tuvalu*. The representative of Tuvalu announced a contribution of \$A 1,500 by his Government towards the ESCAP work programme for 1985.

1025. *The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*. The representative of the USSR announced that in 1985 his Government would conduct three seminars and one training course in the USSR. In addition, 10 fellowships would be offered through the ESCAP secretariat for training of students from developing countries in the region. The Government also announced its readiness to provide expertise in geological and other technical fields and to provide scientific research vessels for geological studies.

1026. *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. The representative of United Kingdom indicated that his Government's assistance to ESCAP in 1985 would include the following:

- (a) Short-term lecturers to SIAP;
- (b) Follow-up to ports survey (Division of Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways);
- (c) Attendance of an ESCAP language teacher at a course in the United Kingdom on English as a foreign language ;
- (d) Further assistance to computerization in FADINAP;
- (e) Assistance from the Tropical Development Research Institute to ARSAP;
- (f) Development and provision of a statistical software package to ESCAP;
- (g) Donation of publications and other materials on energy conservation to the Division of Industry, Technology and Human Settlements;

- (h) Attendance of an ESCAP staff member in the United Kingdom for training on syndicated loans;
- (i) Contributions to agreed projects on new and renewable sources of energy via ESCAP;
- (j) Regional training seminars/study tours in the United Kingdom on subjects to be agreed.

In addition, it would provide special advisers to CCOP and CCOP/SOPAC as well as assist with the regional survey of tin-bearing granite formations within the SEATAR programme.

1027. Viet Nam The representative of Viet Nam announced the intention of his Government to contribute the equivalent of \$US 5,000, in its local currency, to APDC in 1985.

1028. The Federal Republic of Germany. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that its assistance to ESCAP would be in the following priority areas :

- (a) Transport, including assistance for planning activities in environmental impact assessment within the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994;
- (b) Technology with regard to the Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific ;
- (c) Development issues and policies, particularly evaluation;
- (d) Natural resources.

The assistance to be provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to ESCAP in 1985, including trust fund contributions and non-reimbursable loans, would amount to up to DM 3 million.

1029. The forecast of the intended contributions for 1985 indicated a total of approximately \$US 12.5 million. It was noted that the forecast so far made did not include possible contributions from several donor and member countries which were not represented at the session as well as the value of several unaccounted contributions in kind .

1030. The Commission stressed the importance of effective evaluation of the impact of projects and activities undertaken by the secretariat. That became all the more necessary because of the increasing financial constraints within which the secretariat had to respond to requests for technical assistance from the member countries.

1031. In that regard, the Commission welcomed the timely and exemplary initiative taken by the

secretariat in strengthening the Operations Evaluation Unit-and in introducing comprehensive guidelines' for the evaluation process. Those initiatives would assist the secretariat not only to determine, systematically and objectively, the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of activities in the light of their set objectives, but also to ensure the accountability of the proper use of resources in terms of achievement of intended goals as well as to contribute to better implementation of technical assistance activities.

1032. The Executive Secretary expressed deep appreciation of the announcements of intended contributions by the member and donor Governments to the extrabudgetary resources of ESCAP which would undoubtedly assist the secretariat in implementing the work programme entrusted to it. He made special reference to the extrabudgetary support received from multilateral sources, including UNDP, UNFPA, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. Of particular and special importance to the work of the Commission was the continuing partnership between the Commission and UNDP, which continued to assist generously the Commission's intercountry projects. That partnership, he added, had been of great significance in meeting the technical assistance needs of the developing countries. He hoped that it would continue through the fourth programming cycle of UNDP in 1987 -1991.

1033. The Executive Secretary reassured the Commission that an effective process of evaluating the impact of projects would be rigidly enforced in the secretariat and welcomed the suggestions made by the Commission in regard to the introduction of operations evaluation into the project cycle.

Activities of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

1034. The Commission had before it document E/ESCAP/463 and Corr.1 and Corr.2, which was introduced by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan to ESCAP, who had been designated by ACPR for that purpose. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the constructive role that ACPR had played in maintaining continuing interaction between member Governments and the secretariat on many important issues, including the agenda of the forty-first session of the Commission. During the past year, the Committee had been especially productive in reviewing the structure of the Commission session, improvements in the functioning of the legislative committee meetings, and the programme of work and priorities, 1986-1987. Members of ACPR expressed their gratitude to the Executive Secretary for the keen interest he had shown in the sessions, and the efforts he had made to establish a

highly useful channel of communication between the secretariat and member Governments.

1035. Noting that ACPR was a unique institution created by the Commission, the Commission felt that ACPR should, in the years ahead, continue to play a role in monitoring the implementation of the work programme, and in helping to achieve inter-sectoral co-ordination between the programmes. It should also assist in the adoption of a more systematic and organized approach to priority setting, so that the criteria agreed upon by the Commission could be reflected clearly. The recommendations of ACPR, moreover, should be expressed in concrete terms. The Commission stressed that, in that regard, ACPR functioned as an advisory body to the Executive Secretary, and not as a legislative committee.

1036. The Commission observed that it was a measure of the usefulness of ACPR, and the significance of its consultations, that its work-load had continued to grow. As a result, however, there was not always sufficient time for members of ACPR to discuss every item on the agenda thoroughly, or to seek the necessary advice from their respective Governments on pertinent issues. It was suggested that agendas could be smaller than was currently the case, and that they could be rationalized to allow more efficient meetings. In that regard, it was also suggested that the frequency or duration of ACPR sessions might be increased if necessary, although it was noted that that would place an additional burden on the secretariat. The Commission also requested that, as far as possible, papers on the agenda items of ACPR sessions should be issued at least one week in advance of the date of the meeting, so that the members of ACPR could prepare themselves adequately for discussion.

1037. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission of his appreciation of the work of ACPR, and of the value which he placed on its recommendations. The document before the Commission in fact contained only a short summary of the many issues on which he had consulted the Committee in his efforts to establish useful liaison between the secretariat and Governments, and between Governments themselves. He viewed the increase in the work of ACPR as a sign of its vitality, and indicated his intention to avail himself of its balanced views on every possible occasion. However, he also drew attention to the resource implications of increasing the number and duration of sessions, and of the desirability of maintaining a balance between the need for frequent consultation and the duties of the secretariat in implementing the work programme. The presence of a large number of senior officials at ACPR sessions could affect the overall output of the secretariat if the frequency of such meetings increased beyond the current level. He looked forward to further meetings with ACPR in the coming year.

Admission of new members

1038. The Commission considered and unanimously approved a draft resolution relating to the amendment of paragraphs 3 and 4 of its terms of reference in the light of the admission of Brunei Darussalam and Tuvalu as members of ESCAP, for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action. (For the text, see chapter I above.)

1039. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 625th meeting that an application for associate membership in ESCAP had been received from the Government of the Northern Marianas, one of the components of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. An application for associate membership had also been received earlier from the Republic of Palau.

1040. The Chairman, in consultation with all the members, decided that those applications could not be taken up at the current session. The secretariat was directed to consult all concerned agencies and Governments, and particularly to obtain the views of the United Nations Legal Counsel, and prepare a report on the subject so that their applications for associate membership could be considered at the forty-second session of the Commission.

Date, venue and any other subject pertaining to the forty-second session of the Commission

1041. The Commission decided that its forty-second session would be held at ESCAP headquarters at Bangkok some time in March or April 1986. The Executive Secretary, after consultation with member Governments and the Chairman, would determine the exact dates of the session and would inform the members and associate members of the Commission accordingly.

1042. The Commission endorsed the choice of "Human resources development" as the theme for the forty-second session. In view of the comprehensive nature of the subject, "Human resources development" would also constitute the theme for the forty-third session of the Commission in 1987. The delineation of the contents and format of the theme, keeping in view the ideas expressed by the Commission and whatever views might be expressed further by the member Governments, would be carried out by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the concerned United Nations agencies.

1043. One delegation expressed the views that the documentation for the Commission session was excessive and should be reduced for the next session. That delegation also felt that the duration of the next session should be shortened.

Adoption of the annual report of the Commission

1044. At its 630th meeting on 29 March 1985, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft report.

Chapter IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION

240 (XLI). Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations¹

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/161 of 17 December 1984 on observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations constitutes a unique opportunity for Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/82 of 27 July 1984 on the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985 that the regional commissions take full cognizance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and participate actively in its observance,

Expressing the hope that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations would mark the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity for all nations,

1. *Calls upon* the members and associate members of the Commission to undertake activities aimed at the successful observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations;

2. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to ensure, through the United Nations Information Services in the secretariat, dissemination of appropriate information concerning the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary;

3. *Further invites* the Executive Secretary to take relevant steps within the secretariat to co-ordinate the activities of the Commission with respect to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

*630th meeting
29 March 1985*

¹ See paras. 876-883 above.

241 (XU). Science and technology policy, planning and management for the promotion of economic and social development²

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling also the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, particularly paragraph 121,

Keeping in mind the urgent need for the implementation of the ESCAP Plan of Action on Technology for Development adopted by the Commission under the terms of its resolution 235 (XL) of 27 April 1984,

Recognizing the important role of science and technology policy, planning and management in strengthening the overall technological capabilities of the developing countries,

Taking into consideration the special features and requirements of the developing members and associate members of the Commission in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly the least developed, land-locked and island countries,

Recognizing also the need for members and associate members to share experiences and to carry out co-operative activities in the field of science and technology policy, planning and management,

1. *Invites* the developing members and associate members of the Commission to pay special attention to the important role of science and technology policy, planning and management in their economic and social development programmes;

2. *Calls upon* members and associate members of the Commission to improve and strengthen their existing national institutes and centres for science and technology and to consider making them available,

² See paras. 346-371 above.

as appropriate, to the benefit of other members and associate members;

3. *Urges* developed members of the Commission and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to accord priority consideration to the efforts of the developing members and associate members to enhance the effectiveness of their technological capabilities ;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to provide technical assistance and support to the science and technology activities of members and associate members of the Commission;

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to adopt effective measures to facilitate the exchange of experience and co-operation among members and associate members in the field of science and technology policy, planning and management, and inter alia:

(a) To organize rotating seminar-cum-study tours in this field through the relevant divisions of the secretariat and relevant regional institutions;

(b) To convene in 1986 a regional seminar on science and technology policy, planning and management;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to render support and assistance to these measures and activities within available resources;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

630th meeting
29 March 1985

242 (XLI). Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries³

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Reaffirming the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations

³ See paras. 335-345 above.

Development Decade concerning the least developed countries,⁴

Recalling resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 37/224 of 20 December 1982, 38/195 of 20 December 1983 and 39/174 of 17 December 1984 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Recalling further Commission resolution 233 (XXXIX) of 28 April 1983 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, Recognizing that the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action will provide an opportunity for the international community to consider ways and means of enhancing the implementation of the Programme during the rest of the 1980s and adjusting it, as appropriate, in the second half of the decade of the 1980s,

Noting that a mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action will be undertaken from 30 September to 11 October 1985,

Recalling that the High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries was convened by the Commission at Bangkok from 28 to 31 January 1985,

Expressing serious concern at the generally deteriorating economic and social conditions in the least developed countries in spite of their national efforts at development, as well as efforts made by the international community, since the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and stressing the increased and immediate need for further support measures in order to strengthen national efforts for self-reliance so that the objectives of the Programme could be fully realized ,

1. *Notes* the report⁵ of the High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries directed towards accelerated implementation of the Programme in the second half of the decade ;

2. *Urges* developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, the relevant

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex, section K.

⁵ E/ESCAP/464 and Corr.1.

organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations to make every effort to take all necessary steps toward full implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

3. *Invites* the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, as well as other funding agencies to provide, as far as possible, within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, increased financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries of the Asian and Pacific region to enable those countries to implement their plans and programmes in the context of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

4. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to transmit the report of the High-level Meeting to the mid-term global review meeting;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to adopt effective measures, to be reflected in the work programme of the Commission, in support of the least developed countries of the region in their efforts towards the achievement of self-sustained development within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

6. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to undertake regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in order to ensure the full implementation of the Programme with respect to the least developed countries of the Asian and Pacific region;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*630th meeting
29 March 1985*

243 (XLI). Statute of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology⁶

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 159 (XXXI) of 6 March 1975, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to appoint a group of regional experts to make a feasibility study of the proposal to establish a centre for technology transfer in India, and to prepare a comprehensive project report for decision by the Commission at its thirty-second session,

⁶ See paras. 925 -941 above.

Recalling further its resolution 164 (XXXII) of 31 March 1976, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to take all necessary steps for the establishment of the centre,

Recalling also the unanimous support given to the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer at all the subsequent sessions of the Commission,

Noting with satisfaction that the Centre was inaugurated on 16 July 1977 and had continued to expand its activities in the field of technology transfer,

Noting with appreciation the generous financial and technical support provided by the Governments of Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, the multilateral agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development for the implementation of the project,

Noting also the endorsement of the draft statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology by the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment at its eighth session held at Bangkok from 11 to 17 September 1984,

Recalling again the decision made at its fortieth session to consider adoption of the draft statute of the Centre at its forty-first session,

Taking into account the views expressed during its forty-first session regarding the location of the Centre and requesting the host country to further consider the matter, .

Adopts the Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, as the basis for the Centre's operations.

*630th meeting
29 March 1985*

Annex

STATUTE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

Establishment

1. The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer inaugurated on 16 July 1977, pursuant to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolutions 159 (XXXI) and 164 (XXXII), shall continue in existence under the title "Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology" (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") and under the terms of this Statute.

Objectives and functions

2. The objectives of the Centre are to assist the members and associate members of ESCAP through strengthening their capabilities to develop, transfer, adapt and apply technology; improve the terms of transfer of technology; and identify and promote the development and transfer of technologies relevant to the region.

3. In pursuance of the objective stated in paragraph 2, the Centre shall have the following functions:

(a) To promote the establishment and strengthening of appropriate national institutions concerned with technology policy, planning, development, identification and transfer, and to provide assistance for organizing and strengthening networks of such national institutions ;

(b) To provide assistance to member countries in identifying their technological needs, in evaluating and selecting technology, in negotiating technology agreements and in the unpackaging and absorption of technology;

(c) To promote regional and interregional co-operation in technology development and transfer.

4. In pursuance of the functions stated in paragraph 3, the Centre shall :

(a) Collect, analyse and disseminate information on technologies ;

(b) Organize the exchange of relevant information and experience, including the organization of networks of appropriate institutions engaged in specific technologies or specific aspects of a technology;

(c) Organize training for appropriate personnel engaged in the development and transfer of technologies ;

(d) Provide consultancy and advisory services.

Status and organization

5. The Centre is a subsidiary body of ESCAP and is subject to the financial and staff regulations and rules of the United Nations.

6. The Centre shall have a Governing Board, a Director and staff, and a Technical Advisory Committee.

7. The headquarters of the Centre shall be in India.

8. A host country Agreement with respect to the Centre shall be concluded between the Government of the country in which the headquarters of the Centre is located and the United Nations.

Governing Board

9. The Centre shall have a Governing Board (here-inafter referred to as "the Board") consisting of a representative designated by the Government of the host country and eight representatives nominated by other members or associate members of ESCAP and elected by the Commission.

The eight representatives to be elected by the Commission shall be elected for a period of three years but shall be eligible for re-election. The first such election shall be held at the Commission session in 1985.

