



REFERENCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ANNUAL REPORT

(17 March 1979 - 29 March 1980)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1980**

SUPPLEMENT No.6

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

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

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CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Work of the Commission since the thirty-fifth session	1-372	1
A. Activities of subsidiary bodies	4-238	1
B. Other activities	239-343	30
C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations	344-372	37
II. Thirty-sixth session of the Commission	373-908	41
A. Attendance and organization of work	373-387	41
B. Agenda	388	42
C. Account of proceedings	389-908	42
Inaugural address by the Prime Minister of Thailand	390-393	43
Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	394-401	43
Statement by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP	402-405	44
Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region . .	406-431	44
Policy statement by the Executive Secretary	406-416	44
Statements by United Nations Headquarters officials	417	45
<i>Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: Recent Economic Developments, 1978-1979</i>	418	45
Regional development strategy for the 1980s	419-420	46
Statement by the Chairman of the Commission summarizing the discussions under item 4	421-431	46
Progress, proposals and issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP	432-781	47
Food and agriculture	435-462	47
Development planning, projections and policies	463-474	50
Industry, human settlements and technology	475-520	51
International trade, raw materials and commodities and special measures for the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries	521-558	56
Natural resources	559-586	59
Population	587-595	62
Shipping, ports and inland waterways	596-640	63
Social development and welfare	641-658	67
Statistics	659-682	69
Transport, communications and tourism	683-722	71
Environment	723-736	75
Information systems and documentation services	737-747	76
Integrated rural development	748-758	77
Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries	759	79
The Commission's activities in the Pacific	760-769	79

CONTENTS *(Continued)*

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Transnational corporations	770-779	80
Programme changes, 1980-1981	780-781	81
Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions	782-847	81
Special regional projects	782-828	81
Regional institutions	829-847	85
Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	848-864	88
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources	865-869	90
Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission	870-880	90
Streamlining of the work of ESCAP	881-905	91
Other matters	906-907	94
Adoption of the annual report of the Commission	908	94
III. Resolutions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session		95 ✓
IV. Revised programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981		113

Annexes

I. Regional input into the formulation of an international development strategy for the 1980s	173
II. Statement of financial implications of actions and proposals of the Commission	184
III. Meetings of subsidiary bodies	185
IV. Publications and documents issued by the Commission	186
V. Terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . . .	188
VI. Rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . . .	190

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	LRCS	League of Red Cross Societies
ACPR	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission	MTN	Multilateral trade negotiations
ADB	Asian Development Bank	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
APCC	Asian and Pacific Coconut Community	PC	Pepper Community
APCWD	Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development	RCTT	Regional Centre for Technology Transfer
APDAC	Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre	RMRDC	Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre
APDC	Asian and Pacific Development Centre	RNAM	Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery
APDI	Asian and Pacific Development Institute	SEATRADC	Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
CCOP	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas	SPC	South Pacific Commission
CCOP/SOPAC	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas	SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	SWDCAP	Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
ECDC	Economic co-operation among developing countries	UIC	International Union of Railways
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EEC	European Economic Community	UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
GSP	Generalized system of preferences	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation	WHO	World Health Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
ITC	UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WTO	World Tourism Organization

Chapter I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

1. The programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1980-1981 was endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session. The Commission also endorsed changes to the 1978-1979 programme of work and priorities for the remainder of that biennium.

2. At its thirty-fifth session, the Commission decided to integrate, by July 1980, four of its five regional training and research centres into a single intergovernmental institution to be known as the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. The centres to be integrated were APDI, APDAC, APCWD and SWDCAP. SIAP would remain separate because of its special nature.

3. The following are some of the major achievements during the year: (a) the inaugural session of the Council of Members of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation was held in May 1979 and the Corporation started underwriting reinsurance business with effect from 1 January 1980; (b) the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity came into being, with the objective of assisting in the solution of telecommunication problems and in the improved management of telecommunication services and facilities in the region; (c) the regional development strategy for the 1980s was discussed at meetings held during April and May 1979 by groups of consultants representing the two major geographic segments of the region and also at an intergovernmental meeting held in September 1979, as well as at a senior officials' meeting in March 1980, prior to being considered by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session; and (d) the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO was held in October 1979.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

4. The Committees on Agricultural Development, Natural Resources, Trade, and Shipping, and Transport and Communications met during the period under review. The ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO was held in lieu of the Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology.

5. Details concerning the meetings held are given in annex III to the present report.

Agricultural development

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

Workshop for Correspondents on Agro-chemicals, Bangkok, June 1979

Study Tour on Local-level Planning for Rural Development, India, November 1979

Workshop on Women's Participation in Dairy Co-operatives in India, Anand, India, December 1979

Workshop on Agricultural and Agro-industrial Residue Utilization in the ESCAP Region, Pattaya, Thailand, December 1979

7. The Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP) completed its second year of operation with a total of 13 member countries. Three more countries are expected to join the Network in 1980. In June 1979 the Network organized a short training workshop for its regional correspondents as well as for correspondents in the field of pesticides. At the third session of the Committee on Agricultural Development, member countries proposed that a more elaborate workshop be organized for *Agro-chemicals News in Brief* and network technical correspondents.

8. FADINAP joined in sponsoring and participated in an informal consultation on regional technical co-operation in fertilizer matters which was convened by the Fertilizer Association of India at New Delhi in December 1979. The meeting, which was attended by representatives of eight countries, paved the way for a TCDC project to improve fertilizer distribution processes at the lower level which will be implemented in 1980 with financial and other support from two bilateral donors.

9. Under the agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific on agro-pesticides (ARSAP/agro-pesticides), steps were taken to develop a regional economic information service. Seven country studies on the marketing, distribution and use of agro-pesticides commissioned from national experts were completed and five more country studies are near completion.

The regional training programme for agro-pesticides dispensers (distributors and others) has gained support and co-operation from ESCAP member Governments. Training workshops for instructors, the first step in conducting the actual training of dispensers, will be implemented in Bangladesh, Burma, the Philippines and Thailand in 1980. For 1981, commitments have been made for a further three workshops; the implementation of similar training in additional countries will require further assistance.

10. As recommended by the Expert Group Meeting on Local-level Planning for Integrated Rural Development, held in November 1978, detailed case studies on the process of local planning and implementation were prepared in selected areas of India, Malaysia and Nepal. The Study Tour on Local-level Planning for Rural Development was organized in India to observe in the field various experiments in block-level planning, with participants from Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Representatives of UNICEF, UNDP and FAO also participated.

11. The Workshop on Women's Participation in Dairy Co-operatives in India was hosted by the Government of that country. Sixteen participants, including 11 women, from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, ILO, APCWD and the Institute of Social Studies, New Delhi, attended the Workshop. Its primary objective was to expose participants to the appropriate technology and institutional framework being used in India in small-scale milk production, processing and marketing, in which rural women were playing a major role. The transfer of institution-based technology to participating countries was the main theme. The Workshop was financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

12. The Workshop on Agricultural and Agro-industrial Residue Utilization in the ESCAP Region was held jointly with UNEP and FAO and attended by representatives of 12 member countries. Discussion in the Workshop was focused on pollution-control techniques and management, end uses and technology for agricultural and agro-industrial residue utilization, and the socio-economic and institutional aspects of such residue utilization. It was recommended that ESCAP, in collaboration with UNEP, FAO and other relevant international agencies, should organize an interagency meeting in 1980 for the further promotion and co-ordination of residue utilization programmes.

13. In compliance with the directives given by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session, follow-up action has been pursued on the project related to coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops, including regional/country studies on the socio-economic aspects of CGPRT crops and preparatory work for the establishment of a regional co-ordination centre for research and development of CGPRT crops in the humid tropics of

Asia and the Pacific. The studies and surveys undertaken include: (a) a study on the demand potential for live-stock feed and industrial uses of CGPRT crops; (b) a study on CGPRT crops in human diets; (c) evaluation of the effectiveness of high-yielding maize hybrids disseminated to small farmers in the Republic of Korea; and (d) a study on the impact of expanded production of CGPRT crops on farm income, rural employment, foreign exchange earnings and/or savings. Some of the studies will be reproduced for wider circulation and for the use of an expert group meeting or seminar to be held in 1980 or 1981. Extrabudgetary assistance for the studies has been made available by the Governments of the Netherlands and Australia. A revised project document for the regional co-ordination centre has been prepared, and bilateral and multilateral donors, including UNDP, have been approached for the financial and technical support required for the centre. The offer made by the Government of Indonesia of host facilities for the centre at Bogor was reconfirmed. The Government of Japan has offered to provide a director for the centre under a funds-in-trust arrangement for the initial year.

14. Under the agricultural information development scheme supported financially by the Government of Japan, the *Agricultural Information Development Bulletin* was published on a quarterly basis during 1979 and will be continued. To support the publication, a regional network of agricultural information correspondents is being established; as at the end of February 1980, correspondents had been nominated by 14 countries. Under the scheme, the project on regional co-operation in farm broadcasting was initiated by sending an exploratory mission to nine member countries to survey the current activities and problems of farm broadcasting as well as to suggest action programmes for the project. The report of the mission stressed the importance of the improvement of farm broadcast programming and regional co-operation for that purpose.

15. Preparations were undertaken for the Netherlands-funded two-phase workshop on organizing small farmer groups for income-generating activities. Upon the availability of extrabudgetary assistance from the Government of Australia, preparations also began for convening an expert group meeting on agricultural development planning and policies. Work has also continued on preparations for a seminar on questions of agricultural development planning to be held at Tashkent, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in September 1980 in co-operation with UNDP, FAO and the Government of the USSR.

Development planning

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

Second Meeting of the South-east and East Asia Group of Consultants in connexion with the

Implementation of ESCAP Resolution 180 (XXXIV): Strategies for the 1980s, Bangkok, April 1979

Second Meeting of the South Asia Group of Consultants in connexion with the Implementation of ESCAP Resolution 180 (XXXIV): Strategies for the 1980s, Bangkok, April-May 1979

Expert Group Meeting on Institution Building for Management Development, Bangkok, June 1979

Consultants' Round Table on Growth, Equity and Structural Change in the Developing ESCAP Region, Bangkok and Pattaya, June 1979

Informal Consultation on Major Changes and Trends in Public Administration and Finance, Bangkok, June 1979

Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning (sixth session), Bangkok, July 1979

UNEP/ESCAP Regional Seminar on Environment and Development: Alternative Patterns of Development and Life-styles in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, August 1979

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on Strategies for the 1980s, Bangkok, September 1979

Working Party on Public Service Delivery Systems for the Rural Poor, New Delhi, November 1979

Expert Group on External Financial Resource Transfers, Pattaya, Thailand, December 1979

Meeting of Senior Officials on the Regional Development Strategy for the 1980s, Bangkok, March 1980

17. Several meetings were convened at Bangkok to advise the secretariat on the preparation of the regional development strategy. April and May saw the second round of meetings of some of the consultants who had been commissioned to draft key background papers. The consultants considered material pertinent to the two major subregions, namely, south-east and east Asia, and south Asia, on which separate overview papers had been prepared. In July, the sixth session of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning brought together some of the region's top economists, from both Governments and academic institutions, to consider the secretariat's first draft of the strategy document. In its report, the Expert Group commented on the substance of the draft and recommended certain changes with regard to structure and presentation. A revised draft was then placed before the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Strategies for the 1980s in September for official scrutiny by member Governments. The changes recommended at that Meeting were taken into account in the preparation of the draft submitted to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session in document E/ESCAP/L.45 and considered by the Meeting of Senior Officials held immediately prior to the Commission session.

18. The Consultants' Round Table on Growth, Equity and Structural Change in the Developing ESCAP Region was convened to consider 10 papers arising out of the previous 18 months' research on selected countries; the meeting produced a draft interim report for consideration in the formulation of the regional development strategy. After further consultations between the ESCAP secretariat and a participating research institution in Japan in late 1979, a final report is expected to be available in April 1980.

19. In August 1979, also as part of the secretariat's work of stimulating discussions on future strategies for the region, the Regional Seminar on Environment and Development was held under the joint auspices of UNEP and ESCAP to deliberate on the environmental and natural resource considerations pertinent to development. The Seminar, attended by 15 member and associate member countries, reviewed extensive documentation on the constraints and possibilities that the environment posed for development prospects, and heard a number of specialized presentations. The report of the Seminar was taken into account in the drafting of the regional development strategy. The report was also made available to the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Strategies for the 1980s.

20. Also in connexion with the regional development strategy, the need to define priorities in respect of external financial resource transfers was taken up by the Expert Group which met on the subject in December 1979. Several innovative ideas were discussed, including schemes for massive capital transfers, and new means of recycling the surpluses of oil-exporting countries. The Expert Group also drew up a list of recommendations to be followed in the dealings of developing member countries with transnational corporations.

21. Several meetings were held in the course of 1979 in pursuance of the secretariat's work on public administration and administrative systems for development. The Expert Group Meeting on Institution Building for Management Development met in June to review the establishment of institutions and their adaptation to the needs of development in various regions of the world, including that covered by ESCAP. Also in June, experiences in respect of changes in public administration and finance in the ESCAP region were reviewed in an informal consultation. In November 1979, the Working Party on Public Service Delivery Systems for the Rural Poor was sponsored jointly by the Government of India and ESCAP as a follow-up activity to the Round Table on Adaptation of Administration to Rural Development held in 1978. Administrators drawn from various levels participated in the Working Party, reviewed the experience of India in the delivery of public services, identified problems and explored new ways in which wider participation by the poorer population might be fostered. Complementary to this area of work, the services of the regional adviser on public administration were extended on request to member countries

to assist them in improving their administrative capabilities in the execution of development planning.

22. The secretariat prepared the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979*, which, as a complement to the regional development strategy, consists of a review of performances in developing member countries during the biennium 1978-1979 and an outlook for the beginning of the 1980s. The secretariat also prepared for publication two issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*. Work also began on the development of an information system on economic and social development planning with the completion of the first round of missions to member countries.

23. Work progressed on the elaboration of two sets of quantitative models to serve as the bases for long-term projections of the regional economy, and of the short- and medium-term LINK forecasting model, into which were incorporated two detailed macro-economic models (for the Republic of Korea and Thailand). Continued efforts were made to bring to fruition the secretariat-sponsored work on social participation, comprising detailed village-level studies in four countries, to be completed later in 1980. A new time-table was drawn up for the study on the scope for automotive complementation among the ASEAN countries, for which a revised set of country papers is expected to be complete by mid-1980. Preliminary work was also carried out on a forthcoming regional (subnational) planning study.

Industry, housing and technology

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

Expert Group Meeting on Post-harvest Technology, Bangkok, March 1979

Meeting to Finalize the Design for the ESCAP Study on Terms of Trade between Industry and Agriculture, Bangkok, May 1979

Regional Preparatory Meeting on Agricultural Machinery, Manila, May 1979

Round-table Discussion on "Participation of Women and their Emancipation through the Application of Science and Technology to Development", Bangalore, July 1979

Workshop on Technology Transfer Problems in the Establishment of Machine-tool Industries in Developing ESCAP Countries, Bangkok, July 1979

Expert Group Meeting on the Integrated Silk Processing Industry, Bangalore, August 1979

Seminar on Integrated Agro-industrial Complexes in the USSR, Kishinev, August 1979

Expert Group Meeting on Housing and Human Settlements Management, Bangkok, August-September 1979

Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Settlements, Management and Information, Bangkok, September 1979

Workshop for Government Officials on Industrial Property Licences and Technology Transfer Arrangements, Bangalore, September 1979

Seminar-cum-Workshop on the Exchange of Experiences and Technology Transfer on Mini Hydroelectric Generation Units, Kathmandu, September 1979

Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (third session), Los Baños, September 1979

Workshop on Rice Husk Cement, Alor Setar, Malaysia, October 1979

Governing Body of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (second session), Los Baños, October 1979

ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, Bangkok, October 1979

Consultative Meeting on Standardization, Bangkok, November 1979

Workshop on Problems of Technology Transfer for Promotion of the Sponge Iron Industry in the Countries of the ESCAP Region, Bangkok, November 1979

UNIDO/ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in the Vegetable Oils and Fats Industry, Bangkok, December 1979

Interagency Task Force for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Bangkok, December 1979

Expert Group Meeting on Standards for Human Settlements, Bangkok, December 1979

Informal Consultative Meeting on South-South Industrial Co-operation, Bangkok, January 1980

ESCAP/UNIDO Seminar on Technology Transfer in the Leather and Leather Products Industry, Madras, January-February 1980

Second Meeting of the Directors of National Focal Points for the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, Bangalore, March 1980

25. The Expert Group Meeting on Post-harvest Technology emphasized the need for development of post-harvest technology, especially in the field of rice production. It agreed that special attention should be paid to motivation factors in the use of post-harvest practices and in the efficient use of the capabilities of member countries in manufacturing post-harvest equipment.

26. The Meeting to Finalize the Design for the ESCAP Study on Terms of Trade between Industry and Agriculture finalized the design of the study meant to promote

the rapid and viable growth of the sugar industry in the region. The Meeting felt that the terms of trade should be viewed essentially as an instrument for reordering the structure of relating prices between industry and agriculture so as to promote dynamic and harmonious growth between the two sectors. The study was printed and presented to the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

27. The Regional Preparatory Meeting on Agricultural Machinery was convened as part of a chain of regional and global meetings pertaining to the industrial aspects of agricultural machinery. The important recommendations concerning RNAM were: (a) ESCAP and RNAM should commission a study of mechanization of agriculture and its impact on employment in the Punjab, India, and in the Republic of Korea; (b) RNAM should assist all countries in the region in establishing professional societies of agricultural engineering and manufacturers' associations; (c) it should compile and disseminate information on national farm mechanization committees and also undertake a case study of a successful committee; (d) it should be suitably strengthened to provide for design development capability at the regional level; (e) its training programme should be strengthened and its information exchange and dissemination programme expanded; and (f) as a unique institutional mechanism in the ESCAP region, RNAM should be strengthened with technical and financial assistance from UNIDO, UNDP, other international organizations and the developed countries.

28. The Round-table Discussion on "Participation of Women and their Emancipation through the Application of Science and Technology to Development", organized jointly by ESCAP, RCTT and APCWD, recommended that: (a) country statements at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development should reflect the role of women in the application of science and technology to development and the impact of technology on women; (b) national workshops should be held in each country to review the position of women in agriculture with respect to pre- and post-harvest technology; (c) training programmes for women should be organized by RCTT and APCWD on a TCDC basis for the exchange of information and experiences in agriculture; and (d) RCTT/APCWD should undertake a comprehensive study of the garment-making and electronics industries to examine the impact of science and technology on women employed in those industries.

29. The Workshop on Technology Transfer Problems in the Establishment of Machine-tool Industries in Developing ESCAP Countries, organized jointly by ESCAP, UNIDO and RCTT with financial support from UNDP, recommended, *inter alia*, that: (a) a package of the basic machine tools which the developing countries could take up for manufacturing should be identified; (b) RCTT should establish an R and D network involving the various existing institutions in the member countries;

(c) RCTT should explore the possibility of joint development of new machine tools required in more than one country; and (d) guidelines covering the technical as well as the commercial and legal aspects should be worked out to assist the member countries in entering into contracts relating to the acquisition of technology for the manufacture of machine tools. The Workshop also recommended that periodic expert group discussions should be organized by RCTT.

30. Assistance was received from the USSR in the form of experts for activities on iron and steel and in the public sector studies. The USSR also contributed to a regional study on the machine-tool industry.

31. The Expert Group Meeting on the Integrated Silk Processing Industry, organized by ESCAP and RCTT and hosted by the State of Karnataka, India, concluded that: (a) there was an urgent need for countries of the region to launch an innovative extension programme to achieve their objectives regarding the sericulture industry; (b) a network of R and D institutions should be established under the auspices of ESCAP/RCTT; (c) a meeting of experts in that industry should be organized every two years; (d) UNDP should consider supporting projects for augmenting the facilities of selected institutions of both temperate and tropical climatic zones to provide training to personnel from different countries of the ESCAP region; and (e) ESCAP/RCTT should send consultants to the countries of the region to give advice on further development of the sericulture industry. The Meeting recognized that a greater effort was needed in the collection and maintenance of germ plasm with respect to mulberry as well as silk worms, and that there was scope for introducing the non-mulberry silk industry in the countries of the region.

32. The Seminar on Integrated Agro-industrial Complexes in the USSR urged the ESCAP member countries to give serious attention to the following issues: (a) the promotion of development of planning in production and marketing in both agriculture and industry; (b) the utilization of Soviet experience in the development of specific agro-industrial complexes in some ESCAP countries which could be feasible in the public or co-operative sector; (c) the need for the establishment of research and training institutes in the field of agro-industries; (d) the recommendation that a model plan of development of intensified agriculture should be prepared by the USSR Government, UNIDO and ESCAP; and (e) the provision of special technical assistance to interested countries in the ESCAP region in the planning, development and establishment of agro-industrial complexes.

33. The Expert Group Meeting on Housing and Human Settlements Management recommended: (a) the study and promotion of the concept of housing management and the provision of guidance to member countries; (b) the identification of the educational and training needs arising from current settlement de-

velopment processes in the countries of the region, aiming at a close correspondence between the operational requirements of settlement management and educational programmes; (c) the organization of roving seminars and meetings of policy makers on management of human settlements in member countries to evaluate settlements experiences and to identify the management skills and techniques appropriate to local conditions; and (d) the augmentation of activities for the promotion and support of settlements and housing management in the ESCAP region.

34. The Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Settlements, Management and Information endorsed the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting and was of the opinion that: (a) if the adverse consequences of low rates of construction of conventional complete dwelling units relative to needs were to be avoided and a balanced growth of human settlements brought about, it would be necessary for Governments to adopt bold, new and effective policies and strategies; (b) the earlier, isolated approach of providing housing and certain services would not achieve the over-all objectives, and the first important step was to bring about further changes in the attitude towards development planning and to adopt a human settlements policy in each country as an integral part of the over-all national development policy; (c) to achieve a balanced growth of settlements, a regional approach to development was essential, under which national economic planning would be integrated with physical (spatial) planning and there would be deliberate development of a settlement system; in that context, greater collaboration in the activities of ESCAP and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development at Nagoya was urged; (d) each country should adopt a minimum facilities or services programme suited to its level of development, ensuring at least safe drinking water within walking distance, a sanitary environment, extension of educational facilities and provision of job opportunities; (e) the establishment of a sound finance system for housing from the national to the local level, providing for increased private savings and for investment of insurance and social security funds, was the key to success in financing the housing component of the human settlements programme; (f) the existing laws regarding land were not effectively implemented in most cases because of political sensitivities and powerful vested interests; in view of the importance of that aspect, however, measures for public control of urban land and potential urban land and for absorbing the unearned increment of such funds for the public benefit should be pursued; and (g) the interdisciplinary and multisectoral nature of the human settlements programme called for institutions at the regional and local levels which would ensure peoples' involvement and participation and have the authority to co-ordinate and take decisions. The Meeting commended the secretariat paper "Regional information system network on human settlements" and supported the proposal for the establishment of a human settlements

information system based on the network concept, with its regional centre based in the ESCAP secretariat.

35. The Workshop for Government Officials on Industrial Property Licences and Technology Transfer Arrangements, organized jointly by WIPO, ESCAP and RCTT with financial support from UNDP, recommended that similar workshops should be organized by those organizations, with possible support from UNDP or other financial sources. Such workshops should be devoted to an in-depth treatment of licence agreements in given industrial sectors, such as chemicals, machine tools, electrical equipment and electronics. They could also cover, in addition to the presentation of lectures and analyses of case studies and licence agreements, problems of simulated negotiations and drafting of licence agreements. The participation of not only government officials but also members from industry and related professions should be sought. The Workshop considered that it was essential to make experts available to countries to assist them in special problems connected with licence agreements to be negotiated for the acquisition of specific technologies. For that purpose, the Workshop considered it desirable that the necessary funds should be sought from UNDP and other United Nations organizations.

36. The Seminar-cum-Workshop on the Exchange of Experiences and Technology Transfer on Mini Hydroelectric Generation Units, organized jointly by ESCAP, UNIDO and RCTT, recommended that: (a) UNIDO should assist developing countries in obtaining expertise from both developed and relatively advanced developing countries to survey and assess their potentials for small-scale hydro generating units leading to feasibility studies for particular projects; and (b) UNIDO should maintain close contacts with R and D institutions as well as with manufacturers of equipment and operators of small-scale hydro generators in both developed and developing countries. It further recommended that developing countries, while planning and implementing programmes for the establishment of mini-micro plants and/or hydroelectric stations, should pay ample attention to the establishment of power-consuming industries in the neighbourhood of the stations and to the problems such industries would have regarding finance, technical assistance, manufacturing and marketing. In addition, it recommended that United Nations organizations and others should pay special attention to the least developed, small land-locked and island countries in view of their urgent need to develop energy resources, especially mini and micro electric stations.

37. The Technical Advisory Committee of RNAM, at its third session, (a) reviewed regional activities consisting of surveys and studies on farm mechanization, strengthening of the capabilities of national institutes, supply of prototypes for testing and evaluation, promotion of local manufacture of appropriate agricultural machinery and establishment of a clearing-house to generate the exchange of information; (b) considered

the results of the rice transplanter, cereal harvester and weeder subnetwork workshops organized in the Philippines, India and Sri Lanka respectively; (c) decided that the project should be extended up to June 1982 in order to allow adequate time for completion of the approved work programme and for a bridging period; (d) reviewed national activities, including those undertaken under the subnetwork workshops, relating to the establishment of farm mechanization committees, the involvement of manufacturers and farmers and the preparation of national catalogues to facilitate mutual exchange of prototypes; (e) considered the report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting on Agricultural Machinery held in May 1979 and took particular note of those aspects applicable to RNAM; and (f) approved the programme of workshops and meetings to be held in 1980.

38. The Workshop on Rice Husk Cement, organized by ESCAP and RCTT as a follow-up to a workshop held at Peshawar in January 1979, having taken note of the importance of increasing the availability of cement, facilitating the disposal of ash and husk, solving ecological problems and fulfilling the social improvement needs of the rural and semi-urban population, recommended that (a) the action programme drawn up at the Peshawar workshop should be pursued more vigorously, (b) R and D institutions and Governments should give the necessary technological and financial support for industrializing the technology of manufacturing rice husk ash cement and establishing production-cum-demonstration units for training purposes and for promoting the technology, (c) continuous and increased co-operation among the ESCAP countries should be maintained so that the know-how and experience in that area could be shared and (d) efforts should be made to obtain financial assistance from UNDP and other United Nations agencies. The Workshop also decided that RCTT should be kept informed of the entire spectrum of activities in progress in each of the participating countries so that it would, in turn, transmit that information in advance of its technical newsletter.

39. The Governing Body of RNAM, at its second session, endorsed the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee with a modification permitting the carry-over of unutilized funds for fellowships for one year to the following year. Important decisions were also taken with respect to enlargement of membership, extension of the project and assistance to least developed countries. The Governing Body decided that new members would be admitted if their admission did not adversely affect the approved programme of activities and that should additional funds be required they would be forthcoming. On the question of the extension of the project, the Governing Body endorsed the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee that the project be extended up to June 1982 and also approved the revised work programme up to that date. With regard to assistance to least developed countries, and particularly in the case of a request for assistance

from Bhutan, it was decided that a team of experts from the Network could be dispatched to that country to provide technical assistance to the Government. It was understood that in such cases the arrangements for financing would be made outside the existing allocated funds.

40. The ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO consisted of two parts, namely, a Senior Officials' Meeting and the Meeting of Ministers. The Ministers (a) were of the opinion that the basic character of the Third General Conference should be that of an exercise in implementation of the over-all target already established at Lima and of a forum for co-operation, not confrontation, between developed and developing countries; (b) stressed the relationship between development and peace, security and disarmament; (c) pointed out the value of the meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Ministers of Industry, which should be held on a regular basis; (d) focused on the raising of national manufacturing capacities as the central concern and, in that context, underlined the role of technology and skills, infrastructure and the capital goods industry; (e) recommended, *inter alia*, study of the production of alcohol from agro-wastes, strengthening of the resource base of RCTT, extension of RNAM, expansion of the ESCAP "club" for co-operation among the developing countries, early implementation of the ESCAP project on industrialization in non-metropolitan areas and organization of regional arrangements for the generation of industrial projects; (f) acknowledged the usefulness of the system of consultations started by UNIDO in promoting the redeployment of industries to the developing countries and assisting in the restructuring of world industry; (g) emphasized the urgent need of the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, for assistance in the preparation of industrial projects; (h) complimented UNIDO's innovative mechanism of solidarity meetings to promote the flow of assistance to the least developed countries from the other developing countries; and (i) noted five basic principles and eight major proposals in the UNIDO publication, *Industry 2000: New Perspectives*, particularly the urgent need to deepen South-South industrial co-operation.

41. The Consultative Meeting on Standardization, after reviewing activities concerning standards in the ESCAP region, recommended, *inter alia*, the co-ordination of the standardization activities of national standards bodies; the development of regional standards, where necessary; encouragement of the establishment of national standards bodies; assistance towards the adoption of "SI" (standards inspection) units to provide quality control; and a quality assurance system and in-plant standards inspection. The Meeting also recommended the convening of an intergovernmental meeting as early as possible to consider ways of increasing intergovernmental co-operation in regional standardization policies and programmes.

42. The Workshop on Problems of Technology Transfer for Promotion of the Sponge Iron Industry in the Countries of the ESCAP Region, organized by ESCAP and RCTT, considered papers presented by private enterprises which commended the highly advanced direct reduction technology, as well as country papers. It emphasized inter-country co-operation in the field of the iron and steel industry. It also took note of the significant steps in TCDC that had already been taken. It recalled the recommendation made by an earlier workshop that a network should be established under the auspices of RCTT and that its regional activities should be guided and overseen by a working group. The Workshop selected the members of the working group and decided on the frequency of its meetings. It urged RCTT to establish linkages with the relevant institutions for the collection and dissemination of information relating to direct reduction technology. It welcomed the financial assistance rendered by UNIDO in organizing a comprehensive study of the iron and steel industry in the ESCAP region.

43. The UNIDO/ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in the Vegetable Oils and Fats Industry was convened in pursuance of the recommendations of the first consultation meeting on the industry organized by UNIDO in December 1977. The main recommendation of the Meeting was that a regional consultative forum might be established at ESCAP headquarters to promote free and frank discussions and an exchange of views on the problems of the industry and to initiate activities largely based on the concept of TCDC.

44. At its sixth meeting, the Interagency Task Force for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development recommended that the directors of national focal points for the Conference, UNDP regional representatives and regional and country representatives of United Nations agencies be reminded to follow up on the Conference's recommendations. The Task Force also recommended that a study be undertaken on upgrading existing regional institutions such as RCTT and RNAM to enable them to implement the Conference's regional projects. Furthermore, it recommended that appropriate interagency projects be formulated and approved at a regional intergovernmental meeting.

45. The Expert Group Meeting on Standards for Human Settlements prepared a set of guidelines on standards for human settlements and made the following main recommendations: (a) data on the current quality of human settlements in the region should be analysed and surveys conducted in the low-income settlements, to identify areas in which the application of appropriate standards might be helpful in achieving progressive improvements; (b) exchange of experience among developing countries of the ESCAP region was necessary in formulating appropriate standards for the low-income groups and measures for effective implementation of

standards; (c) the services of ESCAP and the two United Nations Regional Housing Centres located at Bandung and New Delhi should be utilized by the ESCAP developing countries in formulating and implementing appropriate standards on human settlements; and (d) meetings, training courses, easy-to-read publications and demonstration projects should be arranged to help to formulate appropriate standards and bring about their implementation. In that process, preference should be given to audio and visual communication media.

46. The Informal Consultative Meeting on South-South Industrial Co-operation considered (a) the strengthening of the project generation and implementation capabilities of developing countries and (b) the prospects of co-operation between the western Asian oil-exporting countries and the other developing countries of the ESCAP region. Three representatives from western Asia actively participated in the Meeting, which recommended: (a) the establishment of a regional network arrangement to provide support to national efforts for the promotion of project-generation capabilities, the functions of which were also defined; (b) areas for collaboration, such as the training of technological and managerial personnel; the excellent institutional and on-the-job training facilities which had been set up in the developing countries could be utilized to a greater extent by trainees from western Asia; (c) the convening of another meeting in the near future between the representatives of ESCAP and ECWA in western Asia; and (d) the dissemination of information in the spheres of trade, investment, development works etc. between the oil-exporting countries of western Asia and the developing member countries of ESCAP.

47. The ESCAP/UNIDO Seminar on Technology Transfer in the Leather and Leather Products Industry had as its main objective the self-reliance of the developing countries with regard to the development of indigenous competence in the form of technical, managerial and marketing skills for the growth of the industry. The Seminar took an inventory of the technical and commercial expertise and resources available in developing countries in respect of leather and its derived products and studied the areas of exchange of information and experience for the common benefit of all countries participating in the Seminar.

48. The Second Meeting of the Directors of National Focal Points for RCTT reviewed the progress made in the implementation of decisions taken at the First Meeting and recommended specific activities to be carried out by the Centre in 1980-1981 on a priority basis.

Survey and field missions

49. A feasibility study on setting up an industrial estate at Surkhet, Nepal, was completed under the "prime-mover industry" project with assistance from the Netherlands. The Government of Nepal has approved the study and approached the Netherlands Government

for assistance in its implementation on a bilateral basis. The secretariat has initiated the preliminary work in respect of a similar exercise for Bangladesh, which has expressed interest in the project.

50. A start-off advisory mission was organized in July-September 1979 relating to the preparation of project details in respect of pilot projects identified in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand under the project "Industrialization in non-metropolitan areas". Those project details are being submitted to interested donor countries and financing institutions with a view to seeking assistance in the implementation of the pilot projects.

51. Resources required for the industrial survey of the South Pacific countries have been generously provided by ADB and UNDP. This survey, which will cover the Cook Islands, Fiji, the New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga, will be implemented as soon as agreement is reached between the sponsors of the survey (ESCAP, SPEC and ADB) on the team leader, and is expected to be completed within six months of its commencement.

52. A project on complementation of engineering industries within ASEAN has been prepared jointly with UNIDO and is under consideration. A study was undertaken to examine the possibility of regional co-operation in the steel wire and wire-products industry; a two-man mission visited Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia in 1979 in that connexion and a visit to the Philippines will follow.

53. The ESCAP consultative mission on the integrated silk processing industry visited 12 countries in the region to assess the existing level of development of the integrated silk industry, to examine the possibilities of its future development and expansion from the point of view of employment generation and income distribution, especially in the rural areas, to consider the possibilities of regional co-operation and to identify specific activities for TCDC.

Studies and publications

54. The following publications were issued: (a) *Guidelines for Rural Centre Planning*, 1979; (b) *Reorientation of Industrial Policies: Studies Undertaken for the Ad Hoc Group of Ministers of Industry*, 1979; (c) *Agriculture-Industry Terms of Trade*, October 1979; (d) INA Series No. 1, vol. I, *New Alternative Approach towards Integrated Industrialization in Non-metropolitan Areas in the ESCAP Member Countries*: report of the ESCAP fact-finding mission to Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand; (e) INA Series No. 2, vol. II: *Indonesia: Establishment of Pilot Projects in Central Java in Support of Integrated Industrialization in Non-metropolitan Areas*; (f) INA Series No. 3, vol. III: *The Philippines: Establishment of Pilot Projects in Aklan, Palawan and Surigao del Norte in Support of Integrated Industrialization in Non-metropolitan Areas*; (g) *Newsletter*, Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, Issue

2, March 1979; Issue 3, August 1979; and Issue 4, January 1980; (h) *Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*, No. 16; (i) *Newsletter*, Regional Centre for Agricultural Machinery, Issue 4, April 1979; Issue 5, September 1979; and Issue 6, December 1979.

International trade

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

UNCTAD/ESCAP Round-table Meeting on Insurance Education in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, April 1979

Council of Members of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (first session), Bangkok, May 1979; (second session), Bangkok, October 1979

Seminar on Special Problems for Shipping and Receiving Goods in Afghanistan, Kabul, June 1979

Subgroups of the Trade Co-operation Group (second sessions), Bangkok and Tokyo, July-August 1979

ESCAP/UNCTAD/UNDP Workshop on Special Measures in favour of Least Developed Land-locked Countries, Bangkok, August 1979

Special Body on Land-locked Countries (fifth session), Bangkok, August 1979

Trade Co-operation Group (second session), Bangkok, August 1979

UNCTAD/ESCAP Regional Consultative Meeting of Jute Producing Countries, Bangkok, September 1979

Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement (seventh session), Bangkok, September 1979

Seminar on the Management of China's Foreign Trade, Shanghai and Guangzhou, October-November 1979

ESCAP/UNCTAD/UNDP Regional Workshop on Harmonization of External Trade Statistics and Customs Tariff Nomenclature and Valuation, Bangkok, October 1979

MTN Meeting of Senior Trade Officials from Selected Island Developing Countries of the South Pacific Region, Nuku'alofa, Tonga, November 1979

Trade Negotiations Group (eighth session), Bangkok, November 1979

UNDP/UNCTAD/ESCAP MTN Workshop on Government Procurement, Bangkok, December 1979

ESCAP/UNCTAD Regional Meeting of Experts on Customs Administration, Bangkok, January 1980

Fifth ASEAN Working Group Session on MTN, Bangkok, January 1980

UNDP/UNCTAD/ESCAP Sixth Seminar on Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Bangkok, January 1980

Trade expansion and monetary co-operation

56. At its seventh session, the Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement made a preliminary review of the operation of the Agreement. It decided to hold a second round of negotiations among the members of the Bangkok Agreement countries some time in 1980 with a view to enlarging the product coverage under tariff preferences and invited other developing countries to join the negotiations in the hope that they would find it possible and fruitful to accede to the Agreement. The Standing Committee also plans to visit potential member countries in order to apprise them of the operation of the Agreement. During its eighth session, the Trade Negotiations Group felt that it was the most appropriate arm of the global ECDC programme in the region. In that connexion, UNCTAD and ESCAP have drawn up plans to implement the ECDC programme in the region in the following priority areas: (a) the global system of trade preferences among the developing countries; (b) co-operation among State trading organizations; and (c) the organization of multinational marketing enterprises.

57. The ESCAP/UNCTAD/UNDP Regional Workshop on Harmonization of External Trade Statistics and Customs Tariff Nomenclature and Valuation was held to give general guidance for closer harmony among the developing member countries in the field of external trade statistics, customs tariff nomenclature and valuation systems. Sixteen developing countries attended the Workshop. It is envisaged that a mobile team of experts will carry out a consultative and advisory programme by holding training and advisory courses and on-the-job consultations with concerned customs and statistical personnel in the countries to be visited.

58. The Subgroups of the Trade Co-operation Group (TCG) held their second sessions during the year. The Subgroup for Trade-creating Joint Ventures decided that detailed studies should be undertaken on the possibility of joint ventures in sectors of interest to the members, such as fisheries, wood products, minerals and manufactured products. The Subgroup for Long-term Contracts decided that studies on the possibilities of evolving long-term trading arrangements should be undertaken for the identified items of interest to the members. The Subgroup for Encouragement and Liberalization of Trade within the Region decided that studies should be carried out on both tariff and non-tariff barriers on a selective basis for specific agreed items. The Subgroup for Harmonization of Trade Statistics, Customs Tariff Nomenclatures and Customs and Transport Facilitation Procedures and Documentation decided that studies should be undertaken for the purpose of achieving harmonization in those areas. The Subgroup for Commodities decided that assistance should continue to be provided to ANRPC, APCC and PC. It further decided that studies should be undertaken to examine the feasibility of co-operative action in respect of selected items of interest to member countries. The

Subgroup for a Network of Trade Promotion Centres considered various issues relating to the effective functioning of the national focal points and the establishment of the network. It also decided to undertake specific trade promotion measures, such as the organization of a trade fair and trade missions.

59. TCG, at its second session, reviewed the progress made in implementing the programme of action for trade expansion and co-operation in the region in the light of the reports of the subgroups. It decided that the momentum so far maintained by the project should be continued and the required studies etc. completed early.

60. The Board of Directors of the Asian Clearing Union held two sessions. At its more recent session, held at Rangoon on 4 and 5 February 1980, the Board decided to revise the clearing procedures in order to make them simpler and reduce the workload of the central banks. Those new procedures would come into effect from 1 October 1980.

61. The MTN Meeting of Senior Trade Officials from Selected Island Developing Countries of the South Pacific Region organized by the MTN regional project felt that, although MTN had resulted in a breakthrough in dealing with international problems in a comprehensive way, there were still a host of problems confronting those island developing countries, which had very fragile economies. The MTN regional project also organized a workshop of technical experts on government procurement in December 1979. Representatives of 15 countries of the ESCAP region and experts from the UNCTAD interregional MTN project and the GATT secretariat participated in the Sixth Seminar on MTN organized jointly by ESCAP, UNCTAD and UNDP in January 1980. That Seminar was preceded by the Fifth ASEAN Working Group Session on MTN organized by the ASEAN segment in collaboration with ESCAP, UNCTAD and UNDP, with the participation of representatives of Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and the assistance of the UNCTAD interregional MTN project expert. Both the Working Group and the Seminar discussed the results of MTN with particular regard to their implications for the future trade of the ESCAP developing countries, including the ASEAN countries. All the multilateral trade agreements negotiated within the framework of MTN were subjected to a critical examination. An important subject dealt with at the Seminar was "Textiles - the Multi-Fibre Agreement, multilateral trade negotiations and GATT". Recommendations for the post-MTN period relating to all the specific items covered by MTN were also made.

Trade promotion and development

62. During the year, over 25 developing member countries availed themselves of the various services offered by the ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre (TPC).

63. Market reports and surveys on individual products/commodities prepared by the Market Development Service were provided to various trade promotion organizations and Governments in the region upon request. These included: (a) a report on trading with the Eastern European countries; (b) notes on the demand for animal casings in Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand; (c) an analysis of Indonesia's exportable products which had potential for market penetration in EEC countries and the ESCAP region; (d) a report on a supply study of Pakistan's carpets; and (e) market surveys for hides, skins and leather in Hong Kong, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

64. General and specific information on product/market trends and prospects was furnished, on an *ad hoc* basis, at the request of interested traders, organizations or Governments. As a follow-up to the study on wooden furniture exports from developing ESCAP countries to the Japanese market, roving seminars are being held in several countries in the region during the first half of 1980 to disseminate information and advice on aspects of marketing and product development.

65. The *Guide to the Japanese Market as a Marketing Aid for Asian Exporters* published in 1976 was revised and updated; funds are awaited for printing the second edition. A *Guide to the Market of the Federal Republic of Germany* has now been published. In addition, TPC, in co-operation with ITC, is implementing three regional projects financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, namely, promotion of trade between developing countries in the region, export promotion of flowers, plants and foliage from the ESCAP region to Europe, and international sub-contracting.

66. TPC organized jointly with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, in co-operation with ITC and with financial support from UNDP, a Seminar on the Management of China's Foreign Trade, held at Shanghai and Guangzhou in October-November 1979. Under the ASEAN training programme in export promotion financed by the Netherlands Government, a total of 20 events were organized during 1979, consisting of 3 inter-country and 17 within-country workshops and seminars for participants from the member countries. Other training activities conducted by ITC/ESCAP included a marketing techniques seminar held at Kathmandu in March 1979, a seminar on the marketing of handicrafts at Kuala Lumpur in September 1979 and a workshop for Bangladesh Trade Commissioners at Bangkok in April-May 1979.

67. The facilities of the Trade Information Service (TIS) were enlarged through the greater acquisition of materials and documentation, as well as by developing a substantial data base and an updated trade information source directory. Technical assistance rendered to individual countries in establishing or strengthening trade

information and documentation services gained further momentum. The project team completed 17 country missions during 1979 and continued to provide assistance to member countries in various forms, including in-service training of trade information personnel; planning, designing and organization of trade information centres; development of effective acquisition procedures, storage and retrieval systems, current awareness programmes and selective dissemination of information schemes; production of trade directories and exporters' registers; conduct of businessmen's workshops; and assistance in the development of integrated national trade information networks within individual countries.

68. At its second session, the Subgroup for a Network of Trade Promotion Centres decided to exchange information on trade leads, trade regulations, sources of supply, technical data, commodity/product data, price data and trade promotion activities with TIS. TIS, being part of TPC, which has been designated as the central focal point, will be involved in the collection and dissemination of the above types of information from and to the national focal points of the countries concerned.

69. With regard to advisory services, TPC has continued to render assistance to countries in various fields pertaining to trade promotion by way of providing inputs into training events and field visits. It assisted and participated in a series of workshops jointly organized by ILO, the Swedish International Development Authority and ITC in Bangladesh, India, the Philippines and Sri Lanka in 1979 for the strengthening of inter-co-operative trade relations. A two-week workshop on business management was organized for Maldivian exporters at Male in June 1979. A mission to Indonesia was carried out in April 1979 to advise various manufacturers/exporters on product adaptation and export pricing.

Raw materials and commodities

70. Following the decisions at the first and second sessions of the Subgroup for Commodities, and through the generous contribution of the Netherlands Government, the secretariat provided assistance to ANRPC, APCC and PC in the implementation of projects on demand and supply of natural rubber, determination of the maximum production capacity of natural rubber, field surveys to determine remunerative levels of prices for pepper and coconut products, socio-economic constraints faced by small coconut farmers in utilizing the existing high-yielding plant materials, and socio-economic studies on the production and productivity of pepper holdings. In implementing those projects, wherever possible, recourse was had to TCDC principles, as outlined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

71. With a view to promoting co-operation among tropical timber-producing countries in the region, the

recommendations of a group of experts on co-operative measures on tropical timber in the ESCAP region were submitted to major timber-producing countries for consideration.

72. The UNCTAD/ESCAP Regional Consultative Meeting of Jute Producing Countries, funded by UNDP, considered that regional co-operation was a necessary measure to promote technical and economic co-operation among jute-producing countries in the ESCAP region and at the same time would provide regional inputs to global action.

73. The secretariat assisted APCC and ANRPC in preparing studies on the ocean transportation of copra and coconut products and rubber and in servicing the third meeting of representatives of Governments, shippers and commodity organizations at Jakarta in March 1980. Those activities were undertaken with the generous financial support of the Norwegian Government.

Trade facilitation and the Asian Reinsurance Corporation

74. The ESCAP/UNCTAD Regional Meeting of Experts on Customs Administration was held to consider a training programme designed to meet the most urgent basic common needs of countries of the region, to ascertain the financial support which might be available from participating countries or from other sources, and to work out the most appropriate modalities for carrying out the programme. The Meeting agreed that a detailed programme for training in customs administration should be drawn up by the ESCAP and UNCTAD secretariats and submitted to UNDP for consideration. The programme could initially be for a three-year period commencing in 1980.

75. A Round-table Meeting on Insurance Education in Asia and the Pacific was held with the co-operation of the UNCTAD secretariat and the financial assistance of UNDP. The objective of the Meeting was to develop a comprehensive programme to fill the serious gaps in insurance education which had been an obstacle to the sound growth of insurance markets in most developing countries. The Meeting decided on a programme of systematic insurance education for a period of three years and entrusted four national training institutions in the ESCAP region with the task of providing training opportunities for insurance industry officials from other developing countries.

76. The first session of the Council of Members of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (ARC) was held in May 1979. Bhutan became the ninth member of ARC, the other members being Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The second session of the Council of Members was held in October 1979. Effective 1 January 1980, the Corporation started underwriting reinsurance business.

Least developed and land-locked countries

77. Under the project RAS/72/077, "Assistance to least developed land-locked countries", field offices have been established at Kabul, Kathmandu and Vientiane to deal with the transport and transit aspects of the programme, which has two components: the first concerns a common programme relating to all the land-locked countries, and the second the specific activities for each land-locked country. Each of the field offices is manned by a transport/transit expert with the support of United Nations Volunteers and local professionals. The project also provides short-term consultants on specific subjects, namely, trade facilitation and documentation, storage and cargo handling, forwarding and clearing, shipping etc.

78. The ESCAP/UNCTAD/UNDP Workshop on Special Measures in favour of Least Developed Land-locked Countries was held under this project and was attended by participants from both land-locked and transit countries.

79. The Seminar on Special Problems for Shipping and Receiving Goods in Afghanistan, held under the same project, provided a forum in which participants from different government departments could identify problem areas and recommend suitable measures for their solution. In the light of the recommendations of the Seminar, the secretariat is in the process of formulating work plans for providing assistance to Governments on specific subjects. Similar seminars were held at Kathmandu in December 1979 and February 1980.

80. The fifth session of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries was attended by representatives of land-locked and transit countries as well as other countries and international agencies interested in the welfare of the land-locked countries of the ESCAP region. The Special Body, *inter alia*, reviewed the special problems relating to the land-locked developing countries of the region and the activities of the United Nations system, including ESCAP, with regard to the follow-up of various resolutions and decisions adopted in favour of those countries. The Special Body also recommended revisions to its terms of reference in the context of the broader framework of the international development strategy for the 1980s and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as the mandates given by the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Trade for Asia and the Pacific, and taking into account UNCTAD resolution 123 (V).

81. A joint UNDP/UNCTAD/ESCAP inter-country programming mission visited the least developed countries of the ESCAP region, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal and Samoa in April-May 1979. The purpose of the mission was to prepare, in consultation with the Governments concerned, a special programme of assistance to channel additional resources to those

countries. The mission prepared a list of specific activities for each of the countries concerned for implementation during the period 1980-1981. The Intergovernmental Meeting on Inter-country Programming for Least Developed Countries in Asia and the Pacific held in New York in November 1979 endorsed the findings of the mission and urged UNDP to expedite the preparation of project proposals and their implementation. Following the Intergovernmental Meeting, a UNDP consultant, accompanied by an expert under the project, visited Bhutan and Nepal to help the authorities to develop project proposals of interest to them.

Natural resources

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

Working Group Meeting on Efficiency and Conservation in the Use of Energy, Bangkok, October 1979

Meeting on Co-operation in ESCAP Mineral Programmes (fourth session), Manila, March 1979; (fifth session), Bangkok, November 1979

Expert Working Group Meeting on Water-use Data, Bangkok, July-August 1979

Seminar on Measures to Improve Irrigation Efficiency at the Farm Level in the USSR, Tashkent, USSR, August-September 1979

Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific, (third session), Bangkok, July 1979; (fourth session), Bangkok, November 1979

83. The Working Group Meeting on Efficiency and Conservation in the Use of Energy reviewed the current energy situation and the resultant need for conservation, available technologies for improving efficiency, possible government options to promote energy conservation, particularly conservation of oil, and the benefits of international and regional co-operation in that field. It noted the efforts of countries to find substitutes for oil, as, for example, the use of agricultural waste for fuel and the production of power alcohol, and made recommendations for several specific activities which might be included in the future programmes of ESCAP and/or other relevant United Nations bodies.

84. The Meeting on Co-operation in ESCAP Mineral Programmes, at its fourth and fifth sessions, reviewed the implementation of co-operative work as agreed at its third session, especially in areas where interests and responsibilities overlapped, and reiterated the importance of continued co-operation in and co-ordination of the activities in those areas.

85. The Expert Working Group Meeting on Water-use Data discussed the requirements for water-use data, the current availability and methods of compilation of such data, and the need for the establishment of a national water-use data base to enable countries to

appraise the current water-use situation as a requisite for sound planning of new projects and more efficient use of completed ones.

86. The Seminar on Measures to Improve Irrigation Efficiency at the Farm Level in the USSR was attended by 24 participants from 14 developing countries and 16 participants from the USSR. It gave its attention to the development of irrigation in the central Asia region of the USSR, which opened up immense possibilities for the production of various crops in the desert and semi-desert areas, giving particular attention to the measures taken at the farm level. It adopted a number of recommendations for national and international action.

87. The Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific, at its third and fourth sessions, reviewed the ongoing and proposed activities of the members of the United Nations system in the region in relation to the recommendations of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and attempted to identify gaps in the implementation of the Plan for the purpose of formulating joint projects to fill the gaps.

88. A study on "Rural electrification in India: financing and management" was carried out on the basis of procedures in India. The report was distributed to other countries in the region, with a request for the preparation of similar reports. A study on "Optimization of the utilization of electricity-generating plant" was undertaken.

89. Following discussions with UNDP on the form of technical assistance to be given to developing countries on integrated development and management of energy resources, a preparatory mission visited several Asian countries and an over-all project document drafted. The project document has been reviewed and revised by ESCAP and submitted to UNDP for approval. As a result of further discussions, the possibility of a similar project for South Pacific island countries was considered, and UNDP has approved a preparatory meeting to be held in 1980.

90. Two publications have been issued since the thirty-fifth session: *Proceedings of the Workshop on Biogas and Other Rural Energy Resources and the Roving Seminar on Rural Energy Development* and *Proceedings of the Working Group Meeting on Energy Planning and Programming and of the Fifth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources*. In addition, a *Guidebook on Biogas Development* was compiled for issue in 1980.

91. In the field of mineral resources development, in compliance with a recommendation of the Committee on Natural Resources at its third session, endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-third session, the secretariat prepared a triennial review of developments in the region during the three-year period 1976-1978. The review, based on contributions from individual mem-

ber countries, was submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources for approval at its sixth session in November 1979. Steps were taken for the publication of the review in 1980, together with the proceedings of the sixth session of the Committee, in the ESCAP Mineral Resources Development Series.

92. Work continued on the compilation and analysis of basic data on the geology and mineral resources of south-east Asia, with particular reference to the tectonic framework of ore-bearing regions and rock units. A working paper was prepared on the geology and mineral resources of Thailand and their correlation with those of neighbouring countries.

93. The final draft of the second edition of the *Mineral Distribution Map of Asia*, together with an explanatory brochure, was completed. Work on the *Bouguer Anomaly Map of the Eastern ESCAP Region* and the third edition of the *Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia* is continuing. At its sixth session, the Committee on Natural Resources recommended that the third edition of the mineral distribution map be prepared in the form of an atlas. Steps were taken to initiate the compilation of the map.

94. The *ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy II*, containing data on eight Australian sedimentary basins, and a complete contribution from Japan, has been prepared for issue in the Mineral Resources Development Series as No. 46. Nine sheets of the first edition of the sedimentary basins map of the ESCAP region have been distributed; three sheets and an index map remain to be completed. Contributions from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Tadzhikistan are being edited and compiled to form a third volume of the *Atlas*. A co-ordinator for the project was provided by the Government of Australia throughout 1979, at no cost to the project.

95. Effective 1 July 1979, the secretariat assumed executing agency responsibilities for the three inter-governmental and regional projects: SEATRADC, RMRDC and "Investigation of the mineral potential of the South Pacific". Executing agency responsibilities for the project, "Technical support for regional offshore prospecting in east Asia", were also transferred to the secretariat, effective 1 January 1980.

96. In response to a recommendation of the Typhoon Committee at its twelfth session, ESCAP organized, with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan, a team to advise members of the Committee on the selection of pilot basins for which comprehensive plans for flood-loss prevention and management would be prepared.

97. The secretariat continued to provide support to the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, whose seventh session was held at Bangkok from 4 to 10 March 1980. At that session, the Panel reviewed the various components of its technical plan, established its work programme for 1980 and discussed its support requirements.

Population

98. The secretariat carried out a wide range of activities aimed at monitoring, analysing and reporting demographic trends in the region and at assisting Governments in formulating population policy and in incorporating demographic factors in national development planning.

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

Workshop (III) for ESCAP Population Correspondents in India and Sri Lanka, Bangalore, April 1979

Regional Seminar on an Integrated Approach to Population, Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes for National Development, Bangkok, July 1979

Expert Group Meeting to Develop a Guide for Establishing a National Population Information Clearing-house and Network System, Bangkok, September 1979

Workshop on the Use of Multivariate Techniques in Second-stage Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data for Selected ESCAP Countries, Bangkok, September-November 1979

Second Study Directors' Meeting on Organizational Determinants of Family Planning Programme Performance: Evaluation of Integrated Family Planning Programmes in the ESCAP Region, Bangkok, November 1979

Subregional Refresher Course on Family Planning Programme Evaluation, Colombo, November-December 1979

National Workshop for ESCAP Population Correspondents in the Philippines, Manila, December 1979

100. The Workshop (III) for ESCAP Population Correspondents in India and Sri Lanka recommended, *inter alia*, that subnational documentation centres within the countries be established as nodal points of information dissemination, that a clearing-house/documentation centre be set up in Sri Lanka and that the next population correspondents workshop be held in Sri Lanka. A training course on the planning, monitoring and evaluation of population information programmes was organized jointly with the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for six Sri Lankan participants attending the Workshop.

101. The Regional Seminar on an Integrated Approach to Population, Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes for National Development recommended, *inter alia*, that countries of the region develop food, nutrition, population and health policies that took into account, as a total system, relevant subsystems, including food production, distribution and consumption; factors influencing nutritional and health status; and variables relating to population growth. It also recom-

mended that Governments of the region should be urged to examine closely their own policies, particularly on food, in relation to nutrition and population objectives, and to establish an organizational programmatic and implementing mechanism for integration among population, food and nutrition policies and programmes.

102. The Expert Group Meeting to Develop a Guide for Establishing a National Population Information Clearing-house and Network System was held in two phases: an initial interagency meeting to pool the thinking of other United Nations and non-governmental organization experts on the framework of the proposed guide, and the Expert Group Meeting itself, which developed the basis for the proposed guide. The final product, a guide for national programmes in the region and the efforts of United Nations agencies in that sphere, is being prepared for distribution.

103. The Workshop on the Use of Multivariate Techniques in Second-stage Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data for Selected ESCAP Countries was organized by ESCAP in collaboration with the Population Division of United Nations Headquarters and the World Fertility Survey Office, London. The primary objective of the Workshop was to give the national staff directly responsible for the analysis of their World Fertility Survey and related data intensive training in multivariate techniques required for such analytical work. Eleven participants from six countries of the ESCAP region participated in the Workshop.

104. The Second Study Directors' Meeting on Organizational Determinants of Family Planning Programme Performance recommended, *inter alia*, that ESCAP promote a regional study on the relationship between the delivery system and the recipient system. It also recommended that individual countries organize training workshops in order to improve management knowledge and skills for the betterment of family planning programme performance.

105. The Subregional Refresher Course on Family Planning Programme Evaluation was organized by ESCAP in collaboration with the Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health, Government of Sri Lanka, and the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS), Government of India. The objective of the course was to provide middle-level national staff engaged in and responsible for the evaluation of family planning programmes in countries of the region with intensive training in more advanced techniques of evaluation. Instruction during the course was provided in collaboration with IIPS. Twenty-four persons from seven countries of the region participated in the course.

106. The National Workshop for ESCAP Population Correspondents in the Philippines recommended, *inter alia*, the establishment of a national population information clearing-house and network, and the formation of an association of Philippine population correspondents.

107. A mission to China was undertaken by three staff members of the secretariat in October 1979. The main purpose of the mission was to establish procedures for the continuing exchange of information on population matters between that Government and the secretariat, and for further co-operation and collaboration in the area of demographic training and research.

108. Draft chapters prepared by country experts for the country monographs on the population situation in Bangladesh, Japan, Nepal and American Samoa were technically edited for publication. First drafts of the chapters were completed for monographs on India, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea. The monographs for Australia, Indonesia and New Zealand are in various stages of preparation.

109. Considerable progress was made with regard to the comparative study on the relationship of migration and urbanization to development. Special cross-tabulations of the Thailand data were produced in collaboration with the National Statistical Office, Government of Thailand. Phase I reports for Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka prepared by national experts were being edited for publication. In connexion with the migration surveys to be conducted during phase II of the study, the questionnaire, instruction manuals, sample designs and data tabulation plans were prepared. The questionnaire and instruction manual were pre-tested in Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand. In accordance with the recommendations made at the second session of the Committee on Population, the Advisory Committee on Migration and Urbanization, consisting of representatives of Governments participating in the study and of other United Nations agencies engaged in migration studies, was established to review the activities completed and to advise on plans for future activities at the national and regional levels. The Advisory Committee held its first session in October-November 1979.

110. The illustrative population projections of the Republic of Korea prepared by the secretariat were reproduced and distributed in 1979. During most of the year, however, the secretariat's efforts in that sphere were directed towards monitoring recent demographic and policy trends in countries of the region. The ESCAP publication, *Demographic Trends and Policies in ESCAP Countries*, 1978, was printed and distributed. The document contains statistics for 25 demographic and social indicators and a paragraph on population policy for each ESCAP country. The statistics refer to 1970, 1978 and an intervening year.

111. The secretariat initiated a study on the mortality situation in Asia with the main objectives of collecting information on current levels and recent changes in mortality, ascertaining the socio-economic, health and community factors determining such levels and trends, obtaining full information on the recent research on the subject and developing methodology for mortality analysis.

112. The secretariat also initiated the comparative study on demographic-economic model building for three countries at different stages of demographic transition, namely, Indonesia, Japan and the Republic of Korea. That project, which is funded by the Government of Japan, consists of country-level research which is designed, implemented and monitored with the assistance of ESCAP. The first meeting of the national study directors, held in November 1979, finalized the framework of the basic model.

113. The secretariat is represented on the Interagency Task Force on Population and Development (including Modelling), which was established in 1977 by the ACC Sub-Committee on Population, to enhance harmonization of the work of the United Nations currently being undertaken in that area.

114. The secretariat participated in the third meeting of the Task Force, held at Geneva in March 1979, and joined the subgroup to develop an income distribution module, which dealt with the theoretical aspects of the interdependencies of population growth and income disparity.

115. The regional population adviser visited Maldives twice to assist the Government in the review of the tabulation plan for the data collected in the 1977 census of population and housing, and in the finalization of tables to be included in the publication of Census Report, Volume I – Basic Information. He also assisted the Government in finalizing the outlines of the constituent chapters for the census report and in drafting some of the chapters. He conducted a training course of 2½ weeks' duration at Kabul in simple statistical principles and techniques, in which 18 persons from different government offices participated.

116. The senior training expert who joined the secretariat in August 1979 carried out an assessment of training needs and facilities in the area of population. The expert visited several countries and held discussions with government officials and heads of teaching and research institutions with regard to the national facilities available for training in various aspects of population programmes and policies.

117. The secretariat rendered technical assistance to Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam with regard to the development of their information clearing-house systems as part of the national population and development programmes, and provided *ad hoc* training to member countries upon request.

118. The secretariat provided SPC with two lecturers for a three-week subregional training course at Suva, Fiji, on the measurement of the impact of family planning, which was attended by 16 participants from six island countries of the Pacific region.

119. A mission to assess population information capa-

bilities and needs among South Pacific countries was undertaken to help national programmes in developing their information activities. Working relations with the programmes in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Burma were strengthened through missions and/or discussion on mutual activities. The secretariat also assisted APCWD and the Asia and Pacific Institute for Development Broadcasting at Kuala Lumpur in the development of their respective information activities. Study tour groups sponsored by member Governments, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations were accepted, and specific programmes tailored to the interest of the groups were planned and carried out.

120. The secretariat prepared and published three issues of the quarterly newsletter *Asian-Pacific Programme News* (vol. 8, Nos. 1-3) and completed publication of one other issue (vol. 7, No. 4). Twelve issues of the monthly news bulletin *Population Headliners* were prepared and published as well as four single and four combined issues of the bibliographic bulletin *Asian and World-wide Documents on Population Topics (ADOPT)*, vol. I, Nos. 1-12. Three issues in the *Population Research Leads* series were prepared and published utilizing the secretariat's research findings, one on the demographic aspects of the labour force and the other on the development of data for integrated population and development planning. A third issue, on the relationship of migration and urbanization to development, initiated a new sub-series on migration topics.

121. Three reading profiles were produced: on Islam and family planning, on socio-economic and psychological factors affecting fertility decisions and on population, food and nutrition. The preliminary draft of an inventory of selected local family planning programme experiences in countries of the ESCAP region was circulated, and work on the final version commenced.

122. The secretariat also finalized for publication the English translation of Louis Henry's *Fécondité des mariages*. In response to requests from member Governments, that volume was selected to provide assistance in national censuses and analysis of results. The second issue in the Population Studies Translation Series was published: it contains the articles "The development of family planning in Japan with industrial involvement" and "Basic guidelines for propagating family planning in business organizations". The Governments of France and Japan continued to give financial support to those activities.

123. Information surveys were undertaken on research pertaining to mortality, international migration and documentation activity priorities among countries of the region. Returns of the 1978 regional survey on population subject interests were analysed, and the results applied to the secretariat's selective dissemination activities. Survey-related activities produced the publication: *Current Research in Family Planning: an Inventory of Research Projects in the Asian and Pacific*

Region and the listing "Current research on mortality in Asia". The survey and its resultant publications form a continuing activity.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

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

Four regional workshops on shippers' co-operation: Sydney, April 1979; Bangkok, September 1979; Bangkok, November 1979; Bangkok, March 1980

Five country-level workshops on shippers' co-operation: Seoul, April 1979; Bombay, April 1979; Calcutta, April 1979; Karachi, September 1979; Chittagong, October 1979

Training Course for Trainers, Hong Kong, March 1979

Second Workshop on Economic Statistics of Shipping, Bangkok, April 1979

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Chartering, Moscow and Odessa, September 1979

Seminar on Port Pricing, Bangkok, September 1979

Seminar on Planning the Development of Inland Waterways, Calcutta, September 1979

Meeting of Chief Executives of National Shippers' Organizations (third session), Bangkok, October 1979

Meeting of Chief Executives of National Shipowners' Associations (second session), Bangkok, October 1979

Joint Meeting of Chief Executives of National Shippers' Organizations and Shipowners' Associations (second session), Bangkok, October 1979

Mid-management Policy Workshop: Designing Port Training Programmes, Manila, November 1979

Video Tape Course on Container Terminal Operations, Bangkok, December 1979

Regional Workshop on Freight Study Units, Bombay, December 1979

Seminar on Maintenance and Development of Inland Waterways, Dacca, February 1980

Third Meeting of Representatives of Governments, Shippers and Commodity Organizations, Jakarta, March 1980

125. The development of manpower continued to be a high-priority area of ESCAP activities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways, aimed at enabling the developing member countries to meet the growing demand for adequately trained personnel in that field. The secretariat effected this task through the organiza-

tion of workshops, seminars, study tours and assistance rendered to the national maritime training centres.

126. During the period under review, the secretariat organized a series of country and regional workshops on shippers' co-operation. Each workshop was divided into two parts: teaching/discussion and management decision exercises. Substantial material was presented and discussed in the first part, while in the second part the objective was to simulate real-life situations and let participants play the role of decision makers. Real-life situations were constructed with up-to-date shipping and freight market data made available to the participants. Three out of four regional workshops on shippers' co-operation were organized on that basis, each having one of the following subjects as its main theme: (a) joint planning of shipping services by shippers and shipowners; (b) calculation of ocean transport costs; and (c) the port environment of shippers. The other regional workshop was organized at Sydney with the aim of acquainting the participants with the experiences and practices of the Australian Shippers' Council.

127. On the same basis, five country-level workshops on shippers' co-operation were organized with the purpose of giving more nationals of the developing countries an opportunity to be trained. Each workshop had one of the following subjects as its main theme: (a) the concept and importance of shippers' co-operation and the methods of calculating various cost components of ocean transportation; (b) the legal environment of shipping; and (c) joint planning of shipping services with a view to obtaining optimum services at a minimum cost.

128. In order to enable the ESCAP secretariat to tap the regional resources in its training programme on shippers' co-operation, the Training Course for Trainers was held in Hong Kong in March 1979 with a view to training participants from the previous courses to initiate similar activities in their respective countries.

129. In the context of the programme on the development of maritime policy and institutions, the Second Workshop on Economic Statistics of Shipping (L.2 scheme) was organized to facilitate the implementation of the L.2 scheme in ESCAP member countries. The Workshop recommended, *inter alia*, the continuing availability of adequate advisory services, the convening of annual workshops and the preparation of a "Handbook on economic statistics of shipping".

130. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Chartering was held in the USSR with the objective of enabling the participants to study the USSR situation, particularly the technical, economic, legal, administrative and organizational know-how of centralized ship chartering. The organization of such seminars or workshops in the future and the provision of assistance to the developing countries in the region for the establishment of institutions and training of personnel in chartering and freight

booking were among the recommendations made by the Seminar.

131. The third session of the Meeting of Chief Executives of National Shippers' Organizations, the second session of the Meeting of Chief Executives of National Shipowners' Associations and the second session of the Joint Meeting of the two groups in the region were convened with the objective of promoting co-operation among the members of each group and between the two groups. Several important decisions were taken as a result of the three meetings, including (a) the establishment of working groups for the purpose of bringing about better understanding and co-operation between shippers and shipowners and (b) the adoption of an agreement among the shippers in the Asian and Pacific region.

132. The second Regional Workshop on Freight Study Units was held with the aim of discussing the goals, means and strategies of national and regional shipping for the 1980s with a focus on objective policy-planning methods. The Workshop requested the secretariat, *inter alia*, (a) to produce guidelines for the work of freight study units, (b) to conduct country-level workshops on shipping policy work, (c) to investigate the possibilities of establishing regional liner conferences and (d) to continue to provide regional advisory services for the establishment of freight study units in countries of the region.

133. The Seminar on Port Pricing was convened to review the position and problems of port tariffs in the developing ESCAP region. The Seminar felt that there were some extremely serious problems which required urgent attention, for example, the failure to base port pricing on costs of services, the underpricing of services and the inflexibility and inadequacy of government policies. The secretariat was requested to undertake a series of studies and to hold workshops/seminars at which new ideas and new conceptual approaches could be identified and implemented.

134. The second meeting of the Mid-management Policy Workshop: Designing Port Training Programmes was designed to assist the Governments and new ports in establishing viable training programmes and centres. The Workshop placed emphasis on a design of port training programmes and on the manner in which the Philippines Port Authority had overcome some of the problems it had faced. The Workshop identified some of the major problem areas in which training was required for mid-management personnel and urged the secretariat to assist in the development of suitable training programmes.

135. The purpose of the Video Tape Course on Container Terminal Operations was to assist the countries participating in the course in the adaptation of ports to new shipping technology, particularly the handling of containers at terminals. The course was designed to

form, together with a hardware simulation model for a container terminal, a "package course" which could be used in individual ports throughout the region by trained teachers. An instruction manual was also provided.

136. Two seminars on inland waterways were held during the period under review: the Seminar on Planning the Development of Inland Waterways and the Seminar on Maintenance and Development of Inland Waterways. Their objective was to train senior personnel in the administration of inland waterways in the developing countries of the region. The first Seminar discussed the policy, administrative and legislative framework required for developing inland water transport and planning mechanisms to achieve balanced and integrated national transport systems, particularly in respect of inland water transport. The second Seminar discussed the problems posed by the use of the river systems of the developing countries of the region for navigation, particularly in respect of hydrology and hydrography, river behaviour and control, dredging and aids to navigation. Both seminars recommended that the action programme in the field of inland waterways be pursued vigorously and that assistance be offered to member countries to upgrade skills in inland water transport technology, particularly in such areas as planning, management, hydrographic survey, channel conservancy measures, river training, vessel design and terminal and port construction and operation.

137. The secretariat also participated in the following meetings: (a) the fifth session of UNCTAD at Manila, in May 1979; (b) presentation of the Philippines and FASC/FASA (Federation of ASEAN Shippers' Councils/ Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Associations) off-shoot projects, at Manila in June 1979; (c) Fifth Meeting of the ANRPC Committee of Experts and the Seventh Assembly, at Port Moresby in July-August 1979; (d) presentation of the FASC/FASA study on liner trades between south-east Asia and Europe, at Bangkok in October 1979; (e) Seminar on Inter-island Shipping (MARINTEC Asia), in Singapore in June 1979 and at Manila in March 1980; and (f) Seminar on Ship Building and Repair, at Tokyo in January 1980.

Studies and surveys

138. During the period under review the secretariat undertook a number of activities in the field of shipping and ports pursuant to recommendations at previous sessions of the Commission and of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications. Those activities covered the following: (a) establishment of a regular programme for training in shipping management; (b) port development and feeder services; (c) modern transport systems; (d) the role of freight forwarders in the ESCAP region and in Europe; (e) liner trades between south-east Asia and Europe; (f) the shipping of copra and coconut products in the South Pacific region; (g) inter-island shipping, the shippers' councils and a training programme for shippers and shipowners in Indonesia; (h) utilization of the fleet

capacity of Pakistan; (i) co-operation for self-reliance in shipping among shippers and shipowners of the ASEAN countries; (j) video tapes and the hardware simulation model of container terminal operations; and (k) the maritime legislation of some countries of the region. The final regional shipping network report, which had been completed in 1978, was distributed to all member countries of the region.

Advisory services/missions

139. The secretariat continued to provide advisory services or undertake missions at the request of the Governments of the region.

140. A mission comprising seven Japanese officials and a United Kingdom consultant visited India, the Philippines and Thailand in March 1979 to undertake in-depth research on the subject of seafarers' training facilities. The objective was to identify the more urgent needs of the national training centres in each country in terms of teaching and training equipment and to assist in the upgrading of their courses and syllabuses. The report of the mission was submitted to the countries concerned.

141. As a follow-up to a mission undertaken in January 1979 to Viet Nam to carry out a pre-feasibility study to identify immediate needs in the field of coastal shipping, dredging, inland waterways and major ports, a second mission visited the country at the Government's request to discuss the details of the report of the first mission. That resulted in the determination of a set of priority projects which could be undertaken.

142. In February/March 1980, a group of international experts, including an expert from the USSR, completed a feasibility study on the establishment at Bangkok of a subregional centre for inland waterways.

143. Advisory services of shipping and port experts were rendered to the Governments of Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines in the spheres of merchant shipping, containerization, port construction and development. The services were made available by the Governments of Japan and the USSR.

144. The services of a regional adviser on freight study units were provided on request to the Governments of India, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand, covering the legislative, administrative and technical aspects of government policy on shipping.

145. The regional adviser on the economic statistics of shipping (L2 scheme) visited the Governments of Bangladesh, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sri Lanka to render advisory services in implementing the scheme.

146. The secretariat's Data and Information Service in the field of shipping and ports assisted shippers, shippers' organizations and others concerned in the region by providing shipping information upon request.

147. A fellowship was provided, with the co-operation of the Netherlands Government, to enable a senior port officer of Malaysia to visit the Port Transport College at Rotterdam.

Social development

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

Preparatory Expert Group Meeting for the Second Asian Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Development (including social welfare), Bangkok, June 1979

Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, New Delhi, November 1979

Preparatory Group Meeting to Plan National Youth Training Programmes on the Development of Rural Institutions for the Participation of Youth in National Development in the ESCAP Region, Pattaya, Thailand, November 1979

Regional *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group Meeting on Youth Problems and Programmes, Chiang Mai, Thailand, November 1979

Regional Seminar for Young Parliamentarians on the Development of National Youth Policies and Programmes, Kuala Lumpur, December 1979

ESCAP/FAO Preparatory Meeting of National Co-ordinators for Promotion and Training of Rural Women in Income-raising Group Activities, Suva, February 1980

Consultative Meeting on the Regional Exchange Programme in Social Development, New Delhi, February 1980

149. The Preparatory Expert Group Meeting recommended that the forthcoming Conference be named "Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference for Social Welfare and Social Development". It proposed a provisional agenda and the constitution of four working groups to discuss specific substantive items. A list of working, background and reference documents and a daily programme of work for the Conference were also proposed.

150. The Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, hosted by the Government of India, provided a forum in which countries in the region could exchange experience on achievements in activities for the integration of women in the development process during the period 1975-1980 and determine the ESCAP region's input to the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. It recommended that greater resources and manpower be allocated to women's programmes in the ESCAP region to assist member countries in implementing the World/Regional Plans of Action and urged that the outcome of the Conference

be duly reflected in the regional input into the new international development strategy for the 1980s. In view of the non-participation in the Conference of the majority of the member countries in the South Pacific region, for financial reasons, the Conference also urged that a special consultation be held in that region to enable those countries to consider the proceedings of the Preparatory Conference and submit additional proposals for the consideration of the 1980 World Conference.

151. The Preparatory Group Meeting to Plan National Youth Training Programmes was convened for the purpose of developing a common outline for proposed youth training programmes to be undertaken by ESCAP in 1980-1981 with funding from the World Council of Churches. It recommended that national training programmes should aim primarily at strengthening the organization and development of youth and youth groups for social change and progress, focusing on leadership training, particularly among rural youth.

152. The main purpose of convening the Regional *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group Meeting on Youth Problems and Programmes was to advise the Executive Secretary of ESCAP on priorities in youth development activities in the region. The Group proposed that particular attention be given to the strengthening of rural youth development; to the elimination of discrimination against youth in social, economic and national life; and to the solution of emerging problems arising from modernization and technological changes affecting youth. It urged, *inter alia*, the provision of more support for TCDC activities relating to youth and the establishment of an interagency co-ordinating committee between ESCAP and other United Nations agencies active in the region.

153. The Regional Seminar, held in collaboration with the Government of Malaysia, the Asian Youth Council and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, provided a forum in which parliamentarians could acquire a better understanding of youth development needs and problems in order to enhance their role in and contribution to the promotion of relevant youth development policies and programmes in their respective countries.

154. The Preparatory Meeting of National Co-ordinators, from five countries of the Pacific, agreed on plans for implementing projects on the promotion and training of rural women in income-raising group activities at the national level.

155. The Consultative Meeting on the Regional Exchange Programme in Social Development was hosted by the Government of India and attended by representatives of 10 countries members of ESCAP, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. The Meeting recommended guidelines outlining the scope of TCDC in social development and suggested certain modes of operation, such as the establishment

of a clearing-house at ESCAP, the formation of a social development pool of experts, and exchange programmes.

156. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women continued to provide financial assistance to APCWD, enabling it to expand its activities, including the organization of inter-country training programmes for women. The following projects were approved by the Fund and under implementation during the period under review: (a) training of trainers of rural women leaders in income-generating and labour-saving activities/devices (second phase): Nepal; (b) case studies on the impact of change on the social and economic position of women in selected countries: Burma, Malaysia and Sri Lanka (APCWD); (c) technical assistance to social and economic planners to promote the integration of women: Samoa and Sri Lanka (APCWD); (d) an ESCAP/FAO joint regional project for the promotion and training of rural women in income-raising group activities; (e) a development programme for rural women: Sri Lanka; (f) a national women's co-operative development programme: Philippines; (g) *APCWD Women's Resource Book* (updated); (h) subregional workshops on programme/project identification and development: Papua New Guinea; (i) subregional training workshop on social welfare strategies to enhance rural women's role in social-economic activities and community leadership (SWDCAP); (j) the ESCAP/FAO Preparatory Meeting of National Co-ordinators for Promotion and Training of Rural Women in Income-raising Group Activities (phase II - South Pacific); (k) promotion of group action and training for women within the FAO small farmers' development project: Bangladesh, Nepal and the Philippines; (l) the Workshop on Women's Participation in Dairy Co-operatives: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; and (m) regional publications of APCWD.

157. The secretariat was represented at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in New York in August-September 1979, to discuss the progress of regional preparations, including preparatory conferences and the relevant documentation.

158. The secretariat was also represented at the meeting under the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women of representatives of all regional commissions responsible for management of projects under the Fund in August 1979, at the sixth session of the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund in New York in September 1979 and at the expert group meeting on the training of youth workers responsible for involving youth in development activities convened by United Nations Headquarters at Vienna in December 1979.

159. Advisory services in development-oriented training in social work and community development, with special

emphasis on the needs of rural areas, were extended to requesting member Governments. Assistance was given to the Department of Welfare, Youth and Sports of Brunei in conducting the first national workshop and seminar on social work and community development as part of a manpower development programme in preparation for the country's coming independence. Assistance was also given to the New Hebrides in the establishment of crèches as part of a development plan for family life programmes and services appropriate for the country's special needs. The School of Social Work in Sri Lanka was provided with technical assistance in the development of rural-oriented curriculum area content and syllabuses, as part of a professional training course in social work and community development. The Department of Social Welfare in Singapore was assisted in planning and developing content, methods and teaching materials for a workshop on "Developing an agency training programme" for trainers of the Department, the National Youth Leadership Training Institute and the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association. Advisory services were also rendered to the Ministry of Social Services and Development of the Philippines on restructuring its organizational network to reach the rural poor through a planned and co-ordinated programme of welfare services. With regard to regional advisory services in the social welfare aspects of family planning, the secretariat is pursuing with UNFPA the broadening of the scope of the activity to cover family planning and development advisory services.

160. Mobile training scheme activities during the period under review included a follow-up assignment in Bangladesh in March-June 1979. Assistance was given to the Social Welfare Department in organizing a seminar/workshop on priority programmes in the context of current and emerging trends in national development, attended by 21 participants. Workshops on curriculum development and on teaching materials and methods were also organized for trainers and potential trainers. Two training manuals and a bibliography were published.

161. A project on "Self-employment and family life education programmes for young women in rural areas through group participation" is under implementation in collaboration with SWDCAP and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The participating countries are Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines. The project includes a study tour to observe operational projects in two provinces of the Philippines, to be followed by a workshop at Manila in April 1980.

162. Selected TCDC activities continued to receive emphasis. Preparatory work continued for the operation of the regional exchange programme in social development. Consultations were undertaken with concerned officials in seven ESCAP member countries with a view to systematizing the programme and placing it on a permanent footing. The establishment of a regional pool of social development experts and its utilization

has been proposed. A consultative meeting on the priorities and methods of operation of the programme took place at New Delhi in February 1980. In the field of youth development, the first inter-country exchange field study and attachment programmes for youth workers and leaders were implemented in Malaysia and Thailand from February to April 1979, involving six participants each from both countries. Another activity took place in the Republic of Korea in October 1979 with the co-operation of the Republic of Korea National Commission for UNESCO, attended by 20 participants from 13 countries.

Studies

163. Studies on the following subjects have been commissioned or completed during the period under review: (a) the extension of social welfare services and their delivery systems into the rural areas, commissioned in Pakistan and Sri Lanka; (b) the role of young women in the development process, especially in industries; four completed studies on Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand have been consolidated into a single regional study; and (c) the occupational and social situations of young women in the service sector, commissioned in Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The twenty-first and twenty-second issues of the *Social Work Education and Development Newsletter* were published. The next issue will be called *Social Development Newsletter*.

Statistics

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

Seminar on Statistical Organization, Wellington, April 1979

Working Group of Statistical Experts, Bangkok, October-November 1979

165. The Seminar on Statistical Organization was hosted by the Government of New Zealand and attended by 26 members and associate members of the Commission, making it the largest technical meeting ever organized by the secretariat in the field of statistics. It reviewed the organizational structure of national statistical services in the ESCAP region and their functions, problems and future plans. It also considered the advantages and disadvantages of centralized and decentralized national statistical systems and discussed issues concerning statistical legislation and confidentiality. Among other topics dealt with at the Seminar were problems relating to recruitment, training and conditions of service of statistical personnel in government service; the roles of producers and users of statistics in the development process and their interrelationship; and the need for statistical co-ordination and integration. The Seminar raised a number of important issues for the further consideration of national statistical agencies.

166. The Working Group of Statistical Experts discussed three topics assigned to it by the Committee on

Statistics at its third session: statistics of children and youth and women, distributive-trade statistics and common product classification for developing countries (a coding scheme for products relevant to the developing countries, uniquely identifying each product or service by its industry of origin). The Group also reviewed the statistical work of the secretariat, including SIAP's training activities, since the third session of the Committee. It made recommendations aimed at further enhancing the secretariat's capability to provide statistical assistance to countries of the region and assisted the secretariat in drawing up a revised schedule of technical meetings for 1980 and 1981. It identified broad statistical needs for ESCAP's development strategy for the 1980s and in that context stressed the importance of statistics for rural development and for disadvantaged groups of the population. It considered the sources and methods of compiling statistics on women, youth and children and recommended that the development of those statistics should receive priority attention in the statistical activities of ESCAP. In reviewing the current country practices in the collection of distributive-trade statistics, the Working Group made suggestions for their improvement. The Group felt that it was inappropriate for the secretariat to proceed at the current stage with any developmental work on a common product classification for developing countries.

167. Regional advisers continued to work in the fields of national accounts, civil registration and vital statistics, population and housing censuses and data preparation and processing of censuses and surveys. Over the past year, advisory services were rendered to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, the New Hebrides, Niue, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. Experts attached to the secretariat worked on the preparation of procedures for the evaluation and analysis of census data, with particular emphasis on statistics on children, youth and women, and on the compilation of a detailed and comprehensive bibliographic study of demographic sample surveys which was nearing completion during the period under review.

168. The National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) was emerging during the period as an important and potentially beneficial statistical activity. A global project designed to develop data-gathering capabilities and to generate an up-to-date and integrated socio-economic data base in the countries, it is to be implemented in the regions through the regional commissions. The Co-ordinator and a member of the central NHSCP unit at the United Nations Statistical Office visited Bangkok in December 1979 to assist in establishing an NHSCP unit in the Statistics Division of the secretariat. The unit will comprise UNFPA-funded regional advisers on a part-time basis, an ILO expert and one or two other subject-matter and survey specialists. The secretariat also attended the NHSCP Consultative Meeting in New York and took part in missions

to two countries (Afghanistan and Thailand) which will participate in the first phase of the Programme. A similar mission is planned for April/May 1980 to a number of Pacific countries.

169. With regard to statistics for rural development, a proposal was submitted for extrabudgetary assistance for case studies in at least five countries of the region where significant rural development activities are taking place; the outcome of the proposal is awaited. The case studies will lead to the preparation of guidelines for organizing data files on statistics for integrated rural development. The secretariat has also been closely associated with the FAO project on the development of guidelines for the related field of community-level statistics and participated in an expert group meeting organized in October-November 1979 for that purpose.

170. In the emerging field of environment statistics, a complementary programme between the United Nations Statistical Office and ESCAP was established. The programme includes two technical meetings, the first in 1980 to cater for the special needs of Pacific island countries and the second in 1981 to cover Asian countries. It also features projected country pilot studies and the exchange of information on country practices in the field of environment statistics. The programme forms part of a global project being executed with the support of UNEP. It will pay particular attention to the work being carried out in the ESCAP region by UNEP concerning the environment and development. It is expected that it will result in the formulation of regional guidelines for the development of such statistics and enable them to be systematically compiled and published starting in 1982.

171. In the field of statistical training, the secretariat continued to provide general backstop support to SIAP and to disseminate information on training facilities and programmes within and outside the ESCAP region. In addition, active assistance was rendered in the organization of the UNFPA-funded Training Workshop for Census Co-ordinators, held at Manila from June to August 1979, in particular by providing lecturers for some of the topics covered. With funds from the Government of France, a course in statistics for French-speaking countries of the Pacific is being organized by the secretariat jointly with SPC and SIAP, to be held at Noumea in April/May 1980. The secretariat has also obtained the services of an expert from the Government of the United Kingdom for the purpose of compiling a compendium of training needs and facilities available to member countries.

172. The principles of TCDC continued to be applied in diverse statistical activities during the period under review. Provisional offers of host facilities for some of the technical meetings scheduled for 1980 and 1981 have been received. A number of developing member countries have also sent representatives at their own expense to statistical meetings organized by the secreta-

riat. Following a recommendation made by the Committee on Statistics at its second session, countries have increasingly adopted the practice of exchanging among themselves technical materials and publications in the field of statistics.

173. The *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific*, 1978, the *Handbook on Agricultural Statistics for Asia and the Pacific*, 1978, four issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific*, four issues of the quarterly *Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* (up to the quarter ending December 1979) and two annual issues of Series A and one issue of Series B of *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific* were published. Four issues of the *Statistical Newsletter* and the fifteenth report on *Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region* were also prepared and published. The manuscript for the twelfth issue of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific*, i.e., for 1979, and four issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific* up to the quarter ending December 1979 were prepared and sent for printing.

174. In an effort to ensure a smooth data flow to the secretariat for its publications, a programme of discussions with statistical organizations of member Governments was begun during the year. So far six countries have been visited under that programme.

175. The secretariat's requirements for the compilation, tabulation and analysis of statistical data continued to be met on both a regular and an *ad hoc* basis. Significant intrasecretariat activities were undertaken in the fields of international trade, shipping, population and social development statistics.

Transport, communications and tourism

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

Seminar-cum-Workshop on Rural Road and Transport Development with Special Emphasis on Manpower-oriented Construction and Improvement of Indigenous Equipment, Dacca, March-April 1979

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Technical Innovations Leading to an Increase in Speeds on Existing Lines and Their Applicability to Developing Countries, Federal Republic of Germany, June 1979

Seminar-cum-Study Tour on the Economic and Technical Aspects of the Construction of Local Roads and Rural Transport, USSR, August 1979

Meeting of Top Railway Executives in Asia and the Middle East, Tokyo, October 1979

Regional Transportation Course, Dacca, December-February 1980

ESCAP/WTO Seminar-cum-Workshop on Investment and Financing of Tourism Development Projects and Related Infrastructures, Phuket, Thailand, February 1980

177. The Seminar-cum-Workshop on Rural Road and Transport Development was convened at Dacca in co-operation with the Governments of Bangladesh and the Federal Republic of Germany and was attended by 36 participants from 11 countries of the ESCAP region. The Seminar dealt with the administrative, policy, planning and developmental aspects of rural roads and transport. Those included the community's participation in the decision-making process in the planning and development of rural roads, evaluation of tools and equipment and techniques used for construction and maintenance of rural roads in the region; review of existing human portering, man-drawn and animal-drawn transport used in the rural areas of different countries of the region; the possibilities of setting up small-scale industries for the manufacture of components of indigenous transport equipment and handtools; and assisting rural craft men in producing handtools and transport equipment, using the components manufactured by small-scale industries.

178. The aims of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Technical Innovations were to keep the participants from the railway administrations of the region informed of technical solutions to the problems of modernizing their railway systems, by sharing their experiences with railway colleagues of the German Federal Railways, and to promote further discussions and co-operation among the railway administrations of the region. It was noted that most of the railways of the region were facing technical and economic problems in their attempts to improve the quality of their services through increased train speed. A very important factor in increasing speed on existing lines was to improve the line capacity to meet the tremendously growing demand for transportation as a key to the development of national economies. However, increased train speeds, together with heavier train loads, generally imposed a higher stress on vehicles and permanent way installations not originally designed for the purpose. To cope with that problem, a co-ordinated approach by all the technical disciplines of railway engineering was strongly recommended. In that connexion, the problem of correspondence between vehicle and permanent way design was of crucial importance.

179. The Seminar-cum-Study Tour on the Economic and Technical Aspects of the Construction of Local Roads and Rural Transport was attended by 26 participants from 11 countries of the ESCAP region, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the USSR. The Seminar concentrated mostly on the infrastructural aspects of rural roads and transport, which included, *inter alia*, methodologies and techniques suited to the local capabilities for the appraisal of rural roads and transport development projects with reference to economic, social and other benefits and the possibilities of using locally available materials for the construction of low-cost rural roads.

180. The Meeting of Top Railway Executives in Asia and the Middle East was convened under the auspices of the Japanese National Railways. The two most important aspects of railway operation, namely, the current status and problems of railway management and railway modernization, were discussed. The Meeting endorsed the proposal to convene a meeting of Asian and Middle East railway general managers once every two years. It was proposed that the meetings should be institutionalized under a new body, to be known as the "Asian railway union", which should be established after adequate preparatory work had been completed. The Meeting requested the ESCAP secretariat to initiate studies for setting up such a union and to consult with railway administrations, through their Governments, accordingly. It was also proposed that a meeting of the ministers responsible for transport, including railways, should be convened immediately following the meeting of the railway general managers, to develop integrated transport strategies to cover the role of railways in overall transport planning, allocating the appropriate share of responsibility to all modes of transport. As the Meeting was not in a position to make any decision in that regard, the ESCAP secretariat was requested to follow up the question. Post-meeting study tours were arranged for the participants in the Meeting.

181. The Regional Transportation Course was organized jointly by ESCAP, the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank and the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies. There were 24 participants from eight developing countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The aim of the course was to assist Governments in ensuring that the economic resources allocated to the transport sector contributed effectively towards the achievement of national economic and social development objectives. The main subjects covered in the course included transport planning techniques and the appropriate role of the transport modes; problems of the transport sector; financial analysis; cost-benefit analysis; network analysis; pricing of transport services; transport problems in land-locked countries; and facilitation measures for inter-country movement of transport vehicles.

182. The ESCAP/WTO Seminar-cum-Workshop on Investment and Financing of Tourism Development Projects and Related Infrastructures was attended by 33 participants, including 18 government nominees from 15 member countries. Five lecturers representing WTO, the Pacific Area Travel Association and other organizations covered topics on: hindrances to tourism investment in the ESCAP region; roles of the public and private sectors in tourism investment; bilateral aids in respect of tourism development; and tourism financing by commercial banks. Three working groups were set up and recommended, *inter alia*, the desirable forms of fiscal and financial incentives, and the comparative study on economic and other kinds of benefits of tourism vis-à-vis other development sectors.

Technical assistance

183. In the field of railways and railway transport, assistance was given on request to the Government of the Philippines in the form of a Joint Roving Team of Railway Experts. The following problems as posed to the Team were studied: (a) energy problems; (b) refrigerated rail transport; (c) research and experimental development; (d) personnel training; and (e) flooding of Manila Yard. In addition, the Team offered its observations on the following aspects of the Philippine railway operation, in which it considered improvement to be most essential: (a) signalling; (b) commuter traffic for Metropolitan Manila; (c) new construction and rehabilitation works; and (d) track and track maintenance. Assistance was rendered to the Malayan Railways for the reorganization of locomotive maintenance.

184. A six-member ESCAP railway mission visited China and its Ministry of Railways in October 1979. A two-way co-operation programme of assistance/co-operation with China was discussed and a series of technical visits were made to various railway installations.

185. The tourism expert visited Maldives in February 1979 upon the request of the Government and conducted a fact-finding survey to identify the basic problems faced by the Government with a view to meeting the ultimate purpose of formulating a "master plan for tourism". The aspects of tourism analysed in the survey report included: tourist resources; accessibility; demand-supply relationship; management of the tourist industry; tourism administration; and the economic impact of tourism. The expert's recommendations covered integrated tourist publicity; rationalized inter-island transportation; pooled purchase and shipment of necessary commodities among tourist resort managements; and modification of the taxation system.

186. At the request of the Tourism Authority of Thailand, an ESCAP tourism official visited the tourist resort in Khao Yai National Park in Thailand and examined the possibility of improvements in physical facilities and management.

187. The Tourism Authority of Thailand also requested the ESCAP secretariat to include tourism aspects in the ESCAP survey of the Bangkok-Chiang Mai Asian Highway route for incorporation in the *Asian Highway Guide* covering routes A-2/A-12. The tourism officer joined the ESCAP highway field mission and conducted a survey of the tourism potential in terms of international traffic in central and northern Thailand. The mission was fielded along the Bangkok-Chiang Mai route covering portions of Asian Highway routes A-1, A-2, A-14 and some other national road links of international standard.

188. In the field of telecommunication, ESCAP/ITU collaboration was maintained. The activities undertaken by regional experts and other short-term consul-

tants of ITU covered: (a) follow-up of the implementation of the Asian telecommunication network and related matters; (b) assistance, at the country level, in national development planning, network planning and formulation of project proposals in specific areas; (c) advisory services in specialized areas at the country level with due correlation to the regional context; and (d) promotion of TCDC and the role of telecommunication in multisectoral or integrated development.

189. In carrying out those activities, missions were undertaken to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

190. The secretariat rendered advice to Maldives, Nepal and Thailand on the question of drafting national legislation for the insurance of vehicles against civil liability.

191. The secretariat continued to collect, analyse and disseminate technical information on transport, communications and tourism through its biannual *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

192. Much of the work undertaken since the thirty-fifth session of the Commission to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries is referred to in the sections of the present chapter dealing with particular sectors. In addition, the secretariat continued, within existing resource constraints, to expand its capability and range of work of a multi-sectoral character to promote and support ECDC and TCDC. In that regard, the focal point established in the Office of the Executive Secretariat has been strengthened and renamed "ECDC TCDC Services" and the secretariat has been involved in the following range of activities, most of which have been undertaken pursuant to Commission resolution 194 (XXXV).

193. *TCDC publications programme and regional information system.* Progress was made, in co-operation with RCTT, in the compilation of material for the first four volumes in a series of sectoral directories of experts and institutions in developing countries of the region. Solar energy, industrial utilization of agro-wastes, leather technology and machine tools are the subjects covered so far in that series, and the identification of further sectors and counterpart institutions for other volumes has commenced. In a separate series, on inter-country institutional arrangements, the first volume, covering intergovernmental institutions, was published and work started on further volumes on non-governmental organizations and on the framework for TCDC and ECDC in the form of treaties and international agreements. The third edition of a multisectoral directory on training courses in developing ESCAP countries, a supplement to the earlier roster of experts of those countries, a

report on intergovernmental consultations to develop ECDC and TCDC between one ESCAP country and 12 countries of another region and a directory of national standards bodies in the region were also produced during the period under review. The compilation of data on Asian and Pacific research institutions in all sectors was well advanced. In order to ensure appropriate dissemination of the various outputs of the TCDC publications programme, the secretariat consulted with member Governments' national focal points for TCDC to establish a new distribution list for each country. On a broader front, interagency discussions were held towards the development of an Asian and Pacific information system to promote ECDC and TCDC which, *inter alia*, would form the regional arm of the global TCDC Information Referral System (INRES). Preparations were made for strengthening or establishing various constituent sectoral information networks in such areas as integrated rural development.

194. *Promotion of interregional co-operation.* In June 1979, the secretariat collaborated with ECLA in assisting consultations between the Governments of India and 12 ECLA member countries to identify opportunities for interregional ECDC and TCDC. The secretariats of all the regional commissions collaborated in the development of interregional action programmes and in preparations for the global high-level intergovernmental meeting on TCDC to be held in May/June 1980.

195. *Supplementary external assistance for TCDC activities.* In 1979, there was a considerable increase in the amount of funds channelled as "seed money" for TCDC. Among the events in which some countries' participation was facilitated under that funding were workshops on ports training programmes in Singapore and Manila, a study tour on local-level planning in India and a seminar on leather technology in Madras. Arrangements were made for various other disbursements, including individual training fellowships as well as group study tours and assisted participation in meetings of a TCDC nature. With respect to fellowships, preliminary consideration was given to the development of a supplement programme. Consultations were held with Governments and other bodies with regard to harnessing TCDC to assist the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries of the region by channelling various technical capabilities available in other developing countries, along with supplementary finance where necessary. Details of the proposed "TCDC scheme for disadvantaged ESCAP countries" were then prepared for the Commission's consideration.

196. *Other promotion and support activities.* Meetings and other events conducted under ESCAP auspices in various sectors in 1979 played important roles in manifesting and/or promoting TCDC and ECDC, among others, through the provision of financial as well as technical inputs from developing countries. Preliminary steps were taken to arrange series of national and sub-regional workshops to consider modalities and oppor-

tunities for enhanced inter-country technical co-operation, including the strengthening of national capacities and the design of projects for that purpose. In the same context, the secretariat commenced work on the strengthening of engineering design and consultancy services in developing countries, criteria for the employment and sharing of costs of services provided under TCDC arrangements, and the development of model agreements to facilitate inter-country co-operation.

197. *Programme development and interagency co-ordination.* The secretariat drafted for the Commission's consideration a new programme entitled "Promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC" for inclusion in the ESCAP programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981. To help to finance the activities in the programme, a major proportion of which are already under implementation, it negotiated with several potential sources of funds. The secretariat also reviewed various inter-country programming exercises with a view to enhancing their TCDC characteristics. In order to increase the United Nations system's collective capacity at the regional level to encourage inter-country co-operation, the Regional Interagency Working Group on ECDC and TCDC was established under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary and with ESCAP as its secretariat. In the period under review, the Working Group concentrated on co-ordination with respect to information. Its terms of reference also include various other means of collaboration among 26 regional offices of the United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. At the global level, the secretariat participated in efforts to improve interagency co-ordination with respect to TCDC and ECDC under the auspices of ACC. Within ESCAP, most of the legislative committees which have met since the thirty-fifth session included explicit consideration of co-operation among developing countries on their agendas.

198. *Monitoring and evaluation of progress in TCDC and ECDC.* Although relatively less emphasis was placed on reporting during 1979, detailed reviews were prepared in the form of: (a) ESCAP inputs into the United Nations system's over-all report and to other documentation co-ordinated by UNDP for the 1980 high-level intergovernmental meeting on TCDC, (b) a joint paper of the five regional commissions for that meeting and (c) the secretariat's report to the Commission on the implementation of Commission resolution 194 (XXXV). The establishment of the inter-country institutional arrangements series referred to earlier was a preliminary step towards developing a systematic approach to the monitoring and evaluation of either ESCAP or other international efforts in that regard at the regional level.

Environment

199. The secretariat continued to work towards strengthening the environmental dimensions of regional activities in ESCAP. On the basis of a regional survey,

the secretariat has prepared a review of the status of environmental impact assessment procedures in selected countries of the region. It has also assisted in the development of specific guidelines for the assessment of the environmental impacts of water resources development projects.

200. In order to strengthen environmental awareness at the national level, the secretariat, in co-operation with UNEP, has prepared a series of articles on the relationship between the environment and various sectors of development, including agriculture, management of arid and semi-arid lands, energy, human settlements, industry and population. It is intended to publish those articles in bulletin form to be circulated to all the member Governments as information material which, in turn, can be used for national mass media campaigns. The secretariat has also participated in and contributed papers to two seminars organized by UNEP and one by the International Press Institute, exclusively for the creation of environmental awareness among journalists and other information experts.

201. The secretariat has continued its efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal framework within the region. As a follow-up to the ESCAP/UNEP Inter-governmental Meeting on Environmental Protection Legislation, held at Bangkok in July 1978, the secretariat has initiated a detailed study of marine pollution legislation in selected countries of the region. It has also circulated a draft declaration on environmental policy and law to the member Governments for comments. A roster of consultants on environmental legislation is being prepared.

202. With the technical and financial assistance of the Swedish Environment Protection Service (SEPS), the secretariat has organized preparatory missions and national seminars on the protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems in Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. For the national seminars, assistance from the Government of France was also received in the form of experts presenting papers on the application of remote sensing technology to the marine environment. Additional preparatory missions and national seminars, which are all part of the ESCAP/SEPS project on protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems, phase I, are continuing. A regional meeting and a study tour in Sweden are also planned.

203. As a regional follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Desertification, the secretariat undertook preparatory work for a regional workshop to consider the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. The workshop is scheduled to be held at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute of India in September-October 1980. Also, as a first step towards the development of detailed guidelines on land management in the countries of the region, the secretariat has

initiated a study regarding the socio-economic and environmental effects of existing land management practices in countries of the region.

204. The secretariat has been co-operating with UNEP, SPC and SPEC in preparatory work in connexion with the South Pacific regional environment programme, phase I, leading to a regional conference on the human environment in the South Pacific, scheduled for early 1981.

Information systems and documentation services

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

Workshop on the CONCOR Computer Software Package for Census Edit, Bangkok, June 1979

Study Group on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems, Bangkok, October 1979

206. The Workshop on the CONCOR Computer Software Package for Census Edit provided an opportunity for participants from member countries to be trained in the use of the generalized computer programme CONCOR for editing census and survey data, developed by the United States Bureau of the Census. The Bureau is making the system available to member countries, with the ESCAP regional adviser on data preparation and processing of censuses and surveys providing advice on its installation and use.

207. The Study Group on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems conducted a review of the information needs of Governments and proposed a conceptual framework within which they could be met. The Group stressed that information was a valuable national resource and that it should be given separate identification in development plans, budgets and institutional structure. It recommended that geocoding be introduced on a phased basis under a national co-ordinating mechanism for information within government.

208. The Study Group felt that the secretariat's activities in government information should be expanded as a consequence of the apparent needs of member States for better management of their information resources. It considered that a regional programme should provide for technical meetings, advisory services, country seminars and training, and should cover the organizational aspects of government information, its conceptual framework, geocoding and applications such as rural development, natural resources management, the use of administrative registers and other administrative data, urban information systems and user-oriented data banks. The improved organization of documentation, such as departmental reports, laws, maps and patents, was also felt to be necessary. The secretariat has accordingly opened discussions with UNDP on the feasibility of its supporting an augmented regional programme in government information systems.

209. In October 1979, short country seminars on government information systems, attended by inter-departmental representatives, were held in India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. The purpose of the seminars was to review the existing mechanism for co-ordination of information, and to introduce to departmental users the concept of a government data network in which more comprehensive information of better quality would be more freely transferable.

210. As part of the regional programme, Governments have been requested through a questionnaire to identify the interdepartmental mechanisms for co-ordination of their information and to give a very general indication of the contents of their main administrative and statistical files. The designation of the unit responsible for the co-ordination of documentary information within government has also been sought. Replies to the questionnaire will be summarized and reported back to the respondents.

211. The Government of France has provided the services of a regional adviser on administrative information systems and data processing, with effect from February 1980. The adviser will be concerned with the better organization and co-ordination of computerized information systems and the improvement of the coverage, quality and transferability of data between departments, for planning and decision making.

212. Pending the possible establishment of a more comprehensive regional programme in government information systems, the secretariat has submitted for extrabudgetary funding selected *ad hoc* proposals based on priorities suggested in the Study Group. These include a regional programme in geocoding, a regional programme in urban information systems and technical meetings on data processing and the computerization of administrative registers.

213. The programme for strengthening the capabilities of the secretariat as a focal point for the transfer of information on the economic and social development of the region, which was re-emphasized at the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, has continued during the year. A significant event was the offer of the Government of Japan to co-operate in the programme through the provision of a computer system. Invitations to manufacturers to bid for the supply of the equipment will be issued, and it is planned that the equipment will be installed late in 1980.

214. In the mean time, in view of the great store of information represented in the unpublished documents of the Commission, the secretariat is proceeding to establish suitable methods for their indexing and entry of descriptions of them into a computer system for ready reference. A document check list for 1978, representing 1,358 documents, has been produced and a similar check list for 1979 will be completed by mid-1980. It is planned that by the end of 1980 the

secretariat will possess well-tested tools and techniques for the indexing of documents, besides having established a small data base of economic development literature for use on the computer equipment provided by the Government of Japan.

215. In this preliminary work on the organization of documentation, the secretariat has been assisted by having a library systems analyst provided under funds-in-trust by the Federal Republic of Germany. The analyst took up his duties in May 1979 on a two-year appointment.

216. It is planned that with further extrabudgetary assistance the coverage of indexed documents will be widened in 1980 and that the services of an information specialist may be obtained to examine systematically the needs of countries for development-related information in so far as part of these may be met by the secretariat.

217. As part of its function of collecting, maintaining and disseminating data in computer-readable form, the secretariat has continued to support a magnetic tape library of trade and population data. The collection of trade statistics has been expanded, and several countries are now exchanging data in national formats, in which the details of commodity definition are more appropriate for export promotion and trade negotiation purposes. When further experience in the problems of such data exchange has been acquired, it may be feasible to widen its coverage to all interested countries.

Integrated programme on rural development

218. The Committees on Agricultural Development, Natural Resources, Trade, and Shipping, and Transport and Communications met and provided valuable guidance with regard to their respective activities, including those forming part of the integrated programme on rural development. Another major contribution was made by the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, which stressed the need to improve rural-urban linkages in industrial development as part of the strategies for integrated rural development.

219. The ESCAP Interdivisional Task Force on Rural Development continued to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of activities under the programme. More specifically, the Task Force met to discuss the progress of work, the mobilization of resources and interdivisional co-ordination and liaison with other international agencies, in connexion with the implementation of activities. One of the specific tasks undertaken related to a review of the content of the approved programme of work for 1980-1981 in the light of the recommendations made by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in July 1979.

Technical co-operation and related activities

220. The total value of the 1979 regional technical co-operation programmes administered by ESCAP surpassed that of 1978 by 37 per cent, to reach a record level of \$US 21,580,496. That expansion reflects the growing importance of the operational activities of ESCAP on behalf of the countries of the region, made possible by the increased resources received by the secretariat from all sources, particularly extrabudgetary assistance.

221. In 1979, a total of 45 missions were undertaken on request by a corps of 11 regional advisers and experts to many of the developing member countries of the region. In providing technical and advisory services, particular attention was given to the needs of the least developed and island member countries of the region and to the priority areas indicated by the Commission.

222. The United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific enlarged its programme of rendering services to the developing island countries of the region. During the year, the main emphasis was on the provision of advisory services through short-term consultancies at the request of Pacific island countries.

223. Substantial progress was achieved during the year in implementing General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, specifically on the deployment to the regional commissions of operational activities previously undertaken by United Nations Headquarters. In that regard, the transfer of management responsibilities for the first group of regional and subregional projects from United Nations Headquarters to ESCAP has now been completed.

224. Again, as in previous years, the extrabudgetary assistance received by the secretariat from developed and developing member Governments in the form of funds-in-trust and non-reimbursable loans has made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the secretariat's programme of activities. In that connexion, the secretariat is particularly grateful to those countries which have initiated annual programming exercises to determine the levels of their support to the Commission's activities on a year-to-year or multi-year basis, thereby providing the secretariat with an opportunity to facilitate the planning of technical co-operation activities on a more rational basis.

225. During 1979, developing countries in the ESCAP region fully utilized the 10 scholarships made available by the Government of the USSR for higher studies in the USSR.

Transnational corporations

226. During the year under review, the Joint CTC/ESCAP Unit on Transnational Corporations developed and intensified its activities in the fields of research, information and technical co-operation.

227. The research activities of the Unit have expanded considerably, primarily owing to the extrabudgetary assistance the Unit has received from the Governments of Australia and the Netherlands.

228. At the Interregional Expert Group Meeting on Transnational Corporations in Primary Export Commodities, convened at Bangkok in October 1979, experts from Africa, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific reviewed case studies and analytical papers. The Joint Unit prepared studies on the following commodities: copper, tin, rubber, pineapple, tobacco, tea, cassava and tropical hardwoods. Eight of those studies have been published as Joint Unit working papers.

229. As part of an input into the globally conceived research studies undertaken by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) on specific economic sectors, the Joint Unit completed and forwarded to CTC for follow-up action the studies: (a) TNCs in the banking industry in Malaysia; (b) TNCs in the banking industry in Thailand; (c) a draft research manual for the study of Singapore as a financial centre; (d) the impact on Sri Lanka of TNC activities in the food and beverages industry; (e) TNCs and the international commercialization of pineapple canned in Thailand; and (f) TNCs in the pineapple-canning industry in the Philippines.

230. Under the ESCAP/APDAC project on the regulation, supervision and monitoring of TNCs in Asia, in-depth studies have been undertaken for India, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

231. A study has been completed on the role of TNCs in transferring and developing technologies in the consumer electronics and pharmaceutical industries in the Republic of Korea. Studies have been undertaken on the structure and effects of the international ocean liner industry in India, Malaysia and Thailand and the impact of foreign subsidiaries on India's balance of payments.

232. Work involving the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on TNCs received considerable attention during the year in spite of resource constraints. The Unit continued to provide regional support to the efforts of CTC in establishing a global comprehensive information system on TNCs. In order to improve the responsiveness of its activities to the needs of the ESCAP region, the Unit continued to maintain links with Governments, research institutes, chambers of commerce and individual researchers working in the field of TNCs. Consequently, it has obtained a sizable collection of literature, comprising: (a) information relating to laws and regulations and contracts and agreements, provided by boards of investment, central banks and other agencies; (b) business directories; (c) research papers, articles and dissertations; and (d) annual reports. The Unit has classified the material received into accessions lists, two of which have

been prepared mainly to inform potential users of the material acquired. Work also commenced on the preparation of an annotated bibliography on TNCs in the ASEAN region.

233. The responses from the survey of research questionnaires and bibliography input forms that were distributed within the ESCAP region have been forwarded to CTC as an input for updated editions of global surveys of research and bibliography.

234. The Unit has also been focusing its attention on obtaining information on individual TNCs operating in the ESCAP region. Annual reports and research reports published by corporations continue to be received by the Unit.

235. The Unit distributed working papers (prepared under the research component), accessions lists, library lists and reports of meetings to over 250 addresses on its mailing list. The Unit has also complied with specific requests from Governments, research bodies and private researchers.

236. Activities under the technical co-operation component, organized with CTC, were intensified during the year. Specialized workshops held during the period under review include: (a) the Interdisciplinary Workshop on Negotiating Mineral Agreements with TNCs, at Suva in July-August, for government officials from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tonga; (b) the Workshop on Strengthening the Negotiating Capability of Developing Countries of the ESCAP Region Related to the Transfer of Technology through TNCs, at Bangalore in December 1979, which was organized in collaboration with RCTT and attended by government officials from Bangladesh, China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand; (c) the Indian Ocean Training Workshop on Joint Ventures and Other Commercial Arrangements in Fisheries, at Colombo in January 1980, which was organized in collaboration with FAO and attended by officials from Bangladesh, Burma, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand; and (d) the Workshop on Regulating and Negotiating Petroleum Exploration and Development Arrangements with TNCs, at Beijing in January 1980. General workshops on regulating and negotiating with TNCs were held in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

237. With a view to identifying the technical co-operation needs in improving the negotiating capacity of the Pacific island countries, the High-level Consultative Group Meeting on Increasing the Negotiating Capacity of Host Governments of the Pacific Island Countries in Their Dealings with TNCs was held at Bangkok in November 1979. Government officials of the Cook Islands, Fiji, the New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga and representatives of the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific and SPEC attended the Meeting.

238. At the invitation of the respective Governments, consultants and staff members of the Unit lectured and attended seminars at Kuala Lumpur, Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. In addition, a lecture on the control of restrictive business practices by TNCs was delivered in Hong Kong for the Seminar on the Law and the Consumer organized by the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU).

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Regional training and research institutions

239. The Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions held its fourth session at Bangkok in January 1980. At that session, the Council considered the work of the institutions during 1979 and their work programmes, budgets and manning tables for 1980. It also reviewed the preparatory activities related to the establishment of APDC.

240. In accordance with Commission resolution 191 (XXXV), the secretariat pursued preparatory action for the establishment of APDC, including its conceptual framework, legal instruments, cost plans, work programme, funding and host facilities.

Asian and Pacific Development Institute

241. The 1979 work programme of APDI continued to be so designed as to ensure that the training, research and advisory services activities of the Institute would mutually reinforce each other in every programme area, and to reflect the relatively stronger orientation to subregional and country-level activities, as well as working with and through national institutions.

242. There were 159 participants in the Institute's six training activities in 1979. A further 105 development scholars and practitioners attended the six consultative meetings held during the year. Twenty research programmes were undertaken by the Institute during 1979.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

243. The ninth general course, which commenced in October 1978, ended in March 1979. The tenth general course commenced in October 1979. Thirty participants attended each of the courses.

244. The Institute also conducted two advanced seminars for senior statisticians, attended by 14 and 16 participants respectively. The first seminar was on statistics for manpower and employment, and the second on statistics for poverty, redistribution and basic-needs-oriented development strategies.

245. The Institute also conducted five country courses during the year in the Pacific region, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre

246. During the year under review, APDAC conducted 15 seminars, consultative meetings, expert group meetings, workshops and training courses at the regional, subregional and country levels. The work programme of the Centre for 1979 continued to focus on the four broad programme areas of management development, public enterprise management, management of agriculture and rural development, and regulatory administration. As part of its preparations for seminars and expert group meetings, the Centre also carried out several country studies and comparative studies.

247. During the year, the Centre issued 12 publications on different subjects under the broad programme areas referred to earlier, mainly designed to serve as training material to be used by national training institutions.

Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific

248. During the period under review, 14 training courses, workshops and seminars were conducted, attended by 259 participants. Fourteen case studies were also conducted in various Asian countries.

249. The activities of the Centre were geared towards the accomplishment of the operational objectives of the Centre: (a) the development orientation of social welfare policies; (b) the role of social welfare in the development of human resources, particularly children, women and youth; and (c) combating mass poverty.

250. To achieve those major thrusts, the Centre co-operated with a number of United Nations specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental voluntary organizations.

Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development

251. During the year under review, APCWD conducted two training programmes and convened four workshops and meetings. The Centre also provided advisory services to Governments, United Nations organizations and women's organizations, and sponsored the preparation of 16 case studies.

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

252. As stated in the reports on earlier Commission sessions, in January 1978 the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam agreed to set up the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (Interim Mekong Committee).

253. The Interim Mekong Committee held its first three sessions in 1978, and the fourth, a plenary session to which representatives of co-operating countries and international agencies were invited, in 1979. A report

on that session was included in the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session.

254. The fifth session of the Interim Mekong Committee was held at Manila in March 1979 during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission. The Committee took note of reports relating to progress on projects approved previously, and endorsed several additional activities for inclusion in the work programme for 1979. Many delegations participating in the thirty-fifth session of the Commission made favourable reference to the Committee's efforts and offered further support.

255. The sixth session was held at Bangkok in October 1979. At that session, the Committee approved a number of documents and 11 new projects and activities for inclusion in the work programme for 1980.

256. The seventh session, which was a plenary session, was held at Vientiane in January 1980. At that session, the Committee adopted its annual report for 1979, as well as the work programme for 1980, which includes a wide range of activities in the fields of basin planning, hydrology and meteorology, navigation improvement, water resource planning on the mainstream of the Mekong and its tributaries, agricultural planning and production, fisheries and social development. Three new projects were added to the programme, and the Committee took note of the financial requirements in relation to the approved work programme. A number of co-operating countries and agencies indicated their willingness to examine requests for direct or indirect support, including Australia, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, ESCAP, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, ADB and EEC. The Committee also approved nine new project data sheets and other similar documents, including an interesting proposal to introduce the babassu palm into north-east Thailand.

257. The 1980 work programme, as approved by the Interim Mekong Committee, conforms to the general framework of the indicative basin plan. The programme is composed of 32 projects, which, in turn, may be subdivided into 102 separate activities. The proposals include provision for both pre-investment work (planning, data collection, surveys, feasibility studies etc.) and investment work (dams, port and ferry facilities, irrigation works, training centres and other permanent installations, as well as improvement of navigation channels and other public works).

258. The work programme will be carried out by the Committee's secretariat, which is largely funded by UNDP under a project of institutional support, approved for a further three-year period which began on 1 May 1979 (phase V), in collaboration with riparian government departments, co-operating countries and

institutions, and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

259. The cumulative total of resources contributed or pledged to the Mekong Committee and the Interim Mekong Committee or to projects sponsored by those bodies as at 31 December 1979 amounted to the equivalent of approximately \$US 414.4 million, of which approximately \$US 106.4 million, or 25.7 per cent, was for pre-investment work and approximately \$US 308 million, or 74.3 per cent, for construction work. The total may also be divided into \$US 156.4 million, or 37.8 per cent, made available by the Governments of the four riparian countries themselves, as compared with \$US 258.0 million, or 62.2 per cent, contributed by co-operating countries, United Nations agencies and other organizations. The amount of \$US 300.1 million equivalent, or 72.4 per cent, represented grants and budget appropriations, and \$US 114.3 million equivalent, or 27.6 per cent, concessional loans.

260. Economic and social statistics continued to be collected and collated for inclusion in the tenth issue of the Committee's *Statistical Bulletin*. Under the Committee's hydrology programme, all the available hydrologic and meteorologic data for the lower Mekong basin are compiled, processed and published. Both volumes of the 1977 *Hydrologic Yearbook*, containing hydrologic and meteorologic data respectively, were published in 1979, and the 1978 volumes are expected to be ready in early 1980.

261. By the end of 1979, the hydrometeorologic network maintained by the Interim Mekong Committee and government agencies of the riparian countries consisted of 260 hydrologic stations and 273 meteorologic stations, although many of those in Viet Nam have not yet been rehabilitated. Hydrologic and meteorologic data for all operational stations in the network in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam were received by the Mekong secretariat. Additional equipment was acquired for the improvement of the hydrologic network in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Nam Ngum hydroelectric project

262. The completion of work on the \$US 44 million 80 MW phase II extension of the Nam Ngum project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic increased the hydro-power capacity of that country by more than 500 GWh in 1979.

Delta development

263. Preparatory work has been undertaken by the Committee for a comprehensive programme of agricultural production projects in the delta area, including six projects, totalling some 535,000 hectares, to provide flood protection, drainage and irrigation for the purpose of growing two crops of rice per year. Similarly, four fisheries projects in the delta have been studied, as

well as a planned research programme at the research station at Long Dinh.

Tributary projects

264. There are many completed dams on tributaries in the lower Mekong basin and, under Mekong Committee auspices, investigations have been carried to the feasibility stage for various other tributary projects. A consolidated final report covering an inventory of promising tributary projects in Thailand was prepared for publication. The report identified and evaluated a number of hydropower/irrigation projects in north and north-east Thailand and gave details on about 45 of those with a potential of 142 MW of hydropower and 327,000 ha of irrigation.

Economic planning activities

265. During 1979, work has been centred around basic data collection, especially concerning hydrology and soils utilization (using satellite imagery as a source of information), systems analysis relating to optimization studies and agricultural planning studies. The tenth issue of the Committee's *Statistical Bulletin* was under preparation in 1979.

Navigation and transport

266. Under a programme of navigation improvement on the Mekong, a number of new projects were initiated and accomplished, including channel marking at points dangerous for navigation between Vientiane and Savannakhet (where the traffic is expected to increase considerably), a project for the training of hydrographers in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the construction of the transit port at Keng Kabao. Meanwhile, the Mekong secretariat has continued its basic work relating to surveying, charting, marking and dredging in the Mekong to improve navigation between the Burmese border and Savannakhet, including assistance for hydrographic surveys, bank protection and the construction of port and ferry landings.

Flood forecasting

267. The experimental flood-forecasting operation was continued on a regular basis in 1979. Forecasts were issued for nine key stations in the upper and middle reaches of the Mekong, namely, Chiang Saen, Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Thakhek, Savannakhet, Mukdahan and Pakse, and the two stations in the delta, Tan Chau and Chau Doc. The forecasts were disseminated to the national agencies concerned at 1130 hours each working day. An experimental low-flow forecasting operation was carried out by the secretariat, using mathematical models for the Mekong delta, during the low-water season in 1979. This is the first time such a programme has been organized.

Agriculture

268. All the agricultural planning studies carried out with Mekong Committee participation and sponsorship in the past have been evaluated. This evaluation has formed the basis of suggestions for guiding future agricultural development throughout the basin. A draft report on the subject was submitted to the Interim Committee at its third session, in August 1978, and approved for publication. The manuscript is now ready for printing.

269. In the mean time, work has continued on the agricultural development programme sponsored by the Committee, which includes agricultural planning studies (the Vientiane plain, north-east Thailand, the Vietnamese part of the delta etc.), experimentation and demonstration farms, pioneer agriculture projects and other irrigation projects, including the Mekong pump irrigation project. Thirty-two electric pump units with accessories were delivered to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and arrangements were made to procure 26 such units to be installed at stations along the Nam Chi and other tributaries in Thailand.

Fishery development studies

270. Fish production capabilities in the Lao People's Democratic Republic were improved during 1979 as a result of the successful hybridization of Asian carp leading to better-yielding varieties. Considerable progress was made with respect to planning the renovation and expansion of the prawn hatchery at Vung Tau in the delta and preparation of a feasibility study for a fish feed mill proposed at Ho Chi Minh City.

Environmental studies

271. The second ecological study of the Nam Pong multipurpose project was completed and a report entitled "Environmental management and water resource development in the Nam Pong basin of north-eastern Thailand" was prepared with a grant of \$US 350,000 from the Ford Foundation.

Social development and public health

272. In the field of public health, the Committee endeavours to provide advice and assistance to the Governments of the riparian countries for the organization of preventive and control programmes in relation to Mekong water resources development. Malaria and other vector-borne diseases, schistosomiasis and other water-borne diseases, and malnutrition are the main items covered. Improvement of environmental health facilities in the basin is promoted through studies on existing services and advice given on the best use of available resources for the phased development of water supplies, sewerage and drainage, refuse disposal facilities and rural sanitation.

Interpretation of satellite imagery

273. During 1979, the secretariat continued its work on the interpretation of satellite imagery, focusing on applications to aspects of geological, geomorphological and hydrological mapping. On the basis of interpretation of satellite imagery supplemented with other information, an analysis of a study of forest depletion, geology, geomorphology and hydrology in the Korat plateau was completed.

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

274. The sixteenth session of CCOP was held at Bandung, Indonesia, in September 1979, with representatives of China attending for the first time. During the period under review, the following meetings were organized under the auspices of the Committee:

Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting on Petroleum Data Collection, Storage and Retrieval, Bandung, September 1979

Northwest Quadrant Panel of the Circum-Pacific Map Project (fifth meeting), Bandung, September 1979

Joint Working Group with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) on the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Programme for Studies of East Asia Tectonics and Resources (SEATAR) (fifth session), Bandung, September 1979

275. A tripartite review of the UNDP-assisted project on technical support for regional off-shore prospecting in east Asia was conducted at Bandung in September 1979 by representatives of CCOP member Governments, the executing agencies and UNDP.