10. The Director of the Centre shall serve as Secretary of the Board.

11. If an elected member of the Board is unable to serve for the full term for which he/she has been elected, the vacancy shall be filled by the Government of the country of the representative who is unable to complete his/her full term of office.

12. Governments not members of the Board, ESCAP and other appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, such other organizations as the Board may deem appropriate and experts in fields of interest to the Board may be invited to attend meetings of the Board as observers without the right to vote.

13. The first, and inaugural, regular session of the Board shall be convened by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP as soon as possible after the adoption of the Statute.

14. The Board shall meet at least once a year and shall adopt its own rules of procedure. The Board shall meet in special session whenever a majority of its members requests the Executive Secretary to convene a special session.

15. A quorum for meetings of the Board shall be a majority of its members.

16. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. Decisions of the Board shall be made by consensus or, where this is not possible, by a majority of the members present and voting.

17. The Board shall, at each regular session, elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. They shall hold office until the next regular session of the Board. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board.

18. The Board shall review and appraise the activities of the Centre and the extent of the financial resources available to the Centre. It shall approve annual and long-term programmes of work for the Centre, and evaluate the implementation of such programmes.

19. The Board shall submit an annual report to the Commission, to be considered at the annual session

of the Commission, on the activities of the Centre, the financial resources available to the Centre and , the present and proposed programmes of work of the Centre.

Director and Staff

20. The Centre shall have a Director and staff to be appointed under the appropriate United Nations regulations, rules and administrative issuances. The appointment of the Director will be made after consultation with the Board.

21. The Director shall be responsible to the Executive Secretary of ESCAP for the administration of the Centre and for the day-to-day implementation of its work programmes as approved by the Board.

22. The Director shall prepare and submit to the Board an annual report on the administration and financial status of the Centre and the implementation of its programmes.

Technical Advisory Committee

23. The Centre shall have a Technical Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as "TAC"), consisting of technical experts designated by each Government member and associate member of ESCAP and representatives of ESCAP, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNCSTD, UNDP and UNFSSTD.

24. Representatives of other national and international institutions and of other agencies concerned with technology development and transfer and such other persons as the Board may deem appropriate may also be invited to participate, as necessary.

25. TAC shall be responsible for advising the Director on the formulation of the work programmes and on other technical matters concerning the operations of the Centre.

26. Reports of the meetings of TAC, with the Director's observations with respect thereto, shall be submitted at the immediately following meeting of the Board.

27. TAC shall meet at least once a year and shall be convened by the Director of the Centre.

28. The Chairman of TAC shall be elected by TAC itself at each meeting.

Resources of the Centre

29. The financial resources of the Centre shall be composed of:

(a) The voluntary contributions of the members and associate members of the Commission;

(b) Funds received from other Governments;

(c) Funds received from international and national institutions;

(d) Moneys received from the sale of publications and for services furnished by the Centre;

(e) Other funds or moneys received by the Centre, as considered appropriate by the Board.

30. A trust fund shall be established, under the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, for the receipt and administration of such financial resources.

31. The Centre may also receive contributions of a non-financial nature.

32. The Commission shall at each session review the state of the resources of the Centre, on the basis of the report of the Board, and make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate, to ensure that timely and adequate resources are always available to the Centre and its programmes and that a balance between resources and expenditures is maintained.

33. The Centre shall be administered on a sound economic and financial basis.

Relations with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other international institutions

34. The Centre may establish and maintain such relations as it may deem appropriate with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other international institutions.

244 (XLI). The Commission's activities in the Pacific⁷

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 237 (XL) of 29 April 1984 on the Commission's activities in the Pacific,

Noting the wish of developing Pacific island countries to participate fully in the work of the Commission,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation of the efforts made by the Executive Secretary to increase the effectiveness of the Commission's representation and activities in the Pacific subregion;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take measures to implement resolution 237 (XL) further;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to take steps, within the programme planning and budgeting cycle of the United Nations, to incorporate a new subprogramme on "Special measures in favour of island

⁷ See paras. 884-898 above.

developing countries" within the programme on development issues and policies ;

4. *Further calls upon* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Make better known to Pacific island countries the services that can be or are offered by the Commission;

(b) Assist Pacific island countries to make better use of the services of other multilateral organizations by identifying the avenues of assistance which are available to them;

(c) Ensure that the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre is in a position to provide assistance to Pacific island countries in drafting project proposals for presentation to such organizations;

5. *Urges* the Executive Secretary, as a means of solving the problem of lack of representation of Pacific island countries at the sessions of the legislative committees of the Commission, to direct the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre, in close consultation with Pacific island countries, to consider the creation of a properly balanced intersectoral programme of assistance to be submitted for consideration to the Pacific Task Force;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that training programmes, short-term attachments, under schemes of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, and other human resource development activities are made integral parts of the programme of work of the Commission in the Pacific subregion and that, wherever possible, the assignment of short- or long-term advisers to the subregion is complemented with carefully prepared and agreed training programmes and seminars for Pacific island nationals ;

7. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to ensure that due consideration is given to the special transport and communications problems of the island countries when planning activities in connection with the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994.

*630th meeting
29 March 1985*

245 (XU). Mobilization of resources for the promotion of and support for technical and economic co-operation activities among developing countries⁸

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

⁸ See paras. 858-870 above.

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/216 of 18 December 1984 on activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries, in which it requested the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to continue to intensify activities to support economic co-operation among developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and interregional levels and to include an assessment of progress made in their report to the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/50 of 28 July 1983 on Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in which the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, in the light of their mandates, were invited to pay particular attention to the assessment of their capacities and potentials for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and to suggest, as appropriate, ways and means of strengthening their activities in that field in their respective organizations,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/66 of 29 July 1983 on promotion of interregional economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in which, inter alia, the Council reaffirmed the important role of the regional commissions in the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels,

Recalling that at its fortieth session in April 1984 it had recognized that technical and economic co-operation among developing countries was not merely a programme but an approach which should permeate all technical assistance programmes, and that it had urged that such an approach should be incorporated in all the work of the secretariat;

Recalling further its resolutions 194 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979 on promotion of and support for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, 198 (XXXV) of 16 March 1979 on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries of the region in shipping matters, and 209 (XXXVI) of 29 March 1980 on a scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries,

Bearing in mind the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the Caracas Programme of Action on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recognizing the uncertainty of the current international economic situation and the decline in global resources available for development assistance,

Recognizing further the success of the operational activities based on the concept of technical co-operation among developing countries emanating from the Asia and the Pacific Intergovernmental Consultations on the Formulation and Implementation on Programmes on TCDC held at Beijing in November 1983;

Recognizing also the catalytic potential of the Commission, within its existing resources, for the promotion and support of technical and economic co-operation among the developing countries and areas in the Asian and Pacific region,

Mindful of the need for the activities of the Commission based on the concept of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries to be supportive rather than duplicative or reductive of the effectiveness of existing economic and technical co-operation among developing countries,

Conscious of the fact that great benefits could be obtained by developing countries from technical and economic co-operative activities among themselves in improving their technical resources, skills and capabilities for their individual and collective development,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to give high priority, within the existing infrastructure and facilities of the secretariat, to activities which would promote and support technical and economic co-operation among the developing member countries of the Commission particularly at the subregional, regional and interregional levels but also at the bilateral level and to report on such activities to the Commission on a regular basis;

2. *Requests* developing member and associate member countries to strengthen their focal points for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries so as to enable them to plan and co-ordinate their activities based on that concept more effectively;

3. *Further requests* developing member and associate member countries to provide information regarding their needs and available capabilities for activities based on the concept of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries so as to assist the secretariat in performing its clearing-house function ;

4. *Requests also* its developing member and associate member countries to consider making appropriate financial arrangements to support their activities based upon economic and technical co-operation among developing countries ;

5. *Invites* developed countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to give special consideration in their financial and technical assistance programmes to those projects and programmes containing an element of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

6. *Further invites* developed countries, as well as developing member and associate member countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, to consider contributing to the supplementary fund for technical co-operation among developing countries to cover the foreign exchange component of operational activities undertaken under that concept ;

7. *Requests* the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to consider maintaining its allocation for regional and interregional indicative planning figures to support the Commission's activities based on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1985, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should continue to provide appropriate resources to enable the Commission to utilize fully its potential and existing capability to meet effectively its responsibilities for programme formulation, implementation and co-ordination in regard to activities based on the concept of technical co-operation among developing countries, particularly at the subregional, regional and interregional levels but also at the bilateral level;

9. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

630th meeting
29 March 1985

Annex I

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1986-1987

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PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 1. Economic and social development strategies and policies

Programme elements:

1.1 *Analysis of and assistance on special economic and social policy issues of major concern to the region**

Output:

Substantive servicing of the sixth session of the Committee on Development Planning (third quarter, 1986)

1.2 *Review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade **

Output:

Reports to the Commission on review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade in the developing ESCAP region (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

1.3 *Comparative analysis of strategies, policies, policy instruments and institutions for economic and social development in the region* (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on comparative experience with development strategies, policies, policy instruments and institutions in response to the world recession 1980-1983, and on the service sector (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars on development strategies and policies (one, in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Studies of opportunities and mechanisms for co-operation among countries and subregions of the region **

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on interregional and regional co-operation (one, first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on South Pacific subregional economic co-operation (second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on issues of interregional and regional co-operation (one, second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on South Pacific subregional co-operation (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Missions to member countries and subregional institutions on matters connected with the strengthening of regional co-operation (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development planning methods, modelling and projections and administrative systems

Programme elements:

2.1 *Strengthening of development planning methods and capabilities**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on development planning methods, especially financing rural development and the integration of education and employment planning into development planning (one, first quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses for planners from developing ESCAP countries (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on problems of planning with several layers of government (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on the integration of education and employment planning with development planning (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 *Development modelling and projections*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Econometric forecasts of macro-economic variables of countries taking into account the interdependence between economies of the region and the rest of the world (one, third quarter, 1986;

* Indicates priority programme elements.

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES *(continued)*

one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Econometric forecasts of intraregional trade flows and the implications thereof for policies intended to foster subregional and regional economic co-operation (one in 1986, one in 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminars with national research institutions and planning agencies to discuss short-term economic forecasts for ESCAP countries and to improve national forecasting models and projection techniques (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory services to planning agencies for the preparation of national accounts consistency frameworks in medium-term planning models for the formulation of development plans (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

Programme elements:

3.1 *Monitoring and review of progress in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action in the region**

Output:

(i) Reports to the Commission on progress in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the region and inputs to the global review process (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Missions to assist the least developed countries in strengthening their capabilities in the monitoring, review and appraisal of progress in implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (two in 1986, two in 1987)

3.2 *In-depth studies on problems of special concern to the least developed countries of the region*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on selected issues of major economic and social concern to the least developed countries in the region including tax and administration policies and impact of foreign assistance (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars to consider selected issues of major concern to the least developed countries (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Assistance to the least developed countries in formulating and executing policies and action plans, programmes and projects to accelerate development*

Output:

Technical assistance: Missions to least developed countries in the region to advise on formulating and executing policies and action plans, programmes and projects to accelerate development (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Surveys and information on economic and social developments

Programme elements:

4.1 *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific**

Output:

Technical publications: Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

4.2 *Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on major development issues and problems*

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987); (b) Development Papers (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987); (c) Development Planning Newsletter (three issues, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; three issues, second, third and fourth quarters, 1987)

PROGRAMME: ENERGY

Subprogramme I. Energy assessment and planning in Asia and the Pacific

Programme elements:

1.1 *Regional energy scene and energy economy*

Output:

(i) Reports to the Committee on Natural Resources on: (a) The regional energy scene (third quarter, 1987); (b) Issues relating to the regional energy economy pattern (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Study on regional energy economy patterns (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Strengthening of national capabilities in integrated energy planning and programming**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on energy pricing policy implementation (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting on the regional energy economy pattern (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Training courses in least developed countries on techniques of energy planning (two, first quarter, 1986) (XB)

1.3 *Policy options and strategies for development of energy resources and for the management of energy demand**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) The Committee on Natural Resources (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Meeting of senior officials preparatory to the meeting of energy ministers (first quarter, 1987); (c) Meeting of energy ministers (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on effects of price and non-price policies on energy demand management (third quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical publication: Energy resources development problems in the ESCAP region (third quarter, 1987)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Meetings of the steering committee of the regional energy development programme (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Support to regional energy programmes (1986, 1987); (c) Advisory missions on policies and strategies in the field of energy demand management (two, fourth quarter, 1986; two, fourth quarter, 1987)

Subprogramme 2. Accelerated development and use of new and renewable sources of energy

Programme elements:

2.1 *Assessment of new and renew resources of energy and integrated planning*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on assessment of the contribution of new and renewable sources of energy to regional energy supply (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publication: Regional study on the present and future application of photovoltaic cells and their market potential (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses on rural energy development (three in 1987) (XB); (b) Study tour on peat as a fuel (1987) (XB); (c) Consultative meeting on the new and renewable sources of energy development programme (1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

ENERGY (*continued*)

2.2 Co-operative research, development and demonstration in new and renewable sources of energy*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on co-operative research, development and demonstration of new and renewable sources of energy (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Compendium of research, development and demonstrations of new and renewable sources of energy (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Study on cooking stoves (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on biogas (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the network for biomass, solar and wind energy (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of meetings on special areas of activities of the biomass, solar and wind energy network (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Training courses in selected fields of new and renewable sources of energy for research, development and demonstration (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.3 Transfer, adaptation and application of mature new and renewable energy technologies*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: ESCAP's Energy News (two, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two, second and fourth quarters, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on demonstration projects, exchange of hardware and field trials of prototypes (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Study tour on gasification of wood and other biomass (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Integrated investigation, development, conservation and efficient use of overall energy with emphasis on conventional sources of energy

Programme elements:

3.1 Development and utilization of coal resources*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on the use of coal in households and small-scale industries (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Training course on coal utilization in industries (1986) (XB); (b) Study tour on utilization of coal and oil mixtures in power plants in Japan (1986) (XB)

3.2 Development and utilization of oil and natural gas resources*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on natural gas production and utilization (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Study on natural gas/liquid petroleum gas utilization and transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: Workshop on natural gas/liquid petroleum gas utilization and transport (third quarter, 1986)(XB)

3.3 Energy conservation and conversion policy

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on energy conservation policy and measures for energy demand management (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

ENERGY *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on energy conservation policy and measures for energy demand management (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on sectoral energy conservation (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on energy conservation and conversion (one in 1986, one in 1987)

3.4 *Power system planning and management*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on the potential of Asian trans-country power exchange and development (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Study on trans-country power exchange and development (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses on power system planning, operation and maintenance for least developed countries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB) ; (b) Seminar on socio-economic aspects of rural electrification (1987) (XB); (c) Organization of a high-level meeting on Asian trans-country power exchange and development (1986) (XB); (d) Organization of a meeting on optimization of electric power systems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.5 *Peaceful uses of nuclear energy*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Regional workshop on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (1987)

PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENT

Subprogramme 1: Environmental problems in the ESCAP region

Programme elements:

1.1 *Environmental awareness*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) State of the environment in Asia and the Pacific (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Environmentally-sound technology for development (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Role of women in environmental management (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Audio-visual modules on environment and development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (e) Environment Newsletter (four issues per year)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of expert group meeting on environmental technology (1986); (b) Media meetings: two subregional (one in 1986, one in 1987), six national (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on environmental information systems (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory services to the Asian Forum of Environmental Journalists (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Strengthening environmental dimensions of Commission's work programme (NEW)*