276. The CCOP/SEATAR programme made continuous progress, including the surveys made by the RV *Thomas Washington* of the United States in east Asian and east Indonesian waters, and by the RV *Sonne* of the Federal Republic of Germany in off-shore Australia and Papua New Guinea, both with local participation. A working group meeting on the geology and tectonics of eastern Indonesia was convened in July 1979, attended by geoscientists from the following CCOP member countries: Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand, as well as experts from Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Banda Transect study in eastern Indonesia provided an excellent example of international co-operation in advancing knowledge of geology and mineral potential and in the transfer of science and technology from developed to developing countries.

277. The Committee considered the project's activities in the field of petroleum resources to be satisfactory. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Petroleum Data Collec-

tion, Storage and Retrieval held its first meeting prior to the sixteenth session of CCOP. The Group considered two reports prepared by experts of the Committee on Storage, Automatic Processing and Retrieval of Geological Data of the International Union of Geological Sciences, whose services were financed by the Norwegian contributions to CCOP. The Group concluded its work with several recommendations for continuation of activity in that field, including: (a) establishing a permanent working group on petroleum data, (b) assisting member countries in obtaining consultants, (c) assisting member countries in obtaining training and (d) convening a workshop on the standardization of petroleum terminology and formats.

278. A new programme on hydrocarbon assessment was formulated. Prior to the annual session held at Bandung, a stratigraphic correlation study was already under way in the context of CCOP-ASCOPE (ASEAN Council on Petroleum) co-operation. The long-range objectives of the programme include preparation of a network of regional and local cross-sections which could subsequently be reworked into thickness and lithofacies maps of Tertiary strata; development of a regional geological atlas; maintenance of an inventory of area hydrocarbon reserves; and encouraging several in-place programmes of basin analysis.

279. Preparations were made for the organization of a seminar on the methodology of assessment of undiscovered hydrocarbon resources, to be held at Kuala Lumpur in March 1980.

280. Studies of petroleum potential in the pre-Tertiary sequences continued. The employment of a new heat-flow measuring device, developed by experts from Japan, was successful during tests carried out in the Gulf of Thailand and the Philippines.

281. Close co-operation was continued with ASCOPE. It was decided that a joint CCOP-ASCOPE intersecretariat committee should be established to determine projects to be carried out jointly by CCOP and ASCOPE and to supervise their implementation. It was further recommended that joint working groups should be established to implement projects agreed upon by the joint committee. The subjects of common CCOP-ASCOPE interest so far defined are: (a) a stratigraphic correlation study, (b) uniform data bank facilities and (c) geothermometry – heat-flow studies.

282. With the use of the shallow-marine geophysical and navigation equipment acquired in late 1978/early 1979, the Project Office assisted the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand in the survey for tin resources in the Andaman Sea off the south-west coast of Thailand. A preliminary interpretation of the results outlined several features or zones which might be favourable for the occurrence of economic deposits of detrital tin and which therefore warrant further exploration by drilling. The drilling programme will

be carried out as a national project of Thailand, providing an excellent example of the close linkage of regional and country projects supported by UNDP.

283. The navigation equipment was used to assist a survey for detrital tin and other heavy minerals in the Strait of Malacca, which was carried out by the Geological Survey of Malaysia, with technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany, from September to November 1979.

284. The geophysical equipment was also used to assist the Port of Singapore Authority in a survey of the east coast of Singapore to provide background data for the planning of future dredging, port development and studies of sediment movement. That survey was carried out in late October/early November 1979. A survey was also conducted for the Singapore Public Utilities Board in early November 1979, to determine the thickness and nature of sediments and depth to bedrock in Sungei Seletar, northern Singapore, and thereby assist future plans for construction of a new water supply reservoir.

285. Plans have also been made for utilization of the equipment until May 1981. From January to June/July 1980 it will be used for a detrital tin survey between Pulau Singkep and Sumatra, Indonesia, and from July to October 1980 all of the equipment might be used on a detrital tin survey off the coast of Malaysia. From December 1980 to May 1981 all of the equipment is to be used for surveys in the Philippines. Adjustments to the programme will be made as necessary and further surveys scheduled as requested by the member countries.

286. Pursuant to the decision made at the previous session of CCOP that the Project Office should organize a fact-finding mission to study the feasibility of establishing a regional Quaternary centre attached to an existing organization in one of the CCOP member countries, the Project Office formulated the terms of reference of the mission, with the agreement of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to second one expert each to serve as members of the mission. A three-year assistance grant of \$US 440,000 was pledged by the Netherlands to this project.

287. Other investigations and research relevant to CCOP activities are Project MAGNET, isotopic age dating, remote sensing as applied to off-shore surveys and the SEATAR programme, manganese nodules and marine phosphorite, the preparation of sea-floor and continental margin geological maps of eastern Asia, and the marine environment.

288. There was a continuing expansion of CCOP training activities under project fellowships, in-service and group-training studies. A fact-finding mission to study the feasibility of establishing an east Asia off-shore training centre in one of the CCOP member countries was financed by the Norwegian Government.

The senior petroleum geologist and the senior marine geologist/geophysicist of the Project Office, as well as the expert on pre-Tertiary geology, whose services were contributed to CCOP by France, rendered field and advisory services to member countries at their request. The Committee considered that the training of local personnel, field and consultancy services to countries and preparation for and speedy publication of technical studies were important functions of the Project Office that contributed to the effective transfer of science and technology for development and strengthened the capabilities of national technical staff for carrying out off-shore surveys and related research studies, as well as for the management of the orderly development of national off-shore resources.

289. The Project Office maintained close co-operation with the international organizations concerned within its sphere of interest. Attempts were made to involve the World Bank in CCOP activities, particularly in the exploration and development of hydrocarbon resources, as the Bank had begun to assist developing countries in that field.

290. TCDC activities included exchange of technical personnel, participation in ship-borne surveys, advisory services, sharing of laboratory facilities, provision of equipment, provision of host facilities for training seminars/workshops, information flow and co-operation with ASCOPE.

291. The Committee was aware that UNDP had provided the main support to CCOP activities, through the regional off-shore prospecting project for east Asia, and that the current phase of the project would end in 1981. It was considered essential for the success of CCOP that the project should continue. The Project Office was directed to prepare a draft project document covering the period 1982-1986, to coincide with the next UNDP programming cycle. That draft document would be submitted for the consideration of CCOP at its seventeenth session.

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

292. The eighth session of CCOP/SOPAC and its first Petroleum Symposium were held at Suva in September 1979.

293. The expanded project, "Investigation of the mineral potential of the South Pacific", involving an expenditure by UNDP of \$US 2.5 million for a three-year period, started on 1 January 1979.

294. The more important activities carried out by the project during the year under review included the collation of existing data, an assessment and a seismic profiling survey of the petroleum potential of Solomon Islands and off-shore surveys for manganese nodules in Cook Islands, Tongan and Kiribati waters, for phosphorites in Papua New Guinea waters, for precious

coral resources in Tongan and Samoan waters and for metalliferous sediments in Solomon Islands waters.

295. Training of member country technicians in basic earth sciences courses at the University of the South Pacific and on-the-job training aboard a chartered vessel and aboard a research vessel from a supporting country have proved to be very useful and it is planned to continue such training.

296. The Committee agreed that there should be a review of both its terms of reference and legal status and that those matters should be discussed informally by countries participating in the Commission session. It is expected that a decision on those points will be made at the Committee's ninth session. Member country cash contributions will be used for recruitment of four technicians each for six months for training purposes in 1980.

297. The Committee agreed that funds underspent in 1979 should be reallocated to 1980/81 and used to recruit additional staff and to enable an increase to be made in ship chartering and in travel. Accordingly, a project revision was prepared by ESCAP and approved in December 1979 by UNDP, which increased its total contribution from \$US 2,261,875 to \$US 2,439,875 for a 2½ year period starting July 1979.

298. Although delays had been encountered in the recruitment of staff, a project manager took up his duties at Suva in January 1980 and recruitment of other international staff was well in hand.

299. It is planned that the Second International Workshop on Geology, Mineral Resources and Geophysics in the South Pacific will be held at Noumea, New Caledonia, in October 1980, to be followed by the ninth session of the Committee at Tarawa, Kiribati.

300. The technical data being obtained by the project are leading to a better understanding of the geological features and processes occurring and operating in the region and the knowledge gained is being used to facilitate evaluation of the economic mineral potential of the region.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

301. The second session of the Governing Council of RMRDC was held at Bangkok in November 1979.

302. The Council noted with deep appreciation the reiteration of the offer by the Government of India of training facilities in geological exploration for post-graduate geoscientists from the member States of RMRDC at the Geological Survey of India Training Institute, Raipur, for which five participants had been accepted for the 1979-1980 course.

303. The Council was advised that the Government of Finland would provide the services of a mining engineer; the Government of the United Kingdom was

recruiting an editor/documentation specialist; the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would provide an economic geologist; and the Government of the Republic of Korea would support the Centre through the provision of an economic geologist/geochemist.

304. The Council was interested to learn that the Government of Japan would continue to provide the Centre with the services of one specialist in geochemistry and another in geophysics; the Government of France would explore the possibility of providing the services of a specialist for uranium exploration or of an industrial minerals specialist; and the Government of the USSR was ready to provide assistance in the field of coal petrology.

305. The Council was pleased to note that UNDP was favourably considering the request for the expansion of its support to the Centre until the end of 1981, with an increased allocation for programme support.

306. The Council noted the efforts by the Centre to make available to members the age-dating facilities within the region and the programme for an inter-country airborne geophysical survey and requested that the studies in those areas should be continued.

307. The Council noted that the programme support envisaged by UNDP would enable the Centre to accept the offer of the Government of India to provide specialists on geo-data storage and retrieval and other fields.

308. The Council stressed the importance of a newsletter to be published by the Centre as well as a technical bulletin.

309. The cash contributions made by the RMRDC member countries totalled \$US 23,000 during 1978 and \$US 13,000 for 1979. The budget for local expenditure for the period August 1979 to December 1980, totalling \$US 174,000, was approved by the Council.

310. The Council expressed its disappointment at the low level of cash contributions from the developing member States for the local operating expenses of the Centre and stressed its urgent need for increased contributions in order to be able to utilize the services of the specialists fully and efficiently.

311. Since March 1979, the RMRDC specialists have carried out 24 technical advisory missions on hydrogeology, geophysics and geochemistry in 11 member countries.

312. The agreement on host facilities for the Centre was signed by the Government of Indonesia in March 1979, and the transfer to the new headquarters at Bandung took place in August 1979.

Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre

313. The third and fourth sessions of the Board of Management were held at Ipoh in February and September 1979 respectively.

314. A Seminar on Drilling and Sampling Techniques in Tin Prospecting, organized by SEATRADC, was held at Ipoh in September 1979 and was attended by 180 participants from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, the three member countries.

315. The Centre continued to operate under its own Board of Management, with five professional staff provided and funded by the three participating Governments. Two additional professional staff are to be recruited. At present, four internationally recruited staff funded by UNDP assist the Centre as technical advisers. An adviser on mining engineering and two associate experts are also being recruited.

316. At its fourth session, the Board was informed that an additional UNDP input of \$US 47,000 would be provided for the purchase of equipment for an analytical laboratory for the Centre, and that participating Governments' contributions in cash for 1980 would be increased. Steps are also being taken to find additional assistance for the Centre from donor countries and other sources.

317. The Government of the United Kingdom provided a short-term consultant in 1979 on a non-reimbursable loan basis.

318. Since October 1978 and pending the construction of a new building by the Government of Malaysia, the Centre has been located in a rented building. The new building is expected to be ready towards the end of 1980.

319. In spite of delays in the recruitment of professional staff and international specialist advisers, most of the programme for 1979 has been implemented, with the exception of the work on mining. It is expected that better progress will be made in the coming year with a full complement of equipment, professional staff and advisers.

Typhoon Committee

320. The twelfth session of the Typhoon Committee was held at Bangkok in November 1979. At that session, Viet Nam was welcomed as the tenth member of the Committee.

321. Following the decision of the Committee to conduct a typhoon operational experiment (TOPEX), a preparatory meeting was held in Japan in July during which plans for a five-year programme were drawn up.

322. WMO, in collaboration with ESCAP, prepared a project document for UNDP support for the long- and short-term programmes adopted by the Committee at its eleventh session. Advance authorization was received from UNDP for most of the programme, including a provision for training seminars in flood-loss prevention and management and in urban hydrology in 1980.

323. Since the members were not able to report any progress in the selection of pilot areas for the development of comprehensive plans for flood-loss prevention and management, the Committee recommended the organization of an advisory team to assist the members in the selection of such pilot areas. ESCAP, with the financial assistance of Japan, organized the mission, which carried out its work during January and February 1980.

324. In seeking the support of UNDP, the TCDC aspect of the Committee's work was emphasized. While UNDP was providing only one expert for the Typhoon Committee secretariat (TCS), the Philippines was already providing a meteorologist, office space and office support services and, beginning in 1980, would provide the project manager/co-ordinator for TCS. China was prepared to provide the services of a meteorologist to TCS during the typhoon season, while Japan was providing the services of the TCS hydrologist.

325. The representative of Hong Kong proposed a procedure for standardizing the identification of typhoons using a number system. The adoption of that new procedure would eliminate confusion over typhoon identification in the western Pacific.

326. A tripartite review of the technical support to the Committee was held immediately following the twelfth session. The review team was composed of representatives of members of the Committee and of ESCAP, UNDP and WMO.

WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones

327. At its sixth session, held at Rangoon in February-March 1979, the Panel reviewed the progress in the implementation of its co-ordinated technical plan and considered its work programme for the next two years.

328. In discussing the progress made in locating historical storm surge data, the Panel considered it desirable to organize a seminar or workshop on storm surge forecasting to be followed by a technical conference on the subject.

329. The Panel stressed that continued UNDP support was necessary for a limited period of about four to five years since it had only recently begun to operate effectively and the member countries were not able to spare suitably qualified staff to man the Technical Support Unit (TSU). At the end of that limited period, in 1984 or 1985, the member countries of the Panel would assume the management and co-ordination functions previously performed by the Unit.

330. A tripartite review of the technical support to the Panel was held immediately following the fifth session. The review team was composed of representatives of members of the Panel and of ESCAP, UNDP and WMO.

331. In response to the request of the Panel, WMO, in collaboration with ESCAP, prepared and submitted to UNDP a new project document for the continuation of support to TSU. Consideration of the new project document by UNDP was held up in view of the delay by members in signing the original UNDP project document providing initial support to the Panel. When the project document had been signed by all Panel members, the way was cleared for UNDP to consider the second project document.

332. The seventh session of the Panel was held at Bangkok in March 1980.

Regional Centre for Technology Transfer

333. By the end of 1979, RCTT had existed for 2½ years. Its activities during the period under review have been highly appreciated by member countries. The Meetings of Ministers of Industry highly commended the useful work done by RCTT in spite of the lack of adequate resources. The Ministers urged member countries and other agencies to provide RCTT with generous support on a continuing basis to enable it to carry out its programmes and projects. They also recommended that the Centre receive adequate financial assistance from the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development to provide it with the institutional support that it so urgently needed.

334. In addition to holding workshops, seminars and meetings, RCTT arranged a study tour for a team of senior officials of Bangladesh to the Korea Institute of Science and Technology to enable them to study the Institute's approach and procedures in science and technology for development. It also sent an expert to Thailand and Bangladesh to provide assistance in establishing metal processing centres.

335. In addition, RCTT, in collaboration with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, undertook the organization of a training workshop on regulating and negotiating technology transfer with transnational corporations.

336. The USSR provided two experts to RCTT who assisted in the information network and with regard to licensing.

Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery

337. During the year under review, RNAM carried out the following activities.

338. Subnetwork workshops on weeder, rice transplanter, cereal harvester and agricultural machinery manufacturing technology were held in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, India and Pakistan respectively.

339. Surveys on certain aspects of farm mechanization were carried out in Indonesia and Thailand and a study was prepared on appropriate technology for the mechanization of agriculture for RNAM countries.

340. Rice transplanter and cereal harvester prototypes were supplied to national institutes and were being tested and evaluated for adaptation and modification to suit local conditions.

341. In order to increase the capabilities of national institutes, training fellowships were provided to their staff members and study tours arranged for senior agricultural engineers; experts were recruited to assist in various fields of agricultural mechanization.

342. RNAM has issued five newsletters highlighting the work done by national and international institutes, as well as manufacturers and professional associations engaged in farm machinery programmes. Sixteen selected papers and articles were also circulated to update the information available at national institutes. The *Rice Transplanter Digest* was completed and distributed, and digests on the power tiller and harvesting machines are under preparation.

343. At the initiative of RNAM, national farm mechanization committees have been established in six out of the eight participating countries. It is expected that these high-level committees will be able to provide leadership and guidance in evolving appropriate national farm mechanization policies and programmes and methods for ensuring their effective implementation.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

344. In planning and implementing activities in the food and agriculture sector, the secretariat has received close co-operation and assistance from various United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations, such as UNIDO, UNEP and FAO. *Inter alia*, ESCAP/FAO joint reviews were held at Bangkok in 1978 and 1979 to discuss the ESCAP programme of work and priorities in the food, agriculture and rural development sectors in areas of common interest in order to ascertain the availability of FAO inputs into the programme and to avoid duplication of work.

345. In its work on development planning, the secretariat collaborated closely with UNEP in the organization of a joint Regional Seminar on Environment and Development, held at Bangkok in August 1979, as part of the secretariat's work in formulating a regional development strategy. Representatives of UNEP attended the Seminar and assisted in the drafting of the report. There was also close liaison at different times during the year between the secretariat and APDI in all work connected with environmental considerations in development planning. In the field of quantitative analysis, the LINK project was pursued in co-operation with a research group at the University of Kyoto, Japan. A study which was nearing completion, on "growth, equity and structural change", was undertaken jointly with the

International Development Center of Japan. The secretariat also collaborated with the Commonwealth Secretariat's youth programme during the year in providing a lecturer for a course on development strategies and issues. In the related field of development administration, the secretariat worked in co-operation with the Division of Public Administration and Finance of United Nations Headquarters in convening an interregional Expert Group Meeting on Institution Building for Management Development at Bangkok in June 1979.

346. In the field of industry, housing and technology, the secretariat has continued to maintain close co-ordination and co-operation with UNCTAD, UNIDO, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and ADB. UNCTAD and UNIDO have collaborated very actively in the formulation of projects for RCTT, including the training of personnel from developing countries. UNIDO has provided ESCAP with financial and expert assistance in the follow-up to the Meetings of Ministers of Industry and in the preparatory work for the Third General Conference of UNIDO. ADB has participated increasingly in ESCAP meetings and is co-operating in the implementation of the industrial survey of the South Pacific countries. UNIDO and FAO have been closely associated with the development and implementation of the projects of RNAM and their contributions in the Technical Advisory Committee have been appreciated by member countries participating in RNAM. Efforts have also been made to implement the secretariat's activities in co-operation with centres of excellence in developing member countries, for example, the organization, jointly with the Central Leather Research Institute of India, of the Seminar on Technology Transfer in the Leather and Leather Products Industry at Madras.

347. The interagency task forces on science and technology and human settlements composed of regional offices of United Nations agencies located at Bangkok have continued to function and have proved very useful in bringing about greater collaboration and co-ordination between different agencies in the implementation of the tasks assigned to them.

348. In carrying out its various activities in the field of international trade, commodities and raw materials, the secretariat continued to maintain close working relations with various United Nations bodies and international agencies such as the regional economic commissions, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNCITRAL, FAO, GATT, ITC, EEC, SPC, SPEC, the ASEAN secretariat, the Commonwealth Secretariat and ICC as well as with the import opportunities offices of developed countries. It also maintained close contact with existing commodity communities, namely, ANRPC, APCC, PC and the South-East Asia Lumber Producers Association.

349. In the field of energy, co-operation continued

with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in which there was common interest, particularly with UNDP and the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport (CNRET) of United Nations Headquarters on programming, UNEP on environmental matters, UNIDO on technology transfer, UNESCO on solar energy and rural demonstration centres and FAO on biogas and biomass. In addition, close contact was maintained with other organizations with common interests: the World Energy Conference, the International Electro-technical Commission, the International Energy Agency of OECD, the International Solar Energy Society, the Commonwealth Regional Consultative Group on Energy, ADB, SPC, the Asian Institute of Technology and the East-West Resource Systems Institute of the East-West Center, Hawaii.

350. In the field of mineral resources, several activities were carried out in collaboration with UNESCO and with other international agencies and organizations, including the UNESCO-sponsored International Geological Correlation Programme, the Commission for the Geological Map of the World and the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources.

351. In activities pertaining to water, continuing consultations and dialogue were carried out with CNRET and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations Headquarters concerning follow-up action on the Mar del Plata Action Plan, with ECE concerning the rational utilization of water resources, with WHO concerning the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, with UNESCO on water resources data systems, with WMO on the Typhoon Committee and Panel on Tropical Cyclones and with FAO on measures to improve the performance of irrigation projects. Close contact at the regional level was also maintained with those organizations, as well as with UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP and ILO, through the Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific.

352. In the field of population, the secretariat collaborated with United Nations specialized agencies such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, as well as with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA and non-governmental organizations such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the International Planned Parenthood Federation in their numerous population-related activities.

353. In matters relating to shipping and ports, the secretariat maintained close co-operation with CNRET and UNCTAD. In the field of maritime training, consultations were held with ILO and IMCO. In implementing the activity on economic statistics of shipping (L.2 scheme), the secretariat worked in close co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office in New York and with UNCTAD. The secretariat also collaborated with subregional groupings such as ASEAN, SPEC and commodity organizations such as ANRPC and APCC.

In the field of inland waterways, the secretariat received the co-operation of CNRET. ILO extended its co-operation and assistance to the secretariat in the implementation of various aspects of the secretariat's work programme on shipping, ports and inland waterways.

354. The secretariat also maintained close co-operation with FASA and FASC, the Council of European and Japanese Shipowners' Associations, the national ship-owners' councils of Europe, the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and ICC.

355. The Interagency Sub-Committee on Women met regularly to exchange information on its respective activities for the integration of women in development and to consider the possibilities for joint action. It approved, *inter alia*, a common format for the use of all United Nations specialized agencies for the preparation of reports to the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

356. The secretariat was represented at the Asia and Western Pacific Regional Conference on the theme "Shaping the future for our children" convened by the International Council on Social Welfare at Melbourne in August-September 1979, and contributed a paper on "The Asia and Pacific child: present situation and future prospects".

357. By special invitation, the secretariat was also represented at the Seminar on the Dilemma of Development - Rural-Urban Migration, organized by the Committee for ASEAN Youth Co-operation at Kuala Lumpur in November 1979. The secretariat presented a paper on "Rural-urban migration in the ESCAP region - policies and strategies".

358. The secretariat collaborated with the Korean National Council of Youth Organizations and the Asian Youth Council in organizing the Seminar on Social Change and Youth Education and the Role of Youth and National Development at Seoul in September-October 1979. Participants in the Seminar, from selected countries of the region, were given the opportunity to acquire a greater understanding of each other's roles and expectations and to exchange information on the national development programmes of the respective countries in which youth play an important role.

359. In the field of statistics, close liaison and collaboration was maintained between the secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations. Representatives of UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, FAO and APCWD participated in statistical meetings organized by the secretariat. Mutual consultation and discussions continued with UNEP and with the United Nations Statistical Office on environment statistics. The secretariat's active collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office continued in almost all aspects of statistics, through attendance at meetings, preparation of documents and technical papers and joint country

missions. Contacts were strengthened with a number of organizations outside the common system, including SPC, the Commonwealth Secretariat, ASEAN, the Statistical Office of the European Communities and CCC.

360. In the field of transport, communications and tourism, the secretariat maintained close working relations with ITU on telecommunication development through the ESCAP/ITU Unit, with UPU and the Asian Oceanic Postal Union on postal development, with ILO on labour-intensive road construction methods and tourism manpower development, with ICAO on a study/survey on the development of air cargo transport and with WTO on tourism development.

361. The secretariat collaborated with IBRD on various transportation training courses organized within the region. It worked in co-operation with UIC, the Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Indian Railways and the Japan Railway Technical Service on railway research matters, and with the Transport and Road Research Laboratory and the Asian Institute of Technology on the promotion of transport research.

362. In the field of facilitation of international traffic, the secretariat worked in co-operation with UNCTAD/FALPRO and CCC. In addition, the secretariat assisted UNCTAD/FALPRO in preparing guidelines for drafting transit agreements.

363. The secretariat also maintained close contact with the South East Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development in the identification of programmes and projects in the field of transport and communications development.

364. The secretariat has continued to implement its activities in the field of the environment in co-operation with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies such as UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IMCO. In particular, it contributed inputs to the reports of the UNEP Governing Council in the form of quarterly progress reports and state of the environment reports and through active participation in various meetings of UNEP, including the seventh session of the Governing Council, held at Nairobi, and the Second Interagency Meeting on Regional Seas, held at Rome. It invited UNESCO and IMCO to participate in its project on protection of the marine environment. It also participated in the WHO regional activity on environmental impact assessment.

365. The Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific held three meetings and its Task Force held 20 meetings during the period under review. The participating agencies and organizations were ESCAP, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and APDI. The Interagency Committee reviewed the progress of work and provided guidance for the implementation of

projects, and also dealt with issues relating to follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development from a regional perspective. The connected issues and proposals were submitted for the consideration of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Integrated Rural Development held in December 1979.

366. The Interagency Task Force performed the following activities during the year under review: (a) preparatory work for implementation of the pilot atoll development project in Maldives; (b) finalization of the integrated rural development project in Pangasinan Province of the Philippines and examination of measures for its implementation; (c) preparatory work for and conducting the Study Tour-cum-Consultative Meeting of National Liaison Officers with Representatives of the Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, held at New Delhi in September 1979, and follow-up of its recommendations; (d) preparatory work for the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Integrated Rural Development and follow-up of the recommendations made by the Governments; (e) exchange of programme information relating to rural development among the participating United Nations agencies at the regional level; (f) review of institutional arrangements and operational procedures for implementation of the regional interagency co-ordinated plan of action for integrated rural development and formulation of proposals in consultation with national liaison officers for improving communication between the Governments and the United Nations agencies for that purpose; and (g) maintenance of liaison with the global-level ACC Task Force on Rural Development.

367. The following major activities were undertaken under the interagency co-ordinated plan of action for integrated rural development during the period under review.

368. In pursuance of the recommendations of an interagency mission that visited Malaysia in March 1979, the secretariat formulated a preparatory assistance project for the development of low-income groups and discussed details for its implementation with the

Government. In response to a request received from the Government of Sri Lanka, another preparatory assistance project for the formulation of an integrated district development plan has been formulated and the possibilities of mobilizing resources for its implementation were explored. Implementation of the first phase of the pilot atoll development project in Maldives has been completed. The secretariat also collaborated with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of United Nations Headquarters in the implementation of the on-the-job training project in Mindoro, Philippines.

369. A training course for the middle-level supervisors concerned with the planning and implementation of integrated rural development was completed in the Philippines with APDAC as the lead agency. Assistance was also rendered to the Government of Pakistan in completing arrangements for holding similar training in that country.

370. The completion of country studies in six countries was followed by a meeting of experts in November 1979 to prepare improved guidelines on the monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes and projects.

371. The following activities on exchange of information and experiences under the auspices of the Interagency Committee were implemented: the participation of national liaison officers and representatives of Governments of six countries in the Bangladesh national review seminar on rural development held in March-April 1979, and the Study Tour-cum-Consultative Meeting of National Liaison Officers held in India in September 1979.

372. The *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Integrated Rural Development, held in December 1979, reviewed implementation of the regional interagency co-ordinated plan of action, provided guidance as to future activities, commented on interagency harmonization at the regional level and also on the lines of action by Governments and United Nations agencies as a follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Chapter II

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

373. The thirty-sixth session of the Commission was held at the United Nations Building, Bangkok, from 18 to 29 March 1980.

374. 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, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Niue and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

375. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Turkey and Sweden 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).

376. The session was also attended by officials from United Nations Headquarters, representing the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and by representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

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

378. 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, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization and International Fund for Agricultural Development. A representative of the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade also attended.

379. The following intergovernmental organizations attended as observers: Asian and Pacific Coconut Community, Asian Development Bank, Asian Oceanic Postal Union, Asian Productivity Organization, Asian Reinsurance Corporation, Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Colombo Plan Bureau, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, European Economic Community, Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, Islamic Development Bank, Pepper Community, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and South Pacific Commission.

380. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations in category I were present: International Alliance of Women – Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Planned Parenthood Federation, League of Red Cross Societies, World Confederation of Labour, World Federation of Democratic Youth, World Federation of Trade Unions and World Veterans Federation, as also the following in category II: All-India Women's Conference and Society for International Development.

381. The list of participants is given in document ESCAP(XXXVI)/INF. 1.

382. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 546th meeting elected His Excellency Mr. Dawa Tsering, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Bhutan), as Chairman.

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

Commission providing for the election of 2 Vice-Chairmen be held in abeyance, and 11 Vice-Chairmen were elected, namely: H.E. Mr. S.M. Shafiul Azam (Bangladesh), H.E. Mr. Chang Wei-Lieh (China), H.E. Mr. A.S. Gill (India), H.E. Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Juro Matsumoto (Japan), Mr. Soubanh Srithirath (Lao People's Democratic Republic), H.E. Datuk Pengiran Othman bin Pengiran Haji Rauf (Malaysia), Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia), the Hon. Ratna Shamsher Rana (Nepal), the Hon. L.R. Adams-Schneider (New Zealand) and the Hon. M.H.M. Naina Marikkar (Sri Lanka).

384. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda items 5 and 6. The Committee elected H.E. Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan (Pakistan) as Chairman and H.E. Mr. M.L. Johnston (Australia) and Mr. Chura Bahadur Hamal (Nepal) as Vice-Chairmen.

385. The Commission also appointed a Technical and Drafting Committee. That Committee elected Mr. Carlos Ramos (Philippines) as Chairman and H.E. Mr. E.V. Kacimaiwai (Fiji) and Mrs. Lauralee M. Peters (United States of America) as Vice-Chairmen.

386. In accordance with the established practice, an informal working group on draft resolutions was also established. That group elected Mr. M. Muhiuddin (Bangladesh) as Chairman and Miss P.I.J. Harvey (United Kingdom) and Mr. Zainal Abidin bin Haji Ahmad (Malaysia) as Vice-Chairmen.

387. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 550th 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 the delegations. The Vice-Chairman from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Vice-Chairman from Mongolia had expressed their reservations with regard to the qualifications of one representative. Furthermore, the Vice-Chairmen from China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mongolia had expressed their reservations with regard to the qualifications of another representative. With those reservations recorded, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, constituting the credentials committee, had found the credentials of all the representatives to be in order.

B. AGENDA

388. At its 546th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/ESCAP/L.42/Rev.1, E/ESCAP/L.43 and Corr.1 and Add.1)
4. Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region

- (a) *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979* (E/ESCAP/L.44 (English only), E/ESCAP/L.44/Add.1 (French only))
- (b) Regional development strategy for the 1980s (E/ESCAP/L.45; E/ESCAP/143)
5. Progress, proposals and issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP (E/ESCAP/128/Rev.1, E/ESCAP/144, E/ESCAP/145 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/146, E/ESCAP/147 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/148-150, E/ESCAP/151 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/152 and Add.1 and 2, E/ESCAP/153-168, E/ESCAP/187; ESCAP/190, ESCAP/191 and Add.1)
 - (a) Review of the implementation of the programme of work and priorities during 1979
 - (b) Programme changes, 1980-1981
6. Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions
 - (a) Regional projects (E/ESCAP/169, E/ESCAP/170 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/171 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/172, E/ESCAP/173)
 - (b) Regional institutions (E/ESCAP/174, E/ESCAP/175 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/176)
7. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (E/ESCAP/177 and Corr.1)
8. Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources (E/ESCAP/178 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/179, E/ESCAP/180, E/ESCAP/181 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/182)
9. Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/ESCAP/183)
10. Streamlining of the work of ESCAP
 - (a) Programme of work and priorities (E/ESCAP/184 and Corr.1 and Add.1)
 - (b) Conference structure (E/ESCAP/185 and Corr.1)
 - (c) Guidelines for the conduct of meetings (E/ESCAP/186)
11. Other matters
12. Adoption of the annual report of the Commission (E/ESCAP/L.46)

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

389. The session was declared open by the Hon. Gerardo P. Sicat, Minister for Economic Planning of the Philippines, the outgoing Chairman. His Excellency

Mr. Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand, delivered the inaugural address. The Executive Secretary read out a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and delivered an address.

Inaugural address by the Prime Minister of Thailand

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

391. While reaffirming his Government's commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, he said that Thailand continued to regard the United Nations as a vital instrument for the maintenance of peace and international security, as well as for international co-operation in the economic and social fields. Thailand stood willing and ready to maintain and develop further friendly and fruitful relations with all States irrespective of differences in political, social and economic systems. He noted that the current session was being convened at a time when the region was going through vicissitudes and uncertainties and was faced with slow economic growth, inflation, the energy crisis and declining terms of trade. Moreover, those problems were compounded by potentially volatile developments arising from conflicts and armed interventions in some parts of the region. In the search for peaceful and constructive solutions to many international problems, the United Nations and its commission in the region, namely ESCAP, must play a vital role, especially in providing appropriate forums where member countries could work together in harmony to find ways and means of improving regional conditions. A peaceful, just and prosperous world, to which all aspired, could only be achieved in a spirit of conciliation and peaceful co-operation through the world organization, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

392. With regard to the armed conflict in Kampuchea, Thailand continued to adhere strictly to the policy of non-involvement. It had requested the United Nations Secretary-General to establish a United Nations observation team on the Thai side of the border to help to ensure the inviolability of the international border and to reduce tension. With regard to the refugee problem, the Government and people of Thailand reiterated their sincere appreciation of the support and assistance received from the international community as well as from many international organizations. In spite of the current efforts, further assistance remained essential to stave off the severe food crisis impending in Kampuchea, and an additional programme was essential to cope with the number of Kampucheans already in the various centres in Thailand, for the period from April to December 1980. The Thai Government, therefore, continued to see the necessity of convening a conference in the near future at an appropriately high level, to discuss the humanitarian relief needed for the Kampuchean people.

393. In its efforts to build a foundation for economic and social progress in the region, he referred to the subregional organization, ASEAN, of which Thailand was a member, and the significant contribution that organization had made to stability and progress in south-east Asia. The Thai Government would also continue to attach high priority to improving the standard of living of the Thai people, especially the rural population.

Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

394. In his message, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that the current session was being held at a critical juncture. The recent evolution of the world's economy was a matter of deep concern which threatened to jeopardize all efforts towards social and economic progress. The characteristics of the situation demanded a renewed determination to strengthen international economic co-operation.

395. A special session of the General Assembly would be convened later in the year to adopt a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and to launch a new round of global negotiations.

396. In formulating appropriate policy measures for the strategy, ESCAP and other regional commissions had made important contributions and would play an active role in their implementation, review and appraisal. They would be integral mechanisms of future North-South endeavours.

397. The world community urgently needed to address itself to alleviating existing social and economic disparities. Reforms in the international economic order were called for to meet the needs and aspirations of the developing countries. The ESCAP region's needs in that regard were especially great as it was the region where the majority of the world's population as well as the vast majority of its poor and underprivileged lived.

398. In the context of the interdependence of the world economy, concerted efforts must be made to bring a new order and stability to the relationships resulting from it. It was imperative to pursue actively and urgently the actions already initiated to bring about a new international economic order and strengthen international co-operation.

399. The Commission already had an impressive record in promoting and supporting regional co-operation by providing a forum for determining its priorities. He noted the innovative approaches of the Commission to the solution of development problems and their implementation. The decision to set up an integrated institution for research and training was an important step in that direction.

400. The General Assembly had resolved to decentralize appropriate operational and programme activities and

to strengthen the capabilities of the commissions to implement regional and subregional projects; ESCAP was also taking action towards structuring its own machinery. Those efforts were aimed at enhancement of the leadership role of the commissions to enable them to develop as more effective focal points for development co-operation within their respective regions. A more systematic role of those commissions in over-all policy making, programming and planning was also necessary.

401. It was hoped that the thirty-sixth session would make a valuable contribution to the forthcoming preparations for the proposed future round of global negotiations and crystallization of a development strategy fully responsive to the needs and aspirations of the international community.

Statement by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP

402. The Executive Secretary welcomed all delegations to the session and thanked the Prime Minister of Thailand for his inspiring address.

403. The Commission was meeting at a time prior to the finalizing of the regional input into the development strategy for the 1980s. He stressed that the regional input should not be considered only as a component of the global development strategy but also as a guide for regional development in the 1980s. It was necessary to formulate and then subsequently to implement appropriate strategies for the 1980s, in view of the magnitude of the development effort required to alleviate poverty and create opportunities for productive employment as well as easy access to social services for the needy.

404. The structure of the problems identified and the new policy initiatives would provide the developing countries with the base on which to structure their interrelationships with the international community. A new strategy could also create a framework to launch action to make the economies of the region strong and viable. To achieve the aspirations of the vast majority of the people in the region in particular and the world in general, it was essential to create an international development environment which was more attuned to the realities of the present and the needs of the future.

405. He said that peace and stability were prerequisites for successful implementation of development plans.

Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region

Policy statement by the Executive Secretary

406. In his policy statement introducing this item, the Executive Secretary said that the 1970s had made abundantly clear the growing and vital interdependence among nations. Problems which involved international peace, the management and utilization of renewable and non-renewable resources, the maintenance of a

stable and adequate growth in the world economy and the reduction of disparities between nations could not be solved without genuine collaborative efforts on the part of the international community.

407. While new initiatives in domestic policies and efforts would be required to provide proper solutions, the vital role which the international community would have to play could not be over-emphasized. There were three major aspects. First, in the field of international trade, there was a need for the comparative advantages of the trading partners to be fully reflected in the system, thereby enhancing the advantages from trade to all the participants. Second, there was a need to examine the existing procedures and processes by which developing countries had access to technology, particularly that possessed by transnational corporations, and were able to develop more appropriate technologies. Third, there was a need for a greater flow of resources to developing countries because the resource requirements for the attainment of even the minimum socio-economic objectives sought by the developing countries of the region were beyond the capacity of those countries themselves to harness.

408. He also emphasized the important complementary role of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. There was an increased awareness of the need to exchange information about common experiences and to develop a new institutional framework to facilitate co-operative action, at the regional and particularly the subregional levels. That had come about largely as a result of the pace of development and of structural changes experienced in some countries. It was also strengthened by the fact that some developing countries in the region had identified the common nature of the problems confronting them.

409. The perceived commonality of the problems within and sometimes between different groups of countries had given rise to increased contact among them. Patterns of comparative advantage had already been changing among the countries of the developing ESCAP region and now offered rapidly increasing opportunities for trade in goods and services among themselves. However, even though the opportunities for collective self-reliance had been growing, artificial barriers arising from the existing institutional framework of trade and finance continued to militate against the speedier achievement of collective self-reliance. During the current decade, the developing countries in the region and the developing world in general needed to move resolutely and constructively towards reducing artificial barriers to trade; they would also need to create a new infrastructure in transport, communications, insurance, finance and information to replace the existing system, which was largely a legacy of the days of colonial dependence.

410. Within the region, ASEAN had already established itself as a viable economic and political entity, moving

gradually towards the objectives of economic integration. In south Asia much could now be done, perhaps on a limited sectoral basis initially and with due concern for the difference in economic size and stage of development of the countries concerned, to explore the potential for further economic co-operation. An example, by no means isolated, was the potential for the better economic use of power grid systems if those could straddle national boundaries. Vast potential also existed for expanding the scope for mutually advantageous economic contracts with the oil-rich countries of the ECWA region along lines which would incorporate flows of traded goods and services, manpower resources and capital.

411. Transnational corporations had made significant investments in many economies in the region. However, the gains derived from association with transnational corporations had often not been equitably distributed between the transnational corporations and the host country. To the extent that developing countries in the region wished to derive maximum advantages in their association with transnational corporations, there was a clear case for greater bilateral and multilateral consultations and exchange of information to enhance the benefits to the host countries.

412. The days of unrestricted use of non-renewable energy resources were rapidly drawing to an end. The developing countries of the region and particularly the poorer among them consumed little energy but were nevertheless faced with supply shortages and price increases which they could not afford. It had recently been estimated that there would be a major increase in the ratio of net petroleum imports to the export of goods and services in the 1980s. There was an urgent need to adopt conservation measures by pricing oil and oil products at their real costs. Problems of equity would arise from such pricing policies and would need to be dealt with by special measures. Urgent efforts were also required to encourage the use of less-energy-consuming technology and especially to promote mass transit systems in the developing countries of the region. While energy conservation measures were of immediate importance, the longer-term effort to develop domestic energy sources was of paramount importance.

413. The possibility of an over-all programme of energy development for the developing countries of the region which would draw on the resources of capital-surplus countries and on the advanced technology of the developed industrial countries could be fruitfully investigated. The magnitude of the resources required might well necessitate recourse to commercial loans as well. In such instances, the possibility of channelling such loans through regional development institutions could be investigated. To the extent that such commercial loans were guaranteed by the developed countries, they would become more readily available and be given on better conditions.

414. In the decade of the 1980s, the developing countries of the region would need to take urgent and collaborative action to ensure that the resources made available to them through the declaration of exclusive economic zones were prudently exploited to the maximum benefit of the countries concerned.

415. The economic events of the past decade had made for a significant change in the ownership of financial assets within the world community and innovative institutional devices would need to be developed so that those resources could be made available to increase the productive potential of the developing countries as well. Part of that process could be a rapid expansion in the financial base of the existing multilateral development finance institutions.

416. The role of ESCAP had changed significantly during the previous decade. ESCAP, as an executing agency, had greatly expanded its activities through regular and extrabudgetary resources. When large investment funds were committed in various programmes and projects, the waste due to weak feedback could escalate to unacceptable levels. In recognition of that, the Executive Secretary intended to introduce an independent evaluation system within the secretariat so that programmes and projects implemented by ESCAP could achieve the objectives for which they were initiated and thus provide the maximum benefits to the member countries concerned. Such an evaluation would furnish donor countries and other organizations with an important device for assessing the outcome and the benefits of the projects financed. It would also assist him in improving the efficiency of the ESCAP programmes.

Statements by United Nations Headquarters officials

417. The Secretary-General of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the Executive Secretary of the International Year of Disabled Persons and the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, United Nations, New York, also addressed the session.

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: Recent Economic Developments, 1978-1979

418. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/L.44, comprising two main chapters: "International developments, 1978-1979" and "Economic performance of the developing countries of the ESCAP region", the latter including three main sections concerning macro-economic growth and the performance of the major sectors of agriculture and manufacturing; external trade and payments; and a final section on inflation, selected aspects of economic policy and the outlook for 1980. It was noted that that review of recent economic developments was not intended to be fully comprehensive, but that it should present the salient international and regional economic developments during the biennium

1978-1979. That discussion was intended as a sequel to the more comprehensive presentation in the 1978 *Survey*, which included a substantial section on social developments as well as a review of the performance of the major developing economies of the region for the first seven or eight years of the 1970s.

Regional development strategy for the 1980s

419. The Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/L.45 and E/ESCAP/143. In the light of its discussion on this item, the Commission decided to establish a working group of the Committee of the Whole to draw up a suggested regional input into the formulation of a global development strategy for the 1980s. The report of the working group is contained in annex I to this report. The Commission requested its Chairman to transmit the report of the working group through the appropriate channels to the United Nations General Assembly and other concerned organizations. The Commission decided that it would consider the question of the elaboration of regional and sub-regional strategies in the light of the finalization of the new international development strategy as a matter of priority at its thirty-seventh session. It requested the Executive Secretary to keep under review all matters and future developments connected with the elaboration and finalization of development strategies in consultation with ACPR.

420. The Commission commended the secretariat on the documentation, although some representatives felt that it should have been more accurate and comprehensive in its coverage and should have included certain important issues and their impact on economic and social development in the ESCAP region.

Statement by the Chairman of the Commission summarizing the discussions under item 4¹

421. The Chairman stated that probably the most important theme that had pervaded the discussions was the recognition of growing interdependence in the world community and the responsibilities which that fact conferred on all participating members. However, the realization of the maximum benefits from that growing interdependence and their equitable distribution depended on the type of framework within which exchanges took place. There was no doubt that all developing countries and many developed countries had serious reservations about the efficiency of the existing framework for international financial and economic exchanges. However, there was less consensus about the nature of the reforms required.

422. Such differences of opinion were to be expected and were possibly unavoidable in the light of the wide disparities in incomes, opportunities, aspirations and needs within the world community. However, that

should not detract from the search for a global vision on development because the well-being of all countries would be jeopardized if a workable consensus was not arrived at soon. The work of the Commission at the regional level and the efforts of the General Assembly at the global level were indicative of the desire to find such a consensus.

423. The general objectives of such a new international economic order would inevitably condition the types of strategies adopted at both the international and the domestic levels. The developing countries of the ESCAP region were more than aware of the tremendous domestic effort that would be required to resolve their problems and to achieve their objectives; but the need for domestic effort should not divert attention from the necessity of reforming the international environment or become an excuse for the failure of the developed countries to live up to their responsibilities to the less privileged in the world community. The emphasis placed on more rapid development of the agricultural sector, on the need for a more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth and on measures aimed at speedily increasing the quality of life of the poorer sections in society were well founded. However, international and domestic strategies were closely interlinked and the effects of an unfavourable external environment would adversely affect domestic efforts.

424. The impact of external factors on the developing countries of the region had been very considerable. Stagflation in the developed economies, the unsettled conditions in financial markets, protectionism in trade, rising costs of energy and inadequate resource flows were correctly identified as having had adverse effects on the developing countries. The delay with which negotiations for reform had proceeded had also been referred to and that was an issue of serious concern to the developing countries. In particular, reference had been made to the importance of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. While the developing ESCAP countries were clearly not content to remain suppliers of raw materials, their existing reliance on such exports made it imperative that institutional systems such as the Integrated Programme and the Common Fund should be activated with adequate funds so that fair and equitable prices could be realized, thereby providing additional resources for their development.

425. The negative impact of protectionism in the developed countries on the exports of manufactured goods from the developing countries merited considerable comment. The need for liberalization of trade policies and for the restructuring and redeployment of the industrial structure in the developed economies was stressed. In that connexion, it was the very process of continual reordering of the economic structure that had made for continual growth in the developed countries. It was thus all the more disappointing that the reluctance to restructure should continue as it inhibited

¹ Some delegations indicated that the Chairman's statement did not fully reflect their views.

the growth of both the developed and the developing economies.

426. The transfer of appropriate technology to the developing countries would be a crucial factor in the implementation of a successful development strategy. The concerns about the problems and the obstacles which existed in the current institutional arrangements for the transfer of technology were very real, and positive measures to overcome them were urgently called for.

427. An important aspect of the transfer of technology would be the strengthening of the capacity of the developing countries to cope with the problem of energy. While domestic conservation measures were no doubt important, the demands for energy arising from a faster rate of growth were likely to be overwhelming in the developing countries unless development assistance and technology were significantly increased. While such efforts would take time to fructify, urgent attention needed to be given to resolving the severe balance-of-payments deficits now being faced by the developing countries because of the increased cost of imported energy and the barriers to expanding exports. If the forecast of slow growth in the developed economies in the immediate future materialized, the pressures on the developing economies would be magnified and it was incumbent on the world community to ensure that adequate mechanisms were available to prevent development in the developing countries from drawing to a complete halt.

428. Frequent mention was made of the need vastly to expand the flow of concessionary resources to the developing countries and it was noted in that respect that such a massive transfer of resources would not only accelerate socio-economic growth in the developing countries but would also provide a tremendous stimulus to the economies of the developed countries.

429. The Executive Secretary, in his policy statement, had correctly drawn attention to the need for greater collective self-reliance among developing ESCAP countries and the developing world in general. Those sentiments had been supported by many delegations.

430. As to the heavy burdens and tremendous problems that continued to afflict the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, their needs had been discussed at many an international forum and those countries had benefited from the assistance provided by many donor countries and international organizations. But, as past experience had demonstrated, even such friendly assistance had barely sufficed to enable those economies to even maintain miserably low standards of living. The donor countries and transit countries were called upon to make a special effort during the 1980s to assist the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in realizing steady improvement in their standards of living.

431. Finally, he observed that, when the discussions

were looked at from the human aspect, the essence of the problem which developing countries faced was poverty, and poverty in its most abject and degrading form. Recent experience had indicated that that poverty was fast increasing instead of diminishing. Unless effective strategies could be evolved in the 1980s to come to grips with that overriding human problem, no society in the region would enjoy peace and stability. If there were to be violent convulsions, there would be no winners in an interdependent world, only losers, developing and developed alike.

Progress, proposals and issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP

(a) Review of the implementation of the programme of work and priorities during 1979

(b) Programme changes, 1980-1981

432. The Commission considered the reports of the legislative committees which met during the year prior to the thirty-sixth session, the reports of the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Integrated Rural Development, the Special Body on Land-locked Countries and sectoral papers as indicated in each sector below. It also considered documents E/ESCAP/152 and Add.1 and 2 containing proposed programme changes, 1980-1981.

433. In his introductory statement, the Deputy Executive Secretary highlighted the major issues presented in the documents on progress, proposals and issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP. The sectoral papers provided background information, giving a review of progress in 1979, identifying issues for consideration and specifying needs for programme changes in the biennial work programme for 1980-1981. He invited the delegations to make statements giving guidance on the various issues identified for consideration and making comments on the proposed programme changes to the 1980-1981 work programme in the respective sectors.

434. The Commission reviewed those issues in the various sectors of the work programme, sector by sector, as reflected in the following paragraphs.

Food and agriculture

435. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/144 and E/ESCAP/153.

436. The Commission commended the secretariat on the excellent documentation and the satisfactory progress made in implementing programme activities in the priority area of food, agriculture and rural development. It expressed appreciation of the work done by the Committee on Agricultural Development at its third

session, held at Dacca in October 1979, and endorsed the Committee's report.

437. The Commission noted that member countries continued to attach high priority to programmes for the development of food, agriculture and rural development. Some delegations expressed concern at the slow average annual growth rate (2.7 per cent) of food production in the developing countries in the region during the previous decade, which had been far below the target of 4 per cent set in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was stated that, while industrialization was indispensable for the development process of the developing countries, the strengthening of the agricultural sector resulting in an improvement in the standard of living of the rural masses would still play an important role in achieving sustained socio-economic development.

438. It was recognized that the objectives set forth in the development strategy for the 1980s, such as the attainment of adequate food supplies, increased employment, reduction of poverty and decreased inequity, could not be realized unless there was concomitant growth in the agricultural and rural sector. Strong political will, supported by commitment at the national, regional and international levels, was necessary to achieve the objectives of the agricultural development strategy in the third development decade.

439. It was observed that, in spite of activities undertaken by the Commission to assist developing countries in solving their problems in agricultural production in particular and integrated rural development in general, the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor had deteriorated. It was suggested that agrarian reforms and agricultural co-operatives would play an important role in alleviating the plight of the poor. Co-operatives were able to adopt modern means of agricultural intensification, e.g., mechanization, fertilization, irrigation, selection and establishment of control over the activities of foreign and local private capital. One delegation expressed the view that the establishment of State farms would ensure successful development of agricultural production.

440. Several delegations supported the secretariat's selection of programme activities aimed at increasing the well-being of the rural communities of the region. They especially commended the interdisciplinary approach in project planning and implementation because of the multisectoral nature of the agricultural and rural development process. The Commission was informed of the close co-operation in programme planning and implementation that existed between the secretariat and other international and national organizations, particularly FAO. It noted that the third annual joint ESCAP/FAO review of the programmes of work of the two organizations in areas of common interest was to be held in April 1980.

441. The Commission was informed of the deliberations of the Fifteenth FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held at New Delhi in March 1980, and found its recommendations of great importance and value for agricultural development in the region. It noted that, recognizing the importance of food and agriculture in the ESCAP region, UNESCO had promoted studies and organized courses focusing particularly on food production, the effects and uses of pesticides, crop agronomy and integrated management of mountain ecosystems.

CGPRT crops

442. The Commission reiterated its strong support for the activities of the secretariat related to the development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops, especially for the establishment of a regional co-ordination centre for research and development of CGPRT crops in the humid tropics of Asia and the Pacific.

443. The Commission expressed grave concern over the delay in establishing the regional centre and called for its earliest possible establishment and operation.

444. The Commission was informed by the representative of Indonesia that his Government had made arrangements for a temporary office for the director and his staff and other necessary facilities for the centre. It was also informed that a budgetary allocation had already been made by the Government for the construction of a new building for the centre.

445. The Commission welcomed the offers of assistance for the centre made by several delegations. The Government of Japan offered to provide a director for the centre with its own funds-in-trust and was currently in the process of selecting a qualified expert for the position. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the generous assistance offered by the Government of Japan for the initial period of operation of the centre. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Republic of Korea to provide \$US 30,000 in financial assistance for the centre. It also noted with appreciation the statements by the representatives of Australia, France and the USSR that their Governments would consider extending technical and/or financial assistance to the centre in the near future. The representative of Malaysia indicated that his Government would look into the possibility of contributing to and giving assistance for the establishment of the centre.

446. The Commission appealed to donor countries and other international organizations, particularly UNDP, which had already committed its support to work on CGPRT crops, to assist in the early establishment and operation of the centre. It urged closer co-operation with FAO, with particular reference to the agro-technical aspects of CGPRT crops, with a view to achieving the maximum benefit for the region. In that

context, one delegation suggested that a joint ESCAP/FAO team, with crop scientists nominated by the Governments of the region, should be formed to finalize the project document to obtain financial assistance from UNDP. The representative of the USSR stated that his Government would host a seminar on CGPRT crops.

ARSAP/FADINAP

447. Overwhelming support was given to the information and advisory services in the field of fertilizer marketing developed by ARSAP/FADINAP. Thirteen member countries had so far joined the Network and more were invited to join. Many countries stated that they had benefited from the services of FADINAP and urged donor countries and the international agencies to give more support, especially as the main donor, the Government of the Netherlands, would gradually phase out its financial assistance in 1981. As sponsors of the Network, FAO and UNIDO were especially invited to allocate resources to the project.

448. Although the secretariat had already reallocated some staff to FADINAP, it was felt that the project should be strengthened further. It was recommended that the TCDC activities of the project should be given special attention. The work in agro-pesticides had been further developed by ARSAP/agro-pesticides during 1979. The Commission was informed that the first training course for pesticides dispensers was to be held shortly. Eight member countries had joined the training programme so far and one country stated that it would join the programme shortly. Some country reports on the marketing of agro-pesticides, along lines similar to those adopted for reports on chemical fertilizer produced by FADINAP, had already been finalized.

Agricultural plans, programmes and information systems

449. The Commission attached high priority to programme activities related to agricultural plans, programmes and information systems and strongly urged bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to allocate adequate financial resources to those activities. Particular mention was made of two programme activities for that purpose: (a) a training workshop in agricultural project preparation and analysis with emphasis on food production and (b) a consultation forum on improving development assistance for increased food production. The representative of the USSR informed the Commission that his Government was making preparations to host a seminar on agricultural development planning at Tashkent in September 1980.

450. The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the implementation of the agricultural information development scheme and thanked the Government of Japan for its continued financial and technical support. It

recommended continuation of the scheme, which had served a very useful purpose by assisting member countries in upgrading their agricultural information base. The scheme was considered an important tool for promoting TCDC. Several delegations indicated their support for the publication of the *Agricultural Information Development Bulletin*. The representative of Malaysia announced that his Government would nominate a correspondent to the agricultural information correspondents' network under the scheme. In that connexion, the secretariat was requested to make efforts to avoid duplication with the work of other United Nations agencies such as FAO. It was also urged to seek regular budget funds to keep the scheme operational. The Commission commended the activity on regional co-operation in farm broadcasting.

Food security

451. The Commission expressed serious concern over the food security problem, which was a vital issue to the region as a whole. The secretariat's proposal to initiate a feasibility study on food security systems at the regional or subregional level was supported. The Commission stressed that the study was to be carried out in close co-operation with the World Food Council, the World Food Programme, FAO and other relevant international organizations.

452. Several delegations suggested that regional food security arrangements should be urgently examined and that the developed countries and international institutions should assist in building up food storage capacities nationally and regionally. It was also suggested that there should be international agreements and arrangements for stabilizing at reasonable levels the prices of critical inputs for agriculture.

Asian Rice Trade Fund

453. Some delegations noted the difficulties faced in making the Asian Rice Trade Fund operational and stressed the need for renewed efforts to activate the Fund. However, others expressed their doubts as to the validity of such efforts since it had not yet been possible to make the Fund operational despite the fact that the Agreement establishing it had come into force in 1974. It was suggested that the secretariat should explore the possibility of converting the Fund into a food security scheme.

454. The recent initiatives undertaken by the secretariat to popularize the concept of agricultural and agro-industrial residue management were encouraged. In that regard, mention was made of the importance of alcohol fuels derived from agricultural products and their residues as one means of alleviating the existing constraints on the use of petroleum-based fuels. In the context of the energy crisis, the Commission recommended that the secretariat, in association with FAO,

should carry out a feasibility study to ascertain whether gasohol produced from sugar-cane was economically viable. Some countries were already conducting studies on the subject. The representative of Japan indicated that his Government would support activities related to the exploration of new sources of energy from agricultural products.

455. The Commission commended the work of ESCAP in helping member countries to develop viable rural institutions designed specifically to assist the small farmer and felt that that must form a key ingredient, along with agrarian reform, in any effort to bolster production in the agricultural sector. In that connexion, special interest was expressed in the *Saemaul Undong* model of rural development used in the Republic of Korea.

456. Delegations noted with interest the current activities aimed at strengthening national capabilities to undertake local-level planning in rural areas. The Commission also noted with appreciation the successful conduct of the Seminar on Integrated Agro-industrial Complexes in the USSR.

457. The Commission noted that the Workshop on Women's Participation in Dairy Co-operatives in India had been a success and agreed that follow-up action should be initiated on the recommendations of the Workshop.

458. Support was expressed for the programme on the conservation, utilization and development of fishery resources. The representative of Malaysia said that his country would welcome any technical assistance in developing its aquaculture.

459. The Commission took note of the progress achieved in pursuance of resolution 196 (XXXV) on the role of the co-operative movement in the social and economic development of the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. A special appeal was made to member countries to provide their contributions as requested by the secretariat as soon as possible for timely implementation of the resolution. Several countries requested the secretariat to take effective measures to implement the resolution in due course.

460. It was recommended that the secretariat study the potential for the use of rice flour in the region as a substitute for wheat flour, the price of which had been increasing steadily.

461. It was noted that the cost of transporting foodgrains to the hilly regions of some countries such as Nepal was as high as the procurement cost of those foodgrains. That presented a serious socio-economic problem because the population living in the hilly regions was generally very poor. The important role of livestock development and forestry management in the development of rural areas was also highlighted.

462. The Commission noted with appreciation the announcement by the representative of Bangladesh that in June 1980 his Government, in co-operation with ESCAP, would implement a TCDC project on agriculture and rural development in Bangladesh, with the participation of south and south-east Asian countries.

Development planning, projections and policies

463. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/161.

464. It expressed general approval of the work of the secretariat in development planning, projections and policies and commended the work done in preparing the regional development strategy for the 1980s.

465. As to the future role of the Development Planning Division, reference was made to the implications of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on restructuring for the secretariat's responsibilities for and capacities in the monitoring and analysis of development. In that connexion, several delegations also emphasized the need for the Committee on Development Planning to meet on a biennial basis.

466. It was also stressed that at its next session the Committee on Development Planning should study its future work programme, taking into account the new development strategy, and make recommendations to the Development Planning Division for its programme of work.

467. The Commission endorsed the view of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning that the review and appraisal of development experience in the third development decade should be carried out at the middle and end of the decade, rather than on a biennial basis, which was the existing arrangement. The Commission noted the secretariat's intention to undertake the *Survey* in the other years in two parts, comprising a brief review of recent developments and a longer special topic. In the preparation of the *Survey*, the Commission urged that more and better primary information be incorporated and that coverage of the countries of the region be more comprehensive. Some delegations expressed support for the secretariat's work in setting up a development planning information system which would enable member countries of the region to become familiar with each other's plans and to acquire on a cumulative basis a wider experience of development planning. In order to obviate unnecessary duplication with other ESCAP activities, however, one delegation urged that the information system be co-ordinated with ESCAP's programme 22, on information systems and documentation services.

468. In the programme component on policies and strategies, the Commission noted the wish of the secretariat to maintain some flexibility in order to accommodate requests for follow-up work on the preparation

of the regional development strategy for the 1980s. The comment was made that the secretariat should expedite the completion of the activity on the scope for increased people's participation, since that work was judged to be important to member countries and would provide useful guidelines in formulating more effective social and economic policies. Also under that component, support was expressed for the work on the analysis of the role of capital and investment flows into developing countries of the ESCAP region.

469. Work on planning techniques received endorsement. In view of the increasing importance of planning in the developing countries of the region and the urgent need to improve technical capabilities, it was felt that the secretariat could do more to provide advisory services and to organize workshops and seminars on the subject, perhaps in conjunction with the new APDC. One delegation felt that the Development Planning Division should assist member Governments in promoting unified approaches to development planning and in co-ordinating regional (subnational) and sectoral plans with national plans, and should provide direct assistance to national planning institutions. In that connexion, the success of the 1978 seminar-cum-study tour in the USSR on planning techniques was noted. The Commission was informed that another seminar would be held in the USSR in 1980, on agricultural development planning, and that a programme of annual seminars on planning in 1981 and beyond was currently being discussed by the secretariat and UNDP. The Commission was also informed that the USSR had planned to provide regular training for planners from developing countries of the ESCAP region in the higher economic courses of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

470. The Commission indicated support for the secretariat's ongoing work on econometric forecasting and projections, in particular the development of the global LINK model. It noted that there were good prospects of future collaboration with UNCTAD. The Commission enjoined the secretariat to maintain close contact with developing member countries in order to assist them in developing their own capabilities and responding effectively to their needs. The specific importance of that field of work for the least developed, land-locked and island countries was also stressed.

471. The Commission noted the importance of the secretariat's work in connexion with the role of the public sector in promoting economic and social development in the developing countries of the region. The progress which had been made so far in pursuance of resolutions 181 (XXXIV) and 197 (XXXV) on the subject was also noted.

472. Some delegations felt, however, that a more thorough and comprehensive study of the broad spectrum of public sector activities in the promotion of economic and social development should be conducted for the purpose of perspective development planning;

in that connexion, explicit reference was made to the aspects of the role of the public sector specified in General Assembly resolution 34/137. The Commission decided that, bearing in mind the related activities of the Commission, the subject should be given enhanced attention in the preparation of ESCAP work programmes. The Commission expected that the Executive Secretary would submit to its thirty-seventh session a progress report in that respect.

473. The Commission recorded its support for the secretariat's work on enhancing administrative capabilities. The provision of advisory services with regard to the development of administrative capability for effective plan implementation was endorsed, and comparative analysis and exchange of policy experience in the field of public administration and institution building were felt to be useful complements to macro-economic analysis of a quantitative nature.

474. ECDC was stressed as an important component of the work of the Development Planning Division. In particular, the Commission wished to see work on the promotion of economic co-operation among countries which still did not have formal subregional arrangements among themselves, such as those in the south Asian subregion.

Industry, human settlements and technology

475. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/148, E/ESCAP/156, E/ESCAP/157 and E/ESCAP/158.

476. The Commission endorsed the report of the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO. It voiced strong support for the regional perspective of industrialization which had been projected by that Meeting. It again stressed the validity of the directions of re-orientation of industrial policies, namely, strengthening of linkages between agriculture and industry, balanced spatial dispersal of industry within countries, promotion of small-scale industries and their linkages with large and modern industries and the reorientation of industry to satisfy the basic needs of the people. It supported the key importance that had been attached to the raising of national manufacturing capacities and stressed the balanced development of modern and key industries. It was emphasized that only through such capacities could the developing countries raise the momentum of their industrial growth, imbibe and absorb foreign inputs such as technology and resources and respond to opportunities for trade. The Commission agreed that national policies, international co-operation and the assistive role of the United Nations system should all be geared to the enhancement of manufacturing capacities, which encompassed the entire wherewithal for operating a modern manufacturing system.

477. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the regional input into the Third General Conference of

UNIDO, which had been based on the aforesaid perspective of industrialization, had received wide approval and support. It called for comprehensive initiatives in the pursuit of that perspective. It was pointed out that, particularly in the context of the failure to achieve consensus at the Third General Conference of UNIDO, efforts at the regional level had acquired a new significance. The Commission recalled the recommendations of the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting that the Lima target be disaggregated, that specific sectoral and regional targets be worked out and that strategies aimed at the achievement of those targets be formulated, in the light of the over-all development strategies for the 1980s. For that purpose, the necessary studies should be undertaken by the secretariat in co-operation with UNIDO. The Commission urged UNIDO to provide the funds needed for such studies. It also recognized the need for holding the next meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Ministers of Industry early in 1981, to provide guidance for the regional initiatives in the field of industrialization and for greater project orientation in ESCAP's own work in that field.

478. The Commission endorsed the importance that was being attached by the secretariat to improving the capabilities for generation and implementation of techno-economically viable industrial projects. The informal consultative meeting of experts held in that regard in January 1980 had been a useful initial step and it was hoped that it would result in concrete initiatives for improving the engineering design and consultancy services of the developing member countries. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Indonesia to host a seminar which could assess the existing level of such services in the member countries, consider ways and means of improving them and recommend institutional arrangements for the provision of such services for subregional, regional and inter-regional projects.

479. The Commission was pleased to note that the Government of India was already considering contributing, on a non-reimbursable basis, the services of an expert to undertake desk studies which would serve as the basis for regional and subregional industrial projects.

480. As an element of the effort to strengthen manufacturing capacities, the Commission welcomed the revival of activities in the field of standardization. It endorsed the recommendation of the recent Consultative Meeting on Standardization that a regional plan be prepared and considered at an intergovernmental meeting.

481. The Commission re-emphasized the significance of measures to promote linkages between agriculture and industry as well as between large and basic industries and small-scale industries. It appreciated the work that had been undertaken by the secretariat to elaborate policies in that regard. It recommended that similar studies be undertaken at the national level.

482. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the ESCAP Ministers of Industry that the secretariat undertake a comprehensive regional study of the techno-economic possibilities of the production of energy and new resources from agro-products. Such a study would not only be useful in the context of the need for alternative sources of energy but could also promote non-traditional crops in which strong and healthy agriculture-industry linkages could be fostered. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of Japan to host an intergovernmental meeting to discuss the techno-economic and other problems involved. The representative of Japan indicated the possibility of his Government deputing an expert, on a non-reimbursable basis, to assist in the preparatory studies.

483. The Commission recognized the value of the project on industrialization in non-metropolitan areas, which had succeeded in focusing attention on the need for balanced spatial dispersal of industry and had also generated specific pilot projects in some countries. It was hoped that the implementation of the pilot projects would be taken up expeditiously, if necessary with assistance from donor countries on a bilateral basis and from international lending agencies. Such projects afforded a good opportunity for inter-country co-operation in promoting industrialization in rural areas.

484. The ESCAP Ministers of Industry had brought out the new significance of South-South co-operation for industrialization, not as a step in the direction of autarchy but as an essential element of global interdependence. The Commission urged that energetic steps be taken across a broad front to encourage co-operation between the developing countries by way of greater flow of resources, trade in manufactured products, exchange of technologies and skills, participation in development works and joint industrial ventures where feasible. It commended the initial step taken by the secretariat in convening an informal consultative meeting to discuss those matters, which had included participants from the western Asian region and ECWA. The Commission noted that the deliberations at the meeting had aroused considerable interest and that a further follow-up meeting was expected to be held in western Asia. The Commission expressed confidence that such deliberations and related studies would provide the basis for specific initiatives to promote inter-country co-operation between the two regions.

485. The Commission noted the progress that had been made in organizing the South Pacific industrial survey and hoped that, in co-operation with the countries of the subregion, the remaining procedural steps would soon be completed to enable the survey to be launched as early as possible.

486. The Commission commended the work of the ESCAP "club" in promoting co-operation among the

developing countries, particularly for the benefit of the least developed countries, and recommended the extension of its activities. It noted that a solidarity meeting would be held in Bangladesh in 1980, with collaboration between UNIDO and the "club", as had been done in Afghanistan in 1979. It also supported the wish of the Government of Nepal to take advantage of the "club".

487. The Commission noted with appreciation the progress made in the project for generating a "prime-mover industry" in Nepal. It took note of the desire of the Government of Bangladesh that similar activities be initiated in that country.

488. The Commission reiterated the importance of basic and modern industries for the manufacturing capacities of the developing countries and their self-reliance. It commended the steps which had been and were being taken in relation to the sponge iron and machine-tool industries. In that regard, the Commission noted the services of the expert and the study on the development strategy of the machine-tool industry provided by the Government of the USSR. It called for the expansion of such initiatives for the promotion of key industries on a regional or subregional basis and suggested that industry-specific studies be undertaken for that purpose.

489. Recalling the importance it attached to the role of the public sector undertakings in the industrialization process of the developing countries, the Commission noted with appreciation the country studies which had been undertaken by the secretariat to explore the role of the public sector as an instrument for reorienting industrial policies. The Commission urged that a comprehensive regional study be undertaken, treating those country studies as inputs. It appreciated UNIDO's assistance in that regard and expressed the hope that the necessary resources for such a regional study would be made available by UNIDO. It also took note of the services of Soviet experts in that field and the readiness of the Government of the USSR to depute another expert, on a non-reimbursable basis, to assist in the study.

490. The Commission heard an account of the efforts of CMEA in fostering industrial co-operation between countries at different levels of economic development. It felt that the relevance of the CMEA experience for the ESCAP member countries could be explored. There were also considerable possibilities of co-operation between the member countries of CMEA and the developing countries of the ESCAP region.

491. The Commission recognized the significant supplementary role of foreign investments in the industrialization of the developing countries, provided that the private foreign investments were appropriately regulated so that they served the national interests of the host countries. The Commission noted with approval the activities of the ESCAP secretariat aimed at improving

the climate for foreign investments and the related fiscal and institutional facilities in the countries. It recognized the value of an increased flow of information, which had been attempted through the publication of the loose-leaf document on investment and tax systems of Asia and the Pacific. It commended the steps that were being taken to establish regional facilities on fiscal documentation, in co-operation with the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation. It was suggested that the secretariat should also undertake country-specific studies with a view to developing measures to improve the flow of foreign investments. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to depute, on a non-reimbursable basis, an expert to assist the secretariat in its work relating to foreign investments.

492. The representative of Sri Lanka acknowledged the useful assistance provided by two experts from the ESCAP secretariat in compiling the list of industrial sectors suitable for investment promotion. The Commission felt that such advisory assistance should be considerably expanded as a concrete measure of support to the member countries.

493. The Commission commended the useful work done by RNAM. It strongly recommended that the current phase of RNAM be extended up to June 1982 and that its second phase, beginning thereafter, also be taken up for implementation. It supported the inclusion of the additional countries that had expressed a desire to join the Network. It noted that the construction of the headquarters of the Network was in progress and would be completed by the end of 1980. It took note of the decision of the Government of the Philippines to continue giving counterpart funding for the Network and also noted that the Government of Japan was expected to decide on its contribution for the extended period. The Commission urged UNDP and the other United Nations bodies concerned to continue their support for the extended period of the project.

494. The representative of France indicated that his Government intended to hold consultations with the secretariat concerning the organization of a seminar on agricultural machinery and implements.

495. In the field of technology, the Commission recalled with appreciation the important contribution that the ESCAP secretariat as well as Governments had made to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. It emphasized that it was now necessary to follow up vigorously the decisions of the Conference and the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development. It expected the ESCAP secretariat, with the assistance of RCTT, to function as a regional focal point in the follow-up phase. The Commission recommended that a regional meeting be held to assist in the preparation of regional projects as well as to propose approaches for the formulation of national projects to take advantage

of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. It was expected that assistance would be made available from the Interim Fund for the holding of the regional meeting as well as other consultative meetings for the identification of project ideas.

496. The Commission recognized the value of the national and regional papers which had been prepared for the Conference and suggested that such analytical exercises be undertaken at the regional level on a recurrent basis. It recommended that the secretariat bring out once every two years a science and technology survey for Asia and the Pacific, which would survey the state of science and technology in the region, highlight the existing gaps and problems and indicate significant developments. The survey would also bring out areas for inter-country co-operation.

497. The Commission emphasized that the main focus of the activities of the secretariat should be on strengthening the technological capabilities of the member countries. Major attention would therefore have to be given to assisting the member countries in improving the infrastructure for science and technology. Attention would also have to be given to improving the nexus between research and development activities and the national production systems, so that the results of innovation were fully utilized.

498. The Commission also discussed the desirability of establishing a regional group of senior scientists and technologists to advise the secretariat in its activities relating to science and technology. It felt, however, that that proposal could be considered at a later stage. At the current stage the secretariat could utilize the Regional Group for Asia and the Pacific of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development as well as the directors of the national focal points of RCTT.

499. The Commission emphasized the need for continued co-operation at the regional level between the various bodies of the United Nations system and appreciated the role of the interagency task force which had been constituted by ESCAP.

500. The Commission highly commended the performance of RCTT, which, despite the meagre resources available to it, had made a remarkable contribution in relation to the needs of the member countries in the field of science and technology. Through the successful implementation of activities in several fields, it had demonstrated the workability of the network concept. The Centre had developed linkages with the national institutions and the concerned United Nations bodies. It was also poised to establish comprehensive information and training programmes for the benefit of the member countries.

501. The Commission appreciated the significance attached by RCTT to the development of national

centres for technology transfer and noted the role that it was playing in the development of such a centre in Afghanistan in co-operation with UNCTAD. The Commission also noted the request of the Government of Pakistan for assistance in putting into operation its national centre as well as for assistance in various other areas, details of which would be supplied to the secretariat shortly.

502. The Commission realized that a marked imbalance existed between the resource base of RCTT and the spread of its activities. Given the expectation that RCTT would considerably expand its programmes in the coming years, that imbalance was bound to be accentuated. The Commission therefore discussed in detail the steps that would be needed to ensure the availability of adequate resources for RCTT. During the discussion, a distinction was drawn between the funds required to support programmes and those needed for institutional support of RCTT. For the former, the Commission urged the expeditious formulation of specific regional projects so that maximum contributions could be attracted from the Interim Fund as well as from UNDP.

503. With regard to institutional support, the Commission felt strongly that the one-time institutional support provided by UNDP was quite inadequate in relation to both the expectations of RCTT and the immensity of the problems which it had to address. It urged that the support be enhanced to a considerably higher level. It took note of the communications between the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and the Administrator of UNDP in respect of institutional support. It urged the Executive Secretary to convey the strong concern of the Commission in the matter and seek early enhancement of UNDP's institutional support to make it commensurate with the legitimate institutional needs of the Centre. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the ESCAP Ministers of Industry that a reasonable amount from the Interim Fund be earmarked to provide institutional support to RCTT.

504. The Commission recognized that a substantial part of the burden of providing institutional support to RCTT would have to be borne by the member countries. It appreciated the contributions that had already been made. It noted with appreciation that the Government of the Netherlands would contribute an amount of \$US 100,000 in 1980 and that the Government of Australia would increase its yearly contribution by 50 per cent in 1980, to reach the level of \$A 75,000. The Commission hoped that the other Governments would soon announce their contributions for 1980.

505. The Commission commended the practice of separate annual pledging for RCTT, which was being initiated as from the current year. It urged that, prior to the future pledging sessions, the secretariat should prepare a budget estimate of the funds required for institutional support of RCTT and circulate it for the

information of the member countries. It was also felt desirable that the secretariat work out some rational basis for apportionment of the required funds among the member countries, so as to assist them in determining their contributions realistically.

506. The Commission took note of the desire of the Government of Japan to finance an RCTT seminar. The details of the proposed seminar as well as of the forms of further assistance to RCTT would be discussed between the Government and the secretariat. It expressed appreciation to the Government of the USSR for having provided two experts to assist in designing the RCTT information and licensing network and noted that another expert could be assigned if required. It also noted the statement of the representative of UNIDO that he would convey to his organization the strong request made by the member countries for institutional support of RCTT. The Commission urged that UNIDO consider the view expressed at the Third General Conference of UNIDO that RCTT should be utilized as its regional arm in the field of industrial technology.

507. The Commission was informed of the Second Meeting of the Directors of National Focal Points for RCTT, which had made a critical review of its activities in 1978 and 1979 and had suggested a work programme for 1980 and 1981. It was observed that the proposed work programme reflected a correct sense of priorities and had followed the broad guidelines provided by the Meeting of Ministers and other regional forums. The Commission particularly welcomed the priority that had been attached in the work programme to technologies relating to key industries and new and renewable sources of energy.

508. The Commission recalled the emphasis that it had attached at its thirty-fifth session to the need for considerably expanding activities in the field of human settlements. It appreciated the several important initiatives that had since been taken. It expressed the hope that those initiatives would be pursued with vigour and that adequate resources would be made available to the secretariat for that purpose.

509. The Commission fully endorsed the main conclusions of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Settlements, Management and Information. It complimented the secretariat on having provided an analytic theme paper for the Meeting. It wholly agreed with the significant features of the conditions of human settlements in the developing countries, as had been brought out at the Meeting. Those included a rapid increase in population over an already large base, massive rural-urban migration leading to unplanned and fast growth of cities, the increasing extent of poverty in both rural and urban areas and the inadequate access of the vast masses to safe drinking water and other basic facilities. The Commission agreed that if those conditions were to be remedied, new and effective policies and strategies would have to be adopted to redirect the growth of

settlements, while upgrading and improving the existing settlements. The Commission emphasized that human settlements policies would have to be adopted as an integral part of the over-all development policy. A regional approach to development would be needed, under which economic planning would be integrated with physical (spatial) planning with a view to developing settlements systems along the desired lines. In such an integrated approach, attention would have to be given to the proper location of production enterprises.

510. The Commission took note of the important elements of an integrated human settlements policy as suggested at the Intergovernmental Meeting, and felt that those should guide the secretariat and the Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology in developing the regional programmes on human settlements.

511. The Commission emphasized, however, that substantial progress would be possible only if adequate resources could be made available to the secretariat for the purpose. It appreciated the progress that had been made in consultations with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with regard to progressive regionalization of the human settlements programmes and corresponding redeployment of staff from the global to the regional level. It expressed the hope that the arrangement under discussion would be finalized soon. It pointed out, however, that even with the redeployment of the proposed staff, the total resources available in the ESCAP secretariat would be modest in relation to the size of the programme and hoped that more resources would be made available from within the United Nations system or by the donor countries. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Australia to consider extending its support.

512. The Commission desired that, as recommended by a resolution of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, the secretariat should undertake a review of the situation of human settlements in the region once every five years.

513. The Commission noted the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Housing and Human Settlements Management, which had been held with assistance provided by the Government of Australia. It endorsed its recommendations and hoped that the requisite funds for their implementation would be made available to the secretariat.

514. The Commission emphasized the need for a regional information system on human settlements and took note of the work that had been undertaken by the secretariat to design such a system. It was appreciated that the proposed design envisaged a network of national information centres, which would collect and store all relevant information, and that the main function of the regional centre would be to stimulate the inter-country

flow of information. It was pointed out, however, that the information relevant to human settlements was so varied and of interest to such a wide audience that the mechanics of collection and dissemination would have to be carefully devised before the system was taken up for implementation. The Commission suggested that further work be undertaken in that regard. It was suggested that the experience of ECE be taken into account in formulating the approach to the regional information system. It was hoped that the electronic data processing facilities which the Government of Japan was contributing to the secretariat would be useful in putting the system into operation. The Commission called upon the secretariat to take the necessary further steps with a view to making the system operational within the current biennium.

515. The secretariat was requested to make available to the national authorities all papers and research reports available in ESCAP and the other United Nations bodies dealing with human settlements so that full benefit could be taken of those in the member countries.

516. The Commission appreciated the useful guidelines for rural centre planning which had been prepared with assistance from the Government of the Netherlands. It also recognized the value of the guidelines prepared by the Expert Group Meeting on Standards for Human Settlements.

517. The Commission welcomed the UNIDO-supported TCDC project on building materials and construction industries for rural development and noted the wish expressed by the representative of Pakistan that his country be included among those participating in the project. It was suggested that the project be supplemented by a similar one on techniques of planning, standards and norms. The activity on indigenous construction industries in rural and urban areas contained in the work programme was also considered important.

518. The Commission supported the strengthening of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi and the United Nations Regional Centre for Research on Human Settlements at Bandung to the status of full-fledged regional human settlements centres. The resource base of the two centres should be improved to enable them to play their assigned role in evaluation and dissemination of technology in the region.

519. The Commission recalled its resolution 200 (XXXV), in which, *inter alia*, it had requested the Executive Secretary to review the organizational set-up on human settlements at the regional level and to submit his report to the Commission at its current session. It considered the report of the Executive Secretary, which had been submitted after consultation with ACPR. The Commission agreed with the conclusion in that report that the existing composite Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, with the arrangements suggested in the report, would be ad-

equated to provide legislative support for the regional programme on human settlements and that the proposal for a separate intergovernmental committee could be considered in the future if developments so warranted. Being concerned with the existing state of human settlements in the Asian and Pacific region, as expressed by several delegations, one delegation regretted to note that the resolution adopted during the thirty-fifth Commission session relating to the proposed establishment of a separate intergovernmental committee on human settlements at the regional level had not drawn an active response. It hoped that the issue could be considered at an appropriate time in the future.

520. The Commission approved the programme of work, which had been modified to take into account additional activities and the resources to be redeployed from the global to the regional level.

International trade, raw materials and commodities and special measures for the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries

521. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/146, E/ESCAP/149 and E/ESCAP/155.

522. The Commission expressed concern that recovery in the world market economy had continued to be slow and uneven. Inflation had remained high. The increase in the price of essential imports needed for development and sharp fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and commodities made prospects for the coming year gloomy. While the adverse effects of those factors were being faced by all countries their impact on developing countries was especially severe.

523. Many countries stated that the continuation of protectionist measures by some developed countries led to the creation of barriers to trade which were a set-back to the attainment of a liberal and open trading system. They emphasized that recourse to such protectionist measures would be self-defeating in the long run.

524. The developing country delegations reiterated the need to establish a new international economic order and stressed that a stable and equitable trading system was essential for its attainment. They further urged the developed countries to make serious efforts to check the wave of protectionism and implement appropriate programmes of structural adjustment and to maximize international co-operation in trade.

525. The socialist countries stated that their economies had continued to make progress. The severe crisis and periodic slumps in the market economy countries had led to a new spiral of protectionism which had adversely affected the trade of developing as well as socialist countries.

526. The Commission noted the stable development of trade between the ESCAP countries and the CMEA member countries. The introduction of new forms of

co-operation and the growing number of long-term trade agreements between those countries were also noted.

527. Some representatives of developed countries noted a substantial increase in their imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries. The importance of the recent agreement on co-operation concluded between EEC and ASEAN was stressed.

528. In evaluating MTN, although some progress had been made, many developing countries expressed disappointment that the results of the Tokyo Round had not come up to their expectations. Particular mention was made of the fact that no progress had been achieved in the removal of quantitative restrictions which impeded exports of traditional labour-intensive manufactured items and new export products in which the developing countries had become competitive, and that those products were accorded insufficient reduction of duties. Of equal concern were the facts that there was failure to reach an agreement in the area of safeguards, although discussions were continuing, and that the provisions relating to special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries were inadequate. Developing countries expressed the hope that the shortcomings of the Tokyo Round would be attended to as a matter of high priority in the post-MTN period and that, in particular, the vital issue of safeguards would be satisfactorily resolved.

529. Many countries stated that, even though the results of MTN did not measure up to the hopes of the developing countries, implementation of the decisions would lead to all-round benefits. The codes could provide a basis for the establishment of a more open and transparent trading system. In that connexion, the importance of adherence by the greatest possible number of countries to the codes of the Tokyo Round was stressed. Many others considered it necessary to evaluate each code carefully and assess the additional obligations and commitments they would entail.

530. Developing countries urged that the GSP schemes operated by developed countries should be made a permanent feature of the international trading system. They also urged that the coverage should be expanded to all agricultural and industrial products of export interest to the developing countries, tariffs should be zero-rated, restrictive features of the schemes removed and the rules dealing with origin simplified. The Commission noted that one developed country had decided to extend its scheme beyond 1980 and had also decided to allow imports from least developed countries free of duty and without ceilings. Other developed countries were urged to follow that example.

531. The Commission noted the progress made by the Trade Co-operation Group (TCG) and its Subgroups in identifying the detailed studies that were required for pursuing action on the various decisions of the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Trade for Asia

and the Pacific. It was of the opinion that those studies, when completed, would give the necessary impetus to evolving arrangements to facilitate expansion of intra-regional trade. Many countries reiterated their decision to participate actively in the work of TCG and its Subgroups. It was recognized that resources would be required to implement the programme they had adopted. In that context, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the offer of UNDP to fund those activities.

532. The Commission recognized that economic co-operation among developing countries in the sector of trade was an essential element in promoting a programme of collective self-reliance. In that context, it appreciated the efforts to strengthen the Bangkok Agreement and to support other subregional economic co-operation activities. Some developing countries members of the Agreement urged other developing countries of the region to accede to it.

533. The Commission was pleased to note that the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (ARC) had been established and had started underwriting reinsurance business effective 1 January 1980. It recognized the role of ARC in reducing the outflow of foreign exchange from the region and recommended that its membership be enlarged. In that connexion, it urged other developing countries of the region to join the Corporation in order to maximize the advantages for the benefit of all participants. It also expressed its gratitude to UNDP for its financial assistance in bringing that regional institution into being.

534. The Commission noted the progress made by the Asian Clearing Union. Additional developing countries were urged to join the Union so that monetary co-operation could be strengthened and trade expansion facilitated.

535. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer made by the Government of India to host a seminar and an advanced training course on customs administration.

536. The Commission noted with interest a programme for the expansion of trade among countries having different economic and social systems, to be undertaken jointly by ESCAP and UNCTAD with the co-operation of the CMEA secretariat. That programme would assist in utilizing the existing possibilities for furthering and improving the commercial and economic relations between the two groups of countries and diversifying their markets and sources of supply as a means of strengthening their economic development in general.

537. The Commission noted the valuable work carried out by the ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) in assisting the developing countries of the region in their trade promotion and development efforts, particularly the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries. The Commission urged that TPC's activities under its four categorized services, namely, advisory,

market/product development, professional development and trade information services, should be further intensified in order to assist trade expansion.

538. The Commission recognized the assistance rendered under the project on regional advisory services in trade information financed by UNDP in the strengthening of national trade information and documentation services. A number of developing countries urged TPC to provide technical assistance in the trade information process so as to enable them to participate effectively in the regional trade information network.

539. The Commission appreciated the offer made by the Government of Japan to host and finance a Japan External Trade Organization/ESCAP/ITC seminar on Japanese trade and market information in 1980 and to finance a seminar on GSP to be organized by TPC in association with UNCTAD and ITC, and the offer of the USSR to host a seminar on foreign trade for the developing countries of the region.

540. The Commission noted that a meeting of directors of national trade development and promotion agencies as well as representatives of import opportunities offices would be held in July 1980. It also noted that discussions were under way with the Government of China for further seminars on Chinese foreign trade to be held in that country. It further noted that the secretariat proposed to organize a mobile seminar on trade promotion for certain South Pacific countries in 1980, subject to the availability of financial resources.

541. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden, as well as to UNDP and ITC and other international agencies, for providing financial and technical support to TPC. It urged that the assistance be continued and expanded to enable TPC effectively to meet the growing demands for its services.

542. The Commission was gratified to note the close co-operation between TPC and ITC and other United Nations bodies which had programmes in the field of trade, and with ASEAN.

543. The Commission recognized the socio-economic importance of primary commodities to many countries in the ESCAP region. It noted with concern the continuing sharp fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities in the world market. In that connexion, representatives of both producing and consuming countries urged the early establishment of the Common Fund and the conclusion of international commodity agreements under the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the International Rubber Agreement under the Programme had been concluded and urged that agreements on other commodities, particularly jute and jute products, tea, hard fibres/coir and tropical timber, be finalized expeditiously.

544. The Commission noted the efforts made by the secretariat, in co-operation with UNCTAD, to assist the jute-producing countries at the Regional Consultative Meeting of Jute Producing Countries in drafting the agreement which was to be used as the basis for global negotiations in establishing the international jute agreement.

545. The Commission supported the secretariat's programme of work in expanding TCDC and ECDC activities through the existing regional commodity communities/associations and, at the same time, promoting the establishment of new co-operative arrangements for commodities of socio-economic importance to the countries in the region.

546. The representatives of ANRPC, APCC and PC requested ESCAP assistance in expanding their advisory service programmes for raw materials and commodities so as to increase TCDC and ECDC activities among members of the commodity communities/associations concerned. They welcomed the secretariat's effort in establishing a regular consultative forum among commodity communities/associations to allow an exchange of information and experience and, at the same time, strengthen the co-operation among the commodity communities/associations.

547. The representative of ANRPC requested the assistance of the secretariat in the implementation of projects on technical co-operation in training officials/small farmer leaders in rubber smallholders development programmes and the provision of advisory services on the development of natural rubber manufacturing industries to selected member countries. In addition, the representative of PC requested ESCAP assistance in the market study to determine the demand prospects for pepper and pepper products in the developing countries of the ESCAP region and the study on the shipping of those products in the region.

548. The Commission appreciated the continuing financial assistance of the Government of the Netherlands and UNDP in the work of the secretariat on raw materials and commodities. It welcomed the offer made by the Government of India to finance and host a seminar on regional co-operative measures on shrimps/marine products in 1980.

549. The Commission recognized the special problems faced by the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries of the region in their efforts towards over-all economic development and felt the urgent need to take adequate steps to effect economic uplift and social development in those countries. It also noted the activities of the secretariat relating to those countries in the field of trade.

550. The Commission noted General Assembly resolution 34/203, in which the Assembly had decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981, with the objective of

finalizing, adopting and supporting the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as outlined in UNCTAD resolution 122 (V), and also General Assembly resolution 34/210, in which the Assembly had called upon donor countries to implement their commitments relating to the least developed countries. The Commission called upon the members and associate members to expedite action to implement the above resolutions. The Commission was informed that in order to provide a regional input into the Conference, a meeting on the least developed countries of the ESCAP region would be organized in 1980, in co-operation with UNCTAD.

551. The Commission endorsed the report of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries on its fifth session.

552. The Commission noted the views of some countries that those least developed land-locked countries which suffered from inadequate infrastructure and other short-comings, including geographical disadvantages, constituted a test case for full implementation of the principles of a new international economic order.

553. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the UNDP-funded project on assistance to least developed land-locked countries had provided useful technical and advisory services to the least developed land-locked countries of the region. Representatives of the land-locked countries emphasized that the work plan of the project should concentrate more on building and improving physical infrastructure and facilities and provision of adequate equipment for transit transport operations. They further requested that the transit countries concerned extend their full and unreserved co-operation in the implementation of the project activities. The representative of a transit socialist country stated that, while consistently implementing the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, 1965, it was prepared to co-operate, on a bilateral as well as multilateral basis, with the land-locked countries of the region in solving their problems.

554. The representatives of the land-locked countries expressed disappointment at the poor response to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. They urged the international community to contribute generously to the Special Fund, so that its resources could be sufficiently augmented to meet the desired objectives. In that connexion, they also emphasized the need for early implementation of the resolutions adopted in various international meetings aimed at alleviating the hardships of the least developed land-locked countries and urged that the 1980s should be a decade of implementation.

555. The Commission took note of the projects under which the secretariat would assist the island developing countries of the Pacific in the field of trade promotion advisory services, market development surveys and training. It also noted that a workshop on harmonization

of trade statistics and customs nomenclatures and valuation would be held during 1980.

556. The Commission adopted resolution 204 (XXXVI) on special measures in favour of the least developed countries. One delegation expressed its reservations with regard to the sixth preambular paragraph, relating to official development assistance.

557. The Commission welcomed the initiative taken by UNDP in providing additional resources for the benefit of the least developed countries of the region under its inter-country programme for 1980-1981.

558. The Commission endorsed the report of the Committee on Trade on its twenty-second session and also endorsed the inclusion in component 05.02 of the secretariat's work programme for 1980-1981 of a specific activity on consumer protection to be implemented in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/74.

Natural resources

559. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/145 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/154.

560. The Commission noted that the proper development and conservation of natural resources, particularly energy, mineral and water resources, were essential to the achievement of the growth rate targets of the regional development strategy for the 1980s as well as to the provision of a minimum level of infrastructural facilities and social services, which included water supply, sanitation, electricity and transport. It therefore endorsed the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its sixth session and its recommendations. It also endorsed the proposed changes in the 1980-1981 programme of work in that sector. One delegation, however, pointed out that the programme on natural resources had no provision for the development of tropical forests, which was an important natural resource. It suggested that the secretariat should monitor the international programme on that subject being developed by UNCTAD, UNEP, FAO and UNESCO.

561. The Commission noted with interest the bilateral and multilateral co-operation of member countries in the field of natural resources and was pleased to note that such joint efforts had resulted in regional projects like the Mekong Committee, CCOP, CCOP/SOPAC, the Typhoon Committee and others. It also noted that UNDP support to CCOP and CCOP/SOPAC in the field of off-shore mineral resources amounted to over \$US 6 million.

562. The Commission noted that, owing to their high bills for oil imports, most of the countries in the region had adopted policies of reducing dependence on oil imports by introducing energy-conservation measures, improving efficiency in the production and use of energy, exploring and developing alternative sources of

energy as substitutes for oil, converting agricultural produce into energy, and formulating development plans for major energy consumption sectors on the basis of the availability of domestic energy resources. As the countries of the region were generally dependent on energy supply, concerted international efforts would be required to provide the countries with sufficient and assured alternative energy supplies to meet the demand.

563. With regard to the activities of ESCAP in the energy field, the Commission supported the UNDP-financed regional energy programme being finalized by ESCAP and UNDP and the energy package programme for the South Pacific. It also endorsed the recommendations of the Working Group Meeting on Efficiency and Conservation in the Use of Energy held in October 1979 with financial support from Japan and suggested that those recommendations be carried out quickly. The Commission noted that conventional sources of energy continued to be of great importance to the countries of the region. It stressed that the exploration and development of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy should be priority areas in the 1980s and pointed out that ESCAP activities in that field were useful and timely. The Commission felt strongly that the regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference of New and Renewable Sources of Energy should be held in 1980, as scheduled, and urged the secretariat to seek the funds required for the meeting from the organizations concerned in the United Nations system and from donor countries.

564. Several countries expressed their need for technical assistance in the development of non-conventional energy sources as well as in energy planning which might be rendered in the form of training, information dissemination and technology transfer. In that connexion, the representative of Malaysia expressed his country's interest in obtaining technical assistance and co-operation in the field of mini-hydro development. The view was also expressed that economic assistance to developing countries should be obtained from among the OPEC countries and those with a centrally planned economy, as well as from OECD countries. The suggestion was made that a regional machinery might be established to deal with various aspects of energy in order to find solutions for the energy problems of the region. Another suggestion made was that the Commission should discuss the possibility of making oil available to developing countries at concessional rates or of establishing an oil fund for those countries. Another view was that energy was one of the major global economic issues ripe for world-wide discussion.

565. The Commission was gratified to learn of several kind offers made to the secretariat by a number of developed countries and international organizations for implementing current and future activities in the energy field. Australia was willing to co-operate with the secretariat in research in the energy field. France announced its decision to finance the services of one

expert for the UNDP-supported regional energy programme and to take part in studies on energy subjects to be conducted in 1980. The Federal Republic of Germany would extend its support to the energy activities of ESCAP where possible. The Netherlands would provide funds for holding a meeting of high-level government officials on national energy policies and energy planning to be held in 1980 and for other activities in the energy programme. New Zealand was prepared to host a seminar on geothermal energy. The USSR was willing to take an active part in conducting studies on energy subjects; it also suggested that studies on the use of oil in the transport sector or of synthetic fuels in vehicles should be considered. UNDP would include in its new strategy for development for the 1980s support for hydroelectric power development, afforestation and the use of renewable energy resources, with emphasis on technical and economic co-operation among countries. EEC was prepared to consider requests for assistance from developing countries in carrying out some priority energy development projects.

566. The Commission stressed the need for priority to be given during 1980-1981 to studies on the mineral potential of the region, improvement in legal/institutional arrangements for mineral exploration and development, environmental management of mineral exploration and development activities, and the promotion of the application of modern technologies for the exploration and development of minerals, including coal and petroleum.

567. The Commission stressed the importance of the compilation of regional geological and thematic maps such as the *Mineral Distribution Map of Asia*, the *Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia*, the *Bouguer Anomaly Map of the Eastern ESCAP Region* and those prepared in connexion with the project on stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the region, and urged member countries to forward information to the secretariat for the compilation of those maps.

568. It also welcomed the expanded coverage of the third edition of the *Mineral Distribution Map* to include the Pacific areas as well as Asia and urged member countries to provide the services of a co-ordinator for compiling the map.

569. The Commission noted the progress made by the project on stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins and the generous support which the Government of Australia had provided to that project. It was hoped that, if necessary, specialist services would continue to be provided by that Government.

570. The Commission was informed that the Government of China had formally joined International Geological Correlation Programme No. 32 (IGCP — Project 32), on stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ESCAP region, and was ready to take an active part in the project.

571. The Commission expressed the view that the triennial review of mineral resources development, 1976-1978, should be published.

572. It noted the progress in the work of SEATRADC and expressed the hope that UNDP and developed countries would favourably consider providing additional financial assistance to the Centre.

573. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan and to UNDP for their generous assistance in the fields of mineral resources exploration and development and hoped that such support would continue. It noted that the USSR would host a seminar/study tour on modern mineral prospecting methods in 1980.

574. The Commission recognized the vital and important role of water in economic and social development and in particular its contribution to agriculture and food production. It was therefore necessary to formulate long-term plans for the assessment, planning, development and management of water resources based on the requirements of the other sectors of the economy, with due regard to ecological considerations.

575. The Commission noted the progress made in the appraisal of the availability and use of water resources and welcomed the organization of the Expert Working Group Meeting on Water-use Data in July-August 1979, with financial assistance from the Government of Australia. It endorsed the recommendations for international action made at that Meeting. It was also pleased to note that member countries had continued to supply the secretariat with water statistical data and expressed the hope that they would continue to do so. It urged the secretariat to publish the data supplied by the members in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific* and the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific*.

576. The Commission was pleased to note that the Seminar on Measures to Improve Irrigation Efficiency at the Farm Level in the USSR, organized in co-operation with FAO and the Government of the USSR, had proved a success. It endorsed the Seminar's recommendations for national as well as international action. The USSR was also planning to hold, in co-operation with ESCAP and FAO, a seminar on the improvement of irrigation performance at the project level in 1980 and a seminar on water resources development planning in 1982. The Commission noted that in a related activity the secretariat had initiated steps to carry out case studies of a few existing irrigation projects in the ESCAP region. It called upon the member countries concerned to propose a suitable project for inclusion in the study. It also endorsed the high-priority projects in the water sector selected by the Committee on Natural Resources at its sixth session.

577. The Commission urged the secretariat to continue convening the Interagency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific, which had been meeting periodically to foster co-operation at the regional level. It noted the establishment by ACC of the Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources and called upon the secretariat to co-operate closely with that Group to ensure co-ordination of global and regional activities in the field of water resources development. It further noted its responsibilities with regard to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/31 and called upon the secretariat to co-operate closely with WHO on that matter.

578. The Commission noted that, in view of the growing demand on the limited and constant supply of water resources, the main trend and emphasis in water resources management was the rational utilization of water. It therefore endorsed the efforts of the secretariat to promote the use of economic instruments for the rational utilization of water and in that regard called upon the secretariat to take maximum advantage of the experience of ECE and its subsidiary bodies in the matter.

579. It was pointed out that considerable potential existed for regional co-operation in water resources development. With the necessary political will, a number of countries could derive immense benefits in terms of flood control, irrigation, hydropower generation and navigation through the co-operative development of shared water resources. In that connexion, the Commission was pleased to learn that UNDP, which had been supporting the Mekong project, would be enthusiastic in supporting similar schemes in other large river basins in the region.

580. The Commission's attention was drawn to the difficult problem faced by countries in their efforts to expand food production as a result of adverse climatic conditions and natural disasters. Rice and wheat harvests had suffered serious set-backs in 1979 in a number of countries, owing to drought and typhoons. For that reason, the efforts of ESCAP to mitigate the adverse effects of natural disasters, namely, typhoons, floods and droughts, were considered timely and deserving of support.

581. The Commission was therefore pleased to note the progress made by the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones. It noted that at its seventh session the Panel had established a time-table for the phased take-over of the responsibilities of the international staff in the Technical Support Unit and agreed to rotate the location of the Unit among the Panel members.

582. The Commission was pleased to note the expanding interest and involvement of the member countries in the application of remote sensing technology for natural resources development and the establishment in

a number of ESCAP countries of ground stations for receiving data from resources satellites. It was also pleased to note that in January 1980 the Third Seminar on Remote Sensing - Decision Making had been held at Kuala Lumpur jointly by Malaysia and the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences of the Netherlands.

583. It noted with appreciation that a mission would be organized in mid-1980, with UNDP support, to assess member country needs and formulate a three-year regional remote sensing programme involving, *inter alia*, co-operation in training, technical assistance, research and development, monitoring of the environment and information exchange and management. In that connexion, it was pleased to learn that the Government of France would provide the services of one expert to participate in the mission.

584. The Commission commended the secretariat's efforts in the field of remote sensing and strongly urged UNDP to give favourable consideration to providing support to the regional remote sensing programme which would be formulated by the mission.

585. The Commission noted with interest that the Government of Japan would organize, jointly with the United Nations, a seminar on remote sensing to be held at Tokyo at an appropriate time in 1980.

586. The Commission noted the statement of UNESCO concerning its activities in the field of natural resources.

Population

587. The Commission commended the secretariat on its activities in the field of population during the previous year, which were described in document E/ESCAP/166. It expressed satisfaction that population questions continued to be regarded as of crucial importance in ESCAP activities in the development field and considered ESCAP to be the most active of the United Nations regional commissions in population matters, a reflection of the high priority which member countries attached to the subject.

588. In expressing its support for all the components of the secretariat's work programme in the population field, the Commission stressed the need for the secretariat to reorient its programme in such a way as to increase the emphasis on the country-specific activities that could best be supported on a regional basis. It pointed to the importance of programmes for improving the capabilities of countries in the collection and analysis of statistics on mortality, fertility and migration.

589. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Migration and Urbanization, particularly that urging donor countries to provide support to ESCAP in its migration project and to countries undertaking surveys and other studies on migration

problems. It also endorsed the holding of a second session of the Committee in November 1980 to follow up on the progress of work and advise on future action.

590. The Commission stressed the urgent need for an integrated approach to population, food and nutrition policies and programmes for national development, and endorsed the recommendations of the seminar convened by the secretariat to discuss that approach, welcoming the proposal to assess existing policies and programmes. It suggested that due consideration also be given to the close relationship of health services with population, food and nutrition matters.

591. The Commission felt that more effective national family planning policies and programmes supported at the regional level should be undertaken. It endorsed the secretariat's proposition that the upcoming major issues in population policies and family planning were: (a) policies interrelating family planning with other sectors; (b) the streamlining of family planning programme organization, especially for integrated programmes; (c) evaluation of family planning and related programmes and measurement of their impact on fertility; and (d) interrelation between fertility change and families, household and individuals. It particularly emphasized integration with other sectors in development planning.

592. The Commission emphasized the need to establish a population information clearing-house and network system in individual countries and at the subregional level, and broadly endorsed the recommendations of the expert group convened by the secretariat to develop a guide for establishing such a system. It suggested the adoption of a standardized format for faster exchange of and easier access to the data/information collections in other regions. It urged the secretariat to relate the work of population information systems to the activities of the co-ordinating group for POPIN (population information network) established by the Population Commission in 1979 within the United Nations Population Division. It also requested the secretariat carefully to guide efforts in the region to develop population information centres and systems in consonance with those of other participants in POPIN, in order to avoid wasteful duplication of design and implementation efforts.

593. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of Sri Lanka to provide host facilities for the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference. It noted with appreciation the statement by the representative of UNFPA that the Fund's programming included resources for support to that Conference, in keeping with the commitment he had made at the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

594. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the extrabudgetary support provided to the secretariat's work programme in the field of population, particularly

that provided by UNFPA and the Governments of France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It took note of the intended contribution of the Government of Japan to UNFPA in fiscal year 1980 and expressed the hope that a due share of UNFPA funds would be allocated to the ESCAP and other regional programmes. It also took note of the reiteration by the Government of the United Kingdom of its willingness to discuss with Governments in the region measures within its aid programme to improve data collection and implement population policies. The Commission took note of the offer of the USSR to share its experience in demographic matters with countries of the region and its renewed offer of demographic courses at Moscow State University to upgrade the qualifications of persons in developing countries working in the field of population. The Commission also welcomed the announcement made by the Government of India of its intention to contribute \$US 10,000 to the secretariat's population activities.

595. The Commission was informed by the representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation of the need expressed at the conference of parliamentarians held at Colombo in 1979 to increase international assistance and support for population programmes, and of the call at that conference for aggressive action by Governments and non-governmental organizations to increase local commitment to population activities.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

596. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/147 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/163.

597. It noted with interest the developments in shipping, ports and inland waterways and also noted that there were signs of recovery in some sectors of the maritime industry in the region. However, the over-all situation of shipping in the near future was beset with much uncertainty. It further noted that, as in other economic sectors, the continuing escalation of fuel prices resulted in rising sea-transport costs.² In view of the fact that shipping provided the vital linkages to the expansion of agricultural and industrial production as well as of trade, it was important that increases in shipping costs should be contained within reasonable levels.

598. With regard to the oil prices, to which a number of delegations had referred during the discussions and which were noted in a number of places in the report, two countries expressed their conviction that rising sea-transport costs were not only due to the cost of oil but were also substantially influenced by other factors such as changes in ship technology, ship costs, ship management practices, the cost of insurance and the non-availability of suitable cargoes.

² The Iranian delegation expressed a reservation on the views put forward in this sentence.

599. The Commission considered that the development strategies for shipping in the 1980s should give much weight to the impact of spiralling energy costs on the maritime industry, including the improvement and expansion of national merchant marines and of port infrastructures and facilities of developing countries; the employment opportunities for Asian and Pacific seafarers and dock workers; shipping and port technologies and procedures; and the introduction of containerization in the developing countries. It recognized that the increasing oil prices and concomitant reduction in oil supplies in the new decade required a drastic adjustment in the international economic order, including shipping and other modes of transport.² The compelling need for innovations in shipping should be reflected in the development strategies. It was pointed out that one of the innovations was the building up in the ESCAP region of an institutional framework for co-operation and consultations among the three principal maritime sectors, namely, the associations of Asian and Pacific shippers' councils and shipowners' associations and the Asian and Pacific port authorities. The Commission expressed the hope that in the early 1980s such a regional tri-sectoral institutional mechanism would be established in the region.

600. The Commission noted that at its next session the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications would give special attention to a current major problem of the region, namely, the effects of containerization and the multimodal transport system.

601. The Commission noted with keen interest the report given by the representative of UNDP, particularly on the impressive and rapid growth of the inter-country programme for the ESCAP region over the previous two years, with ESCAP serving as the major executing agency for UNDP-financed regional projects in Asia. The programme provided an excellent opportunity for broadening collaboration between UNDP and ESCAP in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways.

602. Recognizing that the technical assistance, manpower training and advisory services which the secretariat had been extending in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways at the sectoral, national and regional levels had been fruitful in themselves, the Commission was of the firm opinion that the benefits could be optimized if such assistance and services were co-ordinated or integrated at the subregional or inter-country levels upon the request of the countries concerned. It also urged the secretariat to consider as soon as possible an innovative approach for providing a mechanism for co-ordinating efforts to assist member countries on a subregional or inter-country basis, in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways, with the assistance of UNDP and other extrabudgetary resources.

603. Recalling its resolution 198 (XXXV) on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries of the region in shipping matters, the Commission

stressed that concerted action was called for to implement that resolution so that such co-operation could be strengthened.

604. The Commission noted with satisfaction that Economic and Social Council resolution 2043 (LXI) with regard to the role of the regional commissions such as ESCAP as the executing agency for United Nations projects within the region was being implemented to a great extent, particularly by UNDP. It expressed the hope that United Nations specialized agencies would follow the example set by UNDP and UNCTAD in complying fully with that resolution.

605. The Commission commended the very valuable work undertaken by the secretariat in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways during the period under review. It endorsed the report of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on its third session and its recommendations with respect to the shipping wing, and also endorsed the secretariat's programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1980-1981.

Manpower development

606. In recognizing the importance of the manpower development programme in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways, the Commission supported continuation of the programme on a high-priority basis. It noted that the development of merchant marines as well as maritime institutions in the developing countries was impeded by shortages of qualified personnel. In that regard, it commended the efforts made by the secretariat in organizing seminars, workshops and study tours which had brought considerable benefits to ESCAP member countries.

607. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in maritime training in the ESCAP region and welcomed the secretariat's initiatives in enhancing the quality of maritime training institutions and promoting uniformity of training programmes. It also welcomed the secretariat's initiative in organizing, jointly with IMCO, a regional meeting of experts on maritime training and certification who were to formulate specific recommendations to Governments on the maritime training of ship officers. Taking into account the international character and standards of the shipping industry and the existence of different systems for training ship officers, the Commission further requested the secretariat to continue its efforts in those activities in collaboration with UNCTAD, ILO and IMCO.

608. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the secretariat had completed a survey to review the manpower requirements of maritime personnel and upgrading of the courses and syllabuses of the national training centres for seagoing personnel. The Commission recognized that there was an urgent need for assistance to enable the developing ESCAP countries to meet their growing demand for trained personnel and upgrade their training institutions.

609. The Commission noted the request of some developing countries that increased emphasis should be given to country-level seminars and workshops for shippers and shipowners and for better preparation of the countries concerned for the effective implementation of the United Nations liner code when it entered into force. In the field of ports and inland waterways, high priority should be attached to manpower development in specific management training programmes, especially in the light of the requirements of new ships and shipping technology.

610. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Government of Norway for its generous financial support to the secretariat's training programme on shippers' co-operation at both the regional and the country levels. It also appreciated the assistance rendered by the Government of Australia in sponsoring the Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation at Sydney and the Government of the USSR in sponsoring the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Chartering. The Commission also expressed appreciation to the Japanese Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, the first private organization to extend financial assistance to ESCAP on maritime matters in the region, for sponsoring a survey of certain seafarers' training centres in the region and for its willingness to provide a further grant to equip the training centres in India, the Philippines and Thailand.

611. The Commission welcomed the offers made by the Governments of China, France and the USSR to host seminars and workshops on subjects related to shipping, ports and inland waterways. The Government of the USSR had also offered to provide fellowships in maritime training to the developing countries on a continuing basis. The Commission noted that in future China would be able to send technical personnel to participate in the various seminars, workshops and study tours to be sponsored by the secretariat in increasing measure, as well as some experts to share their experience, in order to assist in the work of ESCAP.

612. Several delegations reported on the position of the training of seafarers in their countries. The delegation of Bangladesh reiterated its offer of training facilities in the Marine Academy at Chittagong to train cadets from the countries of the region and requested the secretariat to take further action to facilitate the establishment of a regional centre for inland water transport research and training in Bangladesh. The Commission noted the statement by the delegation of Pakistan that its Marine Academy, Marine College and Seamen's Training Centre could, if further improved upon, serve as training centres for the region.

Development of maritime policy and institutions

613. The Commission stressed the importance of the formation and strengthening of maritime institutions such as freight-booking and chartering centres, freight

study units and similar institutions serving the needs of developing member countries.

614. The Commission recognized that the availability of adequate and reliable shipping data was a prerequisite for the formulation of appropriate shipping policies. In that connexion, it fully endorsed the work performed by the secretariat in assisting the developing countries in implementing the project on economic statistics of shipping (L.2 scheme), as it formed a very useful basis for long-term development of a comprehensive system of ship, port and commodity cargo statistics in the ESCAP region. In supporting the continuation of the services of the regional adviser on economic statistics of shipping, the Commission urged UNDP to continue to provide financial support to that important programme on a long-term basis. The representative of Pakistan pointed out that in his country shipping statistics were currently being prepared by the Central Statistical Organization on the basis of customs documents. The stress, however, was on trade statistics and there was an urgent need to prepare the statistics along the lines indicated in the L.2 scheme. His Government would appreciate it if ESCAP could provide expert advice for that purpose in the form of a special project for Pakistan.

615. The Commission recognized the urgent need for developing maritime countries in the region to establish and strengthen national freight study units or similar public bodies to function as effective research and advisory bodies of the Governments on policy matters relating to shipping. It urged the secretariat to continue its advisory services in that vital area, to assist in organizing regional and country-level workshops/seminars and to provide appropriate guidelines as well as suitable tools and methods for maritime policy making. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation that a Regional Workshop on Freight Study Units had been convened at Bombay in December 1979 by the secretariat in co-operation with the Government of India and with financial assistance from UNDP.

616. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's activities with regard to the development of freight-forwarding methods and practices suitable to the developing countries of the region. It noted that there was considerable scope for the development of freight-forwarding arrangements in the region by raising the standards of professional competence among freight forwarders and other intermediaries.

617. In recognizing the need to formulate a model for the codification of maritime laws for the benefit of the developing member countries concerned, the Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to extend assistance for such a project.

Merchant marine and shipping services

618. The Commission commended the secretariat on its completion of the study on a regional shipping

network based on the ASEAN subregional grouping. The recommendations of the study were useful in assisting the development of intraregional co-operation in liner and bulk shipping services, freight rate policy and investment in fleet acquisition. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Netherlands Government for financing the project.

619. The Commission supported the secretariat's work in organizing activities to promote co-operation among regional shipowners. It observed that such co-operation was conducive to future joint efforts on technical and economic matters.

620. The Commission endorsed the series of inter-island shipping seminars sponsored by the secretariat and felt that they had practical value in updating knowledge in keeping with technological changes. Furthermore, such seminars were useful in fostering subregional co-operation among shipowners, port operators and shipbuilders.

621. The Commission observed that other forms of co-operation through bilateral government agreements and joint ventures on shipping projects could also be encouraged. It noted the willingness of the USSR Government to assist in such forms of co-operation and with regard to the latest transport system based on barges and carriers.

622. The Commission was pleased to learn that the secretariat had completed the preparation of its long-term programme in the field of merchant shipping to assist developing countries in expanding their merchant marine activities and keeping pace with rapid technological and economic changes in shipping. It commended the secretariat on its comprehensive proposals and urged it to seek funds for the implementation of the programme.

623. The Commission noted with appreciation the advisory services rendered by the secretariat to a number of developing countries and welcomed the continuation of the services of experts provided by the Governments of Japan and the USSR in that regard.

Development of ports and port management

624. The rapid development of unitization, containerization and multimodal transport services continued to place new demands on ports in the developing countries, particularly in respect of the development of appropriate and adequate facilities and efficient operational and management practices. The Commission supported the continuing efforts being made by the secretariat to assist ports in the region, especially to meet those demands in accordance with the needs and limited resources of the developing member countries in the region. It endorsed the high priority which was being accorded to those activities. It noted the need for an integrated approach to the development of ports and their linked inland transport systems, including the need

to have adequate and efficient facilitation procedures at ports in view of the increasing importance of multi-modal transport movement and the effects of escalating energy prices on transport costs, including port charges.

625. New shipping technologies also placed considerable demands on the levels of skill of port personnel, including managerial personnel, and the Commission commended the secretariat on the high priority that had been given to manpower development and the seminars and workshops that had been carried out during the previous year. It also noted with appreciation the technical assistance and advisory services which had been rendered by the secretariat within its multifaceted programme of assistance in port development, management and operations.

626. The Commission expressed appreciation of the financial and other support made available for the activities in that sector by both developed and some developing countries within a TCDC framework. Gratitude was expressed to the Governments of France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom and to UNDP for their financial and technical assistance and to the Philippines for hosting a workshop. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of assistance by the Governments of France, Japan and the USSR for activities to be carried out in 1980.

Inland waterways

627. The Commission recognized the importance of developing inland water transport to the socio-economic development of the riverine countries of the region. It was therefore pleased to note the high priority that the secretariat was according to inland waterways. It urged that more resources be made available by donor Governments and organizations to implement fully the activities in that sector.

628. The Commission noted that, even for countries where inland water transport was not a well-developed mode of transport, it was becoming of greater importance both because rivers existed naturally and because inland water transport vessels were low energy consumers. Some developing countries of the region requested continuing assistance in developing the full transport potential of their rivers and urged the secretariat to carry out appropriate studies to achieve that objective.

629. The Commission noted that a feasibility study on the establishment of a subregional centre for inland waterways in Bangladesh had recently been completed and urged the secretariat to finalize its report on the study.

630. The Commission learned with satisfaction that the Government of France had provided ESCAP with an expert in the field of inland waterways and expressed its appreciation to UNDP for its support in the funding of two seminars, the first of which had been held at

Calcutta and the second at Dacca. It noted the services of the USSR expert who had participated in the seminar at Dacca as well as in the work of the group of international experts assigned to explore the possibility of setting up the aforementioned centre. It welcomed the offer by the Government of the USSR to host seminars and study tours and to send experts on the subject, and those of the Governments of Bangladesh and China to share their expertise with other developing countries in the region. It expressed appreciation of the assistance given by the Governments of India and Bangladesh in hosting seminars and the Government of India in providing experts to assist in feasibility studies under a TCDC programme.

Shippers' organizations and co-operation

631. The Commission commended the secretariat on its efforts towards the establishment and strengthening of shippers' organizations and co-operation in the maritime industry. It supported the valuable programme of work and priorities in that field for the biennium 1980-1981 in the context of the medium-term plan, 1980-1983.

632. The Commission expressed continuing concern over the fact that shippers in the ESCAP region had constantly faced a number of problems which had been aggravated by spiralling energy prices in recent years. Those problems included escalating freight rates and surcharges, especially banker and currency surcharges, and the inadequacy and unsuitability of shipping services, which adversely affected the marketability of their products. Moreover, the Commission noted that shippers still lacked adequate knowledge and skills relating to maritime matters and that they were handicapped by the lack of sufficiently strong maritime institutions capable of assisting them in their dealings with the well-organized shipowners as well as port authorities.

633. The Commission was therefore pleased to note that the secretariat had been implementing its ship users' co-operation project (SUCOP) intensively during the previous few years. It expressed full support for the manpower component of the project as it enabled the shippers and their organizations to acquire the necessary knowledge in the evaluation of ocean transport costs, the port environment of shippers, legislative arrangements and negotiation techniques. It also noted that the first series of workshops on shippers' co-operation in that regard had ended in 1979 and that the second series had started thereafter.

634. The Commission further noted that the project had also enabled the chief executives of national shippers' organizations to know each other and exchange views through participation in the ESCAP-SUCOP meetings of chief executives of national shippers' organizations. Moreover, the two study tours initiated by the secretariat under the programme had been found to be very informative and rewarding, as the experience

gained from the shippers' councils in other countries had contributed to broadening their outlook and intensifying their desire to develop closer co-operation among themselves. The Commission urged the secretariat to organize more study tours to other countries where shippers' councils were well developed.

635. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by the project in enhancing co-operation among national shippers' organizations, in stimulating moves for co-operation among national shipowners' associations and in starting to build co-operation between those two maritime sectors in the region as well as with their counterparts in Europe. The Commission was particularly pleased that the secretariat had initiated a move to bring about co-operation among national port authorities in the region, and between them and the shippers' and shipowners' organizations. It commended the secretariat in particular on organizing two joint meetings of chief executives of national shippers' organizations and shipowners' associations as those meetings facilitated a better understanding and appreciation of the problems faced by the two parties. The Commission recognized that without the co-operation of the shipowners and port authorities the interests of shippers could not be well served. In that connexion, it welcomed the initiative which the secretariat would take in convening a meeting in the very near future between the shippers, shipowners and port authorities to create better understanding and co-operation among those three important groups in the sphere of shipping.

636. The Commission noted that the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, which was part of a new international economic order established in the field of world liner shipping, provided a mechanism for consultations between conferences and shippers' organizations. In that regard, the view was expressed that future schemes on liner shipping should be in keeping with the liner code and based on the principle of independent and autonomous decision making by the parties to the consultations. It was also stated that, in the process or in the content of the consultations, it was expected that neither Governments nor any governmental organizations would intervene, as freight rate formation was considered a commercial matter. In that connexion, the Commission welcomed the activities the secretariat would undertake to provide more effective assistance to the member countries concerned in the implementation of the liner code once it entered into force.

637. One delegation felt that the secretariat's work in fostering manpower development and providing technical assistance and data and information had already passed the preparatory stages and that activities relating to the consultations between shippers and shipowners should therefore be undertaken by a body independent of ESCAP.

638. Speaking on behalf of the three commodity organizations, namely, ANRPC, APCC and PC, the representative of ANRPC expressed gratitude to the secretariat for providing continued support to their 1980/81 programmes and projects. He stated that the Third Meeting of Representatives of Governments, Shippers and Commodity Organizations, which had been held at Jakarta in March 1980, had requested ESCAP to: (a) assist shippers' councils and commodity organizations in the development of the relevant expertise, knowledge and experience in order that they would be able to negotiate on an equal footing with the conference lines; (b) provide advisory services/technical assistance in the establishment of freight booking centres; (c) evolve more suitable, effective and reasonable modes of transportation of primary commodities and keep shippers informed of current comparative freight rates of conference and non-conference lines and conduct studies on the development of inter-island and regional shipping for primary commodities such as natural rubber, pepper and coconut products; (d) assist interested member countries in developing organized shipping of certain bulk commodities and exploring the possibilities of developing efficient port facilities for bulk commodities in member countries; and (e) assist in promoting co-operation between shippers' councils and shipowners' associations at the regional level.

639. Considering the importance of bulk commodities in the development of the region, the Commission urged the secretariat to extend assistance to commodity organizations in meeting their shipping problems.

640. The Commission recognized that the secretariat had been able to undertake all activities in the work programme related to shippers' co-operation owing to the generous financial assistance provided by the Government of Norway. It also considered SUCOP to be a comprehensive and outstanding project which had benefited the developing member countries in the region and fostered regional co-operation. The Commission therefore expressed its warm gratitude to the Government of Norway and hoped that the project would be continued until shippers' and shipper co-operation institutions in the region were established, well organized and self-reliant.

Social development and welfare

641. In considering the item on social development and welfare, the Commission had before it documents E/ESCAP/165 and E/ESCAP/187. It generally commended and endorsed the secretariat's activities in people's participation, integration of women and youth in the development process, social welfare and development and TCDC in social development. It was felt, however, that those activities had a distinct micro-level orientation, particularly in respect of promoting participatory programmes. Attention was drawn to the need to involve the social development activities in the broader

analytical tasks of the secretariat such as in the fields of development planning, statistics and macro-economic analysis. Social development should not be treated as a separate sectoral strategy concerned with particular social groups only, but as an integral part of the overall development strategy. Moreover, concerns of social justice should not be compartmentalized but should permeate all the secretariat's activities.

642. It was emphasized that what was required was a more vigorous attempt to define objectives in the social development sphere and an effective evaluation mechanism within the secretariat for measuring the progress of social development programmes not so much in terms of short-term quantifiable achievements but more in the context of the ESCAP medium-term plan and the objectives and globally accepted standards in a number of United Nations instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. Greater effort should also be made to assess the value of ESCAP's social development activities in meeting the specific needs of the member countries. It was also suggested that more use should be made of the experiences of all countries within the ESCAP region in solving social problems.

643. The increasing need for social development information to provide a professional and scientific basis for programming and evaluation purposes was pointed out. The Commission therefore commended the proposed consolidation and strengthening of the information and clearing-house activities of the secretariat in social development. In order for the secretariat to accomplish the above-mentioned additional important tasks, several delegations urged that the resources of the Social Development Division be augmented and strengthened.

644. Several delegations informed the Commission of their countries' experiences and progress in the field of social development, particularly pertaining to women, youth and children during the last decade and in recent years. Some delegations reported that the International Year of the Child and the United Nations Decade for Women had provided an impetus for the launching of national long-term policies and programmes and the establishment of planning and implementation mechanisms for the development and welfare of children and the fuller participation of young people and women in the development process as both contributors and beneficiaries. Some delegations felt, however, that progress had generally been slow and pointed out that what was needed was the introduction of fundamental social and structural changes involving the total population. In that connexion, it was suggested that the highest priority should be given to meeting the basic needs of children, including protecting them against harmful child labour. A study of rural and urban slums was also proposed.

645. The Commission unanimously endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, including the strategy and plan of action for 1980-1985 in education, health and employment as a unanimous input of the region into the 1980 World Conference. It reiterated that a special forum should be provided for the countries in the South Pacific to discuss the Conference report and formulate further proposals in respect of the strategy and plan of action, keeping in view the special situation of women in the South Pacific region.