Output:

Substantive servicing of Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)

1.3 *Incorporation of environmental considerations into development planning and processes* (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on integration of environment into development (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Manual on integration of environment into development (third quarter, 1987); (b) Interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Environmental planning tools for sustainable socio-economic development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Strategies and policies of environmental protection and management (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional seminar on integration of environment into development (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions in connection with development and strengthening of institutional and legislative aspects of environmental protection and management (one in 1986, one in 1987); (c) Advisory missions on formulation of environmentally sound development plans (one in 1986, one in 1987); (d) Training seminars on integration of environment into development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.4 *Management of terrestrial ecosystems**

Output:

(i) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on management of terrestrial ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific (second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Manual on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Case studies of desertification control (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Management of tropical forest resources (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Integrated management of mountain ecosystems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training courses on desertification control technologies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on integrated planning and management of land ecosystems, mountain ecosystems,

* Indicates priority programme elements,

ENVIRONMENT *(continued)*

tropical forests (one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on integrated management of land ecosystems and mountain ecosystems (one, third quarter, 1986) (XB)

1.5 *Protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems**

Output:

(i) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on the implementation of the Action Plan for Environmental Management of the South Pacific (first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Feasibility study of mangrove research institute (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Marine atlas of Asia and the Pacific (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Status of marine environment and related ecosystems (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory services for development of coastal environmental management plans (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions/consultative meetings on implementation of the Action Plan for Environmental Management of the South Pacific (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Support to Coordinating Group Meetings of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory services on development of environmental monitoring and assessment systems (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (e) Advisory missions on development of marine atlas (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Subprogramme I. Agricultural development policy, planning and information systems

Programme elements:

1.1 ***Review of agricultural development policies, strategies and plans****

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the seventh session of the Committee on Agricultural Development (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Report to the Committee on Agricultural Development on development linkages between agricultural production and trade (1987)

(iii) Technical publications: Studies on fisheries, fish products development and aquaculture (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of an expert group meeting on appraisal of the performance of food and agriculture development under the International Development Strategy, particularly in the least developed countries (third quarter, 1986); (b) Advisory services on the improvement of socio-economic conditions of producers of farm products and on farming systems (one in 1986) (XB); (c) Organization of regional meetings on selected aspects of agricultural/fisheries development policy such as agricultural financing, agricultural marketing, aquaculture, post-harvest fishery (one in 1986, one in 1987)

1.2 ***Food supply and distribution****

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on agro-climatic assessment and disaster prevention techniques (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminars on the ESCAP/NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration)/USAID agro-climatic assessment programme (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Workshops on disaster prevention (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.3 ***Development of agricultural information systems****

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Agricultural Information Development Bulletin (four issues per year); (b) Guidelines for rural broadcasting (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Provision of computerized data and information on fertilizers for users in public and private sectors (1986, 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a regional meeting on national fertilizer information policies (1987) (XB); (c) Training courses on farm/rural broadcasting (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

1.4 ***Follow-up action on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the management of living resources (NEW)***

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the law of the sea in respect of management of living resources (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a regional meeting on the implications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on management of living resources in Asia and the Pacific (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE *(continued)*

Subprogramme 2. Understanding of critical elements of agricultural development

Programme elements:

2.1 Operation of the Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Regional Information Support Service: RISS Agro-chemicals (six issues per year) (XB); (b) Agro-chemicals News in Brief (six issues per year) (XB); (c) Fertilizer Trade Information (12 issues per year) (XB); (d) Calendar of Meetings on Agro-chemicals (four issues per year) (XB); (e) Country studies on marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers (two in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (f) Studies on fertilizer quality control, credit availability for fertilizers and increased fertilizer consumption under rainfed conditions (one, first quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of national meetings on fertilizer project identification for fertilizer production, distribution and related problems (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB); (b) Training courses for fertilizer management personnel (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.2 Agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on regional co-operation for development of selected crop/horticulture seeds (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Regional study on agro-pesticides supply and demand (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Training courses on safe handling and efficient use of agro-pesticides (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.3 Research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops*

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific, Bogor, Indonesia (1986, 1987)

2.4 Improving agricultural credit, marketing and extension systems

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on rural marketing, credit and extension systems (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Workshops on rural marketing, credit and extension systems (one in 1986, three in 1987) (XB),

Subprogramme 3. Rural development focusing on improving the conditions of disadvantaged groups

Programme elements:

3.1 Integrated rural development planning

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on strengthening organizational linkages among rural development activities (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Workshops on strengthening organizational linkages among rural development activities (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.2 Improving the socio-economic condition of rural disadvantaged groups, such as small farmers, tenants, fisherfolk communities and women

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on non-farm employment in Asia (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on participatory monitoring and evaluation of rural development projects (1987) (XB); (c) Study on Asian women in bee-keeping (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) National workshops on non farm employment in Asia (one each, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first and second quarters, 1987) (XB); (b) Workshops on participatory monitoring and evaluation of rural development projects (one each, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first and second quarters, 1987) (XB); (c) Training workshops to improve the socio-economic condition of rural/fisherfolk women in various areas of agriculture, fisheries and rural development (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)(XB)

3.3 *Effective mobilization of the rural poor and improved management of supplies and services for their benefit*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on mobilizing the rural poor for development activities (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Workshop on mobilizing the rural poor for development activities (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme I. Integrated settlements policies and planning

Programme elements:

1.1 *Settlements strategies, policies and programmes*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Workshop on human settlements finance and management (1986) (XB)

1.2 *Settlements development, planning, construction and management**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on alternative methods of garbage collection and waste disposal (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on human settlements planning in disaster-prone areas in selected countries of the region (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meeting on strategies for improving the capacity of civic services in secondary cities (third quarter, 1986); (b) Training workshop on transportation linkages of poor communities (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development of shelter, infrastructure and land

Programme elements:

2.1 *Promotion of innovative and appropriate technologies**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on indigenous materials and construction industries (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on methods, costs and techniques of low-cost housing (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Study tour on low-cost housing development with emphasis on design methods and costs, and techniques of construction (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 *Integrated programme on improvement of slums and squatter settlements*

Output:

Technical assistance: Training of community leaders and government officials for improving the quality of life in slums and squatter settlements (1987) (XB)

2.3 *Land policies and land control measures*

Output:

Technical publication: Case study on land use in major cities with focus on metropolitan fringe development (second quarter, 1986) (XB) -,

Subprogramme 3. Stimulation of institutional capabilities and public participation

Programme elements:

3.1 *Strengthening institutional capabilities*

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to the regional activities of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Research into Human Settlements, Bandung (1986, 1987)

3.2 *Public participation*

Output:

Technical assistance: Regional seminar on public participation in human settlements programmes (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

PROGRAMME: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme I. Policies and strategies

Programme elements:

1.1 ***Regional review of industrial progress with special reference to the growth target envisaged in the Lima Declaration***

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (third quarter, 1986); (b) Meeting of Ad Hoc Group of Ministers of Industry (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Industrial Development News for Asia and the Pacific (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

1.2 ***Industrial plans and policies****

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Case studies on industrial plans and policies (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on planning and policy formulation on industrial development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.3 ***Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries with regard to plans and policies for industrial development****

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to least developed countries and island developing countries for industrial development, identification of projects, project formulation, industrial promotion activities and pilot projects (1986, 1987) (XB)

1.4 ***Development of agro- and allied industries****

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the restructuring of selected agro-industrial sectors (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on agro-industrial processing possibilities of selected island countries and least developed countries in the region (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of meeting of officials on the development of inter-country co-operation on selected agro-industrial sectors including fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on new developments in agro- and allied industries (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory services to small and medium enterprises including agro-industries in industrialized countries and in developing countries of the ESCAP region in establishing/strengthening manufacturing industries in the developing countries of the ESCAP region (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.5 ***Institutional and infrastructural requirements for the development of small- and medium-scale industries****

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on problems and prospects of small-scale industries (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Sales publication: Small Industry Bulletin (fourth quarter, 1986; fourth quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on development of small-scale industries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.6 ***Enhancement of private sector involvement in industrialization***

Output:

Technical publications: Studies on policies, investment and productivity of private sector (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*

Subprogramme 2. Resource mobilization and project development and implementation

Programme elements:

2.1 Resource mobilization programme

Output:

Technical assistance: Missions to assist countries in establishing their policy and incentive packages relating to foreign investment (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.2 Programme on project development and implementation*

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on fuller utilization of manufacturing capacities of industrial enterprises in heavy industries (one, fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on problems and prospects of export industries (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987); (c) Studies on sectoral industrial development (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Study on development of automated industries and new processes (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Study on rural industrialization and industrial location (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Regional and subregional industrial co-operation

Programme elements:

3.1 Subregional co-operative arrangements on industrial development

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to feasibility studies of the projects identified by the industrial survey of the South Pacific (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.2 Regional industrial co-operation among developing countries and expansion of the scope of the ESCAP "club" for industrial development*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory mission on industrial co-operation (1987) (XB); (b) Organization of meeting on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries in the field of industrial development (first quarter, 1987) (XB).

Subprogramme 4. Enhancing the role and efficiency of industrial undertakings in the public sector

Programme elements:

4.1 Development of public sector industries

Output:

Technical assistance: Seminar and study tour to observe the functioning of public sector industries including basic and large-scale industries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

4.2 Promoting efficiency in public sector industrial enterprises

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Studies on promotion of efficiency in public enterprises, country studies (six in 1986, five in 1987) (XB), sectoral studies (two, second quarter, 1987) (XB), regional study (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Studies on improvement of efficiency of public sector industries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Subprogramme I. Trade expansion, trade facilitation measures and monetary co-operation

Programme elements:

1.1 Trade expansion and major policy issues*

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Trade (fourth quarter, 1986)
- (ii) Reports to: (a) the Commission on the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the meeting of ministers of trade (second quarter, 1986); (b) The Committee on Trade on a review on trade and trade policies in the region (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)
- (iii) Technical publications: (a) Study on counter-trade (third quarter, 1986); (b) Study on expansion of trade between developing and developed countries (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on the role of export-processing zones in ESCAP countries in the expansion of trade (first quarter, 1986); (d) Case study on new modalities of expansion of trade between developing countries of the ESCAP region and Eastern European countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (iv) Technical assistance: (a) Symposium on the role of export-processing zones in expansion of trade (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Organization of meetings of the Trade Co-operation Group (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

1.2 Harmonization of trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Manual for Compilation of International Trade Statistics in the ESCAP Region, second edition (fourth quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of meetings of the Trade; Co-operation Group's Subgroup for Harmonization of Trade Statistics, Customs Tariff Nomenclatures, and Customs and Transport Facilitation Procedures and Documentation (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Advisory missions on the adoption of the Manual for Compilation of International Trade Statistics in the ESCAP Region (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminars on various concepts and practices in international trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.3 Trade-creating joint ventures and long-term trading arrangements

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Study on trade-creating joint ventures and buy-back arrangements in the sector of 15 manufactured products (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Guidelines on buy-back arrangements relating to joint ventures in manufactured products (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on products for possible long-term contracting arrangements (first quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on joint ventures management (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on guidelines for long-term contracts relating to standard clauses/government procurement (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Mission on the preparation of guidelines for buy-back arrangements relating to joint ventures in manufactured products (1987) (XB); (d) Mission to follow up recommendations on conflicts/bottle-necks relating to long-term product contracting arrangements (1987) (XB)

1.4 Financial and credit co-operation

Output:

- (i) Servicing of meetings: (a) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on the establishment of facilities for refinancing exports (second quarter, 1986); (b) Substantive servicing of sessions of the Board of Directors of the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE *(continued)*

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the enlargement of the membership of the Asian Clearing Union (third quarter, 1986); (b) Study on linkages of ACU with other payments arrangements (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: High-level missions on the enlargement of the membership of ACU and linkages with other payments arrangements (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.5 Insurance and reinsurance schemes

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a meeting on the establishment of regional co-operative arrangements in the field of reinsurance for island developing countries (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminars/training courses in the field of insurance, insurance management and support services required for the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (one, third quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Training courses/seminars on technical and management aspects of crop insurance (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.6 Balance-of-payments support and development financing (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on reserve pooling arrangements among countries of the region (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on access to capital markets in the United States of America, Japan, Western Europe and West Asia (one, third quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on access to capital markets (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on the debt problem and its management (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of expert group meeting on reserve pooling (1986)

1.7 Customs administration co-operation (NEW)

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Missions on the implementation of the multilateral agreement on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of customs offences (two in 1986) (XB)

1.8 Trade facilitation measures and procedures (NEW)

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of an intergovernmental meeting on simplification and standardization of documents and procedures and use of United Nations Layout Key (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the development and strengthening of existing national trade facilitation committees (four in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on the simplification and standardization of export documents and procedures at the national level (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on the development and implementation of a common trade facilitation programme (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Seminars on promoting acceptance and implementation of the TIR Convention of 1975 (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Seminars on the use of the UNCTAD/ECE Trade Data Elements Directory (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (f) Workshops on the implementation of International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods of 1982 (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB); (g) Workshop on the application of import and export oriented annexes under the Kyoto Convention of 1973 (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (h) Organization of a meeting on establishment of a network for co-operation among national trade facilitation committees/national focal points (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (i) Advisory missions on the establishment and proper functioning of national trade facilitation committees (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (j) Trade facilitation training programmes at country and subregional levels (two, third quarter, 1986; two, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (*continued*)

Subprogramme 2. Trade promotion and development

Programme elements:

2.1 Trade Information*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Trade Information Source Data Bank (three issues per quarter in 1986, three issues per quarter in 1987); (b) Trade Information Source Directory (three issues per quarter, 1986; three issues per quarter, 1987); (c) TISNET Trade Information Sheet (six issues per quarter, 1986; six issues per quarter, 1987); (d) TIS QUICK (twelve issues per quarter, 1986; twelve issues per quarter, 1987); (e) Trade Profiles (one issue, fourth quarter, 1986; one issue, fourth quarter, 1987); (f) Prices of Selected Asia/Pacific Products (three issues per quarter, 1986; three issues per quarter, 1987); (g) Directory of Trade Promotion and Development Organizations (fourth quarter, 1987); (9) Commodity profiles (three issues per quarter, 1986; three issues per quarter, 1987) (XB); (i) Exporters/importers directory (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the development and strengthening of national trade/commodity information centres (four in 1986, four in 1987) (XB); (b) Training courses on specific aspects of trade information at regional and national levels (one each quarter, 1986; one each quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of a regional meeting on the development of TISNET (fourth quarter, 1986); (d) Establishment of regional trade control measure data bases (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB). In addition, ad hoc information services and special compilations are provided

2.2 Trade promotion development

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Case study of successful medium- and small-scale export enterprises (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Handbook on import management for developing countries 'of the ESCAP region (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Manual on costing and pricing (second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions to national/subregional institutions engaged in training for trade promotion (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Advisory missions on strengthening of foreign trade institutes in the ESCAP region (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminars on import management for developing countries of the ESCAP region (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Regional seminar on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Advisory missions on specialized areas of trade promotion (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (f) Organization of meetings of Trade Co-operation Group's Sub-group for a Network of Trade Promotion Centres (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (g) Organization of meeting of heads of national trade development and promotion agencies (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.3 Market and product development*

Output:

(i) Report to the Commission on the benefits arising from the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT '85) (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Guide on trading with selected Middle East countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Guide on trading with selected European market economies (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Guidebook on Trading with the People's Republic of China (third edition) (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Guide to the Japanese Market (third edition:) (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Guide to the Markets of Australia and New Zealand (second edition) (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (f) Guide to the Market of the Federal Republic of Germany (third edition) (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (g) Guidebooks on other markets (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (h) Market surveys of selected products/commodities (one, third quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Mobile seminars on the follow-up of various guidebooks on markets (one, third quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on export marketing of selected products (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of specialized trade fairs (one, second quarter, 1986; one second quarter, 1987)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE *(continued)*

Subprogramme 3. Raw materials and commodities

Programme elements:

3.1 *Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in selected raw materials and commodities of socio-economic importance to member countries of the region**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Studies on co-operative measures for selected raw materials and commodities (two, fourth quarter, 1986; two, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Market reviews of selected commodities (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support to meetings on regional co-operative arrangements in jute, silk and tropical timber (one each, first, third and fourth quarters, 1986; two in second, one in fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Seminars/workshops oil commodity issues (three in 1986, three in 1987); (c) Organization of buyers-sellers meeting on export prospects and promotion of silk and silk products (1986) (XB)

3.2 *Planning, implementation and development of commodities of socio-economic interest**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on commodities of socio-economic interest (two, fourth quarter, 1986; two, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on aspects of socio-economic development of commodities (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

Programme elements:

4.1 *Export and import planning techniques and marketing**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the import requirements of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on products of export interest to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Training courses for the development of trade promotion personnel of the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries in specific fields (one each, first, second and third quarters, 1986; one each, first, second and third quarters, 1987) (XB)

4.2 *Transit trade facilities for trade of the land-locked countries**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of a meeting of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Reports to the Special Body on Land-locked Countries of surveys on the external trade of land-locked countries and existing/potential transit facilities (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Training course on the development of air cargo movement between selected land-locked countries and their trading partners (second quarter, 1986)(XB); (b) Seminar on packaging for land-locked and transit countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on storage/warehouse management for land-locked and transit countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iv) Fellowships to personnel involved in the operations of insurance of goods-in-transit (one each, in first, second and third quarters, 1986,1987) (XB)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE *(continued)*

4.3 *Expansion of the trade of island developing countries*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on identification of trade barriers to commodities of export interest (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on the promotion of co-operation in commodity trade among the island developing countries (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the promotion of processing and exporting of commodities by island developing countries (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory mission to developing island countries on development and expansion of trade with the Pacific rim countries (1987) (XB); (b) Mobile seminar on trade promotion techniques for developing Pacific countries (1986) (XB); (c) Advisory mission on trade promotion (1987) (XB)

4.4 *Assistance to the least developed countries in trade development (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Manual on the management of export-processing zones for government decision makers (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on specialized aspects of trade promotion and export market information services (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on the establishment and strengthening of national trade promotion organizations of the least developed countries (1986) (XB); (c) Regional workshop on export promotion techniques for the least developed countries (1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 5. Economic co-operation among developing countries in trade-related areas

Programme elements:

5.1 *Subregional and regional preferential trading arrangements** (NEW)

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) Intergovernmental meetings on trade negotiations (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Evaluation report to the Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement on existing tariff concessions affecting the flow of trade of the Bangkok Agreement countries (second quarter, 1986) ,

(iii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the trade regime, and tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade of developing countries of the region participating in preferential trading arrangements (first quarter, 1-986); (b) Rules of origin for adoption by countries participating in preferential trading arrangements (first quarter, 1987); (c) Study on possible linkages among subregional trading arrangements (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

5.2 *Follow-up activities on UNCTAD resolutions and decisions*

Output:

Technical assistance: Advisory mission on the promotion and- strengthening of regional co-operation among Asian state trading organizations and marketing and distribution channels for selected commodities (1986)

PROGRAMME: MARINE RESOURCES

Subprogramme I. Exploration, evaluation, development and management of marine mineral resources (NEW)

Programme elements:

1.1 *Strengthening of national capabilities in exploration and development of marine mineral resources and in the appraisal of the geology, occurrence, development and use of marine mineral resources**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Natural Resources (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on marine geoscience programmes (third quarter, 1987); (b) Study on marine mineral development activities (third quarter, 1986)

(iii) Technical assistance: Seminar/workshop on marine geoscience (1987) (XB)

1.2 *Technical and administrative support to regional and subregional projects concerning marine mineral resources and geology*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) (two in 1986; two in 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Technical and administrative support to CCOP and COOP/SOPAC (1986, 1987)

1.3 *Strengthening of national capabilities relating to, and provision of legal advice and information to member States on, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*

Output:

Technical publication: Study on developments relating to the Convention on the Law of the Sea (1986) (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements

PROGRAMME : NATURAL RESOURCES

Subprogramme I. Exploration, evaluation, rational utilization and management of mineral resources

Programme elements:

1.1 ***Exploration, assessment and development of mineral resources****

Output:

(i) Sales publications: (a) ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy VI, Triassic (part I, fourth quarter, 1986; part II, fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Atlas of Mineral Resources of the ESCAP Region (part I, fourth quarter, 1986; part II, fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Studies on mineral concentrations and hydrocarbon accumulations in the region (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Study on petroleum and natural gas resources in the ESCAP region: trends and salient issues (third quarter, 1986)

(iii) Technical assistance: Organization of a working group of experts on stratigraphic correlation in the ESCAP region (first quarter 1987)

1.2 ***Promotion of regional co-operation, and technical and administrative support to regional and subregional mineral projects****

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the meetings of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC) (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support to RMRDC on mineral development activities (1986, 1987); (b) Technical support on formulation and implementation of various projects relating to the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre (SEATRADC) (1986, 1987)

1.3 ***Strengthening of national capabilities of investigation and development of mineral resources***

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on formulation of national and/or subregional mineral resources programmes (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on exploration and development of coal resources in the region (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on modern methods of mineral prospecting (1987) (XB); (d) Workshop on occurrence, exploration and development of potash resources (1986) (XB)

1.4 ***Management and utilization of mineral resources in support of economic and social development plans (NEW)***

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Review on mineral development activities in the region (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting on mineral development plans and strategies (third quarter 1987) (XB)

1.5 ***Geology and urban development (NEW)***

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Atlas of urban geology (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a regional meeting of geological experts engaged in urban planning (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Workshop on geological engineering and planning data analysis and co-ordination (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Rational development, management and utilization of water resources

Programme elements:

2.1 Support for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan *

* Indicates priority programme elements.

NATURAL RESOURCES *(continued)*

Output:

(i) Reports to the Committee on Natural Resources on: (a) The potential for small dams and mini-hydropower generation in the least developed countries and developing island countries (second quarter, 1986), and (b) Interbasin transfer of water resources in the national context (second quarter, 1987)^a

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on water resources development (four in 1986, four in 1987); (b) Regional seminar on water tariff as a policy instrument to provide better management of water resources (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Support to selected member countries on improvement of the local production of pipes and pipe fittings for water works (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 Promotion of regional co-operation in water resources development.

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Natural Resources on the effect of shared water resources in the formulation of national master water plans (second quarter, 1986)a

(ii) Technical assistance: Support to the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (third quarter, 1986, third quarter, 1987)

2.3 Mitigation of damage from cyclones, floods and droughts*

Output:

Technical assistance: Substantive servicing of: (a) Sessions of the Typhoon Committee (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Sessions of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); and (c) Support to the Typhoon Committee and the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (1986,1987)

2.4 Information and training in water resources development

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Water Resources Journal (four issues in 1986; four issues in 1987); (b) Confluence (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987); (c) Water Resources Series (two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1986; two issues, second and fourth quarters, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support to establishment of a regional network for training in water resources development (1986, 1987); (b) Workshop on rain-water harvesting techniques in developing island countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on the use of microcomputers in water resources development (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Training seminar on the application of remote sensing techniques to, water resources development (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (e) Study tour on capital investments in water resources development (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (f) Demonstration project on women's contribution to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (g) Seminar on safety evaluation of existing dams (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Cartography and remote sensing

Programme elements:

3.1 Technical and administrative support to the regional remote sensing programme and promotion of regional co-operation in the application of remote sensing techniques for efficient management of natural resources and the environment

Output:

Technical assistance: Technical and substantive support to the regional remote sensing programme (1986,1987)

^a See paragraph 847 of the Report.

PROGRAMME : POPULATION

Subprogramme I. Population and development

Programme elements:

1.1 *Formulation and implementation of integrated population policies and programmes for development**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Population (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional seminar on the application of demographic-economic systems analysis for development planning (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on population matters (one each quarter, 1986; one each quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Mortality, morbidity, aging and development** (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on analysis of trends and patterns of mortality (1986) (XB); (b) Study on socio-economic aspects of aging issues for population and development planning (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Regional seminar of health and social planners and policy makers for developing a plan of action aimed at mortality reduction (1987) (XB)

1.3 *Population distribution, migration and urbanization in development**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on demographic implications of returning labour migrants (1987); (b) Study on effects of rapid urbanization and population change on food and fuel requirements in Asia (1987) (XB)

1.4 *Population composition, estimates and projections*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Estimates of demographic indicators for Asian and Pacific countries (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions to member countries to assist national institutions in analysis of population data and in population and household projections (one each in first, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each in second, third and fourth quarters, 1987)

1.5 *Training and manpower development in population* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical assistance: Subregional training seminar on subnational projects (1987) (XB)

(ii) Grants and fellowships: Fellowships to participants from member countries of the ESCAP region for training in population studies at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India (15 in 1986, 15 in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Population policies

Programme elements:

2.1 *Support to countries in developing and implementing family planning policies and programmes**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Technical/advisory missions on development and implementation of population/family planning policies and programmes and related research/evaluation activities (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Advisory

*Indicates priority programme elements.

POPULATION (*continued*)

missions for the development of an institutional approach to programme management (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB);
(c) Population :policy seminar for top-level programme managers and policy makers (1986) (XB)

2.2 *Promotion of new approaches in service delivery systems*

Output:

Technical publication: Regional study of organizational issues in community participation within the context of national family planning programmes (1987) (XB)

2.3 *Studies on the problems and prospects of adolescent fertility (NEW)*

Output:

Technical assistance: Regional seminar on conceptual and methodological issues in the study of adolescent fertility (1986) (XB)

2.4 *Evaluation of impact of fertility decline on the changing role of women (NEW)*

Output:

Technical publication: Study on the changing role of women in societies where contraception is commonly used: from reproduction to production (1987)

2.5 *Studies on fertility, family planning and related policies and programmes**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on the impact and efficiency of family planning programmes (1986) (XB); (b) Studies on acceptance and continuation of family planning practice (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Study to determine the knowledge and attitude of family planning workers about contraceptive methods (1986) (XB); (d) Study on determinants of fertility transition in Asia (1987) (XB); (e) Comparative study of contraceptive prevalence in the region (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Population information

Programme elements:

3.1 *Information support to member countries for integration of population and development, policy formulation and programme implementation**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Regional population journal (three issues per year); (b) Population Headliners (twelve issues per year) (XB); (c) Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experiences in Countries of the ESCAP Region (one issue per year) (XB); (d) ESCAP Population Publications handbook (one issue per year) (XB); (e) Other publications: brochures, data sheets, etc. (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Grants to national population information centres for translation of selected ESCAP technical publications into national languages (five in 1986; five in 1987) (XB)

3.2 *Assistance in development of national population information centres and networks in ESCAP member countries**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Survey of population information needs and resources in the ESCAP region (one issue per year) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Annual in-service training courses and ad hoc training for staff of national population information centres (12 trainees in 1986, 12 trainees in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions to population

POPULATION (*continued*)

information centres in ESCAP region for programme development, technical support and UNFP A country project execution (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

(iii) Grants and fellowships: Post-graduate degree fellowships and training grants for country project personnel in national population information centres (two in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Co-ordination of Regional Population Information Network; Asia-Pacific POPIN (NEW)*

Output;

(i) Technical publications: (a) ADOPT (12 issues per year) (XB); (b) Asia-Pacific POPIN Newsletter (four issues per year) (XB); (c) Recommended titles in population (six issues per year) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of biennial expert group meeting of key personnel of population information centres in the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (Asia-Pacific POPIN) (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions for development of regional and subregional population information systems and networks in co-operation with the POPIN global programme (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Workshop for population and information specialists in Pacific island countries (1987) (XB)

3.4 *Development of regional population data bank (NEW)*

Output;

(i) Technical publication: Asia-Pacific Population Directory (one issue per year) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on computer applications for demographic and bibliographic data management (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Subprogramme 1. Institutional and policy infrastructure for science and technology

Programme elements:

1.1 *Improvements in science and technology policy and institutional structure**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of: (a) Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987); (b) Meeting of ministers of science and technology (first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on promotion of research and development in private sector enterprises (fourth quarter, 19~6); (b) Study on assessment, choice and assimilation of technology (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on setting up or strengthening of national institutes and centres for science and technology, technology transfer and development and implementation of national policies on technology transfer (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting of regional scientists and technologists (third quarter, 1986)

1.2 *Identification of technical needs and capabilities* (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Technology atlas (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Manual on technology atlas (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting of national counterparts on use of the technology atlas (1986) (XB)

1.3 *Strengthening of research and development organization and management**

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Case study of successful commercialization of research and development results (one, third quarter, 1986); (b) Study on terms and conditions concerning the use of research and development results (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on ways and means of strengthening co-operation in research and development between developed and developing countries (second quarter, 1987)

1.4 *Promotion of the application of energy-efficient technology*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Reports on energy conservation in small/medium-scale industries in selected areas (three in 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on energy efficiency in selected industries (one, first quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Evaluation missions on pilot programmes for energy conservation in small/medium-scale industries in selected countries (two in 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Strengthening technological capabilities of member countries

Programme elements:

2.1 *Substantive support to the regional institutions*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Support to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (1986, 1987); (b) Support to the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (1986, 1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY *(continued)*

2.2 *Upgrading of negotiating capabilities and improvement of terms of acquisition of technology (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications; (a) First revision of the Training Manual on the Acquisition of Foreign Technologies and the Negotiation and Execution of Contracts (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Model agreement for the acquisition of foreign technical know-how (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance; (a) Training workshop on negotiation and execution of licensing contracts (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Training workshops on the acquisition of foreign technologies and the negotiation and execution of relevant contracts (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Symposium on contracts for the construction and delivery of conventional and nuclear power plants (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.3 *Promotion of technology transfer in specific areas*

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on specific problems in the area of technology transfer (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on preparation and modification of laws and regulations relating to technology transfer (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Organization of a meeting on technology transfer through engineering joint ventures (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.4 *Promotion of intraregional technology trade (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Directory of marketable technology of the ESCAP region (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a regional technology fair (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of technology trade promotion meetings (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.5 *Strengthening of project generation capabilities, engineering design and consultancy services.*

Output:

(i) Organization of intergovernmental meeting on policies and measures to promote the capacities and use of local consultancy services (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Support for establishment of a regional network for industrial consultancy (1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on development of national industrial consultancy organizations (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Training workshops on selected subjects in consultancy (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.6 *Standardization and related activities*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Survey of consumer protection activities {fourth quarter, 1986}

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on establishment, improvement and strengthening of national standards bodies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting of heads of standards institutions (third quarter, 1987)