646. Some concern was expressed regarding the low priority still given to women's programmes and activities in the secretariat. It was suggested that the secretariat's machinery for women's programmes be strengthened, particularly in the light of the imminent absorption of APCWD into the new APDC.

647. The Commission noted with satisfaction that 21 projects approved for funding by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women were being actively implemented by the secretariat. It urged that in the second half of the Decade for Women the Fund should be devoted primarily to action-oriented projects specifically aimed at raising the status of women in the region.

648. The Commission adopted resolution 203 (XXXVI) on integration of women in the development process.

649. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Expert Group Meeting for the Second Asian Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Development (including social welfare) and noted the other necessary preparations already undertaken by the secretariat. The Commission welcomed with appreciation the Malaysian delegation's formal announcement of its Government's offer to host the Conference in October 1980. Several delegations pledged active support and participation in the Conference, which would be expected to recommend guidelines for priority and action-oriented activities in social development as part of the development strategy for the 1980s. It was suggested that the provisional agenda and documentation of the Conference be circulated early to allow adequate time for member countries to review and comment on them in advance.

650. Some delegations drew attention to the absence of any reference to the International Year of Disabled Persons in document E/ESCAP/165. Since Asia contained the bulk of the world's population and a disproportionately large number of the world's handicapped people, activities in that specific field were becoming increasingly important. It was therefore suggested that, in the absence of regular staff resources for such activities, an expert be appointed to stimulate co-operative planning activities among member countries, including exchange of information about inexpensive measures for the prevention of disability. In that

connexion, the secretariat informed the Commission that, in collaboration with United Nations Headquarters, special meetings relating to the International Year would be convened during the second half of 1980.

651. The Commission adopted resolution 207 (XXXVI) on the International Year of Disabled Persons.

652. Several delegations stressed the urgency and importance of continued efforts to strengthen the role of youth in national socio-economic development efforts, a need particularly felt in the least developed and land-locked countries, where resources, including trained personnel, were scarce. In such a situation, young people had an especially significant contribution to make as a constructive force for integrated rural and community development projects.

653. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Regional *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group Meeting on Youth Problems and Programmes relating to priority areas and issues requiring special attention, including training programmes for the participation of rural and out-of-school youth, problems of youth arising from urbanization and technological changes, research and development of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of youth programmes and the establishment of an interagency co-ordinating committee and annual regional consultative meetings among ESCAP, other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental youth organizations.

654. One delegation welcomed the proclamation of an International Youth Year (1985) by the United Nations.

655. The Commission appealed to donor countries and international funding agencies to continue and increase the provision of funds and staff support to enable the secretariat to achieve the work programme targets in the vital sector of youth development. In that connexion, it noted the active collaboration of the secretariat with selected United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Planned Parenthood Federation, in sponsoring and implementing projects of common concern in the youth development field.

656. The Commission noted the as yet limited TCDC activities of the secretariat in the field of social development and urged that additional resources should be sought to expand them for the mutual benefit of the developing countries. The positive accomplishments of the mobile training scheme, which would have to be suspended temporarily owing to lack of funds, were commended by the Commission as an effective regional co-operative mechanism of TCDC, and donor countries and international funding agencies were urged to provide the necessary funds to enable the secretariat to reactivate the project. The recommendations of the consultative meeting on priorities and operational modes of the regional exchange programme in social welfare and

social development were commended and, when implemented, would assist in forging a viable instrument of TCDC in social development in the region.

657. One delegation expressed support of the proposed family planning and development advisory post and suggested that the adviser be appointed soon.

658. In connexion with the restructuring of the Commission's conference structure in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/197 and Commission resolution 193 (XXXV), one delegation was of the opinion that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development should continue to be referred to in the terms of reference of the Committee on Social Development.

Statistics

659. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/167.

660. It endorsed and commended the work of the secretariat in statistics and appreciated the multisectoral approach adopted. Concern was expressed by one delegation, however, that statistics had not been designated a priority area in the over-all work programme of ESCAP.

661. While stressing the importance of sound and appropriate statistical bases as essential to the socio-economic development planning process, the Commission noted with concern that statistical development was not always supported by adequate budgetary resources. In that connexion, the Commission felt strongly that the budget for every project should explicitly specify a component for statistical work in order to ensure that it was given the priority it merited. It was only through such a means that national statistical services could be adequately supported.

662. The Commission observed that budgetary constraints not only placed limitations on statistical activities but also hampered the development or strengthening of an integrated national statistical system, which appeared the best approach for developing countries. The implementation of development strategies for the 1980s was expected to place increasing demands on national statistical services for reliable and timely data. Many countries would need continued assistance through the provision of expert advisory services, training, seminars and workshops, and equipment, including computer hardware and software.

663. The Commission expressed strong support for, and keen interest in, the development of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). It considered the Programme to be an important means for promoting and improving the development of national statistical networks and for the provision of statistics in differing fields. The Commission considered that NHSCP had an important role to play in providing

countries with statistical information needed for their national economic development plans, particularly in relation to development strategies. A continuous programme of household surveys would therefore play a key role in facilitating the socio-economic development of the region.

664. The Commission welcomed the establishment in the secretariat of an NHSCP unit comprising a team of specialized advisers. That unit would help to enhance the capability of member countries to undertake household surveys. A pre-condition for establishing a national household survey capability was the provision of adequate national resources within participating countries. It was considered essential, however, that NHSCP should not monopolize national resources to the detriment of other important statistical projects.

665. A few countries in the region had already acquired the capability to organize and conduct regular household surveys and would continue to play a part in providing assistance and expertise to other developing countries on a TCDC basis. Many other countries, particularly those in the Pacific region, looked forward to early participation in NHSCP.

666. The Commission considered that there was a need for closer co-ordination and co-operation among the statistical agencies within countries for NHSCP to be fully effective. At the same time, it was felt that care was needed to avoid the establishment of elaborate administrative structures, and also to avoid the collection of data in greater detail than could be processed and analysed in time to be of real use to policy makers. In that respect, the data collected in household surveys should be directly tailored to the needs of policy makers at the national level.

667. The Commission expressed appreciation of the technical assistance provided by ESCAP for the 1980 round of population censuses, particularly through the provision of regional advisory services. Several countries looked forward to continuing assistance and hoped that a regional adviser would be available to assist with population census data processing.

668. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a workshop on the evaluation and utilization of census data was to be convened later in 1980. The workshop should prove to be of value to census officers, planners and policy makers in the ESCAP region, who had to make extensive use of census data in the formulation and evaluation of development planning policies. It was noted that a wealth of material relating to census procedures and practices was available in United Nations publications and close adherence to their recommendations, wherever possible, would be beneficial to member countries.

669. The Commission underlined the importance of developing relevant and timely social statistics, particularly those on children, youth and women, for social

development planning purposes. It noted the continuing disparity in concepts, definitions and tabulations in the different subsystems of social statistics within and between some countries in the ESCAP region and felt that they should be standardized wherever possible. It drew attention to the fact that many relevant social indicators could be derived from data collected through NHSCP, and felt that a regional adviser could evolve a set of relevant social indicators for assessing how far national development projects had contributed to increasing the welfare of the people.

670. The Commission recognized that the development of statistics relating to energy was of vital and growing interest to the countries of the region. In that connexion, it was noted with satisfaction that a workshop on energy statistics would be held at Karachi in October 1980, at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan. The workshop, which would bring together both producers and users of energy statistics, would pay particular attention to non-commercial and renewable sources of energy on which data were scarce. The desirability of examining and implementing existing United Nations guidelines on the establishment of energy accounts for developing countries was noted. One objective of the workshop would be to map out priorities for the future development of energy statistics in the region, and the Commission urged member countries and donor agencies alike to give special attention to that field of statistics in the coming years.

671. The development and improvement of industrial statistics was recognized as essential for the monitoring of industrial activities and the formulation of new industrial policies. In that connexion, the Commission stressed the importance of the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics, in which many countries of the region were planning to participate. Preparatory work was already under way in some countries. Appreciation was expressed of the secretariat's activities in support of the 1983 World Programme, particularly the planned seminar on basic industrial surveys, which would provide a useful forum for the exchange of country experiences and the discussion of methodological developments in the conduct of industrial surveys and censuses.

672. In view of the great importance of international trade to the economies of the countries of the region, the Commission welcomed the secretariat's activities in the improvement and harmonization of international trade statistics. The importance of timely, detailed and comparable foreign trade statistics in the promotion and expansion of trade in the region was stressed, and the Commission accordingly called on donor organizations to continue their valuable support for the secretariat's work in those fields. In particular, the Commission looked forward to the early implementation of the comprehensive set of recommendations arising from the Asian subregional Workshop on Harmonization of External Trade Statistics and Customs Tariff Nomencla-

ture and Valuation. The Commission considered it appropriate that a similar subregional workshop for the Pacific would be convened in August 1980 at the invitation of the Government of Samoa.

673. The Commission felt that greater attention needed to be paid to the improvement of country expertise in other fields of economic statistics, in particular prices and transportation statistics. The secretariat's continuing efforts to secure funding for technical meetings in those areas were noted, and the Commission expressed the hope that the necessary financial support would be forthcoming from donor countries and organizations in the near future.

674. The Commission noted with interest the inclusion of the development of environment statistics in the programme of work of the secretariat. Strong support was expressed for that activity, as despite an awareness of its importance work in that field had tended to be hampered through a lack of expertise. The Commission welcomed the two technical meetings on environment statistics planned by the secretariat, one in 1980 for the Pacific subregion and the other in 1981 for Asian countries. It was hoped that those meetings would result in the formulation of suitable guidelines for the development of such statistics, with particular emphasis on the developmental aspects of environmental concerns.

675. The Commission welcomed the special emphasis on the development of statistics for integrated rural development, especially in the context of development strategies, and considered the proposed development of guidelines for the preparation of data files on statistics for rural development to be most opportune. It also took note of the pilot programme in community-level statistics being undertaken by Bangladesh in collaboration with FAO.

676. The Commission reiterated the continuing need for the timely publication and dissemination of relevant statistics. It noted that there was inevitably some duplication in the dissemination of data between ESCAP's regionally-based publications and those of other international agencies which published information on a wider geographical basis. It was felt that the secretariat should, where appropriate, try to avoid duplication in the collection of data given its limited resources and the reporting burden on many national statistical offices.

677. The Commission reiterated the considerable importance of statistical training. Such training was becoming increasingly needed in the development of those areas of statistics relevant to the development strategies for the 1980s, such as energy and water resources statistics and data for integrated rural development. Since many of the new series would need to be collected at the household level, the training requirements for NHSCP were given special emphasis by the Commission.

678. The hope was expressed that bilateral and multi-lateral assistance to countries would increase in keeping with their growing needs for statistical training programmes. The Commission heard with appreciation the contributions of the Governments of Australia, France, Japan and the Netherlands in the field of statistical training. The compendium on statistical training needs and facilities and other forms of assistance available to countries of the region, being prepared by an expert provided by the United Kingdom, was also welcomed by the Commission.

679. The Commission strongly commended the work of SIAP and considered that it was fulfilling a useful role in the field of statistical training. It heard with appreciation of the increased and substantial support to be provided by Japan, the host country, to SIAP during its third phase. The increased assistance by UNDP for programme support to SIAP was also gratefully acknowledged.

680. The Commission stressed the need for training in the field of electronic data processing, especially in the context of the 1980 round of population censuses and NHSCP. It urged increased assistance on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for that activity. Expanded TCDC arrangements were also seen as a means of enhancing capabilities in electronic data processing. The proposed expansion of SIAP's activities to cover training in electronic data processing, being made possible through the assistance of the Government of Japan, was seen as an encouraging development. Training in that field should be designed to benefit personnel engaged in statistical data processing.

681. The Commission noted with satisfaction that TCDC was being practised by several countries in the field of statistics. In particular, it noted that the national statistical organization of one country provided observational training to statistical personnel from two neighbouring countries and also a guest lecturer for a country course organized by SIAP. The Commission observed with satisfaction that many countries were willing to attend technical meetings at their own expense and were increasingly willing to provide host facilities for meetings where they possessed special expertise or experience.

682. The Commission reiterated its appreciation of the offer of the Government of the USSR to host two statistical seminars, one in 1981 on labour productivity statistics and the other in 1982 on the organization of regional statistics. It also warmly welcomed the contributions to the secretariat's statistical activities of several countries and organizations, including the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, and UNDP, UNFPA and ILO.

Transport, communications and tourism

683. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/147 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/164. It endorsed the

report of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on its third session and also endorsed the proposed changes in the 1980-1981 programme of work and priorities in the transport, communications and tourism sector.

684. The Commission stressed the important role of transport and communications in the economic and social development of the countries in the region. As transport and communications was a sector that had to service the restructuring of production and the increase in trade flows, the Commission considered it vital that that sector should be physically capable of meeting those changing demands. The application of technical innovations to increase the capacity and performance of transport and communications should be weighed very carefully in the light of their benefits and costs, energy requirements, impact on employment, the financial and organizational capacity of the country, the complementary roles of different modes and the many competing public demands on scarce resources.

685. In endorsing the strategies adopted by the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications at its third session, the Commission noted the Committee's recommendation that they should be included in the draft strategies for the 1980s. As the transport sector was intimately involved with and of vital importance to all development efforts, the Commission recommended that the transport and communications sector should be regarded as one of the priority areas of ESCAP. Considering that the current global energy crisis was expected to continue and even deepen in the next decade, the Commission felt that particular emphasis should be placed on the need to improve and develop energy-efficient transport systems.

Railways and railway transport

686. The Commission stressed the increasing importance of railways and recognized that that mode was expected to play a dominant role in future transport patterns because of its intrinsic economy for inter-city traffic, rapid urban transit and movement of bulk loads over long distances. That was particularly important in the context of energy conservation, where the high energy efficiency and low pollution of railways were forcing a re-evaluation of their role in the transportation sector.

687. The Commission felt that the Committee's recommendations on railways and railway transport at its third session were of far-reaching significance and needed to be implemented effectively, particularly with regard to containerization and multimodal carriage, which should be a key area for attention in the railway sector.

688. The Commission, noting the proposals made by the Meeting of Top Railway Executives in Asia and the Middle East held in October 1979, endorsed the

Committee's recommendations for convening a working group of experts to initiate studies on the requirements for and implications of the establishment of an Asian railway union and to undertake the preparatory work for the proposed meeting of ministers of transport, including railways, to follow the Meeting of Top Railway Executives. One delegation, however, expressed the view that establishment of an Asian railway union would be premature. The Commission noted with gratitude the offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the next Meeting in 1981. It also noted the Indian Government's offer of assistance through the provision of experts for preparatory work for the proposed Asian railway union and the meeting of transport ministers. The Committee further noted the offer of the Government of Pakistan to assist in the preparatory work for the establishment of an Asian railway union.

689. The Commission noted the crucial importance of the Trans-Asian Railway project for the railways of the region. It endorsed the Committee's request to interested countries to continue their co-operation in the form of providing both expertise and funding for implementation of its 1980-1981 programme of work and priorities, and also supported the proposal to convene a meeting of railway experts to draw up an Asian Railway master plan.

690. The Commission reiterated the need to continue the development programme for rehabilitation and modernization of the railways of the region and for completion of the missing links in the Trans-Asian Railway. It took note of the specific requests for technical assistance made by Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

691. The Commission noted the usefulness of the activities of the Joint Roving Team of Railway Experts and strongly recommended their continuation. It also noted with satisfaction the continuing training programmes for railway staff.

692. The Commission noted with gratitude the offers of the Governments of Belgium, to host a seminar-cum-study tour on the economic and technical aspects of railway electrification and to provide a non-reimbursable railway expert, and China, to host a seminar-cum-study tour on new railway construction, including tunnelling, bridging and railway operations, and to provide a non-reimbursable railway expert.

Highways and highway transport

693. The Commission emphasized that economic maintenance of roads and highways deserved higher priority than was being accorded to it by the countries of the region. It requested the secretariat to initiate studies to establish further the economic priority of road maintenance as compared with new construction. It endorsed the convening of an *ad hoc* intergovernmental meeting of highway experts to discuss various

aspects of road maintenance and other pertinent issues relating to the preparation of a review report on roads and road transport development trends.

694. In the context of rural development, the Commission supported the concept of an integrated approach to rural transport development which would provide linkages to national regional transport networks. It also emphasized the need to improve the quality of rural road planning, design, construction and maintenance and commended the secretariat on its ongoing study on the subject. It also endorsed the proposed studies on low-cost rural roads in marshy, wet and arid areas, and the preparation of a manual on the design, construction and maintenance of rural roads. The Commission noted the relevance of the ongoing work of the OECD research programme on rural roads in developing countries of the region and the potential for closer co-operation between the Commission and OECD in that field.

695. The Commission emphasized the need for frequent exchange of views and experiences on low-cost and labour-intensive techniques of rural road construction and maintenance. In that context, it noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of two seminars on rural roads in 1979 and urged the secretariat to take follow-up action on the recommendations of the seminars.

696. The Commission stressed the need for early formulation of a draft convention on the standardization of weights, dimensions and safety devices of vehicles using Asian Highway routes to promote safety, prolongation of the life of road networks and reduction in maintenance costs. It also stressed the need to upgrade the substandard sections of the Asian Highway network, including links to land-locked countries. It recognized the usefulness of the Asian Highway guide-maps for the promotion of international road transport and in that connexion requested the regular publication of updated versions of those maps.

697. The Commission noted with appreciation the increased co-operation that had developed between ESCAP, the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank and the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies in organizing regional transportation courses at Kathmandu and Dacca in 1979. It hoped that such co-operation would continue and be established with similar organizations.

698. The Commission appreciated the offers of co-operation from Australia, Bangladesh and the USSR and noted the request from Viet Nam for technical assistance for feasibility studies.

Air transport

699. The Commission, in endorsing the recommendations of the Committee, supported the secretariat's activities in the field of air cargo transport. It noted with satisfaction the special thrust given by the Committee

for the intensification of the secretariat's activities in the field of air cargo transport, in co-operation with ICAO and other related agencies to avoid duplication of activities. The Commission, while endorsing the Committee's view that studies should be undertaken in close co-operation with ESCAP, noted that ICAO was undertaking a study of air freight development in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Maldives, and possibly Bhutan, with UNDP resources.

700. The Commission also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for holding the proposed seminar on the economic aspects of air cargo transport and noted with gratitude the offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the seminar in 1981.

General transport planning, research and urban transport

701. The Commission recognized that the development of national transportation infrastructure was an urgent priority for the developing member countries and therefore justified the allocation of substantial resources to the secretariat for the implementation of its work programme.

702. The Commission, in stressing the need to promote transport research activities in the region, noted with interest the recently implemented co-operative project on research towards a methodology for defining the transport needs of isolated communities.

703. The Commission noted with satisfaction the Committee's request that studies on the cost-benefit aspects of containerization in relation to surface transport in the region should be included in the secretariat's work programme. Those activities recognized the need to meet, in the 1980s, the challenges of intermodal transport, including containerization, and of air transport as a possible option for the carriage of appropriate types of cargos.

704. The Commission noted that development of an integrated transport system, within urban centres and linking rural and urban areas, would facilitate the economic flow of goods and people, stimulate the growth of hinterlands, decongest population and traffic in urban centres, conserve energy and reduce distribution costs of goods. It therefore supported all activities in the work programme in that regard and emphasized that general transport planning and research should be accelerated and oriented towards the identification of realistic solutions for the transport and economic problems confronting many countries in the region, and towards the practical application of the results. In that context, the Commission took note of the specific request of Afghanistan for technical assistance.

705. The Commission expressed serious concern over the deteriorating condition of urban transport systems in many large- and medium-size cities of the region and endorsed the recommendation of the Committee

that the secretariat should increase its activities to promote the concept of integrated urban development. A comparative study of urban transport systems in some major/medium-size cities was seen as a concrete first step. The Commission stressed the need to improve public transport in major cities. It noted with satisfaction the offer made by the Government of the USSR to host a seminar on municipal public transport in the Soviet Union in 1981 and was glad to record that preparations for the seminar were already under way.

Facilitation of international traffic

706. The Commission observed that frontier formalities continued to impede the flow of international traffic and requested the secretariat to intensify its activities relating to harmonization of border-crossing procedures and simplification and standardization of documentation attached to the movement of international traffic.

707. In endorsing the recommendations of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications with regard to facilitation of international traffic, the Commission laid emphasis on the study being undertaken by the secretariat on national legislation pertaining to third-party risk insurance for motor vehicles against civil liability, on the need to develop bilateral and multilateral agreements on movement of traffic between and among countries, on the importance of the establishment of facilitation bodies at the national level for devising and implementing facilitation measures, and on acceptance and implementation of major international instruments for the facilitation of international traffic.

708. The Commission noted the secretariat's activities in the facilitation of international road and rail traffic. It recognized that ESCAP as well as the other regional commissions had contributed to that goal to a large extent in the past and felt that further initiatives should be taken in that field in co-operation with ECE and ECWA, particularly in the context of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway.

Telecommunication

709. The Commission endorsed the report on activities in the field of telecommunication, emerging from the third session of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications. It emphasized the importance of the role of telecommunication in economic and social development, including promotion of trade and production.

710. The Commission noted the progress made in the implementation of the Asian Telecommunication Network and commended the role of the technical co-operation activities of ITU in that context.

711. The Commission expressed appreciation of the diverse areas of assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunication such as improvement

of services, efficiency of operations, training, maintenance and management, introduction of new technological applications and, in general, assistance in planning and establishing appropriate infrastructures for various types of services, including broadcasting and television. The Commission urged that priority attention be given to assistance in improving telecommunication support to rural areas and least developed countries.

712. The Commission welcomed the ITU proposal to call for a regional conference in 1981.

713. The Commission noted new and significant developments in the communication field in Australia and the Philippines.

714. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity as a regional organization and expressed the hope that all regional countries would join the Telecommunity. It endorsed the appeal of that organization for extrabudgetary assistance.

Postal development

715. The Commission noted with regret that postal activities had been suspended for want of resources and supported the efforts of the secretariat to obtain extrabudgetary resources for the purpose. It recommended that the following areas should receive particular attention: (a) improved access to postal services in rural and mountainous areas; (b) expansion of postal infrastructure; (c) innovations for encouraging greater use of postal services in accelerating economic and social development; and (d) improvement in operational efficiency.

716. The Commission supported the recommendations of UPU and the Asian Oceanic Postal Union Executive Council that ESCAP should organize a seminar on postal strategies and needs for the third development decade, for national planners and postal experts of the region. The Commission noted with gratitude the offer of the USSR to host a seminar on the implementation of modern techniques of mechanization of postal operations.

Tourism

717. Noting that the ESCAP region had registered the highest tourism growth among the regions of the world, the Commission was of the opinion that in the new development decade the region's rapid tourism growth should be fully taken into account in development planning to ensure provision of the associated infrastructure and financial resources.

718. While stressing the need for close co-ordination with WTO and the Pacific Area Travel Association in specific tourism projects, the Commission noted with satisfaction the co-operation that had materialized in the ESCAP/WTO Seminar-cum-Workshop on Investment and Financing of Tourism Development Projects and Related Infrastructures held in February 1980.

719. The Commission, in endorsing the two projects proposed by the secretariat to assist member countries in their efforts to cultivate professionalism in tourism, noted with satisfaction ILO's offer of full technical co-operation in that regard.

720. The Commission noted that, supported by successive ESCAP resolutions, UNDP had provided approximately \$US 820,000 for pre-investment efforts for the Lumbini development project, leading to the delivery in 1980 of a comprehensive master plan. It welcomed UNDP's decision to continue to be associated with the new phase of the project. It supported the ESCAP secretariat's current involvement in fund-raising activities and urged it to continue such efforts in the future.

721. The Commission, recognizing the shortage of sophisticated tourism expertise in many of the developing member countries, endorsed the secretariat's efforts aimed at the transfer of such expertise from touristically developed countries of the region.

722. The Commission placed on record its sincere appreciation to the Governments of Bangladesh, China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, to the many United Nations specialized agencies and to various governmental and non-governmental organizations for the kind assistance that they had provided to the secretariat's programmes over the previous year. Particular thanks must be accorded to the donor countries that had made generous contributions of financial and technical assistance, which had made it possible to implement the work programme in the field of transport, communications and tourism.

Environment

723. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/162.

724. Referring to its decision at the thirty-fifth session concerning the establishment of the Environmental Co-ordinating Unit in the Office of the Executive Secretary, the Commission reiterated its support for that arrangement and considered it to be an essential initiative in fulfilment of the environmental objectives of ESCAP. It expressed its appreciation to UNEP for its assistance in strengthening the Unit and urged UNEP to continue its support in that regard. It also urged that the environmental activities should be kept under constant review.

725. In response to UNEP Governing Council decision 7/1 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/56, some delegations expressed the view that consideration should be given to the establishment of an appropriate machinery for the exchange of views and experiences by member Governments on environmental

policies and the formulation of policies for action to overcome regional environmental problems.

726. Reaffirming the importance of incorporating environmental factors into development planning, the Commission stressed the need for highlighting the development and environment concept in the development strategy for the 1980s. It noted the involvement of the Environmental Co-ordinating Unit in assisting the various divisions and units of ESCAP in making an environmental evaluation of their activities and suggested that such efforts should be continued and expanded in view of the pervasive nature of environmental factors in all sectors of development.

727. The Commission commended the activity of the secretariat on the creation of environmental awareness through mass media campaigns and suggested that efforts should be made to continue that activity. It was considered that the preparation of information materials highlighting the environment and development relationship and their dissemination would be an effective approach for strengthening environmental awareness within the region.

728. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the assistance provided to ESCAP by the Swedish Environmental Protection Service in connexion with the regional project on the protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific. Since a number of countries in the region were increasingly threatened by marine pollution, the Commission considered the project to be important and timely. It suggested that sustained and continuous efforts should be made to develop action-oriented programmes in the field of protection of the marine environment, as a follow-up of the recommendations of national seminars. In that regard, the proposal for the establishment of a regional training centre for protection of the marine environment was noted. The Commission recommended that efforts be made to develop appropriate mechanisms for exchange of information related to the marine environment, including the establishment of a clearing-house within the secretariat for dissemination of information.

729. In view of the increasing dimension of the problem of desertification, which was seriously threatening the terrestrial ecosystem, the Commission attached high priority to the follow-up activities to the United Nations Conference on Desertification. It therefore directed the secretariat to carry out the mandates given by the Conference as well as General Assembly resolution 32/172 and urged donor Governments and UNEP to provide the necessary financial support for such activities. In addition to the regional follow-up activities, the Commission emphasized the need for assistance to the developing countries of the region in formulating and implementing their programmes on management of arid and semi-arid lands.

730. Attaching great importance to the problem of tropical deforestation, the Commission recommended that the secretariat should develop a programme on tropical deforestation for incorporation into its future programme of work.

731. The application of remote sensing technology, in particular, the use of Landsat imagery in the monitoring and management of the environment, was considered to be highly beneficial. In that connexion, the Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of France to provide an expert to identify national requirements in the field of remote sensing in conjunction with the UNDP/ESCAP mission, limited fellowships for training in remote sensing and short-term expert assistance to the Environmental Co-ordinating Unit.

732. The Commission noted with appreciation the progress made so far on the South Pacific regional environmental programme under the auspices of the Regional Co-ordinating Group, consisting of SPC, SPEC, ESCAP and UNEP. It further noted that the programme had the potential for engendering sub-regional co-operation in a number of environmental activities of importance for the survival of the fragile ecosystems of the Pacific island countries.

733. The Commission attached priority to the publication of a manual on environmental assessment appropriate for use by countries of the region and considered such a publication to be of fundamental importance. It further recommended that the exercise be carried out in co-operation with UNEP by commissioning a consultant under the regular budget of the secretariat.

734. The Commission called for increased attention to the legislative and institutional aspects of environmental protection, at both the national and the international levels. At the national level, the development and enforcement of marine pollution legislation, the strengthening of environmental impact assessment procedures and the development and application of environmental quality standards were emphasized. The Commission also drew the attention of the member Governments to the international conventions for the protection of the environment and stressed the need for ratification of those conventions, particularly the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

735. The Commission generally endorsed the programme of work and priorities as well as the programme changes for 1980-1981 in the field of the environment, as contained in documents E/ESCAP/128/Rev.1 and E/ESCAP/152 and Add.1 and 2 respectively. In view of the limitation of resources, however, it was suggested that the secretariat should be selective in the implementation of its programme of work on the environment.

736. The Commission adopted resolution 202 (XXXVI) on regional co-operation in environmental policy, management and law.

Information systems and documentation services

737. The Commission, which had before it document E/ESCAP/168, recognized that information adequate in quantity and quality was becoming more and more a prerequisite for timely and correct decision making for economic and social development.

738. It welcomed the steps taken by the secretariat towards promoting the development of information systems in government, which would lead to the more efficient and wider use of the information already at the disposal of government.

739. While taking account of the need for an individualistic approach owing to the specific difficulties likely to be encountered by member States, the Commission supported the general recommendations of the Study Group on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems. Those included: (a) the establishment of a central mechanism (an interdepartmental committee with a small secretariat) for the co-ordination of information in government; (b) the formulation and implementation of a government information plan leading to the establishment of a government data network; (c) the establishment of a geographical reference system using compatible basic spatial units; and (d) the promotion of applications of the government data network, especially user-oriented data banks (cutting across sectoral boundaries) for human resources, rural development, natural resources management, urban management and similar purposes.

740. With regard to the secretariat's implementation of the recommendations of the Study Group, the Commission endorsed the Group's proposal that UNDP should be approached with a view to its funding the regional programme and that that programme should begin in 1980 if possible.

741. The Commission noted with appreciation the recent establishment of advisory services in computer-based government administrative systems through the provision of an expert by the Government of France. It accepted with gratitude the offer of that Government to fund in 1980 a second Study Group on the Co-ordination of Government Information Systems and also a seminar on government information systems at the national level, further to strengthen the regional programme.

742. The Commission reiterated its appreciation to the Government of Japan for donating a computer system to the secretariat to strengthen information management within ESCAP, thereby permitting it more adequately to meet the needs of its member States for socio-economic information.

743. It drew attention to the interrelationships within the programme "Information systems and documentation services" between the promotion of country capabilities and the corresponding development of the

secretariat's capabilities in the operation of a bibliographic data base. In building up its own such base, the secretariat should ensure harmonization with the rest of the United Nations system and with the technical and absorptive capacity of member States that wished to have access to information in the secretariat.

744. The contribution of an expert by the Federal Republic of Germany for the development of common methods for indexing socio-economic documents in ESCAP was noted with appreciation.

745. The Commission stressed the desirability of establishing a common bibliographic system pertaining to the development needs of the region. Such a system should be designed in agreement with countries to facilitate the flow of information between sectoral units within countries, between countries, and between the secretariat and its member countries.

746. To assist in the attainment of that objective, the Commission stressed the need for the organization of training in common coding and indexing, and in operating bibliographic systems. Harmonization of bibliographic systems would also be facilitated through the exchange of personnel between countries for short periods of familiarization, and by the rotation of personnel between countries and the ESCAP centre.

747. The Commission noted with appreciation the financial and technical assistance provided by the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States, and by UNFPA, UNDP and UNESCO towards the implementation of the information programme of ESCAP.

Integrated rural development

748. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/150 and E/ESCAP/160.

749. The Commission was informed of the latest position with regard to implementation of the 47 activities in the approved integrated programme on rural development of ESCAP for the 1978-1979 biennium. It noted with satisfaction the completion of activities in such critical areas for rural development as local-level planning, effective participation of the people, especially women and youth, in the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes, employment promotion, energy, rural roads and inland waterways and agro-industries. It also noted that the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development had called upon the governing bodies of various United Nations agencies to review their respective work programmes in the light of the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action of the Conference and welcomed the consequent efforts by the secretariat to review the ESCAP programme on rural development which had been approved earlier for the biennium 1980-1981.

750. The Commission endorsed the changes in the integrated programme on rural development proposed in document E/ESCAP/152. It further observed that in the detailed elaboration and implementation of the relevant activities in that programme, the principles enumerated in the report of the World Conference should be kept in view. In that connexion, it was felt that the Commission should prepare, possibly in co-operation with FAO, methodological recommendations on carrying out agrarian reforms and organizing co-operatives. The view was expressed that the newly established Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) and other relevant regional institutions might assist countries in that regard.

751. While commenting on the working of the regional interagency co-ordinated plan of action for integrated rural development, several delegations referred to the great importance attached to problems of rural development in their respective national development plans. They recognized that the emerging trends in the rural development situation were such as to cause serious concern. They were determined, however, that adequate resources should be mobilized and that policy should be oriented in favour of low-income and socially disadvantaged groups in rural society in order to achieve the objectives of alleviating poverty and ensuring the satisfaction of at least the minimum needs of the entire community within an acceptable time frame. In that connexion, the importance attached to improved opportunities for the effective participation of the people in the development process, the need to strengthen grass-roots-level organizations such as co-operatives, the need for systematic monitoring and evaluation of progress and the role of the State in promoting necessary structural reforms were highlighted. The secretariat was requested to keep those basic principles prominently in view while designing the details of individual projects. However, the Commission reiterated that rural development was a national responsibility and that the role of international organizations should be in support of national endeavours within an agreed framework of objectives.

752. The Commission complimented the Interagency Committee on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific and its Task Force on the useful work undertaken during the year in area development projects in Maldives, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. It noted with particular satisfaction the concrete work currently in progress in Maldives and expressed the hope that the practical experience being acquired in the pilot atoll development project would provide valuable lessons for undertaking similar work elsewhere. The Commission expressed appreciation of the financial support of the Government of Australia for that project. It further noted with appreciation the offer of financial assistance from the Government of the Netherlands for similar area development projects in the Philippines and Sri Lanka and expressed the hope that field action in both countries could start soon.

753. In reviewing the implementation of inter-country projects, several delegations expressed satisfaction with the emphasis being placed on promoting exchange of information and experience and strengthening local capabilities for undertaking integrated rural development programmes. Appreciation was expressed to the Governments of Bangladesh and India for providing host facilities for the projects undertaken during 1979. It was felt that such activities should constitute a regular component of the programme in the future as they provided valuable opportunities to rural development policy makers and managers in the region to learn and benefit from each other's experience. While noting with appreciation the support extended by donors, particularly the Government of the Netherlands and UNDP, during the year to such activities, the Commission expressed the hope that such support would continue to be forthcoming in the future. Several delegations expressed support for the ongoing work on improved systems and techniques of monitoring and evaluation of rural development and expressed the hope that the guidelines now being developed regionally could be tested and refined in concrete country situations.

754. Several delegations supported the views expressed at the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Integrated Rural Development and the programme framework developed for 1980-1981. The Commission endorsed the report of that Meeting and requested that action be taken to implement the programme outline through concrete activities as early as possible. In that connexion, the following observations were also made:

(a) Due weightage should be given to TCDC in the implementation of projects;

(b) As implementation of complex integrated projects might involve very difficult problems of co-ordination, it might be advisable to concentrate in a pragmatic fashion on simple interventions and application of known techniques that were within the capabilities of national administrations rather than always look for nicely integrated packages;

(c) The Interagency Committee should promote projects on a subregional basis to facilitate co-operation among countries in close geographical proximity;

(d) Particular attention should be given to helping the least developed and land-locked countries to meet their needs for technical assistance and infrastructural development;

(e) Due importance should be given to the proper utilization of renewable resources in the implementation of rural development projects, as part of the long-term need for the sound management of the environment;

(f) The Interagency Committee should assist Governments in improving the collection of statistics relating to rural areas and in improving planning capabilities at the local level. Activities in that field might

be expanded in co-operation with FAO, which was already engaged in the community statistics programme;

(g) It was necessary to adopt an integrated approach to population, nutrition and agricultural production within the broader framework of integrated rural development;

(h) Steps should be taken to involve non-governmental organizations in the planning and implementation of projects.

755. The Commission was informed of the steps that had already been initiated by FAO to follow up the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development through concrete action projects in the region. The proposals concerned had been developed through an inter-country consultation on the subject organized in October-November 1979, considered by the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting in December 1979 and endorsed by the FAO regional conference in March 1980. The Commission welcomed those initiatives and underlined the importance of a concerted effort by the United Nations agencies to stimulate and strengthen action at the national level for achieving the goals of the World Conference. It invited the United Nations agencies concerned to extend their full co-operation to FAO in that regard, taking due cognizance of the existing co-ordination mechanism in the region.

756. As to the organizational aspects of the programme, several delegations highlighted the importance of ensuring a co-ordinated approach to rural development at the national level cutting across sectoral/departamental boundaries. In that context, the role of the national co-ordination committees and national liaison officers and the need for their continuity in office were emphasized.

757. With regard to the United Nations agencies, the need for consultation and co-ordination to ensure effective utilization of scarce resources was stressed once again. Appreciation was expressed of the institutional arrangements already developed for that purpose, the role of ESCAP in that context and the co-operation and assistance extended by other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies participating in the work of the Interagency Committee and the Task Force. The Commission expressed the hope that ongoing efforts aimed at co-ordinated action would be further intensified and existing mechanisms further strengthened. In that connexion, it urged CIRDAP and the Interagency Committee to maintain close co-operation in the formulation of their respective programmes. The suggestion that the membership of the Committee be expanded along the lines mentioned in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting was welcomed. The proposal to explore ways of establishing more formal links with the global-level co-ordinating body under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was also endorsed.

758. The Commission noted that the expanding scope of interagency activities and the mounting requests for assistance under the programmes made it imperative that the resource base of the Interagency Committee be considerably augmented. It noted with appreciation in that context the continued interest shown by different donors in financing various activities under the programme and expressed the hope that the scale of resources made available would match requirements as determined by national priorities. In that connexion, the Commission noted the proposal developed at the inter-country consultation organized by FAO as a follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, namely, that a regional fund be established to finance activities related to the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference. During the discussion at the Commission session, one delegation expressed reservations on that proposal. It was noted that the ongoing regional programme was basically technical assistance-oriented. However, efforts should be continued to enlist the interest of financing institutions and donors to the maximum extent possible so that technical assistance was matched by adequate capital assistance in the form of equipment and infrastructural improvement.

Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries

759. The Commission adopted resolution 205 (XXXVI) on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries.

The Commission's activities in the Pacific

760. The Commission considered the information presented in document E/ESCAP/151 and Corr.1 and was pleased to note the increasing involvement of the Pacific island countries in its work. It urged that adequate liaison be maintained with both SPC and SPEC and the countries of the South Pacific in relation to development activities.

761. The Commission welcomed Kiribati as a newly independent country in its membership.

762. The Commission was pleased to note that in pursuance of its resolution 188 (XXXIV) the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session had approved the establishment of a permanent post at the D-1 level for an ESCAP liaison officer in the Pacific. The Commission urged that the appointment be accorded the highest priority with the objective of having the officer in place and functioning without delay. The appointment of the liaison officer should result in avoiding duplication in the work to be undertaken and ensuring that the Pacific island Governments could make their views adequately known to ESCAP through a recognized channel.

763. The Commission attached great importance to co-operation between ESCAP and the subregional organiza-

tions such as SPC and SPEC and to a regular expansion of participation by individual Pacific island Governments in the full range of ESCAP activities. Because of the special disadvantages faced by the developing island countries in meeting the high cost of attending ESCAP meetings, the Commission urged the Executive Secretary to assist those countries in finding ways and means of easing that burden in order that the Pacific subregion be given the opportunity to make an impact on important ESCAP deliberations.

764. The Commission expressed deep appreciation to the Team Leader of the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific (UNDAT) for undertaking the functions of liaison officer on an interim basis.

765. The Commission noted that arrangements had been made for flexible in-service training in the ESCAP secretariat for officials of Pacific island Governments for a period of three to six months and that the secretariat was prepared to receive four government officers from the subregion for such training during 1980. One officer from Fiji had already completed such a training course.

766. The Commission welcomed the various technical and advisory services rendered by the secretariat to the Pacific island countries in the fields of agricultural information, data processing, industry and technology, population, environment, international trade, shipping and ports, social development, statistics, involvement of women in the development process, and transnational corporations. General appreciation was expressed for the valuable work of UNDAT in providing short-term advisory services at the request of the Pacific countries, often at short notice. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation that Australia had contributed \$A 300,000 to UNDAT in both 1978 and 1979 and would be making a substantial contribution in 1980. It also welcomed the fact that New Zealand would be prepared to consider support for those of the TCDC projects of ESCAP that were accorded a high priority by Pacific island Governments. The Commission noted with appreciation the statement by the representative of Japan that his Government intended to strengthen its co-operative ties with the Pacific island countries, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

767. The Commission appreciated the fact that the Executive Secretary, in his policy statement, had singled out the developmental problems faced by the Pacific developing island countries.

768. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to submit to it at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on further intensification of the Commission's activities in the Pacific.

769. The Commission adopted resolution 208 (XXXVI) on its activities in the South Pacific.

Transnational corporations

770. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/159.

771. It recognized that since transnational corporations commanded vast resources of technology, management, finance and marketing, developing countries could benefit from the various forms of interface with transnational corporations in their quest for accelerated economic development. It noted that some countries continued to welcome the involvement of transnational corporations, either through foreign direct investment or joint ventures, or through the various new forms of non-equity arrangements between host countries and transnational corporations which had developed in recent years. At the same time, the Commission observed a growing awareness on the part of developing countries of the negative effects on their economies stemming from some transnational corporations' activities, including transfer-pricing practices, concealment of profits, reluctance to transfer technology and high technology fees. The view was also expressed that transnational corporations interfered in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, exercised political coercion and violated sovereign control over natural resources. Negative effects were often derived from the weak bargaining position of the host country with respect to transnational corporations.

772. The Commission therefore supported the Joint Unit's emphasis in its work programme on strengthening the negotiating capacity of host Governments in their dealings with transnational corporations. It urged that all three components of the work programme, i.e. research, technical co-operation and information, should be geared towards the attainment of that objective. The view was also expressed that the Joint Unit should have as its priority and aim the control and elimination of negative effects. The Commission furthermore recommended that the Joint Unit should engage in activities which would contribute directly towards the strengthening of the negotiating capacity of host Governments.

773. The Commission felt that the chronic lack of resources owing to the low regular budgetary allocation to the Unit would inhibit the effective implementation of its work programme. The Commission therefore urged that donor countries step up their contributions to the Unit. In that connexion, it noted with appreciation the contributions made by the Governments of Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands as well as the provision of host facilities for workshops offered by many developing countries.

774. In the field of research, the Commission endorsed the case study approach adopted by the Joint Unit. That would contribute towards a further understanding of the economic, social, legal and political aspects of transnational corporations, which would in turn enhance the negotiating capacity of host Governments and

countries. The Commission noted that the 12 case studies undertaken by the Unit pointed out the negative effects and that the recommendations contained in the studies were quite useful. The view was expressed that the Unit should continue to undertake studies in important sectors, such as primary export commodities, which affected the economies of the developing countries to a considerable degree. In that connexion, the Commission noted with satisfaction that UNDP had approved the financing of the second phase of the interregional project on transnational corporations in primary export commodities undertaken by ESCAP in collaboration with ECA and ECLA.

775. It was also felt, however, that the Joint Unit should diversify its research activities into investigating specific issues, such as transfer-pricing manipulations and transfer of technology problems, including restrictive business practices, the high cost of technology and the concealment of profits. The Commission recommended that the Joint Unit should undertake a study on the operation of transnational corporations in pharmaceuticals, as it was in that sector that they played a dominating role and transfer-pricing abuses were believed to be most rampant. It also recommended that the Joint Unit should undertake comparative studies between two or more countries of the region. The Commission urged that studies undertaken by the Joint Unit should be prescriptive rather than descriptive, in order to assist developing countries in deriving practical benefits from the studies undertaken.

776. The Commission supported the Joint Unit's work programme on technical co-operation, carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and hoped that that component would be expanded. Many countries recorded their appreciation of the direct benefits derived from both the country workshops on general issues of negotiations with transnational corporations and the regional and subregional workshops on negotiating contracts in specific sectors, such as those on mineral contracts held in Fiji, on technology contracts held at Bangalore and on fishery contracts held in Sri Lanka. The Commission felt that such a programme of workshops was of direct benefit to the Governments in their efforts to strengthen their negotiating capability. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation that a country workshop was to be held in Bangladesh in June 1980.

777. Several delegations recommended that the Joint Unit should include the private sector in its workshops, including a direct dialogue with private interests. In that connexion, the representative of ICC pointed out that his organization had a special working party which was in constant touch with the work of the United Nations Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations as well as with the transnational corporations themselves. The Commission noted that Sri Lanka was already planning to organize a national workshop involving private investors and

urged that the Unit provide all assistance to that workshop. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Tonga to host a workshop on negotiating joint venture contracts for the Pacific countries, to be held in September 1980.

778. The Commission felt that the Joint Unit should put more emphasis on activities in the field of information. It felt that information was the key to determining the bargaining position of host Governments in their dealings with transnational corporations, which so far had a virtual monopoly of the vital information necessary for striking a good bargain. The Commission therefore endorsed the proposed programme changes, which placed more emphasis on that component of the programme. The dissemination of information should receive more attention by the Unit so that the research undertaken and the information gathered would reach policy makers in developing countries. That should be accomplished by establishing a regional network on information which should in turn be connected with the comprehensive information system on transnational corporations being established in New York.

779. The Commission emphasized the importance of speedy adoption of the code of conduct on transnational corporations. The view was expressed, however, that it would not be practical for that code to be in mandatory form, given the very different laws, practices and policy objectives of the member countries, and that a voluntary code would have considerable moral force. An observer from a non-governmental organization expressed the hope that the code would create a general framework of understanding and confidence between States Members of the United Nations and the transnational corporations, and so contribute towards a positive climate for increasing international investment and growing world trade.

Programme changes, 1980-1981

780. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/152 and Add.1 and 2 on programme changes, 1980-1981, and annex I to document E/ESCAP/177 on an additional programme relating to promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC.

781. The Commission approved the proposed programme changes and also the addition of the programme on promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC as programme 23 of the programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981 (E/ESCAP/128/Rev.1).

Progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions

Special regional projects

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

782. The Commission considered the annual report

of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/ESCAP/169) and took note of the achievements during 1979, including the 500-GWh increase in hydropower production in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the expansion of the hydrologic network in that country and in Thailand, the successful initiation of low flow forecasting for the delta in Viet Nam and the completion of numerous projects relating to dam construction, flood control, irrigation, fisheries, inland navigation, watershed protection, environmental management and satellite imagery interpretation.

783. In that connexion, the Commission welcomed the continuing support being given by various co-operating countries and organizations to projects sponsored by the Interim Committee, with pledges amounting to a total of about \$US 25 million during 1979.

784. The Commission was informed that the Interim Committee had assembled a portfolio of data sheets and plans of operation covering numerous projects ready for implementation, requiring a total immediate foreign exchange input of about \$US 300 million.

785. The Commission welcomed the declarations of support voiced by representatives of various countries and organizations in the course of the session, including the following: Australia, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, the USSR, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of United Nations Headquarters, UNDP, UNEP and EEC.

786. The Commission noted the statement made by one delegation that recent developments in its country had affected the implementation of projects.

787. The Commission also noted that another delegation had raised a point of order on the previous statement to the effect that political issues should not be raised in the Committee of the Whole and that delegation further stated that currently there were only ongoing projects in the three member countries of the Interim Mekong Committee.

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

788. The Commission considered the report of CCOP on its sixteenth session (E/ESCAP/170 and Corr.1).

789. The Commission was informed that, in 1979, the second year of the UNDP expanded funds support to phase II of the project, CCOP had continued to make significant achievements, including the implementation of important recommendations made during the fifteenth session of the Committee, continuing expansion of the training programme and consultancy services, technical co-operation among developing member countries and with co-operating developed countries, regional investigations and surveys, including utilization of the CCOP shallow-marine geophysical and

navigation equipment in surveys complementary to national surveys in member countries, co-operation and co-ordination with national, regional and international organizations, and acting as catalyst for bilateral and multilateral assistance.

790. The Commission considered the project's activities in the field of petroleum resources and was pleased to note that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Petroleum Data Collection, Storage and Retrieval had been established and had held its first meeting prior to the sixteenth session of CCOP. The Group had considered two reports prepared by experts of the Committee on Storage, Automatic Processing and Retrieval of Geological Data of the International Union of Geological Sciences, whose services were financed by the Norwegian contributions to CCOP. Close co-operation had been maintained with the ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE), particularly on stratigraphic correlation and basin analysis. Studies of petroleum potential in the pre-Tertiary sequences had been continued. A new heat-flow measuring device, developed by experts from Japan, had proved to be successful during tests carried out in the Gulf of Thailand and in the Philippines.

791. The Commission noted with satisfaction that, with the purchase of shallow-marine geophysical and navigation equipment late in 1978 and early in 1979, the Project Office had been able to assist the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand in connexion with the survey of tin resources in the Andaman Sea off the south-west coast of Thailand. A preliminary interpretation of the results had indicated at least one prospective zone and many other features that would warrant drilling. The drilling programme would be carried out as a national project of Thailand, providing an excellent example of the close linkage of regional and country projects supported by UNDP. The Project Office had subsequently lent CCOP equipment to Malaysia and Singapore as well as providing the assistance of a CCOP expert. The equipment was currently in use in Indonesia in connexion with an off-shore tin survey.

792. The Commission was pleased to note that the CCOP/SEATAR programme had made continuous progress, including the surveys made by RV *Thomas Washington* of the United States in east Asian and east Indonesia waters, and by RV *Sonne* of the Federal Republic of Germany in off-shore Australia and Papua New Guinea, both with local participation. A working group on the geology and tectonics of eastern Indonesia had been convened in July 1979, attended by geoscientists from the following CCOP member countries: Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand, as well as experts from Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Banda Transect study in eastern Indonesia provided an excellent example of international co-operation in advancing the knowledge of geology and mineral poten-

tial and in transferring science and technology from developed to developing countries.

793. The Commission noted the continuing expansion of CCOP training activities under the project's fellowships and in-service and group-training schemes, including the annual group-training course in off-shore prospecting in Japan, the SEATAR workshop at Bandung, and the shipboard training in the Malacca Strait survey, Malaysia, as well as the seminars/workshops on coastal area development held at Manila in December 1979, on shallow marine geophysical surveys held at Bangkok in January 1980, and on hydrocarbon assessment held at Kuala Lumpur in March 1980. Two experts from the Project Office, as well as an expert on pre-Tertiary geology whose services had been contributed to CCOP by France, had rendered field and advisory services to member countries at their request. The Commission considered that training of local personnel and field and consultancy services to member countries were important functions of the Project Office which would contribute to the transfer of science and technology for development and strengthen the capabilities of national technical staff for carrying out off-shore surveys and related research studies as well as for the management of the orderly development of national off-shore resources. In that connexion, the Commission noted the offer of the Philippines to receive trainees from CCOP member countries to work with field parties and in the laboratories of its Bureau of Mines and Geosciences, if living and transportation expenses could be provided. In addition, the Philippines could make available its expertise and training facilities in petroleum and geothermal energy through its Bureau of Energy Development and the Philippine National Oil Company.

794. The Commission was pleased to note that the *Proceedings of the Seminar on Generation and Maturation of Hydrocarbons in Sedimentary Basins* had been published and distributed and that the printing of the SEATAR report and of the proceedings of the Seminar on Data Collection, Storage and Retrieval, with Particular Reference to Hydrocarbon Exploration and Development, and the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of CCOP was under way. The Commission was also informed of the publication and distribution of volume 5, No. 4 and volume 6, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the CCOP *Newsletter* for December 1978 and March, June, September and December 1979 respectively, and of the proceedings of the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of CCOP. *Ad hoc* publications on off-shore exploration for detrital tin and other heavy minerals and "Prospecting off-shore placers: drilling ships, equipment, and positioning techniques" were being prepared.

795. The Commission was aware of the close co-operation of the Project Office with international and regional organizations and noted with appreciation the effective support provided by UNDP and the OPEC Special Fund, which had contributed substantially to the accomplishments of the project in 1979, and the

co-operation of: IOC/UNESCO with CCOP in the IDOE/SEATAR programme, which had attracted much international recognition; the United Nations Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, Ocean Economics and Technology Branch, as well as ESCAP, in the workshop on coastal area development held at Manila in December 1979; the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, in the meeting on petroleum geology at Beijing; and the Resources Systems Institute of the East-West Center at Honolulu, in its fertilizer raw materials resource workshop held from 7 to 31 August 1979. It also noted with appreciation the continued support of the co-operating countries, Australia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as of the co-operating regional and international organizations. Attempts had also been made to involve the World Bank in CCOP activities, particularly in the exploration and development of hydrocarbon resources, as the Bank had begun to assist developing countries in that field. With the increased national capabilities, more off-shore surveys and related activities would be carried out by member countries, and the Project Office should provide assistance in that regard as far as possible.

796. The Commission was also pleased to learn of late reports of a very successful seminar/workshop on the methodology of assessment of undiscovered hydrocarbon resources just concluded on 8 March 1980 at Kuala Lumpur which had been organized by the Project Office jointly with ASCOPE and hosted by Petronas, the national oil company of Malaysia, and of the recent missions successfully completed in February on the proposed establishment of a Quaternary geology centre and an off-shore petroleum training centre in the CCOP region, the reports of which were being prepared. A seminar on the marine environment relevant to off-shore petroleum and mineral development had taken place at the CCOP Project Office in March 1980, with the participation of experts from the United States Geological Survey and member countries; the seminar had been chaired by the IOC/UNESCO special adviser to CCOP and supported by funds from UNEP. The future CCOP programme would include: consideration of the proposal for a "workshop on standardization of terminology and formats for energy data" which the Philippine Bureau of Energy Development had offered to host, in co-operation with CCOP; compilation of gravity and magnetic data in relation to regional tectonics and distribution of mineral resources; preparation of a network of local and regional geological cross-sections for possible conversion into thickness and lithology facies maps of the Tertiary; development of a regional geological atlas; an inventory of area hydrocarbon reserves; continuation of assistance for petroleum data collection, storage and retrieval; investigations of the geology and petroleum potential of pre-Tertiary sequences; compilation of off-shore geological maps on the scale 1:5 million; a complemen-

tary programme of surveys up to May 1981 with national entities within the framework of national programmes of member countries and using equipment from the Project Office; and continuation of advisory services to member countries in activities on or related to tin and detrital heavy minerals, construction materials, coastal engineering investigations, Quaternary geology studies, and off-shore training relevant to hydrocarbon exploration and production.

797. In connexion with the proposed establishment of a Quaternary geology centre in the region, the Commission noted the statements made by the representatives of Bangladesh, China and Malaysia to the effect that it should consider locating the centre in their respective countries.

798. The Commission noted the statement of the delegation of Bangladesh expressing interest in membership in CCOP and requested the CCOP secretariat to bring the matter to the attention of the Committee at its next annual session at Bangkok in November 1980.

799. The Commission was aware that UNDP had provided the main support to CCOP activities, through the regional off-shore prospecting project for east Asia, and that the current phase of the project would end in 1981. In view of the unanimous decision of the Committee at its sixteenth session that the project should continue beyond 1981, taking into consideration the needs of its developing member countries and the work programme to be implemented in the coming years, and as reiterated at the Commission session by the member countries present and shown by the continued support expressed by the co-operating countries, the Commission considered that it was essential for the success of CCOP that the project should continue and that the Project Office should prepare, for consideration by CCOP at its next annual session, a draft project document to be submitted to UNDP for its consideration of support covering the period 1982-1986, to coincide with the next UNDP programming cycle.

800. The Commission was informed that the seventeenth session of CCOP and associated meetings of the Technical Advisory Group, SEATAR, the working group on petroleum data, the Circum-Pacific map project and the tripartite review would be held at Bangkok from 4 to 17 November 1980.

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

801. The Commission considered and endorsed the report of CCOP/SOPAC on its eighth session (E/ESCAP/171 and Corr.1).

802. It noted the growing interest of member countries in their marine mineral and energy resource potential and the need for ESCAP to co-ordinate activities involving exploration for and research studies of those resources.

803. The Commission commended the ambitious but realistic work programme of CCOP/SOPAC, which had resulted in a number of positive accomplishments, including obtaining technical data in regions where information was sparse and incomplete, training member country nationals and expanding technical co-operation among the member countries.

804. It felt that the technical data being obtained were important as they would improve the chances for locating areas where there was greater potential for finding mineral and energy resource occurrences.

805. The Commission noted with appreciation the encouraging statements by Governments reiterating their continued strong support of the Committee's activities in the future. It noted that that support included provision of the services of their experts, on a non-reimbursable basis, to carry out specialized tasks of the work programme; provision of their expertise to the Committee at its annual sessions; training of member country nationals aboard their research vessels; provision of maps and technical data; bilateral aid; and contributions of both financing and equipment.

806. It noted with interest the statement by the representative of the USSR that his Government would be ready to consider a marine geological/geophysical survey programme to be carried out by its research vessels for a three-month period annually, in co-operation and co-ordination with the CCOP/SOPAC programmes.

807. Recognizing the importance of interdisciplinary regional projects for oceanic areas, the Commission urged UNDP and donor countries to give favourable consideration to extending their support to the Committee's activities to be carried out during the next UNDP programming cycle, 1982-1986.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

808. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/173 and was pleased to note the achievements of the Centre and the services it had rendered in 1979 to the developing countries in the region.

809. It endorsed the report of the Governing Council of RMRDC, together with the recommendations and the programme of work adopted for 1980-1981.

810. The Commission noted that the Centre had moved to its new headquarters at Bandung, Indonesia, and expressed its appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for the generous provision of host facilities.

811. It noted with appreciation the generous assistance provided by the Governments of Japan, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and India in the form of specialist services and training facilities.

812. The Commission expressed appreciation of the support provided by UNDP, particularly with respect to the extension of the project until the end of 1981, which involved a substantial increased allocation to the project.

813. The Commission was pleased to learn of the offers of assistance to the Centre on a non-reimbursable loan basis by the Governments of France, for the services of an expert on industrial minerals; India, for the services of three experts; the Republic of Korea, for the services of an expert on economic geology/geochemistry; the United Kingdom, for the services of an editor/documentation specialist; and the USSR, for two months' consultancy services in coal petrology and to carry out in the USSR the determination of the absolute age of rocks.

814. It expressed appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for offering to host the third session of the Governing Council at Seoul in September 1980.

815. In that connexion, member and associate member countries which were not members of the Governing Council of the Centre were urged to advise the Co-ordinator of the Centre before 1 June 1980 of their intention to attend the third session of the Council as observers, in order to receive invitations from the Centre.

816. The Commission noted the programme of work for 1980-1981 adopted by the Governing Council at its second session and expressed the hope that developed countries would provide additional support for the implementation of the programme.

817. It also urged the developing countries to participate with financial contributions, including token contributions, or increase substantially their financial contributions for the local operating costs of the Centre.

818. It further urged supporting countries and other bodies to give favourable consideration to requests for specialist services, programme support and financial assistance to enable the Centre to continue and increase its activities in accordance with the work plan.

819. In order to facilitate communications with the Centre, the Commission recommended that the member States designate a contact point with which the Co-ordinator could communicate directly.

820. In view of the strong interest and support expressed by the developing as well as developed countries, the Commission urged UNDP to continue its support for the activities of the Centre beyond 1981. For that purpose, the Co-ordinator was directed to prepare a draft project document for the next phase, 1982-1986, to be considered by the Governing Council at its third session for submission to UNDP, to coincide with the next UNDP programming cycle.

821. The Commission elected the following countries as members of the Governing Council of the Centre for the three-year period ending at the time of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission in 1983: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia (host country), Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Typhoon Committee

822. The Commission noted and endorsed the report of the Typhoon Committee on its twelfth session (E/ESCAP/172), which reflected the considerable progress made in its work programme. It was fully satisfied with the achievements of the Committee, to which great importance was attached. It welcomed the addition of Viet Nam as the tenth member of the Committee.

823. The Commission was pleased to learn of the prompt action which had been taken by ESCAP concerning relevant decisions of the Committee. Those included: the organization, with technical and financial support from the Government of Japan, of a mission to advise some members of the Committee in the selection of pilot areas or basins for comprehensive flood-loss prevention and management; the organization of a training course on the principles of flood-loss prevention and management; the organization of a study group visit to China on methods of flood control; and collaboration with WMO in the organization of a training seminar on urban hydrology.

824. The Commission recognized the usefulness and expressed its appreciation of the various training seminars and study group visits organized by ESCAP, WMO and participating countries in support of the Committee's programme and recommended that the organization of such seminars and group visits on appropriate subjects be continued.

825. The Commission stressed the need for the development of hydrological forecasting systems as an aid for dam operations. It was pleased to learn that the Government of Japan had provided a replacement for the hydrologist of the Typhoon Committee secretariat and expressed its appreciation accordingly.

826. It welcomed the adoption of the typhoon operational experiment (TOPEX) by the Committee and noted that the first planning meeting would be held at Tokyo in June 1980, at which time the Management Board of TOPEX would be formally established. In that connexion, it noted with appreciation the offers expressed by some developed countries to assist the planning group. It urged the participating countries to extend their full support and provide the data required for the experiment and was pleased to learn that a number of participating Governments were prepared to exert their best efforts to participate in and support the experiment.

827. The Commission noted that much preparation and considerable resources in both staff and equipment would be required for the success of TOPEX. It therefore welcomed the information provided by the WMO representative that UNDP had agreed to provide \$US 200,000 for equipment and six man-months of consultant services to facilitate the further planning of TOPEX, for which WMO had a small provision in its regular budget. In noting his appeal to the international community for support in that endeavour, the Commission expressed the hope that potential donor countries would contribute to such support.

828. The Commission expressed appreciation of the support for the work of the Committee provided by UNDP, UNDRO, WMO, LRCS, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Philippines, France, the USSR and the United States, and particularly urged UNDP to continue its support to the Committee.

Regional institutions

829. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/174, E/ESCAP/175 and Corr.1 and E/ESCAP/176.

830. The Commission heard the report of the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions as well as those of the Directors of APDI, SIAP, APDAC, SWDCAP and APCWD. The Commission also heard a report from the Director of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development.

831. Having considered the report of the Governing Council and the report of the Chairman of the Council on the proceedings of its fifth session, held on 22 March 1980, the Commission endorsed the decisions of the Council and decided that APDC should be established with effect from 1 July 1980 as an ESCAP institution for its first three years, to be converted thereafter into an intergovernmental institution.

832. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the indication given by UNDP that it would provide institutional support amounting to approximately \$US 4.2 million during the first five-year phase of the Centre, in addition to providing programme assistance. The Commission noted that the announcements of intended contributions made by Governments for the first 12-month period from July 1980 indicated a satisfactory start for the Centre, but noted that if the target of \$US 5.6 million for contributions from participating Governments for the first five-year period was to be achieved, those Governments would have to increase their contributions for the subsequent years. The Commission therefore urged all members and associate members to take that fact into account in the consideration of their contributions for the subsequent four years. The view was also expressed that the Management Board of the Centre should re-examine the cost plan prepared, in order to provide for a less steep escalation of the requirements of financial resources from

member countries during subsequent years. In addition, it might be desirable to work out a formula on which participating Governments could base their consideration of intended contributions.

833. The Commission expressed great appreciation and satisfaction with regard to the achievements of the four integrating institutions, namely, APDI, APDAC, SWDCAP and APCWD, since their establishment. It paid tribute to the directors and staffs of those institutions for the dedicated manner in which they had striven to assist the member countries of the Commission and the significant contributions which they had made to the development process in the region, despite the manifold constraints within which they had worked.

834. With regard to the final preparatory activities for the establishment of APDC, the Commission noted the action that had been pursued to select the director-designate. It noted that the choice had not yet been made and would be completed no later than the beginning of June 1980. It further noted that, although the Governing Council would cease to exist, the Executive Secretary would consult the member Governments that were represented on the Council before making his recommendation, as required under paragraph 19 of Commission resolution 191 (XXXV) and the decision of the Governing Council at its fourth regular session. It further noted the arrangements made by the Executive Secretary to constitute an *ad hoc* preparatory group, consisting of Dr. Soedjatmoko, Special Consultant, Mr. B. Mahadeva, Director of APDAC, and a representative of the host Government, Malaysia, to continue the final preparatory activities without interruption.

835. As to the work programme of the Centre, the view was expressed that there should be a judicious balance between training and research activities in the work programme of the Centre. The Commission felt that the establishment of network systems with national institutions for the formulation and implementation of programme activities was most important. It was felt that the work programme of the Centre should respond directly to the needs of the members and associate members and that it should directly contribute to their immediate development efforts.

836. The Commission noted that the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) had become operational at Comilla, Bangladesh. Established on the initiative of member Governments of the region, with support from the United Nations system, the Centre was a regional, inter-governmental institution that would operate through a network of national integrated rural development institutions/agencies and in co-operation with other regional institutions with which it had already established contacts. The Commission also noted CIRDAP's intention to work in close collaboration with APDC

as well as its suggestion that the rural area-oriented programmes of the institutions merging into APDC should be passed over to CIRDAP.

837. The Commission reiterated its earlier recommendations contained in its resolution 191 (XXXV) that, in setting up the Centre, a special organizational identity should be given to the programme area related to issues concerning women and development, and that sufficient emphasis should be given to activities in the field of social welfare and development.

838. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its agreement to host the Centre and for the excellent physical facilities, as well as the supportive services which it would be providing for the work of the Centre.

839. The Commission took note of the statement by the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions that the relations of the Centre with ESCAP would involve a close co-operative link with the Commission, providing a policy framework and programme guidance to the Centre, bearing in mind the desired autonomy for the Centre as an institution of excellence. The view was expressed that the continuing co-ordination which was necessary between ESCAP and the Centre with regard to their respective work programmes needed to be increasingly stressed. One delegation emphasized that most of the administrative/managerial functions should be entrusted to the Centre, while close links with the Commission would be maintained. Another delegation stated that ESCAP should be the executing agency for the Centre, citing the recommendation made by the Commission in its resolution 191 (XXXV) and referring to General Assembly resolution 32/197, in which the regional commissions were designated as the focal point for economic and social development in the respective regions.

840. The Commission decided to recommend to the Administrator of UNDP that the Commission be designated as the executing agency of APDC for the UNDP inputs into the project, for the interim period of three years, in keeping with the provisions of the Statute, on the understanding that the Commission would delegate to the Centre, on a gradual basis, those functions that the Centre could effectively perform, in order that it would be equipped to achieve full autonomy in its operations at the end of the three-year period.

841. The Commission further decided that a close, co-operative and working relationship should be established between the Centre and ESCAP on a permanent basis, whereby a beneficial exchange of intellectual information should be encouraged and pre-consultations on the work programmes of both ESCAP and the Centre should be held with a view to bringing about appropriate co-ordination and avoidance of unnecessary duplication of activities.

842. The representative of the host Government referred to the desirability of having a five-year funding plan with forward commitments by the members for that period to ensure that the Centre would have a constant flow of financial resources. The suggestion was also made that membership in the Centre be open to national training institutions, United Nations agencies and agencies that were involved in management and training development, by inviting them to be associate members. Caution was also urged about proceeding in a hasty fashion with the finalization of the charter of the Centre so that it could be drawn up on the basis of the experiences gained under the Statute.

843. The Commission also took note of the preparatory activities being undertaken with regard to the third phase of SIAP, namely, October 1980 to September 1985. It noted that there would be no change in the legal basis of SIAP during that phase. It also took note of the fact that there would be a project document with a funds-in-trust arrangement related to the contributions of the participating Governments. The Commission directed the Executive Secretary to proceed with those preparatory activities and to finalize the modalities of that arrangement with UNDP, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, the host Government and other participating Governments, as appropriate. The Commission appreciated UNDP's announcement that it would provide SIAP with institutional support for the 15-month period from 1 October 1980 to 31 December 1981 in a total sum of \$US 137,500, in addition to continuing programme assistance.

844. The Commission endorsed the decision of the Governing Council at its fourth session that an Advisory Council of seven persons be constituted to guide SIAP. The Commission also noted the selection of the following persons, including a person nominated by the host Government, to serve on the Advisory Council of SIAP in their individual capacities:

1. Mr. M. Abdulmadjid
Director-General
Central Bureau of Statistics
Indonesia
2. Mr. Hiroyasu Kudo
Director of Statistical Standards
Administrative Management Bureau
Administrative Management Agency
Japan
3. Mr. Tito Mijares
Deputy Director-General
National Economic and Development Authority
Philippines
4. Mr. N. Navunisaravi
Statistician
South Pacific Commission

5. Mr. K.C. Seal
Director
Central Statistical Organization
Department of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
India

845. The Commission further noted that the remaining two seats on the Advisory Council would be filled by two members of the Management Board of APDC to be nominated by the Board, in order to provide for the necessary link between SIAP and the Centre. The view was expressed that it would be desirable for the Advisory Council of SIAP to have representation from the least developed countries and that that should be borne in mind by the Management Board of APDC when it made its selections.

846. The Commission adopted resolution 206 (XXXVI) on the establishment of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre.

847. The Commission also elected, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Statute of APDC, the following persons to the Management Board of the Centre to serve in their individual capacities:

1. Mr. P.J. Drake
Professor of Economics
University of New England
Australia
2. Mr. G.B. Gris
Director
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
3. Mr. Ryokichi Hirono
Professor, Seikei University
Japan
4. Mr. Hsu Nai-chiung
Chief, International Division
Ministry of Foreign Trade
China
5. Mr. Bak Kwang Kang
Director-General
Technical Co-operation Bureau
Ministry of Science and Technology
Republic of Korea
6. Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan
Secretary
Economic Affairs Division
Pakistan
7. Mr. W.M.P.B. Menikdiwela
Secretary to the President of Sri Lanka
8. Mr. Adrianus Mooy
Deputy Chairman
National Development Planning Agency
Indonesia

9. Mr. M. Muhiuddin
Section Chief (Joint Secretary)
External Resources Division
Ministry of Finance
Bangladesh
10. Mr. Filologo Pante, Jr.
President of the Philippine Institute of Development Studies
and
Assistant Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority
Philippines
11. Mr. P. Sabanayagam
Secretary, Ministry of Education
India
12. Mr. Narasingh Narayan Singh
Member-Secretary
National Planning Commission
Nepal
13. Mr. Phaichitr Uathavikul
Rector, National Institute of Development Administration
Thailand
14. Mr. Damiranjavyn Zagasbaldan
Chairman
Central Statistical Office
Mongolia

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

848. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/177 and Corr.1.

849. In introducing the discussion on the item, the Executive Secretary referred to the continued increase in the interest of developing countries in co-operating among themselves and drew attention to the secretariat's documentation of the progress on the implementation of Commission resolution 194 (XXXV) on promotion of and support for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. He highlighted specific promotional and supportive measures for identification of TCDC needs and capabilities, fuller utilization of developing countries' capacities and operation of a regional information system for ECDC and TCDC, and the progress made in the attraction and channelling by ESCAP of supplementary funds for supportive activities. He also submitted for the Commission's consideration and approval a TCDC scheme for disadvantaged ESCAP countries. Presenting an addition to the Commission's existing programme of work and priorities, he outlined the general considerations underlying its formulation and contents.

850. The Commission emphasized the importance and urgency of co-operation among developing countries in view of the decision taken by the General Assembly that the new international development strategy should

contribute to the achievement of the objectives of collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion of and support for economic and technical co-operation among them. It expressed its deep appreciation of the Executive Secretary's promotional and supportive measures for ECDC and TCDC as outlined in the secretariat document reporting progress in the implementation of resolution 194 (XXXV). It also stressed its continuing concern that the deliberations and decisions regarding ECDC and TCDC should lead to concrete programmes of action responsive to urgent development imperatives.

851. The Commission approved an addition to its programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981, in the form of a new programme, "Promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC" (23). It noted that the new programme comprised substantive activities which were intersectoral and multidisciplinary and which put into operation the Commission's mandate in resolution 194 (XXXV). It was reiterated that, in the execution of the programme, the recommendation contained in paragraph 443 of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session (E/1979/48-E/ESCAP/142) needed to be implemented fully. The Commission also took note of the convening by the Executive Secretary of the Regional Interagency Working Group on ECDC and TCDC, the progress it had made and the assurance given by the UNCTAD representative that his organization would participate in its work.

852. The Commission supported the proposed activities with respect to identification of TCDC needs and capabilities through national workshops. It noted the progress being made with respect to the establishment and strengthening of national focal points for TCDC. It was emphasized that in the identification process equal importance should be given to needs as well as to capabilities.

853. The Commission noted the progress made towards a regional information system and ESCAP's contribution to it and emphasized the importance of co-operation and avoidance of overlapping so as to provide a relevant, responsive and accessible system at the regional level. It also noted that the TCDC publications programme of ESCAP, with its new sectoral coverage, was being oriented to actual economic and technical co-operation projects. One delegation suggested that the Commission consider appointing a working group of Commission members to assess the information activities with regard to the real needs and costs and possible duplication with other current activities.

854. The Commission adopted resolution 209 (XXXVI) on a scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries.

855. The Commission took note of various TCDC activities which the developing countries in the region

had undertaken among themselves. It stressed that, in the promotional and supportive activities of ESCAP, the needs of bilateral programmes should not be neglected. The Commission also noted the innovative approaches emerging from recent TCDC activities.

856. During its consideration of sectoral programmes, the Commission underlined important areas for TCDC. Among them were technical co-operation with respect to project generation capacity, the three priority areas for ECDC, development of and co-operation among engineering design and consultancy services, national resource exploration and exploitation, specialized technical training, environmental protection, negotiations with transnational corporations, shipping and freight rates and special measures for land-locked countries. The Commission stressed that promotional and supportive activities for those and other TCDC programmes should be carried out at the regional and subregional levels to reflect their special characteristics, although they might also have global dimensions.

857. The continuing dependence of TCDC on the scarce resources of developing countries was pointed out, along with the resulting absence of a significant global expansion in TCDC programmes. It was therefore considered essential that resource-rich countries and multilateral agencies should supplement the efforts of the developing countries. One delegation suggested that a United Nations/ESCAP TCDC fund supplementary to the available sources and geared solely to information and research pertaining to TCDC and its financing would be a step in the right direction. The Commission stressed the need for new and innovative mechanisms for mobilization of resources for TCDC and, in that respect, commended the trilateral nature of the proposed arrangement for a TCDC scheme for disadvantaged ESCAP countries. It also noted with appreciation the continuing contribution, at an enhanced level, from a donor country for supplementary funding of ESCAP activities to promote and support TCDC.

858. The Commission was informed by the representative of UNDP that, by its intrinsic nature, most TCDC would be conducted independently by the developing countries themselves, but that the United Nations system stood ready to assist, upon request and in appropriate circumstances. Reference was made to a notable initiative by the Government of India, which had announced its intention of devoting some \$US 5.8 million of its national indicative planning figure (IPF) resources to support TCDC between India and other developing countries. The Government of Indonesia had incorporated a specific TCDC element into one of its UNDP-assisted country projects. The UNDP representative added that further opportunities for the development of TCDC existed under the UNDP inter-country programme for Asia and the Pacific. The view was expressed that it should be left to each country to decide what proportion of its country IPF, if any, it would need to

spend on TCDC activities, after taking into account the bilateral programme of technical co-operation initiated by it with other developing countries out of its own budget.

859. The UNDP representative outlined to the Commission a sequential consultative process proposed by the UNDP Administrator with a view to enhancing the collective involvement of the developing countries in the setting of regional priorities for the regional programmes for UNDP's third cycle and in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities. The Commission noted that the consultative process was to lead to collective intergovernmental review by heads of governmental co-ordinating authorities in February 1981; the resulting draft programme was to be presented for the information of the Commission during its thirty-seventh session before its final presentation to the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1981.

860. The Commission noted with interest the increasing number of bilateral technical co-operation agreements being concluded by some developing ESCAP countries with developing countries in other regions. Particular mention was made of the initiative taken by the Government of India in June 1979, in full co-operation with ECLA and ESCAP, to explore opportunities for ECDC and TCDC between India and Latin American countries members of ECLA. One delegation stated that there were particularly important areas for co-operation between the developing countries of the ESCAP region and those belonging to the ECWA region involving the marrying of the raw material, energy, scientific, technological and financial resources of the two regions; accordingly, it suggested that special efforts be made to strengthen contacts between ESCAP and ECWA.

861. The Commission noted that the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) had recently considered a proposal that the regional commissions be full partners in the UNDP/UNCTAD multisectoral programme on ECDC and TCDC. It looked forward to the strengthening of such collaboration, in keeping with the decisions of the regional and interregional meetings of the Group of Seventy-seven on ECDC. The Commission also noted that the secretariats of the five regional commissions had been consulting among themselves during 1979 in order to prepare the interregional action programmes which it had called for at its previous session. The Commission agreed that such consultations were all the more important in the context of the finalization of the international development strategy and the further evolution of regional and subregional development strategies for the 1980s.

862. It was stressed during the Commission's deliberations that the heterogeneity and diversity among the developing countries of the region need not deter co-operation among them and that there could be

diversification of trade and other economic relationships of a developing country to include others having different social and economic systems. The activities of the Interim Mekong Committee were cited as an instance. The Commission also noted the vitality of subregional co-operation arrangements among ASEAN members, including the selection of the Philippines as country co-ordinator for ASEAN ECDC. Reference was also made to the welcome accorded by the Asian regional meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven to the proposal of the President of the Philippines that a permanent forum be set up to assist the developing countries of the Asian region in economic co-operation among them.

863. The Commission noted with interest the information conveyed by the Regional Director of UNEP on the formation of a subregional grouping for south Asia at a meeting held recently at Bangalore, India, for the purpose of establishing a south Asia co-operative environment programme. That meeting marked the first initiative towards the formation of an association in the subregion concerned. It had decided upon Sri Lanka as the headquarters and identified several subject area focal points among the participating countries. It had noted the enormous potential available within the participating countries for assisting each other through technical and economic co-operation among themselves.

864. The Commission's attention was drawn by one delegation to a decision of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Group of Seventy-seven to establish a mechanism at the expert/political level for detailed and continuous examination of all matters relating to ECDC. It pointed out that the crucial role of ECDC and TCDC in the region in connexion with the regional strategy for development had been emphasized in the Commission's deliberations and required continued examination and work based on multidisciplinary and multisectoral approaches.

Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources

865. The Commission considered documents E/ESCAP/178 and Corr.1, E/ESCAP/179, E/ESCAP/180, E/ESCAP/181 and Corr.1, and E/ESCAP/182.

866. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that the current session would be the third at which its members and associate members and other donors announced their intended contributions to the work programmes of ESCAP and the regional training and research institutions, including APDC.

867. The Commission was also informed that, starting with the current session, the announcements would be made for two years, as decided in its resolution 195 (XXXV). The documentation submitted to the donors had been prepared according to the format developed in consultation with ACPR. The Executive Secretary also informed the Commission that in the course of the

year the secretariat would undertake to bring the related exercises such as the streamlining of the work programme, programme budgeting and announcement of intended contributions into line with each other. The secretariat also intended to evaluate the procedures and results of the practice of the announcement of intended contributions in order to streamline it and make it even more effective and to devise a presentation which would emphasize the current priorities of the programme of work of the Commission.

868. Most of the delegations announced their intended contributions to the work programmes of ESCAP, APDC and SIAP amounting to \$US18.7 million, out of which slightly over \$US500,000 was meant for the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. The Commission noted the importance of extrabudgetary resources for financing the programmes and projects of ESCAP so that it could continue to assist the countries of the region in their development efforts. The Commission noted that negotiations had been held between United Nations Headquarters and the ESCAP secretariat to obtain more funds from the regular budget of the United Nations, as requested by the Commission in its resolution 195 (XXXV).

869. The Commission commended the Executive Secretary on his proposal to set up an independent evaluation system within the secretariat. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that he intended to set up such a system as soon as possible.

Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

870. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/183, which was introduced by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to ESCAP, who had been designated by the Advisory Committee for that purpose.

871. In his introduction, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands reported that ACPR had met once a month on a formal basis and had held seven informal meetings during the previous year. It had deliberated on various assignments given to it by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session. Those assignments included such tasks as developing criteria for the addition or deletion of activities in the programme of work and priorities, considering the membership of the Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions, giving further consideration to the conference structure of the Commission, considering the organizational arrangements on human settlements at the regional level and reviewing and revising the guidelines for the conduct of meetings.

872. In addition to those tasks, ACPR had considered other matters raised by the Executive Secretary such as the streamlining of the programme of work and priorities, the involvement of ACPR in the formulation and review of the medium-term plan of ESCAP for 1984-1989, progress on the establishment of APDC, a proposed arrangement among Governments of developing ESCAP countries and other interested parties to co-operate in the implementation of a TCDC scheme for disadvantaged ESCAP countries, the status of the informal working group on draft resolutions and review of the programme planning process within the United Nations. He explained briefly the views of ACPR on those issues and highlighted the salient features of the report of ACPR.

873. The Commission commended ACPR on its valuable and creditable performance as an advisory group for the Executive Secretary of the Commission. ACPR had consistently proved its usefulness and the Commission accordingly expressed its appreciation to ACPR for ably carrying out its responsibilities in accordance with the mandate given by the Commission. It was observed that ACPR was a unique advisory body as no other regional commission had such a permanent body to provide continuous interaction between the Executive Secretary on the one hand and member Governments on the other.

874. The Commission agreed to the recommendation that the task of streamlining the programme of work and priorities should be conducted on a more systematic basis and that a review was needed for re-establishing priorities. The view was expressed that, in addition to the streamlining of the programme of work and priorities, ACPR should also be involved at the planning stage in formulating the programme of work and priorities as it was felt that the views of ACPR could be beneficial to the secretariat in assessing the needs and requirements of the region. Further views on the matter were expressed during the deliberations on agenda item 10 (a).

875. With reference to the involvement of ACPR in the formulation and review of the medium-term plan of ESCAP, the Commission felt that it would not be in keeping with the advisory role of ACPR to entrust it with the formulation and review of the medium-term plan on behalf of the Commission and its legislative committees. The Commission felt that ACPR should remain an advisory body to the Executive Secretary. Further views on the matter of ACPR's involvement in the formulation and review of the medium-term plan of ESCAP were expressed in the deliberations on agenda item 10 (b) relating to the conference structure, particularly the terms of reference of ACPR.

876. The Commission felt that ACPR should be kept informed of the progress achieved in establishing APDC. The Commission also suggested that ACPR should be

informed, on a continuing basis, of developments in the implementation of the regional development strategy for the 1980s, and should review the ESCAP programme of work and priorities in the light of the strategy.

877. The Commission agreed to the recommendation of ACPR that the status of the informal working group on draft resolutions should not be changed as it was felt that there were advantages to maintaining the informal nature of the working group in its discussions on draft resolutions.

878. The Commission agreed to the proposal put forward by the Team Leader of UNDAT that cable invitations to member and associate member Governments in the Pacific region to ACPR meetings should be discontinued as the concerned Governments were invariably not in a position to attend those meetings. The Commission agreed that the relevant background documents and the summaries of discussions of those meetings should be forwarded to those Governments for their information.

879. The Commission also felt that the practice of presenting a report on the findings and recommendations of ACPR to the Commission should be continued.

880. The Executive Secretary expressed his deep appreciation of the guidance provided by ACPR and of the co-operation extended on the various matters referred to it during the previous year.

Streamlining of the work of ESCAP

- (a) Programme of work and priorities*
- (b) Conference structure*
- (c) Guidelines for the conduct of meetings*

881. In introducing the item, the Executive Secretary highlighted the imbalance of programme activities against available resources in the work programme of ESCAP. The Commission was informed that the existing priorities it had established might require revision in the light of the new trends and dimensions that were expected to emerge from the development strategy for the 1980s. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that, in implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197, two posts had been redeployed to ESCAP from United Nations Headquarters and considerable progress had been made in decentralizing operational activities to the secretariat. As to the rationalization of the conference structure of the Commission, he proposed a number of measures for its consideration and endorsement. Those proposals related to such questions as the frequency of legislative committee sessions, certain revisions of their terms of reference, reduction in the number of meetings and consolidation of compatible areas of activities under the purview of the committees. In that regard, he had consulted ACPR extensively and had benefited from the advice of a Group of Eminent Persons. As to the

guidelines for the conduct of meetings, he presented the proposed revised guidelines that had been formulated jointly with ACPR.

Programme of work and priorities

882. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/184 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and generally endorsed its contents.

883. The Commission noted that the ESCAP programme of work and priorities was the product of many years of development, reflecting the aspirations and needs of the developing countries of the region. However, it also recognized that the resource position for implementation had not kept pace with the expansion of the programme of work. It appreciated the pragmatic attempts of the secretariat and ACPR in applying a two-part programme of work, relating respectively to those programme activities in the first part for which resources were available, and those in the second part pending availability of resources, and recommended that further attempts should be made to bring about greater harmony between the programme of work and the resources available for implementation.

884. The Commission noted that the diversity and complexity of the social and economic problems in the region placed a special responsibility on ESCAP, and that the emerging trends in the socio-economic problems in the developing countries of the region had given rise to deep concern. In order to respond to the responsibility placed on ESCAP in meeting the challenges posed by those problems, it was essential that the programme of work be streamlined with a view to increasing efficiency and effectiveness. The time had come for a serious revision of the work programme in order to ensure the most effective use of the resources at the disposal of the Commission so as to implement measures corresponding to the vital requirements of the countries of the region.

885. The Commission endorsed the guidelines proposed in document E/ESCAP/184.

886. The Commission recognized the problem of insufficient resources to meet the requirements of the development needs of the region. It also recognized the efforts which were being made by the secretariat to combine the use of regular budget and extrabudgetary resources and the uncertainties that existed with regard to the timely provision of extrabudgetary resources. The view was expressed that the programme of work should be based on a more realistic estimate of resources. It was felt that such problems, in fact, called for an improved formulation of the programme of work to reflect a better structure of priorities and needs, as well as careful appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of programme activities and their implementation.

887. With regard to the priorities in the programme of work, the Commission recognized the potential need to reassess the priority areas which it had established. In so doing, it noted that the international development strategy for the 1980s, which was in the process of formulation, would have a bearing on such reassessment. It requested the secretariat and ACPR to bear in mind the development priorities of the countries in the region, to review the priority areas of ESCAP in the light of the priorities that would emerge from the new strategy and to suggest to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session possible adjustments or changes.

888. The Commission was of the opinion, however, that further improvements in the programme of work could also be effected by better priority setting within the sectoral programme areas. In that respect, it noted the important responsibility of the sectoral legislative committees as well as the secretariat, and urged them to give more attention to such priority setting.

889. In applying the guidelines for streamlining the programme of work, one delegation expressed the view that any addition to programme activities should be accompanied by a list of the names of countries having a direct interest in the proposed activities as well as a note on related activities undertaken by specialized agencies.

890. With regard to intersecretariat co-operation and collaboration, the Commission noted the view of ILO that the arrangements between that Organisation and ESCAP regarding the exchange of information on their respective programmes of work had proved fruitful. Now that ESCAP was becoming increasingly involved with action-oriented activities, there was even greater need for closer consultations prior to finalization of their work programmes. Such pre-consultations, it was noted, would promote closer collaboration, particularly if they were combined with the exchange of brief project descriptions.

Conference structure

891. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/185 and Corr.1.

892. It noted with appreciation the valuable work undertaken by the secretariat, the Group of Eminent Persons and ACPR on the streamlining of the conference structure. It generally endorsed most of the proposals contained in the document. However, varied views were expressed with regard to certain specific aspects.

893. With regard to the frequency of Commission sessions, the majority of delegations supported the continuation of annual sessions in view of the heterogeneous membership of the Commission and the diversity of issues which it had to address. One delegation expressed the view that the possibility of holding the sessions biennially deserved consideration.

894. On the subject of the name, structure and frequency of meeting of the Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, the Commission endorsed the proposals that the Committee should be designated the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment, that it should meet once every year and that, while reviewing the broad coverage of the field, it should concentrate particularly, on a rotational basis, on industry and technology one year and on human settlements and the environment the next year. In that connexion, one representative expressed the view that while he had no objection to supporting the proposal, he doubted if it fully met the intent of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/56.

895. With regard to the Committees on Population and on Social Development, several delegations considered that the problems related to those spheres of interest within the region were not only important but required different types of expertise. Those delegations therefore supported the proposal contained in the document that the two committees remain separate. However, other delegations considered that the problems in those two fields were closely related and that the merger of the committees would result in economy and efficacy.

896. In respect of the Committee on Trade, several delegations maintained that the sphere of international trade constituted a high priority for the countries of the region, and that in the rapidly changing conditions at present close attention deserved to be given to the issues emerging therefrom. Those delegations therefore thought that the Committee on Trade should meet annually. However, some other delegations supported the secretariat proposal that it meet biennially. In that connexion, reference was made to the important role being played by the Trade Co-operation Group and its Subgroups.

897. With regard to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications, while some delegations supported the proposal to hold sessions biennially, some others maintained that the Committee should meet annually, focusing attention each year on issues relating alternately to shipping, ports and inland waterways, and transport, communications and tourism. In that way, the time devoted to each annual session could be reduced from 10 days to 5 working days, thereby saving the time and resources of governmental representation.

898. With regard to the question of formulation, consideration and review of the medium-term plan, the Commission noted that the calendar for the preparation of the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 as prepared by United Nations Headquarters could not accommodate the participation of all the legislative committees and the Commission, as it would imply holding all the legislative committee sessions during

February-March 1981 and the Commission session during September-November of the same year.

899. The Commission regretted that the time schedule for the preparation of the medium-term plan did not allow the direct involvement of the Commission and its legislative committees. In order to ensure sufficient reflection of the views of the member Governments of the Commission in the draft medium-term plan to be prepared by the secretariat, it was recommended that intergovernmental meetings be convened at appropriate times during the preparatory phase.

900. The Commission further recommended that ACPR should review, and advise the secretariat on, the preparation of the draft medium-term plan in the same manner as it had been reviewing the biennial work programme of the Commission. It maintained, however, that the role of ACPR should remain advisory to the Executive Secretary.

901. The Commission adopted resolution 210 (XXXVI) on the streamlining of the conference structure of the Commission. In that connexion, while agreeing that the Committee on Trade would meet biennially in future, the Commission found it necessary that developments in trade and trade policies continue to be reviewed annually. It decided, therefore, that in those years in which the Committee did not meet, the Commission itself would undertake the review. With regard to the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications, which would continue to have annual sessions, it was agreed that it would meet for seven calendar days and that its two wings would meet in alternate years, taking up shipping, ports and inland waterways in even years and transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic in odd years.

Guidelines for the conduct of meetings

902. The Commission considered document E/ESCAP/186.

903. It commended ACPR and the secretariat on the efforts they had made in preparing revised guidelines. It was stressed that the main objective of the guidelines should be to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the conduct of sessions of the Commission and the legislative committees.

904. The diversity and complexity of the social and economic problems of the ESCAP region placed a heavy responsibility on the Commission. Since the Commission met once a year, member countries attached great importance to its annual sessions. Many delegations attending the sessions were represented by high-level government officials, some at the ministerial level. With a view to finding solutions to the many important and pressing problems of their countries, statements were made by the delegations to present their pressing problems, to exchange views on measures to be taken to alleviate

those problems and to assist in the formulation of a programme of work and priorities of the Commission. It was therefore felt that such high-level delegations should be able to make their statements freely without any form of restrictions. Some delegations were therefore unable to accept the proposal in paragraph 10 of document E/ESCAP/186 that statements be limited to 15 minutes in plenary and 10 minutes in committee meetings. Similarly, they found it undesirable to adopt the measures suggested in paragraph 14 of the document. It was pointed out that rule 30 of the existing rules of procedure of the Commission stated: "The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker". It was therefore suggested that paragraphs 10 and 14 of the guidelines should be deleted. The delegations concerned also felt that setting a time-limit for statements in plenary and in committee meetings would have negative results and might even discourage some member Governments from sending high-level delegations to annual sessions of the Commission.

905. The Commission generally endorsed the revised guidelines for the conduct of meetings contained in document E/ESCAP/186, except for the provisions relating to a time limitation on statements in plenary and in committee meetings. In view of the observations made on the subject of limiting the time of statements, it was decided that ACPR should discuss the question further and report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

Other matters

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

906. The Commission took note of document ESCAP/191 and Add.1 containing the resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission which had been adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and first and second regular sessions, 1979. Some delegations stated that the Commission should pay more attention to the relevant portions of those resolutions and requested ACPR and the Executive Secretary to look into the matter.

Date and place of meeting of the next session

907. The Commission decided that its thirty-seventh session would be held at ESCAP headquarters at Bangkok some time in March 1981. The Executive Secretary, after consultation with ACPR, would determine the exact dates of the session and would inform the members of the Commission accordingly.

Adoption of the annual report of the Commission

908. At its 558th meeting on 29 March 1980, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft report prepared by the Technical and Drafting Committee.

Chapter III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

202 (XXXVI). Regional co-operation in environmental policy, management and law

*The Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific,*

Recalling the goals and principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and the relevant recommendations of other United Nations conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Desertification, the United Nations Water Conference, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and the 1974 World Population Conference,

Taking note of the report of the ESCAP/UNEP Intergovernmental Meeting on Environmental Protection Legislation, held at Bangkok from 4 to 7 July 1978,

Further recalling the recommendation of the Commission at its thirty-fifth session that the institutional and legal framework for environmental protection and management should be developed or strengthened and environmental awareness at the national level created or enhanced,

Aware of the importance of environmental policy, management and legislation for the proper implementation of environmental objectives,

Recognizing that the resources of the environment should be held in common trust for all people now and in the future,

1. *Urges* Governments of its members and associate members to give due recognition to the desires and duties expressed in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, through appropriate environmental policies, legislation and administrative implementation, and through comprehensive national and, to the extent feasible, regional environmental management, in order:

(a) To reduce environmental pollution and degradation to the lowest practicable levels consistent with national long-term socio-economic development and well-being, in accordance with sound standards of public health and ecosystemic management;

(b) To ensure that the potentially adverse impacts of development activities on urban and rural environments, and on natural ecosystems, including the seas and oceans of the world and flora and fauna, are effectively taken into account and minimized;

(c) To ensure that the use of renewable and non-renewable resources is consistent with sound environmental management in the interest of long-term economic productivity, healthful and aesthetically pleasant surroundings, and the best use of the resources of the seas and oceans for the benefit of all mankind;

(d) To establish a basis for technology assessment processes to ensure that technology appropriate and beneficial to, and compatible with, local needs and environmental concerns, is adopted;

(e) To give fullest consideration to avoiding possible adverse effects on the environment and ecosystems of other countries, while undertaking industrial and other activities;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments of its members and associate members:

(a) To incorporate declarations of comprehensive national environmental policy into constitutional instruments or to promulgate such declarations in other legislative forms;

(b) To co-ordinate and eventually integrate national development planning and national environmental policy and law, taking into account, where appropriate, internationally recognized environmental norms and guidelines;

(c) To seek to the extent feasible the views of the general public on decisions which affect the environment in which they live and work;

(d) To emphasize the role of environmental education and management;

(e) To seek to ratify existing international conventions relating to the environment and to implement those conventions through national legislation;

(f) To support bilateral, subregional and regional efforts in the field of environmental policy, management and law;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to promote and support regional co-operation for the formulation of national environmental policies, the execution of programmes and the improvement of legislation in the region;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to identify the environmental dimensions of the sectoral programmes of the Commission in order to ensure co-ordination of environmental activities within the Commission and to promote co-ordination with other agencies;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue and strengthen the Programme's support to the secretariat of the Commission for the effective implementation of its programme in the field of the environment.

557th meeting
27 March 1980

203 (XXXVI). Integration of women in the development process

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 proclaiming the year 1975 International Women's Year,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 3276 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 on the World Conference of the International Women's Year and 3342 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on women and development, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1959 (LIX) of 28 July 1975 concerning the World Conference of the International Women's Year, as well as other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them,

Taking note of the principles of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, and the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, and also the resolutions of the Conference relating to the full integration of women in development,

Recognizing that the results of the Conference, in particular the World Plan of Action, indicate that the role of women in the development process must be made an integral part of the global project for the establishment of a new economic order,

Recalling its own resolution 157 (XXXI) on a Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development,

Bearing in mind the special provision on the integration of women in rural development made by the Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, the relevant recommendations of the Committee on Agricultural Development at its third session, and the resolution on women, science and technology adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Recognizing that women constitute a vast potential force in the process of economic and social change, as well as in the struggle against all forms of exploitation and oppression,

Emphasizing that accelerated development requires the real and effective participation of men and women in all areas of national activity and the creation of the necessary conditions for equality of rights, opportunities and responsibilities for men and women,

Having considered the report of the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, for the Asia and the Pacific region, held from 5 to 9 November 1979,

1. *Urges* all Governments to implement the recommendations of the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women as early as possible;

2. *Requests* Governments:

(a) To create or strengthen, as appropriate, their national mechanisms, by the allocation of more human, physical and financial resources;

(b) To review laws and regulations which inhibit the effective participation of women in the economic, social and political spheres with a view to taking the necessary remedial measures and to promote such laws and regulations as would facilitate this process;

(c) To earmark an adequate proportion of resources for programmes pertaining to women's development;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to augment from the regular budget of the United Nations programme support to the Commission in order that member countries can be effectively assisted in implementing the recommendations of the Commission's Regional Preparatory Conference;

4. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To strengthen regional programmes and projects for the integration of women;

(b) To promote intergovernmental efforts leading

to technical co-operation among developing countries in the area of the integration of women in development;

5. *Requests* donor countries to provide greater support to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women in order that work pertaining to the integration of women in development is further enhanced and taken up as a sustained, continuous activity;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and international financial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations:

(a) To assist Governments in the implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Preparatory Conference;

(b) To provide adequate programme support at the country and regional levels for achieving the integration of women in the development process;

(c) To incorporate programmes and activities for women as an integral part of their plans;

(d) To assess the impact on women of the projects financed by them.

*557th meeting
27 March 1980*

204 (XXXVI). Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Reaffirming its resolution 178 (XXXIII) of 29 April 1977 on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

Recalling resolution 122 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 3 June 1979, in which the Conference decided, as one of its priorities, to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, in two phases, comprising an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s,

Noting General Assembly resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979, in which the Assembly endorsed the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979, in which the Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981, in order to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s,

Noting further as being of particular importance resolution 5 (III) adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, at its first session, held at Geneva in February 1980, on the review of progress and implementation under the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and of studies and preparations relating to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s,

Emphasizing the need for a greatly expanded transfer of official development assistance to the least developed countries, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance for all developing countries with a view to realizing the 0.7 per cent target,

Emphasizing further that external support should be forthcoming from developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources,

1. *Urges* its members and associate members and the international donor community, including multilateral agencies, to take urgent necessary steps to implement all provisions, recommendations and commitments made under resolution 122 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, General Assembly resolutions 34/203 and 34/210 and resolution 5 (III) adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

2. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to extend co-operation, support and contributions to the preparatory work for the Conference, including the convening of a meeting on the least developed countries of the ESCAP region, prior to the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to review and evaluate the progress in implementing the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) at the regional level and the studies and preparations relating to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

*557th meeting
27 March 1980*

205 (XXXVI). Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/52 of 2 August 1979 and decision 79/13 of 27 June 1979 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, concerning the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/135,

1. *Invites* the Governments of the members and associate members of the Commission to carry out effective measures to improve training and to increase the number of qualified national personnel;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the members and associate members of the Commission, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the relevant specialized agencies, as to the measures which can be taken for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/135 at the regional level and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

557th meeting
27 March 1980

206 (XXXVI). Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 191 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979, in which, *inter alia*, it decided that the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development should be integrated into a single regional training and research institution to be known as the Asian and Pacific Development Centre,

Recalling also its request in the same resolution that the Executive Secretary should proceed to formulate a charter for the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and should submit the charter to the Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions and to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session for consideration,

Further recalling its recommendation in the same resolution that, in setting up the new Centre, a special organizational identity should be given to the programme area related to issues concerning women and development, and that sufficient emphasis should be given to activities in the field of social welfare and development,

Noting with appreciation that, pursuant to its request to the Executive Secretary, a draft Charter for the Asian and Pacific Development Centre has now been formulated,

Having considered the reports of the Governing Council and of the Executive Secretary recommending that the Centre be established initially by a resolution of the Commission for a period of three years, after which it would be permanently established as an inter-governmental institution with its own charter, pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 191 (XXXV),

Noting that an interim draft Statute for the Centre has been approved by the Governing Council,

Noting with appreciation the offer of the United Nations Development Programme to provide financing for a portion of the estimated requirement of approximately \$US 9.8 million for institutional support of the Centre for a five-year period in the amount of approximately \$US 4.2 million, on the understanding that such support will be provided at a declining annual rate commensurate with the increasing financial contributions of member Governments for the balance of the requirement for institutional support in the total amount of \$US 5.6 million over the said five-year period,

Noting further the United Nations Development Programme's position on institutional support to the Centre that such support will be offered on the understanding that a permanent intergovernmental institution will have been established by the member Governments as provided for in paragraph 12 of resolution 191 (XXXV),

Noting also with appreciation the offer of the United Nations Development Programme to provide additional financing for the programmes of the Centre,

Noting further with appreciation that the consultations which the Executive Secretary has had with Governments on the location of the headquarters of the Centre have concluded with the recommendation that it should have its headquarters at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,

I

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its generous offer to serve as host country to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre;

2. *Decides* that the headquarters of the Centre shall be established at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

II

1. *Adopts* the Statute of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, the text of which is attached as annex I to the present resolution, as an interim basis for the operations of the Centre pending permanent establishment of the Centre as a separate intergovernmental institution by July 1983, on the understanding that the Statute will terminate upon the entry into force of the Charter of the Centre, or on 1 July 1985

in the event that the Charter has not entered into force by that date;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue the appropriate arrangements and procedures necessary for the establishment of the Centre and its programmes by 1 July 1980;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on such arrangements to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session;

III

1. *Requests* members and associate members of the Commission to consider the draft Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, the text of which is attached as annex II;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene an intergovernmental meeting of members and associate members of the Commission, not later than 31 December 1980, for the purpose of reviewing the basic framework and the provisions of the draft Charter and proposing a final draft for the consideration and approval of the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

558th meeting
27 March 1980

Annex I

Statute of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre

Establishment

The Asian and Pacific Development Centre (hereinafter referred to as the "Centre") is hereby established as an institution for policy research and training relating to development in the Asian and Pacific region.

Functions

1. The Centre shall assist member and associate member Governments of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the Asian and Pacific region and collaborate with non-governmental research and training institutions and other institutions of public education in the Asian and Pacific region in the study, formulation, implementation, management and evaluation of development strategies and policies.

2. For this purpose, the Centre shall:

(a) Conduct research on its own in areas where research is deemed necessary and where a regional research effort is most appropriate;

(b) Encourage, among institutions in the region, research on current development issues and problems;

(c) Conduct programmes for exchange of experience in development in the countries of the region.

through meetings of senior researchers, officials and other persons at the policy-making level related to development;

(d) Facilitate and arrange training at the working level in countries of the region and, for this purpose, utilize networks of national, subregional and regional research and training institutions and also conduct training at the Centre as appropriate;

(e) Function, through its publications and high-level meetings, as a clearing-house for information on development;

(f) Provide consultancy services, in co-operation with national institutions, where appropriate, to countries of the region.

3. In carrying out these functions, the Centre shall maintain a judicious balance between research and training activities.

Structure and headquarters

4. The Centre shall have a Management Board and a Director and staff.

5. The headquarters of the Centre shall be at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

6. The Financial and Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall apply to the Centre except as may otherwise be provided by the General Assembly. The Financial and Staff Rules of the United Nations shall apply to the Centre except as may otherwise be decided by the Secretary-General.

Management Board

7. The Centre shall have a Management Board consisting of: (a) a representative of the host country of the Centre; (b) 14 members from within the Asian and Pacific region who shall be elected by the Commission to serve in their individual capacities; (c) up to three members from within or outside the region who may be selected by the Management Board and who will also serve in their individual capacities; and (d) the Director of the Centre and the Executive Secretary of ESCAP or his representative, who shall be *ex officio* members. Members of the Management Board shall be elected for a period of three years. If one or more of the elected members of the Management Board should be unable to serve for a full term of three years, the vacancy shall be filled by the Management Board, which shall select a replacement from within the region.

8. The Management Board shall meet in regular session at least once every year and shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

9. The first, and inaugural, regular session of the Management Board shall be convened by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP as soon as possible after the adoption of this Statute.

10. The Management Board shall meet in special session whenever a majority of its members request the Executive Secretary to convene a special session.

11. A quorum for meetings of the Management Board shall be a majority of its members.

12. Each member of the Management Board shall have one vote. Decisions of the Management Board shall be made by consensus or, where this is not possible, by a majority of the members present and voting.

13. The Management Board shall at each regular session elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. They shall hold office until the next regular session of the Management Board. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Management Board.

14. International and national bodies deemed appropriate by the Management Board may be invited to attend its meetings in a consultative capacity.

15. The Management Board shall review the operations of the Centre and shall consider and adopt the annual and long-term programmes of work of the Centre. The Management Board shall submit an annual report on these operations and programmes to each session of the Commission.

Director and staff

16. The Centre shall have a director who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of three years.

17. The Director shall be responsible to the Management Board and to the Commission in the performance of his functions.

18. The Director shall:

(a) Administer the Centre and its programmes with a view to ensuring that the Centre becomes an institution of high academic standing;

(b) Prepare and submit to the Management Board for review and approval the areas identified for research and proposals for their development as well as the areas for training, seminars and workshops, the budget estimates and the accounts of the Centre;

(c) Report on the Centre and its programmes to the Management Board and the Commission;

(d) Select the other staff of the Centre;

(e) Arrange all matters relating to the publication of materials produced by the Centre, having in view the objectives of the Centre and its academic character, and consistent with applicable United Nations policies, regulations and rules;

(f) Perform such other duties as may be required

of him under this Statute or pursuant to decisions of the Management Board or of the Commission.

Resources

19. The financial resources of the Centre may be composed of:

(a) The 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 for services furnished by the Centre;

(e) Other funds or moneys received by the Centre.

20. The Centre may also receive contributions of a non-financial nature.

21. The Commission shall at each session review the state of the resources of the Centre, on the basis of the report of the Management 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.

22. 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

23. 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.

Facilities, privileges and immunities

24. The Centre shall conclude with Malaysia, as the country in which the headquarters of the Centre shall be located, a headquarters agreement relating to the facilities of the Centre and other appropriate provisions.

Annex II

Draft

Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre

The Parties to this Charter being members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission" or "ESCAP");

Recalling Commission resolution 191 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979 on, *inter alia*, the integration of the following regional training and research institutions:

the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development,

Concurring in the Commission's recommendation that a single integrated regional training and research institution, named the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, should be established in the ESCAP region,

Concurring also in the Commission's recommendation that such a single integrated regional training and research institution should maintain a close co-operative and working relationship with ESCAP,

Desiring to establish such a single integrated regional training and research institution, named the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, in the ESCAP region,

Agree as follows:

Article I

Establishment of the Centre

The Asian and Pacific Development Centre (hereinafter referred to as the "Centre") is hereby established as an independent institution for policy research and training in the Asian and Pacific region to serve the entire region.

Article II

Purpose

1. The Centre shall assist Governments of countries members of the Centre and, on such terms as the Centre may deem appropriate, Governments of countries of the ESCAP region not members of the Centre, in the formulation, implementation and management of development strategies and policies.

2. For this purpose, the Centre shall:

(a) Encourage, among institutions in the region, research on current development issues and problems and also conduct research on its own in areas where research is deemed necessary and a regional research effort is most appropriate;

(b) Conduct programmes for exchange of experience in development in the countries of the region through meetings of senior researchers, officials and other persons at the policy-making level related to development;

(c) Facilitate and arrange training at the working level in countries of the region and, for this purpose, utilize networks of national, subregional and regional research and training institutions and also conduct training at the Centre as appropriate;

(d) Function, through its publications and high-level meetings, as a clearing-house for information on development;

(e) Provide consultancy services, in co-operation with national institutions, where appropriate, to countries of the region.

Article III

Membership

1. All countries that are members or associate members of the Commission shall be eligible for membership in the Centre. Any such country shall become a member of the Centre on becoming a party to this Charter.

2. Each such country, on becoming a member of the Centre, shall recognize that the financial viability of the Centre is the responsibility of its member countries and shall therefore ensure that contributions to the resources of the Centre are made in a timely and adequate manner.

Article IV

Status, structure and headquarters

1. The Centre shall have juridical personality. It shall have the capacity:

(a) To contract;

(b) To acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;

(c) To institute legal proceedings.

2. The Centre shall have a General Council, a Management Board and a Director and staff.

3. The headquarters of the Centre shall be at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Article V

General Council: composition

1. The General Council shall be composed of all the members of the Centre and the Director of the Centre, who shall serve as an *ex officio* member.

2. The Director of the Centre shall also serve as Secretary of the General Council.

Article VI

General Council: functions

The General Council shall:

(a) Establish policies and principles which will govern the activities of the Centre;

(b) Establish the Management Board of the

Centre in accordance with the provisions of article VIII;

(c) Establish such other subsidiary bodies as it may deem appropriate;

(d) Appoint the Director of the Centre in accordance with the provisions of article IX;

(e) Receive and consider the reports of the Management Board and the Director;

(f) Exercise such other functions as it may be authorized to perform or as may be necessary under this Charter.

Article VII

General Council: meetings and procedure

1. The General Council shall meet in regular session once every two years.

2. The first, and inaugural, regular session of the General Council shall be convened by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Charter.

3. The General Council shall meet in special session whenever a majority of the members of the Centre request the Chairman of the General Council to convene a special session.

4. A quorum for meetings of the General Council shall be a majority of the members of the Centre.

5. Each member of the Centre shall have one vote in the General Council.

6. The General Council shall endeavour to reach its decisions by consensus. Where consensus is not possible, decisions of the General Council shall, unless otherwise provided in this Charter, be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

7. The General Council shall at each session elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. They shall hold office until the next session of the General Council. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the General Council.

8. Representatives of Governments not members of the Centre, representatives of ESCAP and other appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, representatives of such other organizations as the General Council may deem appropriate and experts in fields of interest to the General Council may be invited to participate in meetings of the General Council in the capacity of observers without the right to vote.

9. The General Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Charter, adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article VIII

Management Board

1. The General Council shall at its first, and inaugural, session establish the Management Board of the Centre.

2. The Management Board shall be composed of: (a) a representative of the host country of the Centre; (b) 12 members from within the Asian and Pacific region elected by the General Council to serve in their individual capacities; (c) up to three members from within or outside the region who may be selected by the Management Board; and (d) the Director of the Centre, who shall serve as an *ex officio* member.

3. The General Council shall, in establishing the Management Board, define its terms of reference and delegate to the Board the authority necessary to enable it to serve as an effective management authority, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Director, as provided in article IX.

4. The Management Board shall meet at least once every year.

Article IX

Director and staff

1. The Director of the Centre shall be appointed by the General Council for a term of three years. The Director shall be eligible for reappointment for an additional term of two years only, provided, however, that the first Director may serve for no longer than a cumulative period of five years, including service as Director of the Centre prior to the entry into force of this Charter.

2. The Director shall be responsible to the General Council and to the Management Board in the performance of his functions.

3. The Director shall:

(a) Administer the Centre and its programmes with a view to ensuring that the Centre becomes an institution of high academic standing;

(b) Prepare and submit to the Management Board for review and approval the areas identified for research and proposals for their development as well as the areas for training, seminars and workshops, the budget estimates and the accounts of the Centre;

(c) Report on the Centre and its programmes to the Management Board and the General Council;

(d) Select the other staff of the Centre;

(e) Arrange all matters relating to the publication of materials produced by the Centre, having in view the objectives of the Centre and its academic character;

(f) Perform such other duties as may be required of him under this Statute or pursuant to decisions of the General Council or of the Management Board.

Article X

Resources

1. The financial resources of the Centre shall be composed of:

(a) The contributions of the members of the Centre;

(b) Funds received from Governments not members of the Centre;

(c) Funds received from international and national institutions;

(d) Moneys received for services furnished by the Centre;

(e) Other funds or moneys received by the Centre.

2. The Centre may also receive contributions of a non-financial nature.

3. The General Council shall at each session review the state of the resources of the Centre and make such recommendations to the members of the Centre as it may deem appropriate, to ensure that timely and adequate resources are always available to the Centre and its programmes.

4. The Centre shall be administered on a sound economic and financial basis.

5. Regulations for receipt, custody and expenditure of the financial and non-financial resources of the Centre shall be established.

Article XI

Relations with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. The Centre shall establish and maintain a close consultative, co-operative and working relationship with ESCAP.

2. The Centre may enter into an agreement with ESCAP on the modalities of that relationship.

3. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP or his representative shall be invited to attend meetings of the General Council and of the Management Board and may make such statements and present such papers as he may deem appropriate.

4. The General Council or the Management Board, as appropriate, shall each year submit to ESCAP at its annual session a report on the Centre and its programmes.

Article XII

Relations with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other international institutions

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.

Article XIII

Facilities, privileges and immunities

1. The Centre shall conclude with Malaysia, as the country in which the headquarters of the Centre shall be located, a headquarters agreement relating to the facilities, privileges and immunities which the Centre, representatives of its members, its officials and its consultants will receive while in Malaysia for the purpose of exercising official duties.

2. The Centre shall also conclude with all other members of the Centre an agreement relating to the facilities, privileges and immunities which the Centre, representatives of its members, its officials and its consultants will receive while in their territories for the purpose of exercising official duties.

Article XIV

Withdrawal from the Centre

1. Any member of the Centre may withdraw from the Centre and this Charter by giving written notification of withdrawal to the Chairman of the General Council and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of this Charter.

2. The Chairman of the General Council shall inform all other members of the Centre and the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of this Charter of his receipt of such a notification.

3. A notification of withdrawal shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. A member withdrawing from the Centre shall continue to be responsible for obligations incurred within the period of its membership.

Article XV

Dissolution of the Centre

1. The General Council may, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, resolve that the Centre be dissolved.

2. On approval of such a resolution by two thirds of the members of the Centre, in notifications addressed to the Chairman of the General Council, the necessary

steps shall be taken by the General Council for the dissolution of the Centre. These steps shall include establishment by the General Council of a committee to advise the General Council on the manner in which the assets and obligations of the Centre should be liquidated prior to the dissolution of the Centre.

3. The General Council shall, at the appropriate stage, adopt a final declaration stating that on a specified date the Centre shall be deemed dissolved. The declaration shall be communicated by the Chairman of the General Council to the members of the Centre and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of this Charter.

Article XVI

Signature, ratification, acceptance or approval

1. This Charter shall be open for signature, at the headquarters of ESCAP in Bangkok from to and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, to all countries eligible under article III to become members of the Centre.

2. This Charter shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatories. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XVII

Accession

This Charter shall be open for accession to all countries eligible under article III to become members of the Centre. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XVIII

Associate members of ESCAP

If an associate member of ESCAP is not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, it shall when signing, ratifying, approving, accepting or acceding to this Charter present a document issued by the Government of the State responsible for the conduct of the international relations of the associate member confirming that the associate member has authority to be a party to, and to assume rights and obligations under, this Charter.

Article XIX

Entry into force

1. This Charter shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of ratification,

approval, acceptance or accession by five countries, including Malaysia, the country in which the headquarters of the Centre shall be located, eligible under article III to become members of the Centre. It is understood, however, that the Charter shall not enter into force prior to 1 July 1983.

2. For countries whose instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession are deposited after the ratifications, acceptances, approvals or accessions required under paragraph 1 of this article for the entry into force of this Charter, the Charter shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit, provided, however, that such entry into force shall not occur prior to 1 July 1983.

Article XX

Amendment

1. Any party to this Charter may propose an amendment to this Charter.

2. The proposed amendment shall be considered by the General Council and if approved by a two-thirds majority in the General Council shall enter into force for all parties to this Charter on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of instruments of acceptance of the proposed amendment by two thirds of the parties to this Charter.

Article XXI

Depositary

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the depositary of this Charter.

2. The original text of this Charter shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to do so by their respective Governments, have signed this Charter, opened for signature at the headquarters of ESCAP in Bangkok on 19....

For (Signature) (Date)
(Name and title)

For

For

For

207 (XXXVI). International Year of Disabled Persons

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 proclaiming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 proclaiming the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 proclaiming the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976 proclaiming the year 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979, in which the General Assembly adopted a Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons,

1. *Urges* its members and associate members to mobilize their resources in order to accelerate the preparatory work towards the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons, including the establishment of a national mechanism, where appropriate, for planning and co-ordinating at the national level all activities of the Year in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation of disabled persons, with special emphasis on the needs of the population in the rural areas;

2. *Requests* its members and associate members to attend technical meetings of officers responsible for national programmes and the regional meeting of policy makers, preferably at the ministerial level, to be held at Bangkok under the joint auspices of the Commission and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in September 1980, in order to exchange experiences and consider the most effective ways of implementing and following up the objectives of the Year at the regional level;

3. *Further requests* its members and associate members to make an effective contribution to the international symposium to be organized by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in July 1981 on technical co-operation among developing countries and technical assistance for disabled persons, particularly as regards the application of science and technology to the fabrication of prototypes and the mass production of medical, educational and vocational equipment, by utilizing indigenous resources and expertise;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned, to strengthen the

work of the Commission in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation of disabled persons within the framework of the social development component of the programme of work and priorities, taking into consideration already existing programmes and projects and the long-term programme of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in this field as well as the preparatory work for the international development strategy for the 1980s.

558th meeting
29 March 1980

208 (XXXVI). The Commission's activities in the South Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolutions 173 (XXXIII) of 29 April 1977 on increased participation by the developing island countries of the Pacific in the Commission's activities and 188 (XXXIV) of 17 March 1978 on the Commission's activities in the Pacific,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3338 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to intensify their efforts with respect to developing island countries within their fields of competence,

Recalling further resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the least developed among the developing countries, developing island countries and developing land-locked countries, and resolution 111 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the Conference on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reaffirming the desire of the developing Pacific island countries to participate effectively in the affairs of the Commission as a whole,

Noting that special financial and geographic constraints have restricted the ability of Governments of the small and remote developing Pacific island countries to participate effectively in the Commission's activities,

1. *Commends* the Executive Secretary on his continuing efforts to increase the Commission's role in the development of the developing Pacific island countries and assures him of the continuing support and co-operation of all South Pacific member and associate member countries;

2. *Expresses* appreciation to those Governments, financial institutions and international organizations which have assisted in the development of the small developing Pacific island countries;

3. *Notes* the arrangements already made and looks forward to further progress in the implementation of the objectives identified in Commission resolution 188 (XXXIV) of 17 March 1978, *inter alia*, increasing to an appropriate number the nationals of developing Pacific island countries on the Commission's professional staff, providing in-service training at the secretariat for nationals of developing Pacific island countries and facilitating the involvement of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and other regional and national research and training institutions of the ESCAP region in meeting the needs of the developing Pacific island countries;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts, in particular, to find further ways and means of mitigating the aforementioned special financial constraints, in order to assist the small and remote developing island countries of the South Pacific in participating in the activities of the Commission, especially its annual sessions;

5. *Welcomes* the creation of the position of a Pacific Liaison Officer to be based in the South Pacific, looks forward to the appointment of a suitably qualified officer in the near future and expresses its appreciation of the valuable work undertaken by the Team Leader of the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific acting in the temporary and part-time role of Pacific Liaison Officer since its thirty-fifth session;

6. *Expresses* its confidence that the efforts of the Pacific Liaison Officer, working in close co-operation with the Executive Secretary and the South Pacific countries, will greatly facilitate the attainment of the objectives of resolution 188 (XXXIV);

7. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to expand and intensify activities relevant to the development of the developing Pacific island countries;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolution 188 (XXXIV).

558th meeting
29 March 1980

209 (XXXVI). Scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing the need for appropriate additional arrangements to assist in the effective implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing

Countries, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978 on the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, and especially recommendations 28, 31 and 35 of that Plan,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 on technical co-operation among developing countries and 34/202 of 19 December 1979 on economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as resolution 127 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 194 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979, in which it endorsed generally the conclusions and recommendations of the Regional Working Group of Senior Officials Concerned with TCDC in Developing Asian and Pacific Countries and urged that due emphasis be laid, *inter alia*, on the special needs of least developed, land-locked and developing island countries,

Noting the pertinent decisions taken at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in February 1979, and at the Fifth and Sixth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in August 1976 and at Havana in September 1979 respectively,

Noting further that during 1979 several of its members and associate members participated in preparations for a scheme to assist such countries, as proposed by the Regional Working Group and supported by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session,

1. *Approves*, and calls for speedy implementation of, the annexed arrangement among Governments of developing ESCAP countries and other interested parties to co-operate in the implementation of a scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries, as one way in which the Commission should promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries;

2. *Urges* the Governments of its developing member countries to establish and strengthen technical co-operation programmes in all possible ways, *inter alia*, on the basis of the annexed arrangement, on terms favourable to the disadvantaged countries, with a view to meeting the needs of those countries;

3. *Calls upon* Governments or its developed member countries and multilateral financing agencies to make all efforts to support the scheme through the timely provision of funds for supplementary finance as well as other support, on request, for TCDC activities arranged under the scheme;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations organizations and spe-

cialized agencies, multilateral technical co-operation agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in the region to extend their active co-operation in the implementation of the scheme;

5. *Requests* its legislative committees and other bodies under its auspices to continue to enhance the dimension of technical co-operation among developing countries in their respective programmes, taking into account the characteristics of their respective sectors;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To intensify action with regard to disadvantaged countries as requested in its resolution 194 (XXXV);

(b) To ensure the proper administration of the scheme, utilizing existing organizational mechanisms;

(c) To review progress and report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session and to other appropriate forums.

*558th meeting
29 March 1980*

Annex

Arrangement among Governments of developing ESCAP countries and other interested parties to co-operate in the implementation of a scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries

Objectives

1. The general objective of the scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries is to facilitate increased technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in favour of least developed, land-locked, developing island and most seriously affected (collectively, "disadvantaged") countries of Asia and the Pacific. Individual TCDC arrangements facilitated by the scheme remain the responsibility of their participating parties. These arrangements will apply to TCDC programmes which are drawn up in agreement with participating developing countries.

2. Needs on which the scheme should be focused are those which (a) have significant priority in terms of the disadvantaged countries' national development objectives, (b) may not be met fully or satisfactorily under existing external assistance arrangements and (c) could be amenable to matching with capabilities and available capacities of other developing ("potential source") countries under bilateral or multilateral TCDC arrangements. All socio-economic sectors could be represented in such arrangements, which could involve the provision of expert services, group or individual consultancy services, institutional or on-the-job training, equipment

for development projects, collaborative research or other means of collectively developing, adapting and transferring appropriate technology, skills, technical materials and development experience.

3. As far as possible the scheme and arrangements made under it should complement and support, but not replace, satisfactory existing arrangements for assisting the disadvantaged countries, whether such arrangements constitute TCDC or external assistance from developed countries and multilateral funding and executing agencies. Indeed, care should be taken to avoid misunderstanding and inappropriate duplication in this regard. However, the scheme should also contribute to the increased involvement of developing countries' technical capabilities in development projects implemented under other auspices.

4. While the scheme should facilitate the provision of developing countries' technical services and facilities, there may be a frequent need for supplementary external financial assistance to cover international transfer costs etc. Thus, some TCDC arrangements made under the scheme may be of a trilateral nature, with financial inputs from developed countries and multilateral funding agencies complementing those provided by the developing countries concerned. In other cases, technical resources may be provided partly by developed countries and multilateral agencies. In order that many individual trilateral arrangements may be made expeditiously, advance financial commitments should be made by "third parties" wishing to support the scheme.

5. The scheme is intended to help to compensate for the relatively limited administrative capabilities of disadvantaged countries, including those with respect to their government-to-government relations and other external mechanisms for planning and arranging TCDC. It is essential, therefore, that the scheme should not impose additional strains on national administrations; instead, it should provide a mechanism through which the United Nations development system and other intergovernmental institutions can assist the countries in the identification and realization of enhanced TCDC opportunities.

6. Initially the scheme should contribute to the expansion of TCDC within the ESCAP region and ensure that the most economically or geographically disadvantaged countries are accorded in this context the priority which their special needs dictate. Later, as interregional contacts are increased through other TCDC promotion efforts, the capabilities of developing countries of Latin America, Africa and western Asia should also be tapped to assist the disadvantaged ESCAP countries.

7. Although developing ESCAP countries are grouped as disadvantaged and potential source countries for the purpose of describing the scheme, the two categories are not mutually exclusive. Indeed, many disadvantaged

countries themselves have particular capabilities and capacities of interest to other countries, and it is anticipated that the scheme will facilitate the sharing of these where this would be of mutual benefit, particularly in a subregional context.