2.7 *Technology for selected industries*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Survey on auxiliary industries in shipbuilding, ship-maintenance and repair in the developing countries (second quarter, 1986); (b) Survey on iron and steel foundry industry (second quarter, 1986)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting to promote regional co-operation in the auxiliary industries in shipbuilding, ship-maintenance and repair (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.8 *Assistance in the fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on post-harvest equipment manufacture and post-harvest technologies (two, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on the improvement of post-harvest technologies and the manufacture of appropriate equipment (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Assimilation, application and monitoring

Programme elements:

3.1 *Assessment of new technologies*

Output:

Technical publications: Studies on assessment of selected new technologies (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987)(XB)

3.2 *Assimilation and development of new technologies (NEW)*

Output:

Technical assistance: Support to technical and substantive research, development and demonstration projects in selected areas of technology (1986, 1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 1 Popular participation

Programme elements:

1.1 ***Policy analysis of emerging issues and strategies for the integration of women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups in development****

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Social Development on emerging issues and strategies for the integration of women, youth and other disadvantaged groups in development (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Guidelines for popular participation and institution building in local development and integrative and inter-disciplinary approaches to planning at the grass-roots level (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Guidelines -on national youth policies and strategies in four selected least developed/island developing countries of Asia and the Pacific (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Regional study on women's participation in the economy (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Studies on current policy issues related to youth participation in development (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

1.2 ***Strengthening national structures and mechanisms for the integration of women in development (NEW)***

Output:

Technical assistance: Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening national structures and mechanisms, including national policies and programmes for the integration of women in development (one each, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second and third quarters, 1987)

1.3 ***Promotion of women's participation in national development at the local level****

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Manual on methodologies for dissemination of rural technologies for women (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Handbook for training women in management (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Regional workshop on transfer of appropriate technologies for women in agriculture (1986) (XB)

1.4 ***Mobilization of youth for national development****

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines for developing, co-ordinating and strengthening institutional frameworks for rural youth development (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) National workshops for youth development (one each, second and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second and third quarters, 1987) (XB); (b) Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening national efforts in mobilizing youth for development (three in 1986, three in 1987) (XB); (c) Training workshop on income-generating activities for youth focusing on the transfer of appropriate technology for rural development (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Social development policies and co-ordination

Programme elements:

2.1 ***Social planning and policy development***

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of a session of the Committee on Social Development (fourth quarter, 1986)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (*continued*)

(ii) Technical publication: Training manual on integrated socio-economic development planning (1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening social development policies and programmes (one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1987); (b) Training workshop on capabilities for integrated socio-economic development planning (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

2.2 Research and information dissemination on social development issues, trends and programmes*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Social Development on social development trends (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Social Development Newsletter (three issues per year); (b) Youth Development Newsletter (three issues per year) (XB); (c) Youth newsheets on activities related to the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the International Youth Year and Beyond (five issues per year) (XB); (d) Social development data base (one issue per year)

(iii) Technical assistance: Establishment of regional women's information network system (1987) (XB)

2.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of global, regional and national instruments for the advancement of youth, women, the aging and the disabled (NEW)

Output:

Reports to the Commission on (a) implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the International Youth Year and Beyond (fourth quarter, 1987); (b) progress of and issues related to the regional implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (fourth quarter, 1987); (c) the regional implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging (fourth quarter, 1987); (d) the regional implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (fourth quarter, 1987)

2.4 Promotion of social policies for crime prevention and criminal justice* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines on social measures for the prevention of crime among youth and on juvenile justice (1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Missions to provide advisory services on strengthening crime prevention policies and programmes (one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1986; one each, first, second, third and fourth quarters, 1987) (XB)

2.5 Promotion of the integration of the aging and disabled in development (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Handbook for development of disability prevention and rehabilitation programmes (1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional workshop on the planning of national training programmes for the disabled (1986) (XB); (b) Missions to provide advisory services for the integration of the aging and the disabled in development (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987)

Subprogramme 3. Health and development

Programme elements:

3.1 Development of basic community services through primary health care

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Manual for the evaluation of community participation in primary health care (1987) (XB)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars on basic community services through primary health care (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.2 *Planning of health and health aspects of development*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the health aspects of development of Indonesia (fourth quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Courses on planning, development and health (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Workshops on management of health development programmes (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Capacity building for the implementation of pharmaceutical policies**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Pharmaceutical Health Bulletin (four issues per year)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshops on formulation of intersectoral pharmaceutical policies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Pharmaceutical data bank for Asia and the Pacific (1987)

3.4 *Atlas of children in national development*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: 1986 Asian and Pacific Atlas of Children in National Development (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Information service on children's survival progress towards Health for All by the Year 2000 (1987) (XB)

PROGRAMME: STATISTICS

Subprogramme 1. Statistical development

Programme elements:

1.1 *Promotion, co-ordination and management of statistical development activities in the region*

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Statistics (fourth quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Report to the United Nations Statistical Commission, twenty-fourth session (first quarter, 1987)
- (iii) Technical publication: Statistical Newsletter {one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987}
- (iv) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a working group of statistical experts (fourth quarter, 1986); (b) Support to the statistical services provided by the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC)

1.2 *Promotion of overall national statistical capabilities**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to countries to advise on general statistical organization and development (one, second quarter, 1986; one, second quarter, 1987); (b) Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of promoting overall national statistical capabilities, including household surveys, sampling methodology, the building up of survey-taking capabilities, and cartography (18 in 1986, 20 in 1987) (XB); (c) Expert group meeting of producers and users of statistics (1986) (XB); (d) Lecture series in regional training courses (two, second quarter, 1986; two, second quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Training courses on various aspects of household surveys (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (f) Seminar on statistical education and training (1986) (XB); (g) Seminar on design and evaluation of household sample surveys (1986) (XB)

1.3 *Development of economic statistics, including national accounts**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Manual on international trade statistics in the ESCAP region (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of economic statistics, including national accounts, energy statistics, industrial statistics and transport statistics (16 in 1986, 18 in 1987) (XB); (b) Support to participating countries in price collection in connection with Phase V of the International Comparison Project (ICP) (1986, 1987) (XB); (c) Workshop to review the implementation of international recommendations on energy statistics (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Seminar on statistics of small-scale and household economic activities (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Workshop on transportation statistics (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

1.4 *Development of social and demographic statistics**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Handbook on socio-economic indicators (third quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of social and demographic statistics (16 in 1986, 16 in 1987) (XB); (b) Pacific subregional seminar on social and related statistics (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Working group on the regional programme for organizing the 1990 round of population and housing censuses (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Seminar on human settlements statistics (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.5 *Development of cross-sectoral and other statistics*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Manual on regional guidelines for the development of environment statistics (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

*Indicates priority programme elements.

STATISTICS *(continued)*

(ii) Technical assistance: Missions to countries to advise on various aspects of cross-sectoral statistics, including small-area and environment statistics (six in 1986, six in 1987) (XB)

1.6 *Improvement and co-ordination of development-related government information systems through the effective application of computer technology to the collection, organization and management of data*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Statistics of a review on government information systems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on government information systems (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical publication: Government Information Systems Newsletter (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987)

(iv) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on various aspects of development-related computerized government information systems, including their co-ordination, design and implementation (six in 1986, six in 1987) (XB); (b) Workshop on access to external computerized data bases (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Workshop on microcomputer-based information systems for integrated rural development (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Pilot projects on development of decentralized microcomputer-based administrative information systems (three, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Statistical information services

Programme elements:

2.1 *Collection of basic data relating to all fields of statistics, their edit and maintenance in time series records, and their retrieval for reformulation, special compilation and secretariat' publications**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Handbook on Agricultural Statistics for Asia and the Pacific (third quarter, 1986; third quarter, 1987). In addition, ad hoc information services and special compilations are provided

(ii) Sales publications: (a) Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987); (b) Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific (one, each quarter, 1986; one, each quarter, 1987); (c) Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); (d) Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Series A (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987); (e) Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Series B (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

2.2 *Development of a network of statistical data bases within ESCAP*

PROGRAMME: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Subprogramme 1. Securing an effective code of conduct and other international arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations

Programme elements:

- 1.1 ***Support to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations (TNCs)***

Output:

Reports to the Commission on the current status of the code of conduct on TNCs and other international and regional arrangements and agreements relating to TNCs (one in 1986, one in 1987)

- 1.2 ***Provision of assistance to ESCAP member Governments in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements relating to transnational corporations (NEW)***

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Studies on issues relating to the code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements relating to TNCs (one in 1986, one in 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on issues related to the code of conduct and co-operative arrangements concerning TNC operation in the ESCAP region (one in 1986, one in 1987)

Subprogramme 2. Minimizing the negative effects and enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations to development

Programme elements:

- 2.1 ***Regional support to the UNCTC global research programme****

Output:

Reports to the Commission on the role and impact of TNCs in priority sectors in the ESCAP region as identified by the Commission on Transnational Corporations (one in 1986, one in 1987)

- 2.2 ***Research and analysis: country and case studies****

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Studies on TNCs based in developing countries (three in 1986) (XB); (b) Studies on specific issues regarding the activities of TNCs (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (c) Studies on TNC activities in least developed, land-locked and developing island countries (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Studies on TNCs in selected industries (one in 1986, one in 1987); (e) Studies on impact of TNCs in the economic and social development process (one in 1986, one in 1987); (1) Studies on TNCs in Asia and the Pacific (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminar on issues relating to the acquisition of TNC technology (1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Strengthening the capability of host developing countries in dealing with matters related to transnational corporations

Programme elements:

- 3.1 ***Support to UNCTC in the provision of advisory and information services to member Governments****

Output:

Reports to the Commission on the provision of advisory, training and information services in the ESCAP countries (one in 1986, one in 1987)

- 3.2 ***provision of advisory and information services to member Governments***

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Studies on national information system on TNCs (six in 1987) (XB); (b) TNC Review (one in 1986, one in 1987) .

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the establishment of a regional information network on TNCs (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on national information systems and regional information network (XB)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM)

Subprogramme 1. General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic

Programme elements:

1.1 *Strategies, policies and planning for integrated transport development**

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Transport, Communications and Tourism Wing) (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Analytical study of implications of transport sector models and projections (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study of mechanisms for transport co-ordination (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific (two in 1986, two in 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on integration of transport planning with national development planning (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Organization of a meeting on implications of transport sector models and projections within development planning framework (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on planning and development of transport (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

1.2 *Development of urban, suburban and inter-city transport systems**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on urban transport problems and policies in the ESCAP region (first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on improvement of mass transport facilities in urban and other congested areas (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminar on problems of urban transport development (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

1.3 *Statistics and information systems for transport (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on standardization of basic data on transport (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting on standardization of definitions of basic data, including identification of "performance indicators" (first quarter, 1986)

1.4 *Promotion of co-operation and co-ordination between public and private sectors in transport (NEW)**

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on the identification of potential investment in the private sector in transport (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on investment potential in the private sector (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

1.5 *Promotion of research and development capability in transport**

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on institutional arrangements for possible establishment of a centre for transport studies (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Organization of a meeting on possible establishment of a centre for transport studies (second quarter, 1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

1.6 Facilitation measures for international movement of surface transport* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of an intergovernmental meeting for the finalization of an Asian and Pacific agreement on compulsory insurance against civil liability of motor vehicles (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: Country studies on road traffic and road signs and signals (one each, first and fourth quarters, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a meeting on the identification of regional requirements to supplement the Conventions on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals of 1968 (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on setting up and functioning of institutional machinery for the implementation of the agreement on insurance against civil liability (one in 1986, one in 1987); (c) Seminars on harmonization and streamlining formalities for crossing of frontiers by road and/or rail networks (one in third quarter, 1986, one in third quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Workshop on technical standards for the international routes and wayside facilities of the Asian Highway (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development of highways and highway transport

Programme elements:

2.1 Formulation of long-term strategies for development of highways and highway transport*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of an intergovernmental meeting of highway experts (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the development of regional strategies for roads and road transport (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the potential of toll road construction and maintenance financed by the private sector (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on road users' cost studies (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.2 Rationalization of energy use in road transport* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on energy pricing impact of differential taxes on energy conservation, and substitution processes between alternative forms of energy in transport (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the use of natural gas as a substitute for petroleum -derived fuels in transport vehicles (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on energy data recording, and analysis and rationalization of energy use in transport (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Demonstration projects on the use of natural gas in transport (three in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on the potentials of various alternative sources of energy in transport (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory missions on the implementation of energy conservation policies in transport (two in 1987) (XB); (e) Organization of a meeting on evaluation techniques for energy conservation and substitution in the transport sector (1986) (XB)

2.3 Development of improved and low-cost road transport infrastructure for isolated rural areas*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Guidelines for planning and development of rural transport infrastructure as part of integrated rural development (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on optimal design standards for rural roads with special emphasis on the trade-offs between roads requiring low maintenance but high capital cost, and roads requiring high maintenance but low capital costs (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on quality control in construction and maintenance of roads (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Promotion and demonstration of low-cost techniques of road construction for hilly regions, marshy/wet areas, arid zones and for island developing countries (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on low-cost mechanized techniques for construction and maintenance of roads in China

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (*continued*)

(1986) (XB); (d) Seminar-cum-study tour on cost-effective road construction and maintenance through marshy/wet and arid areas in the USSR (1986) (XB)

2.4 *Environmental protection and highway transport development**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Review and evaluation of environmental standards with regard to road transport and possibilities of their adaptation in countries of the region (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Guidelines for environmental impact assessment of land transport infrastructure projects (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Regional workshop on introduction of environmental impact assessment in transport infrastructure development (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) National workshop on promotion of wider use of environmental impact assessment techniques (third quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory services to improve environmental impact assessment (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.5 *Promotion of appropriate technology in road transport development* (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on channels for the transfer of transport technologies for improving dissemination of commercially viable technologies as part of the ESCAP technology atlas project (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Survey of recent technological developments and potential for their adaptations (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the improvement, potential and use of appropriate low-cost motorized transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB).