Procedures and parties

8. It is expected that the scheme will function to help to meet needs for technical services through the following procedures:

(a) Effective arrangements will continue to be worked out to enable the international agencies to provide a conduit for the transmittal of needs and offers where requested by countries. Apart from discussion between the ESCAP secretariat and other organizations, this will involve further consultation with the TCDC focal points of both disadvantaged and potential source countries to ensure that procedures are appropriate to their situations. Related preparatory work includes the negotiation of funding to ensure that supplementary finance will be available when it is required, and the improvement of information flows regarding TCDC capacities;

(b) Individual needs will be identified by sectoral departments and development projects in the disadvantaged countries and co-ordinated by their TCDC focal points. At the request of the countries, this process may be assisted by country-level personnel of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international agencies such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific (UNDAT) and all other appropriate organizations in the course of their own work. Assistance may be required particularly to help the focal points to specify each need in a form which will facilitate the later formulation of relevant offers by potential source countries, e.g., job descriptions for consultants, details of training required with candidates background, specifications of equipment, definition of problems requiring collaborative research or clarification of technologies for transfer or adaptation;

(c) The third step involves the transmittal of the specified needs, collated into batches where appropriate, from the disadvantaged to potential source countries. In some cases, this may occur directly between the Governments, but usually the UNDP representatives and/or the ESCAP secretariat will facilitate the process and help to identify potential sources on the basis of information being assembled on TCDC capacities. Regional offices of other international organizations will often be in a position to assist in this regard. Those needs which could be amenable to interregional co-operation would be transmitted through other United Nations regional commissions and/or the global TCDC unit of UNDP;

(d) Upon being advised of needs, TCDC focal points in potential source countries would consult with relevant sectoral departments and national institutions which might have the required capacities. Where the needed technical services were available, consultation would also take place with budgetary and other authorities to work out organizational details and formulate offers. In some cases, UNDP representatives might be invited to assist this process;

(e) Formulated offers will be transmitted to the disadvantaged countries concerned, either bilaterally between the two national TCDC focal points or through the ESCAP secretariat. The latter channel would be used to enable various offers to be collated for easy consideration by the disadvantaged countries. In cases where the offers emanating from potential source countries do not cover all of the costs of delivering the technical services, recourse may be had to the TCDC supplementary funds facility of ESCAP or other appropriate third-party sources. In addition, any needed suggestions with respect to the modalities of the intended TCDC may be made at this stage. The resulting composite offers, covering all necessary resources, will then be passed on as speedily as possible;

(f) National TCDC focal points in disadvantaged countries will consider the offers which they receive, in consultation with the concerned sectoral departments and development projects. They will also consult their budgetary and other authorities concerning the receipt of the offered services and, where appropriate, the provision of counterpart resources. In some cases, UNDP representatives and international agencies' project personnel may be able to help to make such arrangements. The focal points will then indicate their Governments' acceptance of certain offers;

(g) Acceptances will be transmitted to the TCDC focal points of the source countries concerned, either bilaterally or through the ESCAP secretariat. Where necessary, the latter will assist in the finalization of organizational arrangements for TCDC, especially where supplementary finance or other support may be involved under *ad hoc* trilateral arrangements. Once agreement is reached between the Governments and institutions to be involved, each TCDC activity should proceed as planned;

(h) As well as assisting at various points of the identification/transmission/organization processes, the ESCAP secretariat will monitor the TCDC activities arranged under the scheme in consultation with and in order to facilitate its review by the Governments concerned.

9. The parties expected to participate in the scheme include:

(a) The Governments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal,

the New Hebrides, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu and other economically or geographically disadvantaged countries such as those most seriously affected;

(b) The Governments of developing ESCAP countries and territories (including any of the above) that wish to associate themselves with the scheme as potential source countries;

(c) The Governments of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and other developed countries, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and other multilateral financial institutions and foundations.

Review and administration

10. As the major parties to it are developing ESCAP countries, the scheme will operate under the auspices of the Commission. Intergovernmental review of progress will occur annually in the context of the Commission's formal consideration of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and also in the Special Body on Land-locked Countries. Sectoral aspects should also be reviewed by the various ESCAP legislative committees and by governing and advisory bodies of other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies at the regional level.

11. Day-to-day management of the matching aspects of the scheme will be the responsibility mainly of the ESCAP secretariat in co-operation with UNDP resident representatives and in consultation, through appropriate channels, with national and agency focal points for TCDC. Within the ESCAP secretariat, ECDC TCDC Services, in the Office of the Executive Secretary, is expected to co-ordinate the scheme in close co-operation with substantive divisions with respect to work in their sectors. Co-operation among United Nations organizations and regional offices of specialized agencies in supporting the scheme will be facilitated by the Regional Interagency Working Group on ECDC and TCDC.

12. For the Pacific segment, the ESCAP Liaison Officer in the South Pacific will assist in promoting the exchange of information on which the scheme depends, in co-operation with the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, UNDAT, the UNDP offices at Suva, Port Moresby and Apia and agency projects located in the Pacific.

Complementary developments

13. An important factor for promoting and supporting ECDC and TCDC in the ESCAP region should be the emerging regional information system to promote ECDC and TCDC (Commission resolution 194 (XXXV)),

especially with respect to referral information being produced under the TCDC publications programme of ESCAP and through directories published by other organizations. Wide dissemination of these will increase knowledge of the capacities that could be utilized through the scheme.

14. Another approved ESCAP exercise is the development of guidelines for the employment of experts and consultants under TCDC arrangements, since many countries have expressed concern about the use of standard United Nations rates for such employment. It is anticipated that this exercise will facilitate the determination of appropriate rates for services supplied under the scheme.

15. The Governments of several developing ESCAP countries have already designated official TCDC focal points to co-ordinate the operational as well as policy aspects of TCDC. Other countries have yet to develop appropriate mechanisms to facilitate expeditious participation of their institutions in TCDC activities. The scheme's effective implementation would be assisted by the early strengthening or establishment of such national focal points, in order to ensure that the responses of potential TCDC source countries to the needs of disadvantaged countries can be generated without delay. Regional or subregional seminars for national focal points to strengthen national institutions and launch concrete TCDC activities are expected to facilitate the operation of the scheme.

16. It will also be desirable for potential source and disadvantaged developing countries to make appropriate budgetary provision for their respective shares of the financing of the TCDC activities arranged under the scheme. The Commission indicated at its thirty-fifth session that national budgets and/or portions of country indicative planning figures could be used for that purpose, at the discretion of the Governments concerned. In that connexion, it may be noted that one objective of the scheme would be to increase the inter-country activity which a given amount of external finance could facilitate.

210 (XXXVI). Streamlining of the conference structure of the Commission

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 143 (XXX) of 5 April 1974, by which it rationalized the conference structure of the Commission, having considered that it was desirable: (a) to establish a structure which would accord with the major problem areas of the region but, at the same time, be sufficiently flexible to cope with identified priority areas; (b) to limit the number and duration of meetings in order not merely to secure economies of time and resources but also to ensure the most

fruitful and effective utilization of its resources, adequately supplemented where necessary; (c) to bridge the gap between problem identification and project implementation, and to improve the secretariat's capacity for research and dissemination of information; and (d) to improve the conference organization and procedures,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the regional commissions to rationalize their structure by streamlining their subsidiary machinery,

Considering the recommendations and suggestions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission,

Considering further the proposals by the Executive Secretary prepared on the basis of review of the existing conference structure conducted in consultation with a group of eminent persons and the Advisory Committee,

1. *Decides* to revise the conference structure and frequency of meetings to conform to the following pattern:

(a) The Commission shall meet annually at the ministerial level to discuss and decide upon important issues concerning economic and social development in the region, to decide upon the recommendations of subsidiary bodies and of the Executive Secretary, to examine and approve the programme of work and priorities and to take any other decisions required, in conformity with its terms of reference;

(b) The following committees shall meet at the intervals indicated below:

Agricultural Development	— Every odd year
Development Planning	— Every even year
Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment	— Annually
Natural Resources	— Annually
Population	— Every odd year
Social Development	— Every even year
Statistics	— Every odd year
Trade	— Every even year
Shipping, and Transport and Communications	— Annually

At the Commission's direction there may also be not more than one *ad hoc* conference each year to deal with specific and important matters not falling immediately within the purview of the committees;

(c) No more than seven meetings of the committees, including any *ad hoc* conference, shall be held each calendar year and their maximum total duration shall be 50 calendar days;

(d) The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall continue its functions in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex I to the present resolution;

(e) The Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation shall be deleted from the conference structure, since many of its functions envisaged at the time of its establishment have subsequently been performed by the Commission itself, by legislative committees and by *ad hoc* ministerial conferences in such fields as trade and industry;

(f) *Ad hoc* intergovernmental meetings may be convened to discuss specific programmes of work, the findings and recommendations of which shall be submitted through the relevant committee to the Commission at its next session;

(g) The Special Body on Land-locked Countries shall meet in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex II and report directly to the Commission;

(h) No more than 15 intergovernmental meetings of the categories referred to in subparagraphs (f) and (g) shall be held per calendar year for a maximum of 100 calendar days;

(i) In addition, the following existing bodies under the auspices of the Commission shall function as prescribed in their respective statutes and terms of reference:

- (i) Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin;
- (ii) Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas;
- (iii) Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas;
- (iv) Asian and Pacific Development Centre;
- (v) Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;
- (vi) Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre;
- (vii) Typhoon Committee;

(j) In view of the above, the conference structure of the Commission shall henceforth be as shown in the chart attached to the present resolution as annex III.

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, to adjust or reformulate, as may be necessary, the terms of reference of the legislative committees, in line with the changes in the conference structure of the Commission, to submit the proposed terms of reference to the respective legislative committees for review in their forthcoming sessions and to present them for consideration and approval by the Commission;

3. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to undertake whatever reorganization and rationalization within the secretariat may be beneficial to the servicing of the new conference structure and to improve the performance of the secretariat in the implementation of the programme of work and priorities, through suitable measures, including evaluation.

*558th meeting
29 March 1980*

Annex I

Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall have the following functions:

1. To maintain close co-operation and consultation between the members and the secretariat of the Commission;
2. To review the draft calendar of meetings, prior to its submission to the Commission session;
3. To exchange views with the Executive Secretary on the provisional agenda for the Commission session, bearing in mind chapter II of the rules of procedure;
4. To assist the secretariat in the formulation of the annotated provisional agenda for each Commission session before it is finalized;
5. To review the list of topics for discussion at the informal meeting, if any, of the heads of delegations held during a Commission session;
6. To discuss the programme of work and priorities, including extrabudgetary requirements and the medium-term plan;
7. To carry out any other tasks to be entrusted to it by the Commission.

Annex II

Terms of reference of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries

The Special Body may:

1. Meet and discuss, as often as necessary, the special problems of the land-locked countries and report its findings and recommendations to the Commission;
2. Initiate studies on such subjects as may be required in relation to the special problems of the land-locked countries of the region; studies relating to the transit trade of land-locked countries are to be conducted subject to the prior approval of the transit countries concerned;
3. Convene meetings of experts at the request of the Governments concerned on specific subjects of special interest to the member countries concerned, e.g., customs administration, inland transport, port facilities, shipping and ocean freight rates;
4. Find ways and means of evolving and introducing suitable international and other measures to compensate for the high costs of transport and special development problems faced by the land-locked countries and assist the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries in carrying out its functions;
5. Arrange for technical and financial assistance from national, regional and international financial institutions for the purpose of improving transit facilities and developing the trade and transport of land-locked countries;
6. Make recommendations on the implementation of the provisions relating to the land-locked countries embodied in the Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic Co-operation and Development adopted by the Asian Ministers at Kabul in December 1970, taking into account the recommendations and activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other bodies of the United Nations;
7. Co-operate with various organs in the United Nations system in developing and implementing special measures in favour of the land-locked countries of this region;
8. Assist the land-locked countries of the region in procuring the necessary resources for the provision of adequate physical facilities, including means of transport in the land-locked countries, in order to help those countries to overcome their special problems and to achieve the objectives of the international development strategy;
9. Assist land-locked countries, and transit countries when requested by them to do so, in developing an integrated planning approach covering all modes of transport, with a view to ensuring the smooth movement of goods and traffic in transit, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 123 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

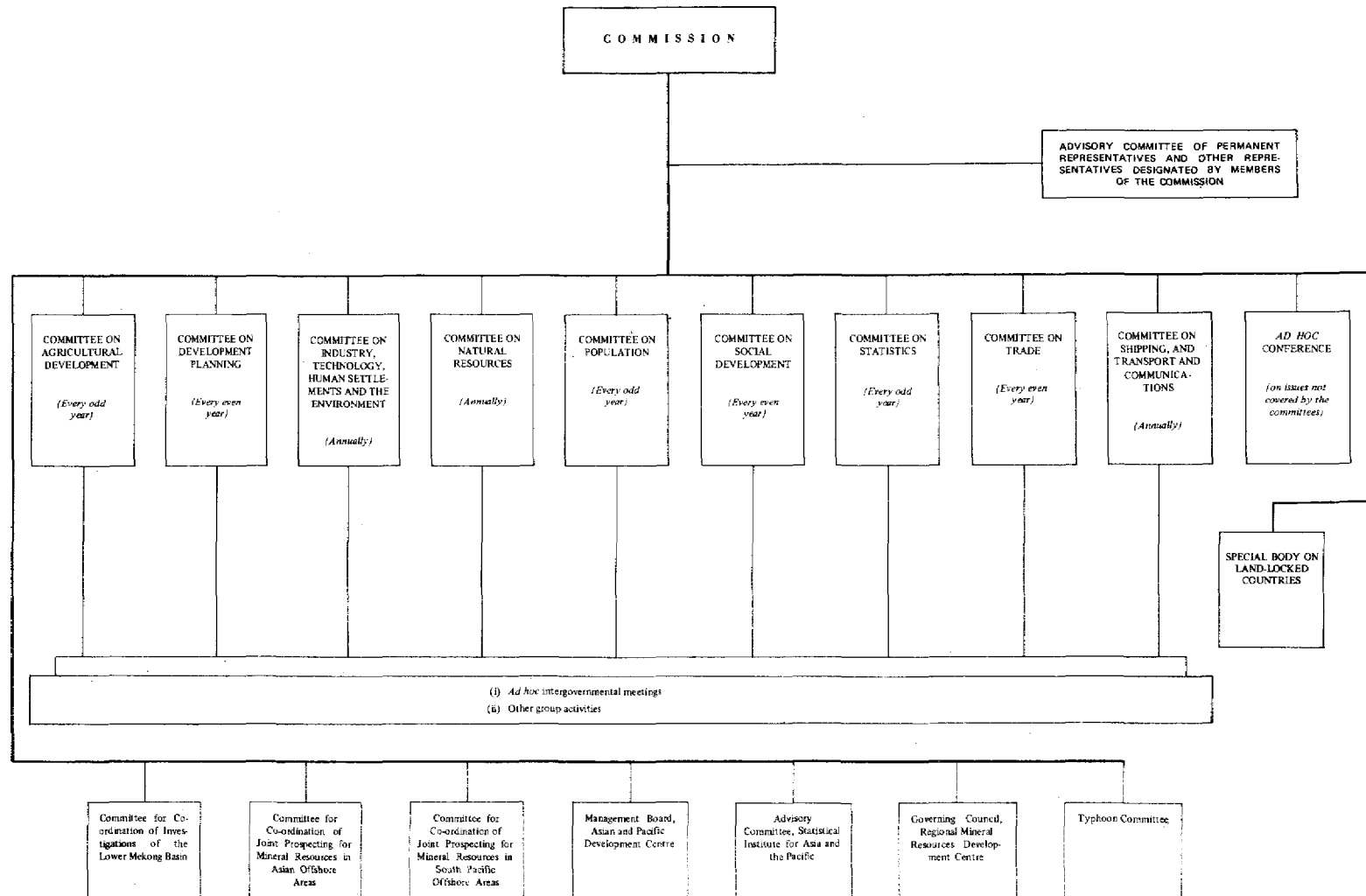
Annex III

Level: Officials

Frequency: As indicated in boxes. Number of meetings, including *ad hoc* conferences, to be restricted to a maximum of seven each year, and total number of days of meetings to 50 calendar days each year

Functions: Sectoral review and project formulation and programming

Functions: Project implementation



Chapter IV

REVISED PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1980-1981

Introduction

The programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981, as endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session in 1979 and revised at its thirty-sixth session in 1980, is presented below.

The programme of work is presented in three levels: programmes, programme components and specific activities. Programmes refer to broad spheres of work which may or may not coincide with the divisions of the secretariat, e.g., the integrated programme on rural development. A programme is divided into programme components which are intended to define the major areas within a programme. Each programme component contains activities such as studies, meetings, technical assistance projects etc. which have a specific output and whose duration can be calculated with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

This chapter contains a summary of programmes and activities without detailed annotations for each activity. It includes a complete list of programmes, programme components and activities. It also contains information on resources in man-months required for the total programmes and programme components.

The information on resources in man-months for each programme and programme component has been updated by the secretariat since the endorsement by the Commission of the revised programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981. In the tables provided for resources in man-months, available resources include: (a) man-months of regular budget established posts at ESCAP approved by the General Assembly; (b) man-

months of other regular budget resources such as of posts in the Joint CTC/ESCAP Unit on Transnational Corporations and consultants to be engaged with regular budget consultancy funds; and (c) extrabudgetary resources, including regional advisers, infrastructure posts funded by UNFPA, posts outposted from UNIDO, UNEP, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) etc., and other posts of experts funded by donor Governments and organizations as well as administrative overhead funds available since 1 January 1980. Additional extrabudgetary resources required are shown in two categories, "committed" and "non-committed", based on the situation as at 1 April 1980. The resources shown in the tables do not include funds for operational activities such as the cost for meetings, publications, equipment etc.

In addition to the presentation of resources in man-months for each programme and programme component, the resources situation for each activity is also indicated as follows:

A = all necessary resources available

R = additional resources, including operational funds, required

As a result of the addition of a new programme on promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC as endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, there are 23 programmes in the revised programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981, as listed below; programmes 01 through 06 are those in the priority areas identified by the Commission.

Programme code

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | Development of food and agriculture |
| 02 | Evaluation, development, use and management of energy resources |
| 03 | Raw materials and commodities |
| 04 | Development and transfer of appropriate technology |
| 05 | International trade, transnational corporations and external financial resource transfers |

Part A. International trade

Part B. Transnational corporations

Part C. External financial resources transfers

Programme

06	Integrated programme on rural development
07	Development planning, projections and policies
08	Industrial development
09	Human settlements
10	Environment
11	Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways
12	Development of transport
13	Development of communication facilities
14	Development of tourism
15	Evaluation, development, use and management of mineral resources
16	Evaluation, development, use and management of water resources
17	Remote sensing, surveying and mapping
18	Special measures for the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries
19	Policies and programmes for social development and welfare
20	Population policies and programmes
21	Statistical development and services
22	Information systems and documentation services
23	Promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (01)

Food production and distribution in most countries of the region have not been adequate to meet national needs. Since food is an absolute necessity of life and therefore a necessary condition for development, every economy must either be self-sufficient in food or produce enough other economic goods to exchange for its food requirements. Under these conditions, the development of food and agriculture must play the primary role in stabilizing and accelerating economic and social development. The specific objectives of this programme are: (a) to encourage agricultural development generally and food production in particular by increasing the supply of agricultural requisites; (b) to increase food security through diversification of agricultural production and distribution of food supplies at the national and regional levels; (c) to facilitate the formulation and implementation of agricultural plans, programmes and projects related to agricultural development; and (d) to provide up-to-date information related to the economic and social aspects of food and agriculture in the region.

An interlinked and important component of progress in agriculture and food production and distribution is the development of the rural areas. Recognizing this close interconnexion, the programme also emphasizes a few basic elements: (a) local-level planning; (b) mobilization and utilization of resources in the rural areas; and (c) the development of rural institutions. Special emphasis has been given to improving the welfare of small farmers, tenants, the landless, rural women and small fishermen.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
240	—	238	60	120	240	418

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

01.01 Improvement in agricultural plans, programmes and information systems

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (01.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
33	—	24	—	24	33	48

Specific activities

01.01.01	Regional review and analysis of food and agricultural plans and programmes with emphasis on their impact on socio-economic conditions of farmers	R
01.01.02	Seminar on agricultural development planning in the USSR	A
01.01.03	Training workshop in agricultural project preparation and analysis with emphasis on food production	R
01.01.04	Preparation and publication of a bulletin on the food and agricultural situation and outlook of the region	R
01.01.05	Regional co-operation on farm broadcasting	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

01.02 Diversification of agricultural production and augmentation of food resources

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (01.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
53	—	4	18	48	53	70

Specific activities

01.02.01 Regional studies and/or surveys R

01.02.02 Assistance to the regional co-ordination centre for research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tubers in the humid tropics of Asia and the Pacific R

01.02.03 Seminar and expert group meeting on the development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber crops (corresponds to 06.05.06) R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

01.03 Increased supplies of agricultural requisites

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (01.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
28	—	210	42	24	28	276

Specific activities

01.03.01 Agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific R

01.03.02 Operation of the ESCAP/FAO/UNIDO Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

01.04 Asian Rice Trade Fund and food security systems

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (01.04)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
25	—	—	—	6	25	6

Specific activities

01.04.01 Assistance to the Asian Rice Trade Fund A

01.04.02 Feasibility study on food security systems at the regional or subregional level R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

01.05 Rural development with emphasis on policies, strategies and institutions

Resources in man-months for programme component (01.05)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
101	—	—	—	18	101	18

Specific activities

01.05.01	Workshops and field studies on the promotion of local-level planning, monitoring and evaluation for rural development (corresponds to 06.01.02)	A
01.05.02	Local-level mobilization and utilization of resources for rural development (corresponds to 06.01.03)	R
01.05.03	Modernization and the changing role of women in agriculture and rural development (corresponds to 06.01.04)	R
01.05.04	Research, case studies and field workshops on rural institutions serving agriculture to increase production incentives and efficiency (corresponds to 06.02.05)	R
01.05.05	Field workshop in China on organization, decision making and incentives in socialized farming systems (corresponds to 06.02.09)	R
01.05.06	Workshop on organizing small farmer groups for income-generating activities (corresponds to 06.02.10)	A
01.05.07	Case studies of socio-economic aspects of small-scale village fishermen (corresponds to 06.05.07)	R

PROGRAMME: EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES (02)

The over-all objective is to assist countries in formulating and carrying out orderly and efficient programmes for the evaluation, development, use and management of their energy resources as an essential component in national development. Due consideration will be given to the need for efficiency in the production and use of energy, and for energy conservation. Social and environmental aspects will also be considered in conjunction with technological and economic factors.

Resources in man-months for total programme (02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
156	20 ^a	20 ^b	—	94	176	114

^a United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

^b United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; UNDP.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

02.01 Appraisal of availability and use of energy resources

Resources in man-months for programme component (02.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
34	–	–	–	18	34	18

Specific activities

02.01.01 Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on (i) electricity supply (publication of *Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific*) and (ii) energy resources supply and development R

02.01.02 Collection, compilation and publication of statistics pertaining to energy R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

02.02 Integrated development, use and management of energy resources

Resources in man-months for programme component (02.02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
58	20 ^a	20 ^b	–	62	78	82

^a United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

^b United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; UNDP.

Specific activities

02.02.01 National energy planning R

02.02.02 Rural energy planning (corresponds to 06.03.01) R

02.02.03 Demand management R

02.02.04 Development of energy resources R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

02.03 Exchange of information and experience

Resources in man-months for programme component (02.03)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
64	–	–	–	14	64	14

Specific activities

02.03.01 Promotion of information exchange R

02.03.02 In-service training and technical *ad hoc* advisory services R

02.03.03 Co-operative research and development in rural energy (corresponds to 06.03.02) R

PROGRAMME: RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES (03)

The objective of this programme is to provide information and services on raw materials and commodities to member countries in the region with a view to promoting and expanding trade and production of selected commodities of socio-economic importance, particularly agricultural commodities produced by the small farmers. The programme is thereby designed to deal with the promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in the development of those raw materials and commodities, with emphasis on the TCDC/ECDC aspects among producing/exporting countries in the region. Assistance to established commodity communities and for the promotion of new communities for commodities of socio-economic interest, particularly those of interest to the least developed, landlocked and developing island countries, will also be provided. Periodical assessment of the global and regional development of selected commodities of socio-economic interest to members in the region will also be carried out.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
57 (Trade 54, Shipping 3)	—	28	—	44	57	72

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

03.01 Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in selected raw materials and commodities

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (03.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
30 (Trade 27, Shipping 3)	—	16	—	8	30	24

Specific activity

03.01.01	Promotion of inter-country co-operation in tropical hardwoods	R
03.01.02	Development of standard contracts and general conditions for selected commodities of interest to ESCAP member countries	R
03.01.03	Assistance in the improvement and development of physical functions incidental to marketing of selected raw materials and commodities, namely (i) coconut; (ii) cassava; (iii) essential oils; (iv) leather; (v) natural rubber; (vi) oils and fats; (vii) pepper; (viii) silk; (ix) tropical timber; and (x) edible nuts and dried fruits	R
03.01.04	Studies on competition of synthetics and substitutes in selected raw materials of interest to countries of the region	R
03.01.05	Rationalization of shipping services for selected commodities exported from the region, such as tropical timber, rubber and coconut and coconut products	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

- 03.02 Assistance on raw materials and commodities to member countries and to established commodity communities and promotion of new communities for commodities of socio-economic interest to the region

Resources in man-months for programme component (03.02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
27	—	12	—	36	27	48

Specific activities

- 03.02.01 Advisory services to member countries in the formulation of plans and policies for raw materials and commodities A
- 03.02.02 Advisory services and assistance to the secretariats of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community and the Pepper Community R
- 03.02.03 Promotion of new co-operative arrangements among commodity producing/exporting countries and the establishment of new communities/associations for commodities of socio-economic interest to ESCAP member countries, particularly those of interest to the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries R

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (04)

This programme is designed to deal with a number of specific priority projects in the field of the application of science and technology to industrialization. These include assistance in the formulation of national science and technology policies, measures to help in the development of national, subregional and regional institutional machinery, facilitation of transfer and absorption of technology, and development of technological skills to implement development programmes. Special attention is to be paid to developing and evolving technologies required in critical areas such as food and agriculture, rural industrialization and small-scale industrial projects, and to determining technological requirements for labour-intensive manufacturing processes and for the improvement of basic-sector manufacturing performance.

Resources in man-months for total programme (04)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
103	—	26	—	70	103	96

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

- 04.01 Scientific and technological policies and institutions

Resources in man-months for programme component (04.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
32	—	10	—	36	32	46

Specific activities

04.01.01	Country reviews on national science and technology/policies	A
04.01.02	Review and implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development relevant to the ESCAP region	R
04.01.03	Review of trends and application of new science and technology to development	R
04.01.04	Providing assistance to countries for setting up and strengthening institutional arrangements	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

04.02 Development of indigenous capabilities to generate, select and adapt appropriate technology

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (04.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
53	—	12	—	34	53	46

Specific activities

04.02.01	Assistance in the establishment of pilot plants on rice-bran stabilization	R
04.02.02	Assistance to interested member countries in the fabrication of post-harvest equipment and utilization of integrated post-harvest technologies	R
04.02.03	Collection and dissemination of information on technologies relevant to rural areas, including assistance to member Governments on request in the development of relevant technologies and examination of innovative mechanisms of transfer of technology (corresponds to 06.06.05)	R
04.02.04	Assistance in the setting-up and strengthening of engineering design and consultancy services	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

04.03 Transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and among developing countries

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (04.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
10	—	2	—	—	10	2

Specific activities

04.03.01	Technical assistance to the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer	A
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PROGRAMME COMPONENT

04.04 Technical information systems

Resources in man-months for programme component (04.04)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
8	—	2	—	—	8	2

Specific activities

- 04.04.01 Collection and dissemination of information on the status and activities of national standards bodies and industrial research institutions of the region and consideration of suitable regional arrangements A

PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND EXTERNAL FINANCIAL RESOURCE TRANSFERS (05)

Part A. International trade¹

In the light of the targets specified within the international development strategy for the 1980s, current trade policies and programmes of developing countries of the region will be analysed and measures recommended for the promotion and expansion of their trade. Trade facilitation measures, including monetary and financial arrangements, will also be promoted.

Resources in man-months for total programme (05, part A)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
234	—	278	7	257	234	542

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.01 Co-operation for trade expansion

Resources in man-months for programme component (05.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
61	—	56	7	37	61	100

¹ Support and assistance to the Trade Co-operation Group (TCG) will be covered by the following activities, resources for which are as indicated in the specific activities in the work programme: (1) Subgroup for a Network of Trade Promotion Centres: see specific activities 05.02.01–05.02.05 and 05.02.07; (2) Subgroup for Trade-creating Joint Ventures: see specific activity 05.01.04; (3) Subgroup for Long-term Contracts: see specific activity 05.01.06; (4) Subgroup for Commodities: see specific activities 03.02.01–03.02.03 and 05.02.04; (5) Subgroup for Monetary and Credit Co-operation: see specific activity 05.03.01; (6) Subgroup for Encouragement and Liberalization of Trade within the Region: see specific activity 05.01.01; and (7) Subgroup for Harmonization of Trade Statistics, Tariff Nomenclatures and Customs and Transport Facilitation Procedures and Documentation: see specific activities 05.01.02 and 05.04.01.

Specific activities

05.01.01	Analysis of trade flows, tariff and non-tariff barriers	R
05.01.02	Harmonization of trade statistics and customs tariff nomenclatures	R
05.01.03	Technical and secretariat services to the Standing Committee of the Bangkok Agreement	R
05.01.04	Promotion of trade-creating joint ventures	R
05.01.05	Follow-up activities on UNCTAD resolutions and decisions	R
05.01.06	Encouragement and promotion of long-term contracts	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.02 Trade promotion and development, including consumer protection

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (05.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
116	—	202	—	158	116	360

Specific activities

05.02.01	Trade information services: collection, storage, retrieval, analysis and dissemination of trade information on commodities, products, marketing etc.	R
05.02.02	Assistance to member countries in establishing and/or strengthening national trade information service units, including the establishment of a regional trade information network to implement the measures required by the countries of the relevant subgroup of the Trade Co-operation Group	R
05.02.03	Training services: assistance to member countries in developing professional staff and human resources in trade promotion and development activities through the organization of training programmes such as training courses, seminars, workshops, fellowships etc.	R
05.02.04	Market/product development services: assistance to member countries in market/product development and marketing services and in undertaking studies for the relevant subgroup of the Trade Co-operation Group particularly aimed at identifying existing and potential complementarities within the region	R
05.02.05	Advisory services: assistance to member countries in establishing a network of national trade promotion centres linked to TPC	R
05.02.06	Advisory and consultancy services to member countries in trade promotion activities in specialized fields	A
05.02.07	Meeting of heads of national trade development and promotion agencies and follow-up activities	A
05.02.08	Assistance in marketing, market research and development of products and commodities of export interest for rural development (corresponds to 06.05.05)	R
05.02.09	Trade promotion advisory services to member countries on request for rural development (corresponds to 06.06.08)	A
05.02.10	Consumer protection: assistance to developing member countries by undertaking surveys, preparing reports, organizing meetings and providing advisory services with regard to trade practices, legislation, other measures etc., with the objective of helping Governments to protect consumers	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.03 Monetary co-operation

Resources in man-months for programme component (05.03)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
16	—	—	—	18	16	18

Specific activities

- 05.03.01 Technical assistance to the Asian Clearing Union and any other financial and payments arrangements, including assistance in facilities for refinancing exports R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.04 Trade facilitation, insurance and reinsurance

Resources in man-months for programme component (05.04)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
41	—	20	—	44	41	64

Specific activities

- 05.04.01 Assistance in harmonization of customs procedures and practices on subregional and regional bases and in the simplification and standardization of trade procedures and documentation R
- 05.04.02 Establishment of a regional export credit insurance scheme R
- 05.04.03 Assistance to member countries in the field of insurance and reinsurance, including support services to the Asian Reinsurance Corporation R

Part B. Transnational corporations

The over-all objectives of this programme are to further the understanding of the nature and effects of transnational corporations; to secure effective international arrangements for their operations designed to promote their contribution to national development goals and world economic growth, while controlling and limiting their negative effects; and to strengthen the negotiating capacity of host countries, in particular the developing countries, in their dealings with transnational corporations.

Resources in man-months for total programme (05, part B)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
—	87	—	40	24	87	64

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.05 Research studies on the operations of transnational corporations and regional support to the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in formulating and implementing a code of conduct on transnational corporations

Resources in man-months for programme component (05.05)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
—	48	—	34	12	48	46

Specific activities

05.05.01	Interregional project on transnational corporations in primary export commodities: (i) case studies on transnational corporations in primary export commodities of interest to ESCAP countries; (ii) regional expert group meeting to review case studies prepared under 05.05.01 (i); and (iii) interregional seminar on the role of transnational corporations in primary export commodities	A
05.05.02	Preliminary study on transnational corporation activity in the Pacific islands	R
05.05.03	Study on the taxation of transnational corporations engaged in natural resource projects in the ESCAP region	A
05.05.04	Country studies on obstacles against and measures for strengthening the negotiating capacity of host Governments	R
05.05.05	Comprehensive survey of transnational corporations	A
05.05.06	Competition and corporate strategies	A
05.05.07	Transnational corporation linkages in host economies	A
05.05.08	Social and political impact of transnational corporations	A
05.05.09	In-depth industry studies	A
05.05.10	Transnational corporations and international financial transfers	A
05.05.11	National policies affecting balance-of-payments and transfer pricing impacts of transnational corporations	A
05.05.12	Country studies on alternative types of joint venture arrangements with transnational corporations	R
05.05.13	Survey of joint ventures and other forms of collaboration with transnational corporations in the field of commerce in ASEAN countries	A
05.05.14	Studies at the country, subregional and regional levels on the role of transnational corporations in the development process	R
05.05.15	Expert group meetings and intergovernmental consultations to discuss and analyse the findings of the case studies completed under this subprogramme	R
05.05.16	Regional follow-up activities on the formulation and implementation of the code of conduct and other international arrangements on specific issues related to transnational corporations	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.06 Technical co-operation activities on matters related to transnational corporations

Resources in man-months for programme component (05.06)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
-	6	-	-	6	6	6

Specific activities

05.06.01	Specialized round tables, seminars and workshops at the national, subregional and regional levels on specific elements of joint venture contractual arrangements, e.g., ownership structure and control, financial structure, including tax and import tariff provisions, terms for the supply of technology etc.	R
05.06.02	Specialized round tables, seminars and workshops at the country, subregional and regional levels on specific industries, e.g., petrochemicals, tropical hardwoods, agro-industries, fisheries, minerals and export processing zones	R
05.06.03	Preparation of training materials for round tables, workshops and seminars	R
05.06.04	Assistance to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in the preparation of a regional roster of experts for the technical advisory services provided to host Governments	R
05.06.05	Seminars-cum-study tours in member countries on their experience with transnational corporations	R
05.06.06	Technical advisory services for strengthening the capacity of host Governments to negotiate with, monitor and regulate transnational corporations	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.07 Development of a comprehensive information system on transnational corporations – regional input into the efforts of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations: collection, analysis and dissemination of information

Resources in man-months for programme component (05.07)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
-	33	-	6	6	33	12

Specific activities

05.07.01	Information on laws, regulations, policies and contracts and agreements relating to transnational corporations	R
05.07.02	Information on individual transnational corporations	R
05.07.03	Survey of available information on transnational corporations	R

Part C. External financial resource transfers

The objectives include the development of effective policies to optimize the private capital flows to economic and social development and the formulation of appropriate investment promotion policies and associated taxation policies.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

05.08 Investment promotion and tax administration

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (05.08)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
16	—	—	—	36	16	36

Specific activities

05.08.01	Assistance to regional developing countries in the establishment of institutional facilities for investment promotion and taxation	R
05.08.02	Fourth Seminar on Foreign Investment and Tax Administration	R
05.08.03	Preparation of a regional scheme for investment guarantees	R
05.08.04	Investment promotion consultations, with special reference to redeployment of industries	A

PROGRAMME: INTEGRATED PROGRAMME ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (06)

To assist member countries in alleviating rural poverty, improving the well-being and employment opportunities of the people, particularly the low-income groups among them in rural areas, and integrating the rural masses in the development process through greater access to resources and improved skills and participation in decision making.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (06)^a</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
423	—	76	89	300	423	465

^a Since this programme is a multidisciplinary one with the participation of all concerned divisions/units, the resources in man-months represent the aggregate inputs of man-months by all concerned in the secretariat, and these are also included under the respective programmes. Annex I shows the breakdown of resource inputs by division/unit. Annex II shows the resources of the Integrated Rural Development Unit only.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

06.01 Plans and strategies formulation and evaluation

The main objective is to assist the developing member countries in planning, strategy formulation and monitoring by providing a conceptual framework for rural development within the over-all national development programmes. Emphasis is placed on ensuring more effective participation of the masses of small farmers, landless labourers and other low-income workers, including women and youth, in the planning and implementation of rural development programmes.

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (06.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
97	—	—	36	46	97	82

Specific activities

06.01.01	Completion of a special study on development strategies for the 1980s (corresponds to 07.01.03)	A
06.01.02	Workshops and field studies on the promotion of local-level planning, monitoring and evaluation for rural development (corresponds to 01.05.01)	A
06.01.03	Local-level mobilization and utilization of resources for rural development (corresponds to 01.05.02)	R
06.01.04	Modernization and the changing role of women in agriculture and rural development (corresponds to 01.05.03)	R
06.01.05	Expert group meeting on the design and delivery of social services in the context of rural development and for the training of personnel for those functions (corresponds to 19.02.02)	A
06.01.06	Assistance to member countries in formulating and implementing national projects on women, financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (corresponds to 19.04.07)	R
06.01.07	Expert group meeting on policy measures for people's participation in development (corresponds to 19.01.03)	R
06.01.08	Preparation of a manual and resource book on people's participation training (corresponds to 19.01.04)	A
06.01.09	Assistance in conducting roving national workshops on people's participation in local development (corresponds to 19.01.05)	R
06.01.10	An examination at the regional and country levels of the scope for increased participation in the development process (corresponds to 07.02.02)	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

06.02 Institutional framework

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (06.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
92	—	6	37	34	92	77

Specific activities

06.02.01	Case studies of socio-economic disabilities and disadvantages faced by low-income groups in rural areas owing to market imperfections and low bargaining power in the labour, commodities and credit markets and possible ways of overcoming such disabilities and disadvantages	A
06.02.02	Innovative rural organizations for the formulation and implementation of agrarian reform measures	A
06.02.03	Measures for improving the accountability of local institutions and public agencies in rural areas to low-income groups in the locality	A
06.02.04	Workshop and field studies for national officers and local leaders in the formulation of poverty-focused multisectoral rural development projects	R
06.02.05	Research, case studies and field workshops on rural institutions serving agriculture to increase production incentives and efficiency (corresponds to 01.05.04)	R
06.02.06	Assistance to member countries in promoting people's participation and institution building in local development (corresponds to 19.01.01)	A
06.02.07	Expert consultation on the administration of improved public service delivery systems for the rural poor (corresponds to 07.05.02)	R
06.02.08	Mobile training scheme (MTS) for the training of trainers, supervisors and field-level development personnel in the developing countries, including the least developed, land-locked and sea-locked countries (corresponds to 19.01.02)	A
06.02.09	Field workshop in China on organization, decision making and incentives in socialized farming systems (corresponds to 01.05.05)	R
06.02.10	Workshop on organizing small farmer groups for income-generating activities (corresponds to 01.05.06)	A
06.02.11	Regional, subregional and national training workshops for youth workers and youth leaders on different aspects of youth development, with emphasis on the development of the potential of rural youth for rural development (corresponds to 19.05.02)	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

06.03 Resource mobilization, use and management

The main objective is to facilitate the mobilization of resources and channelling of those resources into more productive use through institutional development of non-conventional sources of energy, rural works and management and utilization of water resources for rural development.

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (06.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Established RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB resources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Committed</i>	<i>(5) Not committed</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
76	—	24	—	14	76	38

Specific activities

06.03.01	Rural energy planning (corresponds to 02.02.02)	R
06.03.02	Co-operative research and development in rural energy (corresponds to 02.03.03)	R
06.03.03	Measures to improve the performance of irrigation projects (corresponds to 16.02.01)	A
06.03.04	Development and utilization of water resources for the inland waterways system (transport) (corresponds to 11.05.05)	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

06.04 Physical infrastructure

The main objective is to assist member countries in improving their economic and social infrastructure, particularly transport and communications facilities, which are among the basic requisites for the economic and social development of the rural areas.

Resources in man-months for programme component (06.04)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
20	—	3	3	32	20	38

Specific activities

06.04.01	Studies relating to rural transport planning and development with emphasis on improvement of rural transport equipment/vehicles and road construction technology (corresponds to 12.02.07)	A
06.04.02	Development and improvement of inland waterways and related facilities (including containerization and multimodal transport systems) (corresponds to 11.05.06)	R
06.04.03	Assistance in developing plans and strategies for expanding the rural postal communication infrastructure, improving mail delivery, particularly in rural areas, streamlining the organization and functions of postal services and reinforcing staff training activities (corresponds to 13.02.01)	R
06.04.04	Roving seminar on the use of the manual on physical planning of rural centres (corresponds to 09.02.01)	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

06.05 Productivity and technology

The objective is to assist the member countries in strengthening and accelerating measures to raise the productivity and income of the small farmers and other low-income groups, including fishermen and women, and in promoting the development of appropriate technologies to enhance productivity and living conditions in the rural areas.

Resources in man-months for programme component (06.05)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
65	—	24	—	108	65	132

Specific activities

06.05.01	Assistance in the implementation of industrial pilot projects in non-metropolitan areas (corresponds to 08.01.05)	R
06.05.02	Development of integrated agro- and rural industries in the ESCAP region through country studies (corresponds to 08.01.08)	R
06.05.03	Organization of industrial expositions for TCDC on a regional/subregional basis with focus on rural areas (corresponds to 08.02.09)	R
06.05.04	Assistance to the Regional Centre for Research on Human Settlements at Bandung, Indonesia, in strengthening its facilities, implementing its work programme and expanding its regional activities, including those relating to building materials, research and training in rural housing and related community facilities (corresponds to 09.06.02)	R
06.05.05	Assistance in marketing, market research and development of products and commodities of export interest for rural development (corresponds to 05.02.08)	R
06.05.06	Seminar and expert group meeting on the development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber (CGPRT) crops (corresponds to 01.02.03)	R

- 06.05.07 Case studies of socio-economic aspects of small-scale village fishermen (corresponds to 01.05.07) R
- 06.05.08 Expert group meeting on the development of appropriate technology and methods of technological transfer to assist rural women in agriculture and agro-industries (corresponds to 19.04.03) R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

06.06 Clearing-house and information services

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (06.06)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
73	~	19	13	66	73	98

Specific activities

- 06.06.01 Development of methodologies for and promotion of the collection, organization and management of statistics needed for regional programmes for rural development (corresponds to 21.01.14) R
- 06.06.02 Provision of technical assistance, including training to countries at their request, in developing national clearing-house and information systems (corresponds to 20.04.06) R
- 06.06.03 Collection and dissemination of information on innovative measures for increased productivity, employment and incomes of low-income groups R
- 06.06.04 Collection and dissemination of information on progress relating to: (i) strengthening of linkages between industry and agriculture; (ii) dispersal and relocation of industries away from metropolitan areas; (iii) development of small industries at the rural level; and (iv) linkages between small and medium industries and large-scale and modern industries (corresponds to 08.01.02) R
- 06.06.05 Collection and dissemination of information on technologies relevant to rural areas, including assistance to member Governments on request in the development of relevant technologies and examination of innovative mechanisms of transfer of technology (corresponds to 04.02.03) R
- 06.06.06 Preparation and management of data files on statistics relating to rural development projects (corresponds to 21.02.05) A
- 06.06.07 Information services for rural development (corresponds to 22.03.05) A
- 06.06.08 Trade promotion advisory services to member countries on request for rural development (corresponds to 05.02.09) A

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES (07)

The broad objective of this programme is to assist national planners in the region in their task of shaping and guiding the process of economic and social development. The programme provides for periodic reviews of progress made by member countries towards the goals outlined in the international development strategy for the 1980s and elucidates specific problems of development, particularly those emanating from world economic conditions. The programme also assesses likely future developments and problems at the regional and subregional levels and discusses alternative policies and strategies that might be adopted. There will be increased emphasis on analysis of different aspects and techniques of national planning and on econometric modelling as a basis for medium-term projections. This programme will also include studies of the scope for subregional co-operation and assistance to existing sub-regional groupings in fields not covered in other programmes.

Resources in man-months for total programme (07)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
336	6	24	72	114	342	210

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

07.01 Surveys and information on economic and social development

Resources in man-months for programme component (07.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
100	6	—	—	—	106	—

Specific activities

07.01.01	Establishment and maintenance of an information service on development planning in the ESCAP region	A
07.01.02	Completion and preparation for publication of the <i>Economic and Social Survey, 1979</i>	A
07.01.03	Completion of a special study on development strategies for the 1980s (corresponds to 06.01.01)	A
07.01.04	Preparation of the <i>Economic and Social Survey, 1980: Biennial Review and Appraisal</i>	A
07.01.05	Preparation of the <i>Economic and Social Survey, 1981</i>	A
07.01.06	Seventh session of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning	A
07.01.07	Eighth session of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning	A
07.01.08	Preparation for publication of the biannual <i>Economic Bulletin</i> and occasional monographs in the <i>Development Papers</i> series	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

07.02 Economic and social development policies and strategies

Resources in man-months for programme component (07.02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
54	—	—	—	36	54	36

Specific activities

07.02.01	Analyses of developing country policies influencing trade, aid and capital and human resource transfers, with special reference to the effects of changes in the international economy	R
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- 07.02.02 An examination at the regional and country levels of the scope for increased participation in the development process (corresponds to 06.01.10) R
- 07.02.03 Other activities regarding economic and social development policies and strategies arising out of the implementation of the new international development strategy R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

07.03 Development planning techniques

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (07.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
60	—	—	—	24	60	24

Specific activities

- 07.03.01 Seminar-cum-study tours in the USSR on social and economic development planning techniques and implementation R
- 07.03.02 Seminars-cum-study tours hosted by other member countries on particular aspects of planning R
- 07.03.03 Development and assessment of techniques for necessary linkages between macro-level and subnational planning R
- 07.03.04 Advisory services on development planning R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

07.04 Macro-economic modelling and projections

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (07.04)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
62	—	—	48	—	62	48

Specific activities

- 07.04.01 Long-term projections of economic growth and sectoral development in ESCAP countries A
- 07.04.02 Regional seminars on long-term projections A
- 07.04.03 Medium-term projections of economic activity in ESCAP member countries using the LINK model A
- 07.04.04 Regional seminars on medium-term projections A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

07.05 Administrative systems for development

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (07.05)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
—	—	24	—	30	—	54

Specific activities

07.05.01	Advisory services on the development of administrative capability for effective plan implementation	A
07.05.02	Expert consultation on the administration of improved public service delivery systems for the rural poor (corresponds to 06.02.07)	R
07.05.03	Analysis of country experiences in the management of public enterprises	R
07.05.04	Evaluation of administrative reform and innovation for development	R
07.05.05	Workshop on human resources development for public services	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

07.06 Economic co-operation among developing countries

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (07.06)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
60	—	—	24	24	60	48

Specific activities

07.06.01	Further assistance in the field of economic co-operation to subregional groupings: ASEAN, South Pacific, Regional Cooperation for Development	R
07.06.02	Analysis of further scope for economic co-operation among ESCAP countries without formal subregional arrangements	R

PROGRAMME: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (08)

The programme is designed to assist member countries in planning, programming, evaluating and implementing industrial projects. Special attention will be paid to strategies and policies of industrialization, project development, fuller utilization of resources and capacities, domestic and foreign investment promotion, expansion and diversification of industrial exports and development of basic industries. Development of rural, non-metropolitan industries and agro-and allied industries designed to improve social conditions will be given high priority. Emphasis is given to intraregional plan harmonization and to assisting regional and subregional groupings in industrial project development.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (08)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
209	2 ^a	93	—	231	211	324

^a 2 man-months of consultants.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

08.01 Industrial development and planning

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (08.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
76	2	56	—	108	78	164

Specific activities

08.01.01	Review and appraisal of industrial progress at the regional level, with special reference to the third United Nations development decade; implementation of the decisions of the ESCAP Meeting of Ministers of Industry and of the objectives and industrial growth targets envisaged in the Lima Declaration and at the Third General Conference of UNIDO	R
08.01.02	Collection and dissemination of information on progress relating to: (i) strengthening of linkages between industry and agriculture; (ii) dispersal and relocation of industries away from metropolitan areas; (iii) development of small industries at the rural level; and (iv) linkages between small and medium industries and large-scale and modern industries (corresponds to 06.06.04)	R
08.01.03	Workshop on management, efficiency and development of public sector industries	R
08.01.04	Workshop on export promotion, with special reference to export processing zones	R
08.01.05	Assistance in the implementation of industrial pilot projects in non-metropolitan areas (corresponds to 06.05.01)	R
08.01.06	Assistance in planning support services for small-scale industry programmes	R
08.01.07	Assistance in the development of fertilizers, fermentation of molasses and alcohol-based industries	R
08.01.08	Development of integrated agro- and rural industries in the ESCAP region through country studies (corresponds to 06.05.02)	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

08.02 Regional co-operation in industrial development

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (08.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
133	—	37	—	123	133	160

Specific activities

08.02.01	Co-operation among planners for industrial development: expert group meeting on financing as an instrument of industrial policy	R
08.02.02	Intergovernmental consultative group meeting among national planning bureaux with the participation of development banks on the establishment of regional industries	R
08.02.03	Assistance in the implementation of the industrial survey of the South Pacific island countries	R
08.02.04	Follow-up of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Agro- and Allied Industries, 1978, and preparations for the next intergovernmental meeting in 1980	A

08.02.05	Publication of the <i>Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific</i> and <i>Industrial Development News: Asia and the Pacific</i>	A
08.02.06	Establishment of facilities for training in welding on a subregional basis	A
08.02.07	Implementation of the recommendations of the Workshop on Small-scale Iron and Steel Making, including Sponge Iron Production	A
08.02.08	Organization of a meeting of the "club" for the consideration of technical co-operation among developing countries, with special reference to least developed, land-locked and island economies	R
08.02.09	Organization of industrial expositions for TCDC on a regional/subregional basis with focus on rural areas (corresponds to 06.05.03)	R
08.02.10	Assistance in the improvement of industrial processing and development of selected raw materials and commodities, namely (i) coconut; (ii) cassava; (iii) essential oils; (iv) leather; (v) milk and milk products; (vi) natural rubber; (vii) oils and fats; (viii) pepper; and (ix) silk	R
08.02.11	Study on complementarity arrangements in tires and other rubber products manufacturing industries	R
08.02.12	Assistance to the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery, and regional preparatory meeting on agricultural machinery for the UNIDO consultation meeting	R
08.02.13	Assistance in the establishment of a regional pesticide development programme	R

PROGRAMME: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (09)

In various regional and international forums, including the Commission on Human Settlements, and in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the gravity of the human settlements situation has been emphasized and vigorous and intensified action urged to eliminate the mounting problems in slums and squatter settlements in the cities and large metropolitan areas, as well as the insanitary conditions in human settlements in the rural areas, where even basic requirements are lacking and mass poverty is rampant. This programme is designed to assist developing ESCAP countries in improving the existing human settlements situation in the region.

Resources in man-months for total programme (09)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
72	—	55	3	362	72	420

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

09.01 Settlement policies and strategies

Resources in man-months for programme component (09.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
7	—	6	—	70	7	76

Specific activities

09.01.01	Formulation of national policies, programmes and strategies on human settlements development	R
09.01.02	Improving the servicing capacity of existing human settlements systems, including information systems	R
09.01.03	Identification of regional policy issues	R
09.01.04	Development of regional guidelines on formulation of settlement policies	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

09.02 Settlement planning

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (09.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
9	—	8	3	13	9	24

Specific activities

09.02.01	Roving seminar on the use of the manual on physical planning of rural centres (corresponds to 06.04.04)	A
09.02.02	Integration of physical planning with economic and social planning in Asia and the Pacific	R
09.02.03	Systems approach to rural settlement planning	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

09.03 Shelter, infrastructure and services

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (09.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
22	—	29	—	144	22	173

Specific activities

09.03.01	Integrated programme on the improvement of slums and squatter settlements	R
09.03.02	Studies on methods, costs and techniques of low-cost housing	R
09.03.03	Assistance to developing countries in the introduction and use of standardization, modular co-ordination and other new methods of building	R
09.03.04	Seminar/workshop on the development and improvement of the construction industry	R
09.03.05	Support to Governments for the adoption and implementation of housing policies and programmes	R
09.03.06	Policy guidelines and action proposals for upgrading squatter settlements in the ESCAP region	R
09.03.07	Demonstration projects on upgrading slums and squatter and rural settlements	R
09.03.08	Development of building materials and construction industries	R

09.03.09	Development of indigenous construction industries in urban and rural areas	R
09.03.10	Pilot projects on appropriate technologies and standards for infrastructure and services	R
09.03.11	Appropriate services, standards and technologies for the upgrading of squatter and rural settlements	R
09.03.12	Financing shelter, infrastructure and services for the informal sector in urban and rural areas	R
09.03.13	Development of a regional information system	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

09.04 Land

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (09.04)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
9	—	3	—	16	9	19

Specific activities

09.04.01	Study on land policies and land-control measures	R
09.04.02	Recapture of plus land values	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

09.05 Public participation

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (09.05)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
—	—	4	—	6	—	10

Specific activities

09.05.01	Regional seminar on public participation in national programmes	R
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PROGRAMME COMPONENT

09.06 Institutions and management

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (09.06)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
25	—	5	—	113	25	118

Specific activities

09.06.01	Assistance to the United Nations Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, India, in strengthening its facilities, implementing its work programme and expanding its regional activities, including training in various aspects of housing and related community facilities	R
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09.06.02	Assistance to the Regional Centre for Research on Human Settlements at Bandung, Indonesia, in strengthening its facilities, implementing its work programme and expanding its regional activities, including those relating to building materials, research and training in rural housing and related community facilities (corresponds to 06.05.04)	R
09.06.03	Establishment of a network of centres in the field of human settlements	R
09.06.04	Roving seminar on the management of human settlements	R
09.06.05	Seminar on the management of urban settlements	R
09.06.06	Guidelines for establishing and strengthening institutions for upgrading low-income settlements in urban and rural settings	R
09.06.07	Strengthening the institutions and management component in the information systems of regional commissions	R

PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENT (10)

The over-all objective of the programme is to assist the countries of the region in the protection and management of the environment through: (a) development and/or strengthening of national capability, including institutional and legal frameworks; (b) assessment of environmental impacts of development projects and development of guidelines to minimize environmental deterioration; (c) subregional and regional co-operation on environmental issues through the development and implementation of plans of action; and (d) dissemination of environmental information.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (10)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	56	3	106	24	165

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

10.01 Environmental impact of development projects

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (10.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
12	—	24	3	32	12	59

Specific activities

10.01.01	Study on methods and costs of industrial pollution control	R
10.01.02	Study on methods and techniques of environmental impact assessment of development projects	R
10.01.03	Regional follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Desertification	R
10.01.04	Application of remote sensing to environment and development activities in the ESCAP region	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

10.02 Environmental information, training and research

Resources in man-months for programme component (10.02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
12	—	32	—	74	12	106

Specific activities

10.02.01	South Pacific regional environment programme, phase I	A
10.02.02	Regional seminar on application of systems analysis techniques to environmental problems	A
10.02.03	Creation of environmental awareness through a mass media campaign	A
10.02.04	ESCAP/SEPS (Swedish Environmental Protection Service) project on protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific	R

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS (11)

The over-all objectives of the programme are to facilitate the flow of goods and passengers and the development of international trade and to obtain an improvement in national balance-of-payments positions through the promotion of efficient, effective and economical shipping and associated services and the development of national merchant marines, regional or subregional shipping pools, ports and inland water transport.

Resources in man-months for total programme (11)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
189	1	210	36	500	190	746

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

11.01 Manpower development

Resources in man-months for programme component (11.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
32	1	2	—	48	33	50

Specific activities

11.01.01	Establishment of regional or subregional training centres for maritime, port and inland water transport personnel	R
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- 11.01.02 Organization of seminars, workshops, training courses and study tours on shippers' co-operation, management and techniques of cargo consolidation and freight booking, maritime administration, port development and management, inland water transport, fleet management, and dredging management and operation R
- 11.01.03 Survey and evaluation of the existing management training institutions in the field of shipping with a view to upgrading their programmes and teaching methods if necessary R
- 11.01.04 Assistance in organizing refresher courses for the seafaring personnel of the region in view of the application of sophisticated equipment on board the vessels R
- 11.01.05 Organization of meetings on manpower development R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

- 11.02 Development of maritime policy and institutions

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (11.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	44	—	56	24	100

Specific activities

- 11.02.01 Assistance to member countries in the establishment and functioning of freight study units as policy-making bodies A
- 11.02.02 Assistance in the establishment of data and information networks for shipping, ports and inland waterways A
- 11.02.03 Assistance to member countries in establishing institutions on shipping, ports and inland waterways for administration and management purposes A
- 11.02.04 Assistance in the development and formulation of national maritime codes and in the implementation of national or international legislation R
- 11.02.05 Assistance to member countries in the establishment and operation of chartering organizations R
- 11.02.06 Annual review of developments in shipping, ports and inland waterways R
- 11.02.07 Promotion of the establishment and functioning of a regional shipowners' association R
- 11.02.08 Organization of meetings on the above subjects A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

- 11.03 Development of merchant marines and shipping services

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (11.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
45	—	37	—	66	45	103

Specific activities

- 11.03.01 Assistance to member countries in the development and expansion of suitable merchant marines for domestic and foreign services, and in carrying out, on request, feasibility studies on selection of optimum vessel types and shipping services for dry and liquid bulk carriage, liner trade, and specialized services (including containerization and multimodal transport systems) R

11.03.02	Assistance in optimizing fleet-capacity utilization	R
11.03.03	Advice on methods and sources of ship financing	R
11.03.04	Assistance in the development/management of co-operation and pooling of shipping resources and services and investigation of the possibilities of intensifying regional and interregional co-operation for the development of shipping services and fleet through the promotion of TCDC/ECDC	R
11.03.05	Assistance to member countries in the development, operation and maintenance of navigational aids and implementation of conventions dealing with the safety of life and property at sea	R
11.03.06	Organization of meetings on the above subjects	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

11.04 Port development

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (11.04)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
32	—	71	—	150	32	221

Specific activities

11.04.01	Studies of regional and national investment strategies for port development to assist Governments and port planners	R
11.04.02	Provision of advice to assist management in decision making and planning	R
11.04.03	Advisory services on planning and maintenance of the physical infrastructure of the region's ports	A
11.04.04	Studies directed towards major problem areas of concern to government and management (including the impact of containerization and multimodal transport systems)	R
11.04.05	Development of port information systems and rationalization of documentation procedures through research studies and a seminar series	R
11.04.06	Studies relating to port congestion and slow ship turn-round time, clearance procedures, cargo consolidation, costs of delays to ships and cargoes in the region's ports etc.	R
11.04.07	Development of a programme of assistance in the field of dredging in ports	R
11.04.08	Development of an in-house capability for the collection and dissemination of information about the region's ports, new developments etc., including the development of a publication series on port development, newsletters, annual reviews etc.	R
11.04.09	Organization of meetings on the above activities	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

11.05 Development of inland water transport

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (11.05)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	32	—	180	24	212

Specific activities

11.05.01	Provision of assistance and implementation of action relating to the design and construction of inland waterways craft, mechanization of country boats and small craft, commercial organization and management of inland waterways operating co-operatives, the design and operation of inland waterways terminals and development of inland facilities, appropriate ways of measuring the costs resulting from the use of inland waterways and methods of determining and levying charges on users of the facility, and evaluation techniques for investments in inland waterways	R
11.05.02	Preparation of recommendations for a uniform system of navigational aids and an assessment of the feasibility of regional or local manufacture of aids	R
11.05.03	Preparation of a review of inland waterways statistics in member countries and recommendations for implementation of changes, if necessary	R
11.05.04	Development of a programme of assistance in the field of dredging for inland waterways	R
11.05.05	Development and utilization of water resources for the inland waterways system (transport) (corresponds to 06.03.04)	R
11.05.06	Development and improvement of inland waterways and related facilities (including containerization and multimodal transport systems) (corresponds to 06.04.02)	R
11.05.07	Organization of meetings on the above activities	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

11.06 Shippers' organizations and co-operation

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (11.06)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
32	—	24	36	—	32	60

Specific activities

11.06.01	Assistance in the establishment and management of shippers' councils or similar organizations in the member countries of the region	A
11.06.02	Assistance to member Governments and shippers' organizations in cargo consolidation, freight booking and chartering activities	A
11.06.03	Assistance in the operation of freight forwarders' organizations	A
11.06.04	Assistance to member Governments and shippers' organizations in assessing needs for suitable shipping services (including containerization and multimodal transport systems)	A
11.06.05	Assistance in promoting close co-operation between shippers and shipowners of the region	A
11.06.06	Promoting the establishment and operation of a regional or subregional shippers' organization/organizations	A
11.06.07	Study of freight rates, various surcharges and other conditions of ocean transport of major exports and imports	A
11.06.08	Assistance in the collection of shipping information for the consultation and negotiation of shippers with shipowners/ shipping conferences and port and other authorities	A
11.06.09	Organization of meetings on the above subjects	A

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT (12)

The objective is to assist policy makers, transport planners, administrators and technicians of the developing member countries in planning, formulating and implementing projects relating to highways and railways, including general transport planning and programming, with a view to establishing an efficient system of transport at the lowest economic and social cost consistent with the changing needs and conditions of the region. Special consideration is given to development of integrated transport systems at the national and subregional levels. The programme is also designed to promote measures for the facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport. The economic aspects of air transport will also be dealt with in this programme in close co-operation with the related specialized agencies and organizations concerned.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (12)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
207	5	147	—	324	212	471

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

12.01 General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (12.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
101	1	—	—	64	102	64

Specific activities

12.01.01	Collection, analysis and dissemination of technical information on transport and communications	A
12.01.02	Promotion of transport research activities and application of transport technology: (i) establishment of a transport research register within the secretariat; (ii) convening of regular national- and regional-level meetings of transport researchers, planners and officials, to define research needs and co-ordinate research activities; (iii) acting as a clearing-house to collect and disseminate relevant information on research activities undertaken outside the region; and (iv) research towards a methodology for defining the transport needs of isolated communities	R
12.01.03	Organization of training in transport planning and co-ordination, including administrative and operational aspects of transport management	R
12.01.04	Assistance in planning the urban transport systems of large- and medium-size cities of the region: (i) convening of regular roving seminars on urban transport planning in major cities of the region; (ii) dissemination of information on urban transport planning and management; (iii) comparative study of urban transport systems in the major cities of the region; and (iv) seminar on public transport in the USSR (1981)	A
12.01.05	Promotion of integrated transport systems in countries of the ESCAP region: (i) roving mission of experts to Afghanistan to advise on the establishment of an integrated transport system	R
12.01.06	Studies on various economic aspects of air transport development in the ESCAP region, with emphasis on land-locked and island countries	R

12.01.07	Identification of areas of science and technology to stimulate co-operation between countries within and outside the region regarding major topics of technology transfer and the application of appropriate technology in the field of transport	R
12.01.08	Convening of a regional workshop on transport statistics	R
12.01.09	Identification of priority areas for technical co-operation among developing countries in transport development	R
12.01.10	Study of existing international instruments on transport arrangements and formulation, when and where necessary, of modified or new instruments on the international movement of traffic to suit the conditions of the region	A
12.01.11	Assistance in simplifying and standardizing transport and travel documents and procedures	A
12.01.12	Assistance in the exchange of know-how and techniques among the countries of the region on documentary procedures, vehicle insurance and guaranteeing arrangements	A
12.01.13	Assistance in drawing up bilateral or multilateral arrangements, on request, for movement of traffic across national frontiers	A
12.01.14	Study of overland frontier formalities and procedures in the interested countries with a view to simplifying, standardizing and harmonizing such formalities and procedures, as far as possible, for the international movement of goods and traffic	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

12.02 Highways and highway transport

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (12.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
53	2	75	—	113	55	188

Specific activities

12.02.01	Compilation of data on the condition of roads and road transport, and preparation of review reports indicating their development trends, as compared with other regions	A
12.02.02	Preparation and publication of maps and guide-books for the facilitation and promotion of international road traffic	A
12.02.03	Survey and studies for the promotion of international road transport in the western zone of the ESCAP region	R
12.02.04	Surveys and studies for designation of certain zones in south Asia and south-east Asia for the promotion of international road transport	A
12.02.05	Advisory assistance to countries, including land-locked countries, on techno-economic matters relating to roads and road transport	A
12.02.06	Studies on the rules and regulations relating to weights, dimensions and safety requirements of vehicles for achieving possible uniformity in standards, keeping in view the regulations/standards in operation in other countries/regions	A
12.02.07	Studies relating to rural transport planning and development with emphasis on improvement of rural transport equipment/vehicles and road construction technology (corresponds to 06.04.01)	A
12.02.08	Preparation of a manual of rural road construction: basic techniques for village-level project supervisors	A

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 12.02.09 | Organization of a training scheme for village-level supervisors responsible for rural road construction and maintenance projects | A |
| 12.02.10 | Working party of experts on rural transport, in the context of integrated rural development, to evaluate the recent trends in the development of various techniques concerning planning, appraisal, people's participation, resource mobilization, implementation and construction/maintenance technology of rural roads | R |
| 12.02.11 | Evolving a methodology for classification of roads and for determination of construction and maintenance costs in a standardized format to facilitate evaluation of investment proposals on roads and bridges and to promote development of the construction industry and conducting training courses/workshops for promotion of improved standards of road construction and maintenance in the region | A |
| 12.02.12 | Assistance in standardizing and harmonizing the requirements for obtaining drivers' licences to facilitate the safe movement of international road transport in the ESCAP region, keeping in view the requirements in other regions to bring in uniformity in the standards | A |
| 12.02.13 | Survey and studies on comparative operating practices for the transportation of passengers and goods by road | R |
| 12.02.14 | Low-cost road construction in arid areas in the ESCAP region | R |
| 12.02.15 | Low-cost road construction in marshy and wet areas of the ESCAP region | A |
| 12.02.16 | Promotion of national road accident recording systems with a view to identifying problems and suggesting remedial measures | A |
| 12.02.17 | Studies for the promotion of energy-saving measures and for the reduction of the negative environmental impacts of road transport | A |
| 12.02.18 | Surveys/research on: (i) small-scale industries for manufacture of components for indigenous transport equipment and hand tools (in co-operation with UNIDO); (ii) prospects and cost-effectiveness of using bitumen emulsion for construction of low-cost rural roads under different weather and loading conditions; (iii) survey of potential new road-building materials, with analysis of their characteristics and extent of availability; and (iv) prospects and cost-effectiveness of using complex binders (cement plus lime, cement or lime plus bitumen) to reduce consumption of basic binders for road building | R |

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

12.03 Railways and railway transport

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (12.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
53	2	72	—	147 ^a	55	219

^a Anticipated through provision of an individual or a team of experts to undertake subprojects of the Trans-Asian Railway project and participate in the Joint Roving Team of Railway Experts.