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on functioning of a network of focal points concerned with research and development of non-motorized transport (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Roving workshop on technological developments and adaptations in the field of road transport and infrastructure (1987) (XB); (c) Demonstration project on transfer of technology relating to Chinese arch-bridges (1986) (XB)

2.6 *Traffic safety and accident prevention* (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Review on development of a standardized accident recording and analysis system (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-study tour on road traffic safety (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on accident analysis and preventive measures, including educational measures through mass media (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.7 *Optimizing the use of existing assets in roads and road transport, including maintenance**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Guidelines for developing standards for road inventory, classified deficiencies and priority ratings for road maintenance (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the improvement of management capabilities of truck/bus operators (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on establishment of an information system for scheduling and programming of maintenance of road transport fleets (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on optimizing the use of existing road transport fleets through introduction of better management techniques (two in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on application of practical road maintenance guidelines (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-study tour on bridge maintenance (1987) (XB)

2.8 *Promotion of regional and international road transport**

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the potential of regional and international road transport development between selected origins and destinations in the context of multimodal transport and containerization (first quarter,

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

1986) (XB); (b) Asian Highway Route Map No.6 covering the Philippines (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Revised Route Map No. 3 covering India, Nepal and Bangladesh (rust quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on the expansion of the Asian Highway network (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

2.9 Manpower development and training in roads and road transport*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Manual for improving management capabilities of senior highway officials and road transport executives (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on transport planning and traffic management (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Training of road transport executives on computer-assisted management techniques (rust quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar-cum-training course on latest techniques of road construction/maintenance (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Training courses on labour-intensive and other techniques of rural road construction and maintenance (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

2.10 Development of regional technical standards for roads and road transport* (NEW)

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on the trade-offs between economics of larger vehicles and techno-economic impacts on road infrastructures (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Standardization of information system on roads and road transport (fourth quarter, 1986)

Subprogramme 3 Development of railways and railway transport

Programme elements:

3.1 Railway development planning*

Output:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Intergovernmental Railway Group Meeting (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on the main principles adopted by railways in the region for railway development planning (first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on optimum investment policy in development of railway line capacity (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the role of signalling and telecommunications for development of capacity of single-track railways (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Organization of a railway research co-ordination group meeting (third quarter, 1986); (b) Support to the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Railways of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (1986, 1987)

3.2 Development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on the Trans-Asian Railway project and Asian Railway master plan (first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on facilitation measures for border-crossing railway traffic (rust quarter, 1986); (b) Study on principles for international rail freight rate making (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on standardization of rolling stock for different segments of the Trans-Asian Railway (phase I) (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Study on facilitation of intraregional and interregional rail freight traffic, including rail-cum-sea transport (phase I) (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (e) Forecast of international railway freight traffic and identification of capacity bottlenecks for development of the Trans-Asian Railway and the Asian Railway master plan (phase I) (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the implementation of the Trans-Asian Railway project and Asian Railway master plan (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Organization of meeting on Trans-Asian Railway project and Asian Railway master plan (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

3.3 *Optimum utilization of railway infrastructure and rolling stock, including maintenance. (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on corporate structure to improve financial viability of railways (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Studies on cost-effective techniques/systems for maintenance of motive power, rolling stock and signalling and telecommunications equipment (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Study on improving the operational efficiency of railways, with emphasis on freight transport (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on the technical, managerial and operational aspects of railway transport (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.4 *Modernization of railways, including technology transfer.*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Review of modern railway technology (second quarter, 1987); (b) Study on possible ways to reduce dependence of railways on scarce liquid fuels (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on electrification systems for railways at the national level (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (d) Study on modernization of railway telecommunication systems (phase I) (fourth quarter, 1987); (e) Study on computerization of wagon control and management systems (fourth quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on railway modernization (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Workshops on economic and technical aspects of railway transport (one, first quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

3.5 *Development of regional and interregional co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on development of uniform railway statistics and information system (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on standardization of facilities and operations (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on promotion of railway research (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (d) Study on regional and interregional co-operation in international railway traffic (fourth quarter, 1986) ..

(ii) Technical assistance: Technical and substantive support to the meetings of the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group (1986, 1987)

3.6 *Railway manpower development and training. (NEW)*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Guidelines on training opportunities for railway personnel (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars-cum-study tours on selected aspects of railways and railway transport (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Fellowships for railway personnel (three, first quarter, 1986; three, first quarter, 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 4. Development of air cargo transport

Programme elements:

4.1 *Role of air cargo transport in the context of integrated transport development. (NEW)*

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on total distribution cost analysis for air cargo relative to other transport modes (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on the promotion of total distribution cost analysis for air cargo development (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on economic feasibility of air transport in multimodal transport systems (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

4.2 Promotion of multimodal transport systems, including containerization* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the potential of multimodal systems and role of containers in optimizing intermodal mix (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on promotion of multimodal transport and containerization (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on the role of multimodal transport and containerization in economic development (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

4.3 Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in air cargo transport* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Feasibility study on potential of pooling of air cargo services to overcome directional and seasonal imbalances at regional level (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on cost-benefit analyses of computerization and automation of air cargo traffic management at subregional level (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on the possibility of establishment of consultative machinery for users and suppliers of air freight services (fourth quarter, 1986); (d) Studies on facilitation measures for international movement of goods by air for land-locked and island developing countries (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on pooling of air cargo services and capacity (first quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on the economic aspects of computerization and automation of air cargo traffic management (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on improvement of management efficiency in air cargo traffic management (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Workshops on developing institutional framework for co-operation among the shippers, freight forwarders and carriers of goods by air (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

4.4 Manpower development and training in air cargo handling and distribution systems, including technology transfer* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the potential of manpower development planning for effective air cargo management (second quarter, 1986) (XB),

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminars on air cargo handling and management, including packaging technology (one, third quarter, 1986; one, third quarter, 1987) (XB).

Subprogramme 5. Development of communications infrastructure

Programme elements:

5.1 Promotion of regional co-operation in the development of telecommunication and postal services and evaluation of their social and economic impacts* (NEW)

Output:

Technical publications: (a) Study on the socio-economic aspects of telecommunications and postal services (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Evaluation study on the socio-economic impact and the development of a methodology for assessment of costs and benefits of telecommunication and postal services (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

5.2 Promotion of telecommunication and postal services for rural development*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on modern technology for evaluation of the system of telecommunication and postal services in rural areas (first quarter, 1986) (XB)

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: Seminar-cum-workshop on social and economic impacts of telecommunication and postal services in rural and isolated areas (second quarter, 1986) (XB)

5.3 Promotion of manpower development in telecommunication and postal services, including technology transfer* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Compendium of facilities for training in telecommunication and postal services (first quarter, 1986); (b) Guidelines on maintenance and operation of telecommunication and postal services (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on improvement of maintenance and operation of telecommunication and postal services (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on improved maintenance practices for telecommunication facilities (one in 1986, two in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 6. Development of tourism

Programme elements:

6.1 Role of tourism in promotion of appropriate development strategies and policies*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on development of tourism-management-education facilities (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on priority ranking of tourism sector projects within the framework of development strategies and policies (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-workshop on direct, indirect and induced effects of tourism on employment and income (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on quantification of the economic impact of tourism for policy formulation (two in 1986, two in 1987)

6.2 Planning for co-ordinated tourism development*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on the promotion of co-ordinated tourism development and marketing at regional and subregional levels (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the identification of the impact on environmental, social and manpower problems resulting from the expansion of tourism (second quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar-cum-workshop on development of tourism management education facilities (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions to least developed, land-locked and island developing countries on tourism development (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB) c,

6.3 Tourism implications of transport and communications development* (NEW)

Output:

Technical publication: Guidelines for evaluation of tourism implications of transport and communications development in the context of the Transport and Communications Decade (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)

Subprogramme 7. Assistance in implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994 (NEW)

Programme elements:

7.1 Co-ordination of national action programmes for the Decade

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of meetings of ministers and other meetings connected with the implementation of the Decade programmes

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Analytical review of the current status of transport and communications in the ESCAP region, including trends and developments (1986); (b) Report on the implementation of demonstration projects for the Decade (1986)

(iii) Technical assistance: Ten advisory missions to member countries on (a) Formulation of national action programmes and project preparation for the Decade; (b) Implementation of national action programmes within the framework of the Decade (1986, 1987) (XB); (c) Integration and co-ordination of national action programmes with the regional action programmes of the Decade (1986, 1987); (d) Establishment of national co-ordinating committees for the Decade's programmes (1986)

7.2 Formulation and implementation of interregional programmes

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of two working groups of experts on harmonization of programmes and projects between the ESCAP and ECWA (Economic Commission for Western Asia) regions during the Transport and Communications Decade (1986, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Reports on harmonization of ESCAP regional action programmes (1986, 1987); (b) Reports on the development of interregional links between the ESCAP and ECWA regions in the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade (1986, 1987) (XB); (c) Reports on the development of interregional links between the ESCAP and ECE (Economic Commission for Europe) regions in the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade (1986, 1987) (XB)

7.3 Development of a monitoring and evaluation system for the Decade's programmes and projects, and implementation at the regional level

Output:

(i) Technical publications: Performance evaluation reports to the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the overall progress of the implementation of the Decade's programmes at national, subregional, regional and international levels (1986, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: Ten advisory missions to member countries to assist in the establishment of national monitoring and evaluation systems for national action programmes during the Decade (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB)

7.4 Co-ordination of programmes for the Decade of subregional, regional and international organizations

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of governmental and interagency meetings on mechanisms for effective co-ordination for integrated development of transport and communications during the Decade (1986, 1987)

(ii) Technical publication: Periodic reports on co-ordination of interagency programmes for implementation during the Decade (1986, 1987)

7.5 Assistance in promotion of public awareness of the objectives of the Decade

Output:

(i) Substantive preparation and servicing of national workshops and regional seminars on promotion of public awareness of the crucial role of transport and communications in the national development process (1986, 1987)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Report on suitable methodology to promote public awareness of the objectives of the Decade (1986) (XB); (b) Appropriate materials for public campaigns (logo, films, leaflets, manuals, stickers, etc.) (1986) (XB)

PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS)

Subprogramme I. Development of maritime policy and institutions

Programme elements:

1.1 *Maritime policy and legislation**

Output:

- (i) Substantive servicing of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (fourth quarter, 1986)
- (ii) Report to the Committee on a review of regional developments in shipping, ports and inland waterways, and the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the law of the Sea (third quarter, 1986)
- (iii) Technical publications: (a) Revised Guidelines on Maritime Legislation (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Guidelines on port legislation (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (iv) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the revision and formulation of national maritime legislation (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on revisions and formulation of port legislation (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Meeting on maritime legislation (1986) (XB); (d) Meeting on port legislation (1987) (XB)

1.2 *Integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the implementation of integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways (two in 1986, two in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways (1986) (XB)

1.3 *Institutional development*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Guidelines on the establishment and functioning of freight study units (second quarter, 1986)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the establishment and strengthening of institutions on shipping, ports and inland waterways for administration and management purposes (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on freight study units (1987) (XB)

1.4 *Maritime training institutions*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on training requirements for certification of seafarers (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on seafarers' training and certification (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory mission on formulation of a subregional/regional association of maritime training institutions (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 2. Development of merchant marine and shipping services

Programme elements:

2.1 *Merchant marine, shipping services and energy-saving measures**

Output:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Case studies on implementation of the computer model designed for planning shipping services on specified routes (one, second quarter, 1986; one, fourth quarter, 1987); (b) Analytical study on latest developments in sail-equipped ships (first quarter, 1986); (c) Study on the shipping of selected commodities (fourth quarter, 1986); (d) Review of latest developments in fuel cost-saving measures (third quarter, 1987)

* Indicates priority programme elements.

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meeting Off application of wind/solar power in shipping (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on containerization of shipping services (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on costing and pricing of shipping services (1986) (XB); (d) Seminar-cum-study tour on management of public maritime enterprises (1986) (XB)

2.2 Fleet development, financing and insurance

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on the effects of progressive vessel specialization on fleet development and manpower planning (third quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on ship sale and purchase, marine insurance, and protection and indemnity insurance (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar on ship financing (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on protection and indemnity insurance (1987) (XB)

2.3 Development of shipbuilding/ship-repair facilities and fleet maintenance*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on the establishment/rehabilitation of small-scale ship-repair workshops (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on shipbuilding/ship-repair and development of small-scale ships (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Seminar-cum-study tour on maintenance of merchant fleet (1987) (XB)

2.4 Promotion of shipping co-operation and joint shipping services

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on development of joint shipping services (rust quarter, 1987)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meetings of shipowners' associations to promote co-operation among shipowners (one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on the promotion of co-operation among parties concerned with shipping of specific commodities (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar for shipowners on the implementation of international maritime conventions (1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 3. Port development

Programme elements;

3.1 Port planning and development policy* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on port development policy (third quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on port legislation and codes (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the role of the private sector in ports (second quarter, 1986); (c) Study on port planning and investment in relation to transport planning on a national scale (third quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on national port planning requirements (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on evaluation of port projects (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on impact of ports on the environment (1987) (XB); (d) Regional meetings of chief executives of port authorities on port development (one in 1986, one in 1987)

3.2 Port and harbour construction

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Inventory of regional port experts for the promotion of technical co-operation between member countries (first quarter, 1986); (b) Study on rehabilitation of ports (first quarter, 1987) (XB)

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions to assist port authorities (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on modern construction techniques and costing systems in ports (1986) (XB)

3.3 Port operation and training

Output:

(i) Technical assistance: (a) Regional meeting of representatives of national port training institutes (first quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Seminar on port accounting systems for engineers and operations personnel (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on the establishment and strengthening of national port training institutes (one, fourth quarter, 1986; one, first quarter, 1987)

(ii) Fellowships for port management and operations personnel (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB)

3.4 Containerization and multimodal transport systems*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications of a review of developments in containerization and multimodal transport systems (first quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on equipment selection and procurement (one in 1986, one in 1987); (b) Seminar on containerization in ports (1986) (XB); (c) Seminar on multimodal transport documentation and procedures (1987) (XB)

3.5 Port management information system (PORTMIS)*

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications of a review of PORTMIS (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publications: (a) Study on computer applications in ports to promote technical co-operation among developing countries (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on the development of computer software (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (c) Study on models and tools for implementation of PORTMIS (third quarter, 1987) (XB)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on port management information systems (one in 1986) (XB); (b) Seminars on computer usage in ports (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (c) Advisory missions on port management information requirements (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (d) Advisory mission on implementation of PORTMIS (1986) (XB); (e) Meeting on computer software development (1987) (XB)

3.6 Port pricing and investment (NEW)

Output:

(i) Report to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications of a review of port tariff structures (second quarter, 1986)

(ii) Technical publication: Study on model tariff structure and definitions (fourth quarter, 1987)

(iii) Technical assistance: (a) Seminars on port pricing and investment (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Meeting on rationalization of tariff structures and definitions (one in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on port investment and financial viability (1987) (XB); (d) Advisory missions on implementation of model port tariff structure (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

3.7 Upgrading of dredging capability* (NEW)

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Study on evaluation and categorization of siltation phenomena (second quarter, 1987); (b) Guidelines on planning and cost minimization of dredging in ports and waterways (fourth quarter, 1987); (c) Study on regional training facilities in dredging (1987)

TRANSPORT II-(SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Workshop on "the dredging contract" (1986) (XB); (b) On-the-job training on dredging (five in 1986, five in 1987) (XB); (c) Seminar on hydrographic surveying and dredging (1987) (XB); (d) Advisory missions on operational and managerial aspects of dredging (one in 1986, one in 1987)

Subprogramme 4. Development of inland water transport

Programme elements:

4.1 Policy and planning*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Inland water transport statistics for Asia and the Pacific (third quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on appropriate methods of establishing standard high and low water levels along rivers (second quarter, 1986) (XB); (c) Study on the impact of new technologies on inland water transport (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on implementation of statistical information systems (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on development and strengthening of national/regional institutions and training programmes (one in 1986, one in 1987); (c) Seminar/study tour on general management and operational systems in developed countries for possible applications in developing countries (1986) (XB); (d) Country-level workshop on development of information and statistical systems (one in 1987) (XB)

4.2 Development and maintenance of in/and waterways*

Output:

(i) Technical publication: Study on application of low-cost dredging techniques (1986) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Meeting to review activities, developments and future action programmes in inland waterways (second quarter, 1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions to member countries on development and maintenance of waterways, including low-cost dredging techniques (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

4.3 Fleet improvement

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Seminar on economic and technical operation of inland waterways fleets (1987) (XB); (b) Advisory missions on fleet development and management (two in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

4.4 Development of terminals and landing facilities

Output:

Technical assistance: Advisory missions on development of terminals and landing facilities (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

Subprogramme 5. Shippers' organizations and co-operation

Programme elements:

5.1 Establishment and strengthening of national shippers' organizations*

Output:

(i) Technical publications: (a) Handbook for Shippers, third revision (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB); (b) Study on freight rates and surcharges (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)

(ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the establishment, strengthening and operation of shippers' organizations (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Country-level workshops on cargo consolidation, containerization, legal and port environment, calculation of ocean transport costs and other aspects of shippers' co-operation (two in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS) (continued)

5.2 *Promotion of regional co-operation among shippers' organizations and between shippers' and shipowners' organizations**

Output:

Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the implementation of schemes aimed at promoting co-operation between shippers and shipowners (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB); (b) Regional/subregional workshop on shippers' co-operation (one in 1986) (XB)

5.3 *Assessment of needs for suitable carriers and services*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on the choice of shipping services (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Advisory mission on the evaluation of shipping services (1986) (XB)

5.4 *Cargo consolidation, freight booking and chartering activities including establishment of computer-based services**

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Study on cargo consolidation schemes and freight rates (fourth quarter, 1987) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Advisory missions on implementation of cargo consolidation and chartering projects (one in 1986, one in 1987) (XB)

5.5 *Strengthening of freight forwarders' organizations*

Output:

- (i) Technical publication: Guidelines on operation of freight forwarders' organizations for government planners (fourth quarter, 1986) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Advisory missions on the functioning of freight forwarders (one in 1986; one in 1987) (XB); (b) Workshop on operation of freight forwarders' organizations (1987) (XB)

Appendix

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK
AND PRIORITIES, 1986-1987**

	Resource requirements in professional work-months		
PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES	RB	XB ^a	Total
1.1 Analysis of and assistance on special economic and social policy issues of major concern to the region *	30	-	30
1.2 Review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade*	18	-	18
1.3 Comparative analysis of strategies, policies, policy instruments and institutions for economic and social development in the region * (NEW)	24	24	48
1.4 Studies of opportunities and mechanisms for co-operation among countries and subregions of the region*	30	16	46
2.1 Strengthening of development planning methods and capabilities*	42	12	54
2.2 Development modelling and projections	48	12	60
3.1 Monitoring and review of progress in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action in the region *	18	-	18
3.2 In-depth studies on problems of special concern to the least developed countries of the region	18	12	30
3.3 Assistance to the least developed countries in formulating and executing policies and action plans, programmes and projects to accelerate development	18	24	42
4.1 Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*	96	-	96
4.2 Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on major development issues and problems	18	6	24
 PROGRAMME: ENERGY			
1.1 Regional energy scene and energy economy	11	-	11
1.2 Strengthening of national capabilities in integrated energy planning and programming*	18	-	18
1.3 Policy options and strategies for the development of energy resources and for the management of energy demand *	36	-	36
2.1 Assessment of new and renewable sources of energy and integrated planning	18	-	18
2.2 Co-operative research, development and demonstration in new and renewable sources of energy*	19	-	19
2.3 Transfer, adaptation and application of mature new and renewable energy technologies*	20	-	20

^a Work-months indicated include both projects support resources and consultancies, but do not necessarily represent all extrabudgetary resources required to implement the programme elements.

	Resource requirements in professional work-months		
	RB	XB ^a	Total
ENERGY (continued)			
3.1 Development and utilization of coal resources*	20	-	20
3.2 Development and utilization of oil and natural gas resources*	21	-	21
3.3 Energy conservation and conversion policy	18	-	18
3.4 Power system planning and management	20	-	20
3.5 Peaceful uses of nuclear energy	3	-	3
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENT			
1.1 Environmental awareness	10	18	28
1.2 Strengthening environmental dimensions of Commission's work programme (NEW)	10	6	16
1.3 Incorporation of environmental considerations into development planning and processes * (NEW)	12	22	34
1.4 Management of terrestrial ecosystems *	8	14	22
1.5 Protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems*	8	12	20
PROGRAMME: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			
1.1 Review of agricultural development policies, strategies and plans*	14	-	14
1.2 Food supply and distribution*	26	-	26
1.3 Development of agricultural information systems *	24	48	72
1.4 Follow -up action on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the management of living resources (NEW)	20	20	40
2.1 Operation of the Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP)*	54	112	166
2.2 Agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific	6	12	18
2.3 Research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops*	14	-	14
2.4 Improving agricultural credit, marketing and extension systems	14	9	23
3.1 Integrated rural development planning	20	-	20
3.2 Improving the socio-economic condition of rural disadvantaged groups, such as small farmers, tenants, fisherfolk communities and women	38	-	38
3.3 Effective mobilization of the rural poor and improved management of supplies and services for their benefit	10	-	10
PROGRAMME: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS			
1.1 Settlements strategies, policies, and programmes	10	26	36
1.2 Settlement development, planning, construction and management*	18	37	55

Resource requirements in
professional work-months

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (*continued*)

	RB	XB ^a	Total
2.1 Promotion of innovative and appropriate technologies*	20	18	38
2.2 Integrated programme on improvement of slums and squatter settlements	7	12	19
2.3 Land policies and land control measures	7	12	19
3.1 Strengthening institutional capabilities	7	4	11
3.2 Public participation	3	16	19

PROGRAMME: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Regional review of industrial progress with special reference to the growth target envisaged in the Lima Declaration	18	-	18
1.2 Industrial plans and policies *	15	6	21
1.3 Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries with regard to plans and policies for industrial development*	18	6	24
1.4 Development of agro -and allied industries*	16	15	31
1.5 Institutional and infrastructural requirements for the development of small- and medium-scale industries*	15	10	25
1.6 Enhancement of private sector involvement in industrialization	6	12	18
2.1 Resource mobilization programme	8	4	12
2.2 Programme on project development and implementation*	28	10	38
3.1 Subregional co-operative arrangements on industrial development	18	10	28
3.2 Regional industrial co-operation among developing countries and expansion of the scope of the ESCAP "club " for industrial development *	26	24	50
4.1 Development of public sector industries	8	5	13
4.2 Promoting efficiency in public sector industrial enterprises	16	-	16

PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

1.1 Trade expansion and major policy issues *	70	12	82
1.2 Harmonization of trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures	4	6	10
1.3 Trade-creating joint ventures and long-term trading arrangements	4	108	112
1.4 Financial and credit co-operation	6	-	6
1.5 Insurance and reinsurance schemes	4	-	4
1.6 Balance-of-payments support and development financing (NEW)	4	12	16
1.7 Customs administration co-operation (NEW)	2	8	10
1.8 Trade facilitation measures and procedures (NEW)	14	6	20
2.1 Trade information *	44	72	116

Resource requirements in
professional work-months

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE <i>(continued)</i>	RB	XB ^a	Total
2.2 Trade promotion development	30	36	66
2.3 Market and product development *	30	36	66
3.1 Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in selected raw materials and commodities of socio-economic importance to member countries of the region *	26	18	44
3.2 Planning, implementation and development of commodities of socio-economic interest*	26	16	42
4.1 Export and import planning techniques and marketing*	4	3	7
4.2 Transit trade facilities for trade of the land -locked countries *	16	5	21
4.3 Expansion of the trade of island developing countries	18	5	23
4.4 Assistance to the least developed countries in trade development (NEW)	10	-	10
5.1 Subregional and regional preferential trading arrangements* (NEW)	12	-	12
5.2 Follow-up activities on UNCTAD resolutions and decisions	12	6	18
 PROGRAMME: MARINE RESOURCES (NEW)			
1.1 Strengthening of national capabilities in exploration and development of marine mineral resources and in the appraisal of the geology, occurrence, development and use of marine mineral resources*	23	14	37
1.2 Technical and administrative support to regional and subregional projects concerning marine mineral resources and geology	20	-	20
1.3 Strengthening of national capabilities relating to, and provision of legal advice and information to member States on, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	8	21	29
 PROGRAMME: NATURAL RESOURCES			
1.1 Exploration, assessment and development of mineral resources*	31	-	31
1.2 Promotion of regional co-operation, and technical and administrative support to regional and subregional mineral projects*	22	-	22
1.3 Strengthening of national capabilities of investigation and development of mineral resources	23	-	23
1.4 Management and utilization of mineral resources in support of economic and social development plans (NEW)	14	-	14
1.5 Geology and urban development (NEW)	18	-	18
2.1 Support for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan*	60	-	60
2.2 Promotion of regional co-operation in water resources development*	36	-	36
2.3 Mitigation of damage from cyclones, floods and droughts*	36	-	36
2.4 Information and training in water resources development	48	-	48

Resource requirements in
professional work-months

NATURAL RESOURCES (*continued*)

	RE	XB ^a	Total
3.1 Technical and administrative support to the regional remote sensing programme and promotion of regional co-operation in the application of remote sensing techniques for efficient management of natural resources and the environment	9	24	33

PROGRAMME: POPULATION

1.1 Formulation and implementation of integrated population policies and programmes for development*	16	12	28
1.2 Mortality, morbidity, aging and development* (NEW)	10	-	10
1.3 Population distribution, migration and urbanization in development*	16	12	28
1.4 Population composition, estimates and projections	16	-	16
1.5 Training and manpower development in population (NEW)	6	17	23
2.1 Support to countries in developing and implementing family planning policies and programmes*	19	5	24
2.2 Promotion of new approaches in service delivery systems	10	11	21
2.3 Studies on the problems and prospects of adolescent fertility (NEW)	5	10	15
2.4 Evaluation of impact of fertility decline on the changing role of women (NEW)	7	12	19
2.5 Studies on fertility, family planning and related policies and programmes*	23	34	57
3.1 Information support to member countries for integration of population and development, policy formulation and programme implementation*	8	50	58
3.2 Assistance in development of national population information centres and networks in ESCAP member countries* .	12	50	62
3.3 Co-ordination of Regional Population Information Network: Asia-Pacific POPIN (NEW)	10	42	52
3.4 Development of regional population data bank (NEW)	10	38	48

PROGRAMME: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1.1 Improvements in science and technology policy and institutional structure*	15	21	36
1.2 Identification of technological needs and capabilities* (NEW)	22	20	42
1.3 Strengthening of research and development organization and management*	16	4	20
1.4 Promotion of the application of energy -efficient technology	5	12	17
2.1 Substantive support to the regional institutions	9	12	21
2.2 Upgrading of negotiating capabilities and improvement of terms of acquisition of technology* (NEW)	10	20	30
2.3 Promotion of technology transfer in specific areas	5	4	9
2.4 Promotion of intraregional technology trade (NEW)	8	5	13

	Resource requirements in professional work-months		
	RB	XB	Total
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY <i>(continued)</i>			
2.5 Strengthening of project generation capabilities, engineering design and consultancy services*	6	3	9
2.6 Standardization and related activities	12	4	16
2.7 Technology for selected industries	8	-	8
2.8 Assistance in the fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies	2	24	26
3.1 Assessment of new technologies	8	-	8
3.2 Assimilation and development of new technologies* (NEW)	18	96	114
PROGRAMME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
1.1 Policy analysis of emerging issues and strategies for the integration of women, youth, the aging, disabled and other disadvantaged groups in development*	35	29	64
1.2 Strengthening national structures and mechanisms for the integration of women in development (NEW)	10	-	10
1.3 Promotion of women's participation in national development at the local level*	37	33	70
1.4 Mobilization of youth for national development *	44	45	89
2.1 Social planning and policy development	12	5	17
2.2 Research and information dissemination on social development issues, trends and programmes*	18	11	29
2.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of global, regional and national instruments for the advancement of youth, women, the aging and the disabled (NEW)	9	-	9
2.4 Promotion of social policies for crime prevention and criminal justice* (NEW)	1	17	18
2.5 Promotion of the integration of the aging and disabled in development (NEW)	18	24	42
3.1 Development of basic community services through primary health care	2	20	22
3.2 Planning of health and health aspects of development	2	15	17
3.3 Capacity building for the implementation of pharmaceutical policies*	2	12	14
3.4 Atlas of children in national development	2	8	10
PROGRAMME: STATISTICS			
1.1 Promotion, co-ordination and management of statistical development activities in the region	34	-	34
1.2 Promotion of overall national statistical capabilities*	28	92	120
1.3 Development of economic statistics, including national accounts*	32	74	106
1.4 Development of social and demographic statistics*	20	44	64
1.5 Development of cross-sectoral and other statistics	4	52	56

	Resource requirements in professional work-months		
	RB	XB	Total
STATISTICS (<i>continued</i>)			
1.6 Improvement and co-ordination of development-related government information systems through the effective application of computer technology to the collection, organization and management of data	2	60	62
2.1 Collection of basic data relating to all fields of statistics, their edit and maintenance in time series records and their retrieval for reformulation, special compilation and secretariat publications*	66	-	66
2.2 Development of a network of statistical data bases within ESCAP	6	-	6
PROGRAMME: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS			
1.1 Support to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations (TNCs)	4	-	4
1.2 Provision of assistance to ESCAP member Governments in securing and implementing an effective code of conduct and other international and regional arrangements relating to transnational corporations (NEW)	4	10	14
2.1 Regional support to the UNCTC global research programme*	12	-	12
2.2 Research and analysis: country and case studies*	20	20	40
3.1 Support to UNCTC in the provision of advisory and information services to member Governments*	20	-	20
3.2 Provision of advisory and information services to member Governments	12	10	22
PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM)			
1.1 Strategies, policies and planning for integrated transport development*	12	3	15
1.2 Development of urban, suburban and inter-city transport systems *	9	3	12
1.3 Statistics and information systems for transport* (NEW)	8	-	8
1.4 Promotion of co-operation and co-ordination between public and private sectors in transport* (NEW)	8	-	8
1.5 Promotion of research and development capability in transport*	8	-	8
1.6 Facilitation measures for international movement of surface transport* (NEW)	16	4	20
2.1 Formulation of long-term strategies for development of highways and highway transport *	7	11	18
2.2 Rationalization of energy use in road transport* (NEW)	6	12	18
2.3 Development of improved and low-cost road transport infrastructure for isolated rural areas*	7	-	7
2.4 Environmental protection and highway transport development*	6	-	6
2.5 Promotion of appropriate technology in road transport development* (NEW)	7	-	7

TRANSPORT I (TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM) (continued)

	RB	XBG	Total
2.6 Traffic safety and accident prevention* (NEW)	6	10	16
2.7 Optimizing the use of existing assets in roads and road transport, including maintenance*	6	-	6
2.8 Promotion of regional and international road transport*	6	27	33
2.9 Manpower development and training in roads and road transport*	7	2	9
2.10 Development of regional technical standards for roads and road transport* (NEW)	12	3	15
3.1 Railway development planning*	26	17	43
3.2 Development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages* (NEW)	22	10	32
3.3 Optimum utilization of railway infrastructure and rolling stock, including maintenance* (NEW)	16	5	21
3.4 Modernization of railways, including technology transfer*	11	7	18
3.5 Development of regional and interregional co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Railway Co-operation Group	6	23	29
3.6 Railway manpower development and training* (NEW)	7	7	14
4.1 Role of air cargo transport in the context of integrated transport development* (NEW)	6	6	12
4.2 Promotion of multimodal transport systems, including containerization* (NEW)	6	6	12
4.3 Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in air cargo transport * (NEW)	13	6	19
4.4 Manpower development and training in air cargo handling and distribution systems, including technology transfer* (NEW)	4	6	10
5.1 Promotion of regional co-operation in the development of telecommunication and postal services, and evaluation of their social and economic impacts* (NEW)	4	8	12
5.2 Promotion of telecommunication and postal services for rural development*	3	8	11
5.3 Promotion of manpower development in telecommunication and postal services, including technology transfer* (NEW)	3	8	11
6.1 Role of tourism in promotion of appropriate development strategies and policies*	9	8	17
6.2 Planning for co-ordinated tourism development*	9	8	17
6.3 Tourism implications of transport and communications development* (NEW)	9	8	17
7.1 Co-ordination of national action programmes for the Decade	6	-	6
7.2 Formulation and implementation of interregional programmes	6	-	6
7.3 Development of monitoring and evaluation system for the Decade's programmes and projects, and implementation at the regional level	5	-	5
7.4 Co-ordination of the programmes for the Decade of subregional, regional and international organizations	5	-	5
7.5 Assistance in promotion of public awareness of the objectives of the Decade	5	-	5

Resource requirements in
professional work-months

	RB	XB	Total
PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT II (SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS)			
1.1 Maritime policy and legislation*	13	-	13
1.2 Integrated information system of shipping, ports and inland waterways*	9	-	9
1.3 Institutional development	5	-	5
1.4 Maritime training institutions	3	-	3
2.1 Merchant marine, shipping services and energy-saving measures*	12	30	42
2.2 Fleet development, financing and insurance	10	15	25
2.3 Development of shipbuilding/ship-repair facilities and fleet maintenance*	8	15	23
2.4 Promotion of shipping co-operation and joint shipping services	10	12	22
3.1 Port planning and development policy* (NEW)	6	4	10
3.2 Port and harbour construction	7	12	19
3.3 Port operation and training	8	8	16
3.4 Containerization and multimodal transport systems *	12	6	18
3.5 Port management information system (PORTMIS)*	15	4	19
3.6 Port pricing and investment (NEW)	8	-	8
3.7 Upgrading of dredging capability* (NEW)	4	12	16
4.1 Policy and planning*	20	10	30
4.2 Development and maintenance of inland waterways*	10	14	24
4.3 Fleet improvement	11	6	17
4.4 Development of terminals and landing facilities	5	-	5
5.1 Establishment and strengthening of national shippers' organizations*	14	12	26
5.2 Promotion of regional co-operation among shipper's organizations and between shippers' and shipowners' organizations*	10	6	16
5.3 Assessment of needs for suitable carriers and services	4	12	16
5.4 Cargo consolidation, freight booking and chartering activities, including establishment of computer-based services*	8	6	14
5.5 Strengthening of freight forwarders' organizations	4	-	4
ESCAP total	3,096	2,513	5,609

Annex II

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS
AND PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION**

The resolutions adopted at the forty-first session of the Commission have no financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.

Annex III

MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Subsidiary body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report ^a
Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment Chairman: Pravit Ruyabhorn (Thailand) Vice-Chairmen: Ishwari Lal Shrestha (Nepal) P.R. Field (Australia) Chairman, Technical P. Murari and Drafting Committee: (India) Rapporteur: A.W. Chowdhuri (Bangladesh)	Eighth session Bangkok 11 -17 September 1984	E/ESCAP/409
Committee on Natural Resources Chairman: S.M.Lo Marikar (Sri Lanka) Vice-Chairmen: Prathes Sutabutr (Thailand) M. Abu Bakr (Bangladesh) Chairman, Technical and Mitsuko Ito Drafting Committee: (Japan) Rapporteur: B.D. Nasendi (Indonesia)	Eleventh session Bangkok 16-22 October 1984	E/ESCAP/403 and Corr .1
Committee on Trade Chairman: A. W .Chowdhuri (Bangladesh) Vice-Chairmen: Li Zhimin (China) H. Sakai (Japan)	Twenty-fifth session Bangkok 6-12 November 1984	E/ESCAP/404

^a Copies of reports that are not available through normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters or at Geneva may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Liaison Unit at United Nations Headquarters.

Subsidiary body and officers	Session	Document symbol of report ^a
Committee on Trade (continued)		
Chairman, Technical and Drafting Committee:	Javid Zafar (Pakistan)	
Vice-Chairman:	M. Sundaralingam (Sri Lanka)	
Rapporteur:	Kew-Il Lee (Republic of Korea)	
Committee on Development Planning		
	Fifth session 17- 20 December 1984 Bangkok	E/ESCAP/427 and Corr .1
Chairman:	Has Tampubolon (Indonesia)	
Vice-Chairmen:	Aris Bin Othman (Malaysia) Lloyd Fernando (Sri Lanka)	
Rapporteur:	John T .W .Hay ton (Australia)	
Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing)		
	Eighth session 8-14 January 1985 Bangkok	E/ESCAP/425 and Corr.l
Chairman:	Sribhumi Sukhanetr (Thailand)	
Vice-Chairmen:	F. Mahmud (Indonesia) H. Wickremasinghe (Sri Lanka) Joseph Caffery (Cook Islands)	
Chairman, Technical and Drafting Committee:	A.W. Chowdhuri (Bangladesh)	
Rapporteur:	D. Turner (Australia)	

Annex IV

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION

A. Publications

Title	United Nations publication Sales number
Economic and Social Survey for Asia and the Pacific 1984	E.85.II.F.1
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific Vol. XXXIII, No.2, December 1982	E.84.II.F.16
Vol. XXXIV, No.1, June 1983	E.84.II.F.20
Vol. XXXIV, No.2, December 1983	E.85.II.F.3
Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific, 1981 and 1982	E.85.II.F.2
Energy in the ESCAP Region: Policies, Issues and the Potential for Regional Co-operation (Development Papers, No.4)	E.84.II.F.22
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific Vol. XV, series B, 1979-1982	E.84.II.F.19
Vol. XXI, series A, 1982	E.85.II.F.4
Proceedings of the Seminars on Flood Vulnerability Analysis and on the Principles of Floodplain Management for Flood Loss Prevention (Water Resources Series, No.58)	E.84.II.F.12
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific Vol. XIII, No.1, March 1983	E.83.II.F.11
Vol. XIII, No.2, June 1983	E.83.II.F.12
Vol. XIII, No.3, September 1983	E.83.II.F.19
Vol. XIII, No.4, December 1983	E.84.II.F.6
Vol. XIV, No.2, June 1984	E.84.II.F.21
Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No.19	E.84.II.F.17
Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific Vol. XN, No.1, March 1984	E.84.II.F.9
Vol. XN, No.2, June 1984	E.84.II.F.15
Vol. XN, No.3, September 1984	E.84.II.F.18
Vol. XN, No.4, December 1984	E.85.II.F.5
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1982	E/F.84.II.F.8
Updated Guidebook on Biogas Development (Energy Resources Development Series, No.27)	E.84.II.F.14

B. Documents submitted to the Commission

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/ESCAP/403 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its eleventh session	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/404	Report of the Committee on Trade on its twenty-fifth session	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/405	Date, venue and any other subject pertaining to the forty-second session of the Commission	17
E/ESCAP/406	Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (1985) and the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP (1987)	11
E/ESCAP/401	The lack of trained manpower in water resources development	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/408	The role of ESCAP in the proposed special body or mechanism to co-ordinate activities for mitigating cyclone damage in the South Pacific	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/409	Report of the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment on its eighth session	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/410	Implementation of resolution 236 (XL): proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994	6
E/ESCAP/411 and Corr.1	Improvement of the functions of the legislative committees	10
E/ESCAP/412	Report on the financial situation of the regional institutions.	13
E/ESCAP/413 and Corr.1	Work of the Commission since the fortieth session	4 (a)
E/ESCAP/414 and Corr.1	Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy	4 (b)
E/ESCAP/415	Report on secretariat activities in support of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries of the ESCAP region	4 (c)
E/ESCAP/416 and Corr.1	Report on the implementation of resolution 235 (XL): Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific	5
E/ESCAP/417 and Corr.1	Report of the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment in Asia	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/418	Domestic demand, manufactured exports and intra-South co-operation as sources of industrial growth in the 1980s .	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/419	Some issues in improving the technological capabilities of developing countries in the ESCAP region	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/420	Integrated human settlements development for housing the urban and rural poor .	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/421	Issues in the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification at the regional level	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/422	Action in the area of marine resources: national needs and capabilities	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/423	Protectionism and its effect on the development prospects of countries in the ESCAP region	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/424	Measures for strengthening intraregional trade and monetary co-operation	7,(a)
E/ESCAP/425 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications: Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing, on its eighth session	7 (a)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
E/ESCAP/426	Impact of advanced shipping technologies in the ESCAP region	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/427 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Development Planning on its fifth session	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/428 and Corr.1	Transnational corporations in Asia and the Pacific: main issues relating to trade, technology acquisition, environment, and the code of conduct on transnational corporations and other international arrangements and agreements	7 (a)
E/ESCAP/429	Report of the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications	7(b)
E/ESCAP/430	Strategies for railways and railway transport development	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/431	Growth of multimodal transport	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/432 and Add.1	Facilitation of international traffic through simplification of formalities and documentation, and accession to international conventions	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/433	Improvement of communications facilities, in particular in rural and isolated areas	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/434	Socio-economic impact of tourism	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/435	Application of modern technologies with special reference to agro-chemicals and other issues arising from secretariat activities in the field of food, agriculture and rural development	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/436	The changing nexus between population dynamics and overall development strategies	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/437	Critical issues in social development in the Asian and the Pacific region	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/438	Major contemporary issues in developing statistical services	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/439	Implementation of the interagency co-ordinated plan of action on integrated rural development for Asia and the Pacific: problems and possibilities	7 (b)
E/ESCAP/440 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Programme changes for 1985	8 (a)
E/ESCAP/441 and Corr.1	Tentative calendar of meetings for 1985/86	8 (a)
E/ESCAP/442	Report on the implementation of the work programme, 1984	8 (b)
E/ESCAP/443 and Corr.1	Draft programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987	8 (b)
E/ESCAP/443/Add.1	Proposed deletions in the draft programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987	8 (b)
E/ESCAP/444 and Corr.1 and 2	Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	9
E/ESCAP/445/Rev.1	Report on the Commission's activities in the Pacific	12
E/ESCAP/446	Report on the implementation of Commission resolution 237 (XL)	12
E/ESCAP/447	Report of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre	13
E/ESCAP/448	Annual report of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1984	13
E/ESCAP/449	Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas	13

Symbol	Title	Agenda item
E/ESCAP/450	Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas	13
E/ESCAP/451	Report of the Typhoon Committee	13
E/ESCAP/452	Report on the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for 1984	13
E/ESCAP/453	Report on the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	13
E/ESCAP/454	Report on the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific	13
E/ESCAP/454/Add.1	Report of the third session of the Governing Board of the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific	13
E/ESCAP/455 and Corr.1	Report on the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer	13
E/ESCAP/456	Draft statute of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer	13
E/ESCAP/457	Report on the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery	13
E/ESCAP/458	Report on the Pacific energy development programme for 1984	13
E/ESCAP/459	Report on the regional remote sensing programme	13
E/ESCAP/460	Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources	14
E/ESCAP/461 and Corr.1	Technical co-operation activities of ESCAP , 1984	14
E/ESCAP/462	Technical co-operation activities in Asia and the Pacific in 1984: report by the United Nations Development Programme	14
E/ESCAP/462/Add.1	Technical co-operation activities in Asia and the Pacific in 1984: report by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	14
E/ESCAP/463 and Corr.1	Report of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and 2 Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission	15
E/ESCAP/464 and Corr.1	Report of the High-level Meeting prior to the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action . for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	4 (c)
E/ESCAP/465	Report and contours of issues for the second cycle of the regional energy development programme (1987-1991)	13
E/ESCAP/466	Resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the General .Assembly and the Economic and Social Council	4 (a)
E/ESCAP/467	Admission of new members: consideration of the application of Tuvalu for full membership in ESCAP	16
E/ESCAP/468	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission: membership of Brunei Darussalam	16
E/ESCAP/469	Letter from the Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific addressed to the Executive Secretary	11

Annex V

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, amended by the Council at subsequent sessions, and revised in consequence of various General Assembly resolutions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 46(1) of 11 December 1946, in which the General Assembly "recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of ...an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", and

Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,

Establishes an Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Pacific, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Pacific and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Asia and the Pacific as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connection with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The territories of Asia and the Pacific referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, China, the Cook Islands, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, Guam, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kiribati, Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.

4. The associate members shall include Brunei, the Cook Islands, Guam, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Niue, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Tuvalu.

5. Any territory, part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in paragraph 2 may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

6. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

7. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee, or other subordinate body, which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to vote and hold office in such body.

8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals of activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

10. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization following the practice of the Economic and Social Council.

11. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the

Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 1296 (XLN).

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

13. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

14. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

15. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year.

16. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at Bangkok, Thailand.

19. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

Annex VI

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at subsequent sessions of the Commission.

Chapter I

SESSIONS

Rule 1

The following principles shall apply as regards date and place for the sessions of the Commission:

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session subject to the approval of the Council and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall also be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and, in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission;

(b) In special cases the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session;

(c) Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Pacific. The Commission may recommend holding a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least forty-two days before the commencement of a session, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with three copies of the provisional agenda and of the basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda. Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 49.

Rule 3

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to

participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Chapter II

AGENDA

Rule 4

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman.

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

(a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;

(b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Items proposed by any member or associate member of the Commission;

(d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(e) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category I, subject to the provisions of rule 6; and

(f) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

Rule 6

Non-governmental organizations in category I may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of

the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Rule 7

The first item upon the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

Chapter III

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 9

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 10

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 11

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Rule 12

The Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

Chapter IV

OFFICERS

Rule 13

The Commission shall, at its first meeting of each year, elect from among its representatives a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, designated as First and Second Vice-Chairmen, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Rule 14

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman designated by the Chairman shall preside.

Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

Rule 16

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

Rule 17

The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such, and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V

SECRETARIAT

Rule 18

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its sub-commissions, other subsidiary bodies and committees. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 19

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 20

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, its sub-commissions, and any other subsidiary bodies and committees.

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 25

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission; shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 26

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order. In this case, the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision~ and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 27

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

Rule 28

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 29

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise .

Rule 32

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon and also immediately before a vote is taken on such motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 33

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 34

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and, if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 35

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal; then, if necessary , on the amendment next furthest removed; and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 36

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

Chapter VII

VOTING

Rule 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

Except for the provision of rule 6(b), decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 39

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country .

Rule 40

The Commission shall normally vote by a show of hands. If any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 41

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 42

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 43

After the voting has commenced, no representative shall interrupt voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGES

Rule 44

Chinese, English, French and Russian shall be the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 45

Speeches made in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

Chapter IX

RECORDS

Rule 46

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat, not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary record, of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 47

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribution to non-governmental organizations in categories I and II and those on the Roster, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

Rule 48

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to any consultative member participating in the meeting concerned, and to the specialized agencies. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

Rule 49

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in categories I and II and those on the Roster.

Chapter X

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Rule 50

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

Chapter XI

CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Rule 51

1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

Chapter XII

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 52

Non-governmental organizations in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings which are concerned with matters within their field of competence.

Rule 53

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories I and II on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete -e.g. those dealing with matters already disposed of, and those which have already been circulated in some other form to members and associate members of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 54

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation ;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category I will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary , which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or of one of its subsidiary bodies;

(e) A written statement submitted by an organization in category II will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 1,500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 1,500 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or other subsidiary bodies;

(f) The Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission itself may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary , as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

Rule 55

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the request of the organization;

(b) On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 56

Subject to rule 23 the Commission may recommend that a non-governmental organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 54 (d) and (e) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XIII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 57

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 58

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 59

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees, sub-committees and working parties shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIV

REPORTS

Rule 60

The Commission shall, once a year, submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

Chapter XV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 61

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission, provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