Specific activities

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 12.03.01 | Assistance to member countries and roving missions of experts on request to advise on railway problems | A |
| 12.03.02 | Regional seminar and study tour on (i) evolution and trends in design and modernization of rolling stock and equipment; (ii) signalling and telecommunication; (iii) track maintenance systems; and (iv) technical and economic aspects of railway electrification | A |

12.03.03	Assistance in organizing managerial and technical training programmes and technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of railways	A
12.03.04	Railway Research Co-ordination Group meeting	A
12.03.05	Working party of experts on the Trans-Asian Railway project and the Asian master plan	R
12.03.06	Intergovernmental Railway Group Meeting	A
12.03.07	Preparatory work to be undertaken in respect of the proposal for establishing an Asian railway union for the ESCAP region, for convening a working party of railway experts to finalize the draft of its constitution and to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the conference of Asian ministers of transport, including railways	R

Studies on common railway problems of the region

12.03.08	Studies on the application of: (i) pre-stressed and pre-cast concrete in railway bridges (design and construction) and (ii) concrete sleepers	A
12.03.09	Studies on energy consumption and other relevant economic factors by different modes of transport in the developing countries of the ESCAP region, to provide additional grounds for obtaining higher priority for railway projects and greater allocation in the general development plans and programmes of those countries	A
12.03.10	Studies on modern technology for checking motive power through the application of computer systems and on the possibility of phased introduction of such technology into the railway administrations of the ESCAP countries	A
12.03.11	Studies on modern anti-corrosion technology to prolong the life of railway rolling stock and equipment	A
12.03.12	Studies on the introduction of the micro-computer for management and operation of the railways of the region	A
12.03.13	Studies on improvement of signalling and telecommunication in the railway systems of the region where electric power supply and adequate transmission lines are not available	A
12.03.14	Utilization of modern materials for the construction of railway vehicles, particularly to effect savings in energy and maintenance costs	A

Studies for specific railway administrations

12.03.15	Studies and investigations to obtain suitable substitutes for pitching stones to meet the requirements of the Bangladesh Railways where there is an absolute lack of such materials for railway bridge and embankment protection works	R
12.03.16	Feasibility studies on the electrification of the Bangkok/Chiang Mai main line of the State Railway of Thailand	R
12.03.17	Excessive rail wear and derailment in Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand	R
12.03.18	Studies on the organization of motive power maintenance in Malaysia and Thailand	R
12.03.19	Setting up a small but self-contained standards organization to undertake studies relating to updating specifications on rolling stock and equipment in line with modern technical development (Bangladesh)	R

Trans-Asian Railway (phase II) and its reoriented scope to include the intermodal aspect for integrated rural development; assistance in the form of:

12.03.20	Studies to compare the options of freight transportation from the countries of the region to Europe via Turkey/Middle East and via the USSR	R
12.03.21	Bangladesh — preparation of a master plan for a multimodal feeder transport system linking the arterial road/rail/inland water transport network with all possible rural areas, in order to undertake phased implementation depending upon the availability of resources	R

12.03.22	Innovation, reconstruction and extension of existing railway systems in growing urban areas of developing countries with the aim of improving urban and suburban commuter transportation	R
12.03.23	Study/survey on reconditioning and replacement of long-span wrought iron bridges (Sri Lanka)	R
12.03.24	Assistance in drawing up an integrated Asian Railway master plan and measures to be taken for its implementation	R
12.03.25	Efficient network for trans-shipment of goods from broad gauge to metre gauge and vice versa at Santahar, Bangladesh Railways	R
12.03.26	Studies/surveys for the electrification of the Dacca-Chittagong main railway line	R
12.03.27	Studies/surveys on the commuter railway traffic of Dacca and its suburbs	R
12.03.28	In-depth study of the cost-benefit aspects of containerization in relation to surface transport	R

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (13)

This programme is designed to assist member countries in the development and improvement of telecommunication services on a national, subregional and regional basis, particularly in the establishment of a regional telecommunication network, and also to promote training facilities in this sector. The development of postal services at the national, subregional and regional levels will also be possible.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (13)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
4	—	153	—	24	4	177

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

13.01 Development of telecommunication facilities

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (13.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
2	—	153	—	—	2	153

Specific activities

13.01.01	Assistance in the implementation of the Asian telecommunication network and related aspects of network development in general	A
13.01.02	Assistance related to studies and development and improvement of telecommunication services and training of telecommunication personnel for all types of services, including broadcasting and television	A
13.01.03	Assistance to countries in the region on request for identification and preparation of projects covering all aspects of telecommunication development requiring international assistance	A

- 13.01.04 Assistance in planning telecommunication infrastructure, studies and surveys where necessary for all types of services, including broadcasting and television A
- 13.01.05 Inter-country co-ordination and regional advisory services in the field of network development, training development and training standards and organization of seminars and technical meetings to promote TCDC A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

13.02 Development of postal services

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (13.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
2	—	—	—	24	2	24

Specific activities

- 13.02.01 Assistance in developing plans and strategies for expanding the rural postal communication infrastructure, improving mail delivery, particularly in rural areas, streamlining the organization and functions of postal services and reinforcing staff training activities (corresponds to 06.04.03) R
- 13.02.02 Workshop on evaluation of needs of the less developed countries and special assistance required for improving and developing their postal services R
- 13.02.03 Workshop on the application of modern technology in the postal operations of developing countries of the ESCAP region A
- 13.02.04 Joint ESCAP/UPU/AOPU (Asian Oceanic Postal Union) seminars/workshops and study tours: (i) seminar/symposium on postal strategies for the 1980s A

PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM (14)

The programme is designed to assist developing member countries in establishing an adequate base for the self-sustained growth of tourism through the study and analysis of specific problems in the promotion of training and exchange of expertise and know-how, and rendering of technical advisory services at the national, subregional and regional levels. The programme will be carried out in close consultation with the World Tourism Organization and other related organizations.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

14.01 Promotion of tourism facilities and potential

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (14)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
29	—	—	—	—	29	—

Specific activities

- 14.01.01 Organization of seminars-cum-workshops or training courses on tourism manpower development A

14.01.02	Promotion of exchange of expertise in tourism development among ESCAP developing member countries in the context of TCDC	A
14.01.03	Assistance, on request, in the preparation of national tourism master plans of member countries	A
14.01.04	Assistance in the development of the Lumbini project	A
14.01.05	In-depth studies/surveys on specific aspects of tourism, on request, of member countries	A

PROGRAMME: EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES (15)

The over-all objective is to assist countries in formulating and carrying out orderly and efficient programmes for the evaluation, development, use and management of their mineral resources. Due consideration will be given to social and environmental aspects, in conjunction with technological and economic factors.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (15)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
156	2	2	—	113	158	115

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

15.01 Appraisal of geology and of occurrence and development of mineral resources

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (15.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
96	—	—	—	83	96	83

Specific activities

15.01.01	Review and analysis of mineral exploration and development in the region	R
15.01.02	Regional geological and thematic map compilation	A
15.01.03	Review and compilation of the geology of the region	R
15.01.04	Studies on the mineral potential of the region	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

15.02 Promotion of investigation and development of mineral resources

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (15.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
60	2	2	—	30	62	32

Specific activities

15.02.01	Support to the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	A
15.02.02	Support to the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre	A
15.02.03	Support to CCOP/SOPAC	A
15.02.04	Improvement of legal/institutional arrangements for mineral exploration and development	R
15.02.05	Promotion of sound environmental management in conjunction with mineral exploration and development	R
15.02.06	Promotion of technologies for exploration and development of minerals	R
15.02.07	Promotion of technologies for exploration and development of coal	R
15.02.08	Promotion of technologies for exploration and development of petroleum	R

PROGRAMME: EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (16)

The over-all objective is to assist countries in formulating and carrying out orderly and efficient programmes for the assessment and multipurpose development, use and management of their water resources as an essential component in national development. Due consideration will be given to water quality aspects, to the need for efficiency in water use, and to social and environmental aspects in conjunction with technological and economic factors.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (16)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
180	—	72	—	54	180	126

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

16.01 Appraisal of availability and use of water

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (16.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
34	—	—	—	24	34	24

Specific activities

16.01.01	Improvement of water resources data systems	R
16.01.02	Improvement of systems for data on water use	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

16.02 Integrated development, use and management of water

Resources in man-months for programme component (16.02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
72	—	12	—	24	72	36

Specific activities

16.02.01	Measures to improve the performance of irrigation projects (corresponds to 06.03.03)	A
16.02.02	National water policies, institutions and legislation	A
16.02.03	Intergovernmental co-operation on the Mar del Plata Action Plan, including the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade	A
16.02.04	Catchment management for optimum use of land and water resources	A
16.02.05	Ground-water development and management	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

16.03 Mitigation of damage from cyclones, floods and droughts

Resources in man-months for programme component (16.03)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
34	—	48	—	—	34	48

Specific activities

16.03.01	Support for the Typhoon Committee	A
16.03.02	Support for the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones	A
16.03.03	Non-structural measures to reduce flood damage	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

16.04 General publications and exchange of information and experience

Resources in man-months for programme component (16.04)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
40	—	12	—	6	40	18

Specific activities

16.04.01	Regular publications: (i) the <i>Water Resources Series</i> and (ii) the quarterly <i>Water Resources Journal</i>	A
16.04.02	Promotion of an information exchange system	A
16.04.03	Technical advisory services	R

PROGRAMME: REMOTE SENSING, SURVEYING AND MAPPING (17)

The objective is to assist countries in their programmes of surveying and mapping, including the use of aerial photo interpretation and other remote sensing techniques for mapping and for resources appraisal and management purposes.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

- 17.01 Technical assistance in the use of remote sensing techniques and in surveying and mapping

Resources in man-months for total programme (17)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
12	—	—	—	96	12	96

Specific activities

- 17.01.01 Technical assistance in the use of remote sensing techniques R
- 17.01.02 Technical assistance in surveying and mapping R

PROGRAMME: SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND DEVELOPING ISLAND COUNTRIES (18)

The over-all objective of this programme is to assist the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries of the region, through the promotion of special measures, in overcoming the critical problems and obstacles facing their trade and development. While the land-locked countries have, *inter alia*, basic problems of transit and transport, the island developing countries in the South Pacific have problems of inter-island communications and trans-shipment.

Resources in man-months for total programme (18)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
80 (Trade 72, Industry 8)	—	128 (Trade 114, Industry 14)	—	22 (Trade 10, Industry 12)	80	150

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

- 18.01 Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries of the ESCAP region

Resources in man-months for programme component (18.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
44 (Trade 36, Industry 8)	—	40 (Trade 26, Industry 14)	—	—	44	40

Specific activities

18.01.01	Professional development programmes for personnel engaged in the promotion and management of the foreign trade sector	A
18.01.02	Identification of exportable products of the least developed land-locked and developing island countries and location of their markets in the region, to assist them in utilizing existing potential for expansion of exports and reorientation of potential exports to their needs with a view to reducing their trade imbalances	A
18.01.03	Studies on the import requirements of the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries and ascertaining the most suitable supply sources	A
18.01.04	Development and establishment of "prime-mover" industries in the least developed, land-locked and developing island States	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

18.02 Assistance in the development/improvement of transport and transit facilities for developing land-locked countries

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (18.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Established RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB resources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Committed</i>	<i>(5) Not committed</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	76	—	16	24	92

Specific activities

18.02.01	Review of the external trade of land-locked countries, actual and potential, in the light of their transport and transit needs	R
18.02.02	Survey of existing and potential transit facilities for cargo-handling and storage at different points of transit and transloading and plans for improvement and expansion	R
18.02.03	Assistance in the development of suitable intermodal or other systems suited to the needs of the countries concerned	R
18.02.04	Assistance in the improvement of transit and custom procedures and formalities	R
18.02.05	Organization and servicing of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries and follow-up action on its recommendations	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

18.03 Assistance to the developing island countries

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (18.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Established RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB resources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Committed</i>	<i>(5) Not committed</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
12	—	12	—	6	12	18

Specific activities

18.03.01	Promotion of co-operation among the developing island countries in the South Pacific with regard to specific commodities of interest to them	R
18.03.02	Studies on non-tariff barriers to agricultural commodities with a view to promoting expansion of inter-island trade in such commodities	R

PROGRAMME: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE (19)

The objective of the programme is to assist social welfare and social development policy makers, planners, administrators and technicians in (a) securing integration of the social aspects of development in the development process, particularly the strengthening of people's participation and institution building in local development, (b) re-orienting social welfare activities to development objectives in terms of policy formulation, administration and training and (c) mobilizing community resources for development, including the integration of women and youth into national development.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (19)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
144	12	193	134	223	156	550

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

19.01 People's participation and institution building

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (19.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	—	44	24	24	68

Specific activities

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 19.01.01 | Assistance to member countries in promoting people's participation and institution building in local development (corresponds to 06.02.06) | A |
| 19.01.02 | Mobile training scheme (MTS) for the training of trainers, supervisors and field-level development personnel in the developing countries, including the least developed, land-locked and sea-locked countries (corresponds to 06.02.08) | A |
| 19.01.03 | Expert group meeting on policy measures for people's participation in development (corresponds to 06.01.07) | R |
| 19.01.04 | Preparation of a manual and resource book on people's participation training (corresponds to 06.01.08) | A |
| 19.01.05 | Assistance in conducting roving national workshops on people's participation in local development (corresponds to 06.01.09) | R |
| 19.01.06 | Regional meeting on community programmes for low-income people in urban settlements | A |

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

19.02 Development of effective social welfare policy and programming systems

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (19.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
42	12	9	—	51	54	60

Specific activities

19.02.01	Assistance to and collaboration with UNICEF in (i) developing UNICEF-assisted projects and (ii) evaluating and monitoring activities in support of the International Year of the Child	A
19.02.02	Expert group meeting on the design and delivery of social services in the context of rural development and for the training of personnel for those functions (corresponds to 06.01.05)	A
19.02.03	Strengthening the socio-economic aspects of family planning and population policies: (i) advisory services to Governments and (ii) study on the relationship between the status of women and fertility	R
19.02.04	Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development	A
19.02.05	Exchange programme in social welfare and social development, including training among developing ESCAP countries (TCDC)	A
19.02.06	Establishment of a social development information clearing-house	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

19.03 Reorientation of social work education

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (19.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
6	—	24	—	—	6	24

Specific activities

19.03.01	Substantive backstopping for the third phase of operation of the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific ²	A
19.03.02	Assistance to member countries in the field of social work and community development education	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

19.04 Integration of women in the development process, enhancement of their potential and elimination of discrimination against them

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (19.04)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	148	90	58	24	296

Specific activities

19.04.01	Assistance to member countries in strengthening the social components of the integration of women in the development process	A
19.04.02	Substantive backstopping of the second phase of operation of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development ²	A
19.04.03	Expert group meeting on the development of appropriate technology and methods of technological transfer to assist rural women in agriculture and agro-industries (corresponds to 06.05.08)	R

² To be absorbed into the Asian and Pacific Development Centre.

19.04.04	Training in the development of self-employment opportunities in small business management, including food preparation	R
19.04.05	Expert group meeting and training workshop on the role of women in industry	R
19.04.06	Regional study on the impact of rural-urban migration of young women	R
19.04.07	Assistance to member countries in formulating and implementing national projects on women, financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (corresponds to 06.01.06)	R
19.04.08	Study tour on the working of communes, with particular reference to the delivery system of basic social services and the role, rights and responsibilities of women	R
19.04.09	South Pacific consultation on regional strategies for the integration of women in development, 1980-1985	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

19.05 Mobilization of youth for national development

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (19.05)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
48	—	12	—	90	48	102

Specific activities

19.05.01	Country and regional studies on specific issues of youth in development and of national youth policy	R
19.05.02	Regional, subregional and national training workshops for youth workers and youth leaders on different aspects of youth development, with emphasis on the development of the potential of rural youth for rural development (corresponds to 06.02.11)	R
19.05.03	Series of short-term study tours and field attachment programmes in some of the current outstanding youth development programmes in the ESCAP region for youth leaders, youth workers and trainers in youth work	R
19.05.04	Second meeting of an <i>ad hoc</i> advisory group on youth problems and programmes	R
19.05.05	Advisory services to Governments on the development of youth policies and programmes, including domestic voluntary services, as a means of involving youth in development activities	R
19.05.06	Guidelines for the advanced training of youth leaders, workers and trainers in youth work	R
19.05.07	Promoting the role of youth in responsible parenthood programmes in Asia and the Pacific	R

PROGRAMME: POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (20)

This programme is aimed at promoting and assisting, in member countries of the region, the formulation and implementation of effective population policies and programmes as integral parts of the development process. It is intended to assist them in achieving their development goals through a better understanding of the population aspects of development and the formulation of balanced programmes in all development sectors. It is also designed to assist them in developing, implementing and evaluating their family planning programmes in order to realize fertility goals. The collection, dissemination and utilization of population information and regional training activities are essential components of the programme.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (20)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
120	—	240	126	305	120	671

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

20.01 Policy formulation and programme direction

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (20.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
5	—	36	36	38	5	110

Specific activities

20.01.01	Policy formulation and direction and co-ordination of regional population activities	R
20.01.02	Support for regional and subregional training programmes in population	R
20.01.03	Regional population advisory services	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

20.02 Population and development

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (20.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
43	—	84	36	82	43	202

Specific activities

20.02.01	Establishment of population units in national development planning agencies in countries of the ESCAP region	R
20.02.02	Country monographs on the population situation	R
20.02.03	Comparative study of the relationships of migration and urbanization to development	R

20.02.04	Comparative study on income distribution and fertility	R
20.02.05	Population and environmental deterioration in the ESCAP region	R
20.02.06	Development of prototype economic-demographic models for countries in the ESCAP region	R
20.02.07	Regional comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data	R
20.02.08	Study of international migration in Asia and the Pacific	R
20.02.09	Subregional seminars on in-depth analysis of fertility data	R
20.02.10	Population study tours	R
20.02.11	Monitoring population and social trends and policies	R
20.02.12	Rural and urban population projections by sex and age	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

20.03 Population policy

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (20.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
48	—	24	30	65	48	119

Specific activities

20.03.01	Regional assessment of management training courses for family planning administrators	R
20.03.02	Subregional workshop on the use of quantitative data for family planning programme management and development	R
20.03.03	Subregional seminar on utilization of research findings for programme development, with emphasis on policy-level analysis	R
20.03.04	Comparative study of the decision-making process involving family planning acceptance and continuation: assessment of interaction patterns between delivery and recipient systems	R
20.03.05	Country profiles of integrated family planning policy formulation and programme implementation	R
20.03.06	Subregional research seminar on social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour	R
20.03.07	Survey of family planning evaluation personnel, research and facilities	R
20.03.08	Compendium of KAP (knowledge, attitude and skills) survey findings on factors affecting acceptance or non-acceptance of family planning	R
20.03.09	Workshop on the integration of family planning and social services statistics at the micro level	R
20.03.10	Study on the relationship between fertility behaviour and size, structure and functions of the family	R
20.03.11	Study of the impact of family planning programmes on fertility	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

20.04 Clearing-house and information on population

Resources in man-months for programme component (20.04)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
24	—	96	24	120	24	240

Specific activities

20.04.01	Assessment of country needs and monitoring of national programmes in population information	R
20.04.02	Evaluation and improvement of the effectiveness of the regional population information programme	R
20.04.03	Processing, publication and selective dissemination of population information	R
20.04.04	Maintenance and development of regional reference centre services and further diversification of the regional resource base to provide better outreach services in population information	R
20.04.05	Facilitating the flow and exchange of information among key personnel and institutions in the field of population	R
20.04.06	Provision of technical assistance, including training to countries at their request, in developing national clearing-house and information systems (corresponds to 06.06.02)	R
20.04.07	Co-ordination of population information activities within the secretariat, at the national and regional levels, and those linked with global activities	R

PROGRAMME: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (21)

Statistical development is a long-term continuing process and any statistical work programme must recognize this fact. Within this over-all context, the programme of work in statistics for the biennium 1980-1981 comprises the following broad objectives: the continued development and improvement of the capacity and capability of national statistical services in the ESCAP region; and the acquisition, storage and retrieval of comprehensive regional economic, social and demographic and other statistics, and their edit, evaluation and dissemination to users, including the ESCAP secretariat and other United Nations bodies. The Statistics Division will continue to serve as a focal point for regional statistics and for co-ordination with global statistical programmes/activities.

Resources in man-months for total programme (21)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Established RB posts	(2) Other RB resources	(3) XB	(4) Committed	(5) Not committed	(6) RB	(7) XB
192	4	86	75	36	196	197

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

21.01 Statistical development

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (21.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
120	4	86	75	36	124	197

Specific activities

21.01.01	Promotion and adaptation of international statistical standards and recommendations; assistance to countries in formulating and implementing their statistical programmes; comment on the effectiveness and performance of United Nations country and regional statistical programmes; and evaluation of requirements for international assistance to countries and preparation of proposals for such assistance at the request of countries	A
21.01.02	Promotion of the development of national accounts in the countries of the region	A
21.01.03	Development of regional statistics on energy	R
21.01.04	Development of regional transportation and communication statistics	R
21.01.05	Development of regional industrial statistics, including assistance to countries in planning, conducting and processing the 1983 round of industrial censuses	R
21.01.06	Development of other regional economic statistics, including trade statistics, price statistics and labour productivity statistics	R
21.01.07	Improvement of basic population statistics in the countries of the region through censuses, demographic surveys, vital statistics and civil registration systems, including co-operation with international programmes on fertility and other demographic research	A
21.01.08	Promotion of the development of social and other related statistics, including social indicators, and statistics on children, youth and women	A
21.01.09	Assistance to countries in the planning, conduct and processing of their population and housing censuses	A
21.01.10	Development of a regional demographic data bank	A
21.01.11	Promotion of the development of regional environmental statistics	A
21.01.12	Promotion of national household survey capability among countries and collection and publication of information on current sample surveys	R
21.01.13	Assistance to countries in the organization of training programmes, and support to regional training projects with special reference to training provided by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific	A
21.01.14	Development of methodologies for and promotion of the collection, organization and management of statistics needed for regional programmes for rural development (corresponds to 06.06.01)	R
21.01.15	Promotion of improved techniques in the processing of statistical data and computer applications in member Governments, and promotion of an integrated data network at the national and local levels	A
21.01.16	Promotion of technical co-operation among countries of the region for statistical training, organization of technical meetings, exchange of expertise and assignment of experts on a non-reimbursable basis	A

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

21.02 Statistical compilation and analysis

Resources in man-months for programme component (21.02)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
72	—	—	—	—	72	—

Specific activities

21.02.01	Collection of basic monthly, quarterly, annual and less frequent data in all statistical fields, including energy and international trade; their edit and compilation for publication	A
21.02.02	Maintenance of statistical data in time-series form	A
21.02.03	Reformulation of basic data held by the secretariat for special compilation	A
21.02.04	Assessment and evaluation of statistical data received from member Governments	A
21.02.05	Preparation and management of data files on statistics relating to rural development projects (corresponds to 06.06.06)	A

PROGRAMME: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES (22)

The programme is designed to assist in the development of national information systems, the transfer of computer technology, the facilitation and co-ordination of data interchange between member countries and the making of information held in the secretariat more accessible to users in member States.

Resources in man-months for total programme (22)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
96	—	66	12	72	96	150

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

22.01 Development of national information systems

Resources in man-months for programme component (22.01)						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
42	—	48	—	24	42	72

Specific activities

22.01.01	Entry, edit, organization, storage and retrieval of census and survey data	A
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22.01.02	Establishment of a central mechanism for the co-ordination, management, improvement and wider use of data within government, through a regional programme of technical meetings, advisory services, country seminars and training	R
22.01.03	Promotion of geographical referencing systems (geocoding) through technical meetings, advisory services, country seminars and training	R
22.01.04	Improvement of data systems in the traditional sector, including data needed for rural development	R
22.01.05	Improvement and wider utilization of information contained in the administrative registers of population, land and legal entities	R
22.01.06	Organization, establishment and improvement of urban information systems through integration of concepts, definitions and classifications used in the data files pertaining to large cities, with initial emphasis on geocoding and cadastral management achieved through a programme of technical meetings, advisory services, country seminars and training	R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

22.02 Data base for interchange of economic data among member countries

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (22.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
30	—	—	—	24	30	24

Specific activities

22.02.01 Operation of a regional data base on trade and shipping R

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

22.03 Documentation and library services

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (22.03)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
24	—	18	12	24	24	54

Specific activities

22.03.01 Establishment and maintenance of a documentary data base of socio-economic material held in the secretariat and pertaining to development in the region R

22.03.02 Augmented reference and current awareness services to users of secretariat documents R

22.03.03 Workshops on ESCAP documentation services R

22.03.04 ESCAP union list of serials A

22.03.05 Information services for rural development (corresponds to 06.06.07) A

PROGRAMME: PROMOTION OF AND SUPPORT FOR ECDC AND TCDC (23)

The objective of the programme is to provide developing ESCAP countries with organizational, technical and financial support for their efforts to expand economic and technical co-operation among themselves. To a considerable extent, this objective is applicable to the entire programme of work and priorities; however, the Commission, in its resolution 194 (XXXV), identified several types of intersectoral activities to be undertaken to promote and support ECDC and TCDC, in addition to and in close liaison with relevant activities programmed in various sectors. Although the programme is new in 1980-1981, work commenced on most of its elements during 1978-1979, especially after the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

Within the general framework, priority is to be accorded to increasing the quantity and quality of information flows needed to assist the identification by developing countries of potential for co-operation with other developing countries, both within and beyond the ESCAP region. This will involve encouragement of and co-ordination with national information systems, inter-country networks and other regional and subregional flows, and global arrangements like the UNDP information referral system (TCDC/INRES).

All types of ECDC and TCDC may be facilitated by the programme and by the channelling of supplementary financial assistance which should be associated with it. However, particular attention will be given to co-operation in training, research, expert and consultancy services, procurement of equipment and TCDC which facilitates economic co-operation. The programme also emphasizes the special need to harness TCDC in favour of least developed, land-locked, developing island and most seriously affected countries, in accordance with resolution 209 (XXXVI) on a scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries.

<i>Resources in man-months for total programme (23)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
72	—	—	—	—	72	—

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

23.01 Development and exchange of information and analysis to promote ECDC and TCDC

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (23.01)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
32	—	—	—	—	32	—

Specific activities

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 23.01.01 | Core services for an Asian and Pacific information system to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries | R |
| 23.01.02 | Compilation and co-ordination of TCDC referral publications and services, including directories of expert and consultancy services, research and development, training facilities and equipment of developing ESCAP countries | R |
| 23.01.03 | Monitoring of inter-country institutional arrangements for TCDC and ECDC: regional file, directory and review of developments | R |
| 23.01.04 | Analysis and dissemination of information on systems, modalities and techniques for implementing TCDC | R |
| 23.01.05 | Research and analysis of progress in and potential for subregional, regional and interregional ECDC | R |

PROGRAMME COMPONENT

23.02 Preparatory and supplementary assistance to identify opportunities and facilitate the implementation of ECDC and TCDC

<i>Resources in man-months for programme component (23.02)</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
40	—	—	—	—	40	—

Specific activities

23.02.01	Measures in favour of economically or geographically disadvantaged developing countries: (i) TCDC scheme for disadvantaged ESCAP countries, and (ii) technical assistance to help to strengthen administrative mechanisms for TCDC and formulate inter-country projects	R
23.02.02	National, subregional and regional seminars to strengthen capabilities and formulate TCDC programmes and supporting projects	R
23.02.03	Development and support for interregional action programmes for TCDC and ECDC	R
23.02.04	Support for inter-country technical and economic groupings, networks and arrangements for collaborative research, joint ventures or exchange of material and know-how	R
23.02.05	Supplementary external financial assistance to facilitate inter-country co-operative activities: (i) formulation and operation of a TCDC training fellowship supplement programme and (ii) channelling of other supplementary finance, especially for activities leading to further TCDC or ECDC	R

Annex I

RESOURCES FOR THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (06)

		<i>Man-months 1980-1981</i>		<i>Division/unit</i>	<i>Programme component of division/unit</i>
		<i>RB</i>	<i>XB</i>		
06.01	<i>Plans and strategies formulation and evaluation</i>	27	10	Development Planning	07.01, 07.02
		45	12	Agriculture	01.05
		25	60	Social Development	19.01, 19.02, 19.04
		97	82		
06.02	<i>Institutional framework</i>	19	23	Integrated Rural Development	06.02
		47	-	Agriculture	01.05
		26	48	Social Development	19.01, 19.05
		-	6	Development Planning	07.05
		92	77		
06.03	<i>Resource mobilization, use and management</i>	76	14	Natural Resources	02.02, 02.03, 16.02
		-	24	Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways	11.05
		76	38		
06.04	<i>Physical infrastructure</i>	11	11	Transport, Communications and Tourism	12.02, 13.02
		9	3	Industry, Housing and Technology	09.02
		-	24	Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways	11.05
		20	38		
06.05	<i>Productivity and technology</i>	50	108	Industry, Housing and Technology	08.01, 08.02, 09.06
		12	6	Agriculture	01.02, 01.05
		3	6	Social Development	19.04
		-	12	International Trade	05.02
		65	132		
06.06	<i>Clearing-house and information services</i>	10	12	Statistics	21.01, 21.02
		8	14	Population	20.04
		5	4	Integrated Rural Development	06.06
		42	52	Industry, Housing and Technology	04.02, 08.01
		6	12	Administration	22.04
		2	4	International Trade	05.02
		73	98		
Total		423	465		

Annex II

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR THE PROGRAMME OF
WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1980-1981**

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN PRIORITY AREAS

		Resources in man-months for programmes						
		Available			Additional XB required		Total	
		(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
01	Development of food and agriculture	240	-	238	60	120	240	418
02	Evaluation, development, use and management of energy resources	156	20	20	-	94	176	114
03	Raw materials and commodities	57	-	28	-	44	57	72
04	Development and transfer of appropriate technology	103	-	26	-	70	103	96
05	International trade, transnational corporations and external financial resource transfers	250	87	278	47	317	337	642
06	Integrated programme on rural development (Integrated Rural Development Unit only)	24	-	-	13	14	24	27
Total: Programmes 01 to 06		830	107	590	120	659	937	1 369
II. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN OTHER FIELDS OF ACTIVITY								
07	Development planning, projections and policies	336	6	24	72	114	342	210
08	Industrial development	209	2	93	-	231	211	324
09	Human settlements	72	-	55	3	362	72	420
10	Environment	24	-	56	3	106	24	165
11	Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways	189	1	210	36	500	190	746
12	Development of transport	207	5	147	-	324	212	471
13	Development of communication facilities	4	-	153	-	24	4	177
14	Development of tourism	29	-	-	-	-	29	-
15	Evaluation, development, use and management of mineral resources	156	2	2	-	113	158	115
16	Evaluation, development, use and management of water resources	180	-	72	-	54	180	126
17	Remote sensing, surveying and mapping	12	-	-	-	96	12	96
18	Special measures for the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries	80	-	128	-	22	80	150
19	Policies and programmes for social development and welfare	144	12	193	134	223	156	550
20	Population policies and programmes	120	-	240	126	305	120	671
21	Statistical development and services	192	4	86	75	36	196	197
22	Information systems and documentation services	96	-	66	12	72	96	150
23	Promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC	72	-	-	-	-	72	-
Total: Programmes 07 to 23		2 122	32	1 525	461	2 582	2 154	4 568
TOTAL PROGRAMMES		2 952	139	2 115	581	3 241	3 091	5 937

Resources in man-months for programmes and programme components								
Available			Additional XB required		Total			
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB		
PROGRAMME 01: DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE								
01.01	Improvement in agricultural plans, programmes and information systems	33	-	24	-	24	33	48
01.02	Diversification of agricultural production and augmentation of food resources	53	-	4	18	48	53	70
01.03	Increased supplies of agricultural requisites	28	-	210	42	24	28	276
01.04	Asian Rice Trade Fund and food security systems	25	-	-	-	6	25	6
01.05	Rural development with emphasis on policies, strategies and institutions	101	-	-	-	18	101	18
Programme total		240	-	238	60	120	240	418
PROGRAMME 02: EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES								
02.01	Appraisal of availability and use of energy resources	34	-	-	-	18	34	18
02.02	Integrated development, use and management of energy resources	58	20	20	-	62	78	82
02.03	Exchange of information and experience	64	-	-	-	14	64	14
Programme total		156	20	20	-	94	176	114
PROGRAMME 03: RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES								
03.01	Promotion of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in selected raw materials and commodities	30	-	16	-	8	30	24
03.02	Assistance on raw materials and commodities to member countries and to established commodity communities and promotion of new communities for commodities of socio-economic interest to the region	27	-	12	-	36	27	48
Programme total		57	-	28	-	44	57	72
PROGRAMME 04: DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY								
04.01	Scientific and technological policies and institutions	32	-	10	-	36	32	46
04.02	Development of indigenous capabilities to generate, select and adapt appropriate technology	53	-	12	-	34	53	46
04.03	Transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and among developing countries	10	-	2	-	-	10	2
04.04	Technical information systems	8	-	2	-	-	8	2
Programme total		103	-	26	-	70	103	96
PROGRAMME 05: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND EXTERNAL FINANCIAL RESOURCE TRANSFERS								
PART A. International trade								
05.01	Co-operation for trade expansion	61	-	56	7	37	61	100

Resources in man-months for programmes and programme components								
Available			Additional XB required		Total			
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB		
05.02	Trade promotion and development, including consumer protection	116	-	202	-	158	116	360
05.03	Monetary co-operation	16	-	-	-	18	16	18
05.04	Trade facilitation, insurance and reinsurance	41	-	20	-	14	41	64
Total: Part A		234	-	278	7	257	234	542
Part B. Transnational corporations								
05.05	Research studies on the operations of transnational corporations and regional support to the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in formulating and implementing a code of conduct on transnational corporations	-	48	-	34	12	48	46
05.06	Technical co-operation activities on matters related to transnational corporations	-	6	-	-	6	6	6
05.07	Development of a comprehensive information system on transnational corporations - regional input into the efforts of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations: collection, analysis and dissemination of information	-	33	-	6	6	33	12
Total: Part B		-	87	-	40	24	87	64
Part C. External financial resource transfers								
05.08	Investment promotion and tax administration	16	-	-	-	36	16	36
Total: Part C		16	-	-	-	36	16	36
Programme total		250	87	278	47	317	337	642
PROGRAMME 06: INTEGRATED PROGRAMME ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Integrated Rural Development Unit only)								
06.01	Plans and strategies formulation and evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06.02	Institutional framework	19	-	-	13	10	19	23
06.03	Resource mobilization, use and management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06.04	Physical infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06.05	Productivity and technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06.06	Clearing-house and information services	5	-	-	-	4	5	4
Programme total		24	-	-	13	14	24	27
PROGRAMME 07: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES								
07.01	Surveys and information on economic and social development	100	6	-	-	-	106	-
07.02	Economic and social development policies and strategies	54	-	-	-	36	54	36
07.03	Development planning techniques	60	-	-	-	24	60	24
07.04	Macro-economic modelling and projections	62	-	-	48	-	62	48
07.05	Administrative systems for development	-	-	24	-	30	-	54

<i>Resources in man-months for programmes and programme components</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
07.06 Economic co-operation among developing countries	60	-	-	24	24	48
Programme total	336	6	24	72	342	210
PROGRAMME 08: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT						
08.01 Industrial development and planning	76	2	56	-	108	164
08.02 Regional co-operation in industrial development	133	-	37	-	123	160
Programme total	209	2	93	-	231	324
PROGRAMME 09: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS						
09.01 Settlement policies and strategies	7	-	6	-	70	76
09.02 Settlement planning	9	-	8	3	13	24
09.03 Shelter, infrastructure and services	22	-	29	-	144	173
09.04 Land	9	-	3	-	16	19
09.05 Public participation	-	-	4	-	6	10
09.06 Institutions and management	25	-	5	-	113	118
Programme total	72	-	55	3	362	420
PROGRAMME 10: ENVIRONMENT						
10.01 Environmental impact of development projects	12	-	24	3	32	59
10.02 Environment information, training and research	12	-	32	-	74	106
Programme total	24	-	56	3	106	165
PROGRAMME 11: DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS						
11.01 Manpower development	32	1	2	-	48	50
11.02 Development of maritime policy and institutions	24	-	44	-	56	100
11.03 Development of merchant marines and shipping services	45	-	37	-	66	103
11.04 Port development	32	-	71	-	150	221
11.05 Development of inland water transport	24	-	32	-	180	212
11.06 Shippers' organizations and co-operation	32	-	24	36	-	60
Programme total	189	1	210	36	500	746
PROGRAMME 12: DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT						
12.01 General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic	101	1	-	-	64	64
12.02 Highways and highway transport	53	2	75	-	113	188
12.03 Railways and railway transport	53	2	72	-	147	219
Programme total	207	5	147	-	324	471

Resources in man-months for programmes and programme components						
Available			Additional XB required		Total	
(1) Estab- lished RB posts	(2) Other RB re- sources	(3) XB	(4) Com- mitted	(5) Not com- mitted	(6) RB	(7) XB
PROGRAMME 13: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICA- TION FACILITIES						
13.01 Development of telecommunication facilities	2	-	153	-	-	2 153
13.02 Development of postal services	2	-	-	24	2	24
Programme total	4	-	153	24	4	177
PROGRAMME 14: DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM						
14.01 Promotion of tourism facilities and potential	29	-	-	-	29	-
Programme total	29	-	-	-	29	-
PROGRAMME 15: EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES						
15.01 Appraisal of geology and of occurrence and develop- ment of mineral resources	96	-	-	83	96	83
15.02 Promotion of investigation and development of mineral resources	60	2	2	30	62	32
Programme total	156	2	2	113	158	115
PROGRAMME 16: EVALUATION, DEVELOPMENT, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES						
16.01 Appraisal of availability and use of water	34	-	-	24	34	24
16.02 Integrated development, use and management of water	72	-	12	24	72	36
16.03 Mitigation of damage from cyclones, floods and droughts	34	-	48	-	34	48
16.04 General publications and exchange of information and experience	40	-	12	6	40	18
Programme total	180	-	72	54	180	126
PROGRAMME 17: REMOTE SENSING, SURVEYING AND MAPPING						
17.01 Technical assistance in the use of remote sensing techniques and in surveying and mapping	12	-	-	96	12	96
Programme total	12	-	-	96	12	96
PROGRAMME 18: SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND- LOCKED AND DEVELOPING ISLAND COUNTRIES						
18.01 Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries of the ESCAP region	44	-	40	-	44	40
18.02 Assistance in the development/improvement of transport and transit facilities for developing land-locked countries	24	-	76	16	24	92
18.03 Assistance to the developing island countries	12	-	12	6	12	18
Programme total	80	-	128	22	80	150

<i>Resources in man-months for programmes and programme components</i>						
<i>Available</i>			<i>Additional XB required</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>(1) Estab- lished RB posts</i>	<i>(2) Other RB re- sources</i>	<i>(3) XB</i>	<i>(4) Com- mitted</i>	<i>(5) Not com- mitted</i>	<i>(6) RB</i>	<i>(7) XB</i>
PROGRAMME 19: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE						
19.01 People's participation and institution building	24	-	-	44	24	68
19.02 Development of effective social welfare policy and programming systems	42	12	9	-	51	60
19.03 Reorientation of social work education	6	-	24	-	6	24
19.04 Integration of women in the development process, enhancement of their potential and elimination of discrimination against them	24	-	148	90	58	296
19.05 Mobilization of youth for national development	48	-	12	-	90	102
<i>Programme total</i>	144	12	193	134	223	550
PROGRAMME 20: POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES						
20.01 Policy formulation and programme direction	5	-	36	36	38	110
20.02 Population and development	43	-	84	36	82	202
20.03 Population policy	48	-	24	30	65	119
20.04 Clearing-house and information on population	24	-	96	24	120	240
<i>Programme total</i>	120	-	240	126	305	671
PROGRAMME 21: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES						
21.01 Statistical development	120	4	86	75	36	197
21.02 Statistical compilation and analysis	72	-	-	-	72	-
<i>Programme total</i>	192	4	86	75	36	197
PROGRAMME 22: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES						
22.01 Development of national information systems	42	-	48	-	24	72
22.02 Data base for interchange of economic data among member countries	30	-	-	-	24	24
22.03 Documentation and library services	24	-	18	12	24	54
<i>Programme total</i>	96	-	66	12	72	150
PROGRAMME 23: PROMOTION OF AND SUPPORT FOR ECDC AND TCDC						
23.01 Development and exchange of information and analysis to promote ECDC and TCDC	32	-	-	-	32	-
23.02 Preparatory and supplementary assistance to identify opportunities and facilitate the implementation of ECDC and TCDC	40	-	-	-	40	-
<i>Programme total</i>	72	-	-	-	72	-

Annex I

REGIONAL INPUT INTO THE FORMULATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE 1980s

Development experience in the 1970s

1. The Commission viewed with concern a number of the salient features of development in the ESCAP region during the 1970s. First, while the enviable growth performance of the middle- and higher-income developing countries of east and south-east Asia, where *per capita* GDP had grown at 5.4 per cent between 1970 and 1976, gave cause for satisfaction, the stagnation or slow growth in *per capita* incomes in the low-income and populous countries of south Asia was deeply disturbing. Secondly, even in countries where over-all economic growth rates had been enviable, the already overwhelmingly large absolute numbers of the poor in 1970 had almost certainly increased, *inter alia*, because of high population growth rates, and the failure of policies adequately to redistribute income or raise the productivity of those afflicted by the curse of poverty. There was clear evidence that the already unacceptably large numbers of those living in absolute poverty – about 500 million, or some 90 per cent of the world's poverty population in 1970 – had increased substantially. Thirdly, there was the relative failure of the international economic system to assist in the attainment of the objectives of developing ESCAP countries, particularly in the case of the low-income countries. Peace, security and national independence, which were basic prerequisites for socio-economic development, were in several cases lacking. The Commission noted the relevance, particularly for the developing member countries of the region, of the connexion between disarmament and development. Concessionary resource flows from developed countries amounted to less than half of the 0.7 per cent official development assistance (ODA) target; furthermore, the successive shocks to the international economy arising from wide commodity price fluctuations, higher energy costs and supply difficulties, increased prices of industrial products, stagflation and continuing protectionism in the developed industrial economies, food shortages and monetary instability had harmful effects on the development of the developing countries. The Commission noted that interdependence among countries had been a growing trend during the 1970s and it was anticipated that it would be a continuing feature of the world economy during the 1980s.

2. In considering the formulation of the regional strategy for the third development decade, the Commission noted the important lessons from the experience of the 1970s, namely, the difficulties faced in the alleviation of mass poverty, the importance of agriculture, the need for balanced development of agriculture

and industry, the need to increase food supply and conserve and develop energy resources, the role of international trade, international economic co-operation and economic co-operation among developing countries, and the vital need for population control programmes.

Challenges for the 1980s and targets

3. The Commission noted that the important development objectives which appeared repeatedly in the development plans and official pronouncements of member countries and which had been reaffirmed by them in various international forums were: high economic growth; fuller employment; distributive equity; fulfilment of basic needs; fuller participation of people, particularly women and youth, in development; and increasing self-reliance in the fields of food, energy, technology, industry and finance. The Commission felt that the major challenge of the 1980s was the implementation of the applicable objectives by the member countries. That would require a substantial effort at the national level. However, the achievement of those objectives would be greatly facilitated by simultaneously restructuring the patterns of trade and industry, greater access to developing countries' exports in the markets of developed countries, increased transfer of concessional assistance in real terms, appropriate reform of the international monetary framework, transfer of appropriate technology to developing countries on favourable terms and a greater share for developing countries in international decision making.

4. The Commission recalled the objectives of development enumerated in various parts of General Assembly resolution 33/193 and Commission resolutions 180 (XXXIV) and 199 (XXXV), and recognized that the new international development strategy should be a major step in the continuing efforts of the international community towards the establishment of the new international economic order through, *inter alia*, the removal of the structural inequities and imbalances in the existing international economic order which constituted major obstacles to the development of developing countries.

5. The Commission expressed its concern regarding the impact of refugee problems on regional economic and social development and the urgent need to find durable solutions to them. In that connexion, it emphasized the imperative need to eliminate the root causes of those humanitarian problems. It was also cognizant of the effects of refugee problems on the rural poor, and of the need to assist them.

6. The Commission was aware of the problems involved in projecting quantitative targets but felt that such a framework was essential to development planning and was, moreover, called for by General Assembly resolution 33/193. It was of the opinion that the scenario of at least doubling *per capita* incomes in the low-income group of countries by the year 2000 was the minimum desirable goal. Targets for the 1980s consistent with that goal would be:

	Projected real growth rates (percentages per annum)			
	GDP	Agriculture	Industry	Industrial exports
South Asia	5.7	3.6	8.2	
East and south-east Asia	7.5	3.0	9.9	
ESCAP (developing)	6.7	3.5	8.9	8.0

7. The Commission noted that that would require for ESCAP developing countries in the 1980s: an acceleration of the annual growth rate of GDP from 6.4 per cent in the 1970s to date, to 6.7 per cent in the 1980s, and of agricultural output from 2.7 to 3.5 per cent; of industrial growth from 8.7 to 8.9 per cent; an increase in the investment/GDP ratio from 19.7 per cent at present to around 22.2 per cent; and a substantial increase in foreign resource inflow. The Commission also considered a minimum rate of growth of 8.0 per cent per annum for industrial exports as essential for the attainment of the Lima target. It stressed the importance of that target for the developing countries of the region and suggested further consideration of the matter in the light of discussions on the subject in other international bodies.

8. In making its recommendations concerning policy measures, the Commission agreed that they should be supplemented as appropriate by others that would be negotiated at the global level with a view to ensuring that adequate care was taken to respond to the problems and interests of the developing countries of the ESCAP region.

Sectoral goals and policy measures

Food and agriculture

9. Lagging growth in agriculture was a critical factor in the poor rate of growth in most low-income countries and a major challenge was to accelerate agricultural growth in those countries as well as to sustain it elsewhere in the region. The Commission noted FAO estimates that the required rate of growth in agriculture of 3.6 per cent would require investment in agriculture of about 7.0 per cent of GDP in the 1980s but felt that that figure was too high because no account had been taken of the considerable scope for increasing output by institutional/organizational changes which would

require relatively little investment. A recent IBRD study had concluded that agricultural output in south Asia could be increased by 2 per cent a year over a decade or more by a fuller utilization of labour and better farm management alone.

10. The Commission felt that vast scope existed for accelerating growth in agricultural output. Cereal and non-food crop yields varied widely between east Asia and south and south-east Asia. There was ample evidence that land reform would increase output per hectare if accompanied by appropriate policies to ensure access of farmers to credit, water supplies, fertilizers etc. The Commission noted that the FAO Regional Conference held recently at New Delhi had also addressed itself to those subjects and felt that its recommendations might be considered an important element of the international development strategy. The Commission also noted the importance of international trade in agricultural products for the region and considered international measures for its liberalization as an important element of the international development strategy. With respect to international trade, certain members stressed that in the international development strategy, attention should, in the first instance, be focused upon full and expeditious implementation of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN).

11. The Commission recommended that, in addition to the question of the level of investment, due attention should be paid to the direction of investment and particularly to decreasing the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to the adverse effects of natural disasters such as cyclones, floods and droughts.

Industry

12. The experience of developing ESCAP countries with industrialization in the 1970s suggested a number of broad guidelines for industrial strategies in the 1980s. As suggested by the meetings of the ESCAP Ministers of Industry, they included a strengthening of agriculture/industry linkages, balanced development of the modern sectors of industry and those designed to satisfy the basic needs of the poor, development of small-scale industries and their linkages with modern industries, the dispersal and location of industries away from metropolitan areas, and the development of labour-intensive and employment-oriented industries. The Commission also considered rapid industrialization to be essential if steady increases in productivity were to be obtained. That implied that the pace of industrialization had to be perceptibly quickened in low-income countries. Finally, the Commission noted that whatever choices were adopted by individual countries for achieving balance between import-substitution or export-oriented production, capital or consumer goods output, centralized versus decentralized production structures, or public and private investment in industrial expansion,

it was important that pricing structures and licensing and other avoidable regulatory practices did not distort those balances in a way which was non-optimum in the context of the social goals.

Energy

13. The Commission noted that despite increasing production, it seemed likely that the region would continue to be a heavy importer of petroleum, although it would be over 80 per cent self-sufficient in natural gas during the 1980s. All projections indicated startling increases in the ratio of the value of net petroleum imports to exports of goods and services in the 1980s. There was an urgent need for all countries, particularly developed ones, to adopt conservation measures. In that connexion, it was stressed that there was an imperative need for more adequate supplies of energy to be secured to meet the requirements of the energy-importing developing countries of the region, particularly the low-income ones among them. The Commission also stressed that the development of domestic energy sources should be an essential plank in the development strategy of oil-importing developing countries. Special efforts should be made to develop technologies that were less energy-intensive and more employment-oriented, and to promote the use of mass transit systems. Changes in the relative price of oil were encouraging the use of alternative conventional energy sources such as coal and hydro-electricity as well as the exploitation of previously uneconomic indigenous oil resources. However, real progress for the development of both conventional and alternative sources of energy would require greater access to risk and other needed capital, greater knowledge of the extent and quality of those resources, the transfer of appropriate technology, including the supply of more skilled personnel, and adequate institutional arrangements with regard to the above. Greater efforts were required also to promote the effective use of traditional energy sources such as firewood and draught animals as well as to find socially and economically meaningful ways of using alternative energy sources such as biogas, solar, wind and nuclear energy. The Commission took note of ESCAP's current limited capacity to facilitate co-ordination of national energy development programmes at the regional level, for research and development of new and cheap energy sources, for transfer of technology and for training of personnel in that field, and therefore recommended that consideration be given to developing appropriate regional machinery at an early date.

Transport and infrastructure

14. It was essential that appropriate infrastructural development accompany the expansion of the agricultural and industrial sectors. In particular, the existing transport and communications systems and practices would need to be adjusted to the emerging energy situation. That would involve both switching to alternative

existing modes and technologies, such as railways, and the development of innovative, economic and less energy-intensive means of transport. Transport measures, based on a further criterion for development, i.e. the meeting of needs of particular target groups as in the case of mass transit facilities, needed to be adopted. In that context, the Commission underscored the need for development of inland water transport and maintenance of waterways in the developing countries of the region. Finally, the importance of improved telecommunication and postal services in member countries and within the region had to remain a major objective and national measures in that connexion should, wherever appropriate, be duly complemented by subregional, regional and interregional action.

Tourism

15. The Commission noted the rapid expansion of the tourist industry in the region and was of the opinion that its growth should be fully taken into account in development planning in order to ensure the provision of associated infrastructure and financial resources. Member developing countries should, as far as practicable, facilitate the development of tourism — both national and regional — and of ancillary industries.

Population

16. The Commission noted that while there was encouraging evidence of declining rates of growth of population in several, including two of the largest, countries of the region, population growth rates remained high. Policies in the 1980s had to continue to emphasize the deceleration of the rate of population growth as a major plank in the long-term effort to achieve, among other things, *per capita* income increases and food self-sufficiency targets. The Commission considered that population control objectives constituted an integral part of over-all development strategies. For successful population control programmes, particularly in respect of low-income groups, measures such as intensified family planning programmes, widespread dissemination of information and knowledge about the subject through appropriate education programmes and mass media, provision of ancillary health services and child welfare schemes, and other appropriate social services aimed at their development were deemed necessary. Financial and technical assistance from bilateral donors and multilateral agencies should be increased to support population control programmes of member countries of the region.

The implementation system and people's participation

17. Development should be in the hands of the people. The relative role of the State sector, the private sector and various people's organizations in each country would naturally vary according to the politico-socio-

economic system followed. However, the steering of the development process remained inescapably the role of the State. In making effective the role of the State sector, developing countries should learn from the experience of the past and undertake the necessary administrative and organizational reforms side by side with the elaboration of the socio-economic content of their development strategies. There was a need to accelerate the decentralization of administration to speed up the retrieval of information and the implementation of decisions based on it. Functions of administrative units required clearer definition to reduce overlapping. It was necessary to build up an adequate cadre of administrators and skilled manpower proficient in business management, economics, statistics, science, technology, mathematics, industrial engineering, salesmanship, marketing and other developmental fields.

18. Given the importance of integrated rural development, due emphasis should be placed on the development of people's organizations, including co-operatives, which not only had a better appreciation of local needs but were better placed for mobilizing local resources. The Commission noted the reasons in certain cases for the failure of co-operatives to function efficiently. In those cases, remedial measures would be required, *inter alia*, through provision of technical advice, auditing and setting up of institutions that would also ensure appropriate policy formulation and implementation resulting in benefits for the rural poor. The Commission noted that the private sector could also play an important and useful role in integrated rural development.

19. State enterprises had multiplied and diversified within the region and their role in development would continue to grow. The Commission recommended substantial autonomy for such enterprises where necessary and feasible and stressed the need for them to have an adequate and efficient cadre of highly qualified managers.

Social development -- equity and full employment

20. The Commission noted that many countries that had achieved high rates of growth in agricultural output and a more equitable distribution of rural income had also carried out effective land reform. Effective land reform had required complementary measures. The Commission suggested that appropriate remedial measures should be adopted for the removal of continuing discrimination against small-scale farmers, owing to existing unorganized credit markets and deficiencies in the delivery systems in several cases, and it recommended policies which would reserve adequate amounts of institutional credit and other inputs for them. Adequate institutional facilities also needed to be provided for small-scale non-agricultural activities in rural areas.

21. The Commission noted that the lack of access of the poor sections of society to essential goods and

services in several countries required remedial policies. In many developing member countries, between 35 and 55 per cent of the population consumed less than 2,000 calories per day and, given existing patterns of assets and income distribution, it felt that market forces might not redress that situation. It recommended that Governments might consider operating and re-orienting public distribution systems for the benefit of low-income groups. It stressed the urgency of wider provision of basic social services such as drinking water, health and sanitation facilities, education and training, shelter and transport. It agreed that the setting by countries of quantitative targets was very important in ensuring the proper monitoring and implementation of social policy. It pointed out the need for an increased supply of trained manpower to formulate and recommend such targets. Targets should be set not only in aggregate but also so as to ensure that delivery was being made to target (low-income/children/women/youth) groups. The Commission recommended that such targeting should not be done internationally but should remain the responsibility of individual developing member countries.

22. The data currently available in some countries of the region were by and large inadequate to meet the needs of the proposed strategy, particularly in terms of setting quantitative targets relevant for social and economic development. In such cases necessary improvements in data quality and coverage were required, new statistical series would need to be developed and data generated from various sources integrated for more effective use.

23. The Commission noted with concern the widespread unemployment and underemployment which existed in most member countries and the major problem for policy makers in view of the projected increases in the work force size during the 1980s. In view of the pronounced differences between the intensity of labour use per unit of similar land within the region, the Commission agreed there was a large potential for the further absorption of rural unemployed in rural areas. That potential could be further enlarged with the introduction of other non-crop agricultural production activities such as dairy farming, sericulture and poultry and fish farming. Investment in irrigation facilities and better farm management practices would increase greatly the potential for employment generation resulting from multiple cropping. Successful rural development could create a large and growing amount of non-agricultural employment in rural areas. The Commission recommended that rural work schemes should emphasize the creation of capital assets which would secure future productive as well as current employment opportunities.

Natural resources

24. Natural resources, such as land, minerals, forests, inland water resources and oceans, would require more

careful management in the coming decade if important constraints on the development process were not to arise later on. The Commission noted that desertification and soil degradation were taking place at an alarming rate and that deforestation threatened to extinguish steadily sources of wood for commercial and fuel purposes in many countries. It further noted that irrigation potential was held back by siltation, poor maintenance, seepage and, in certain countries, existing land-tenure patterns. It noted with concern the effect on the development of the region of natural disasters such as typhoons, floods and droughts, and of the phenomenon of desertification in certain areas. The Commission recommended that remedial and preventive measures for the above-mentioned situations should be devised, including early warning and forecast systems. It noted the desire of developing countries for collaborative action for optimum utilization of the ocean resources made available to them through the declaration of exclusive economic zones. It also noted that the measures flowing from arrangements that might be agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea could be an important plank of their development strategies.

Environment

25. The Commission considered that environmental considerations had important implications for all aspects of the development process and that the aims of environmental improvement and economic development were generally consistent and not contradictory. It noted the importance of the interrelationship between natural resources, population, development and the environment, particularly for the region. It recommended that environmental management should be made an integral part of the development planning process and that programmes of developing members for environmental rehabilitation and improvements should receive adequate financial and technical support from the developed countries.

Technology

26. The Commission noted that in the ESCAP region there were significant variations among developing countries in the level of technological efficiency in crucial socio-economic sectors. It further noted that the developing member countries were laying emphasis in their plans on obtaining a far greater degree of self-reliance in the adaptation, development and dissemination of technology. The Commission also felt that in several cases the technology obtained through transnational corporations was costly and not appropriate. It recommended that the developing ESCAP countries should actively look for alternatives that were less costly and seek appropriate technologies through such bodies as universities, institutions and corporations engaged in research and development, from technical literature

and by the utilization of the considerable potential for the exchange of technical information among developing countries. It further recommended that the host Governments of developing countries should increase their negotiating power vis-a-vis transnational corporations by combining to purchase the required technology through the establishment of national technology registers which would serve to screen prospective technology contracts with a view to avoiding duplication, unduly high payments and unnecessary restrictive clauses. The Commission underlined the importance of the extension aspect so that new or adapted technologies could exercise their appropriate impact on production. Finally, the Commission urged that possibilities of fruitful collaboration and co-operation of developing countries of the region, both among themselves and with the developed members of the region, should be fully utilized in that important area of their common concern. It recommended in that connexion that the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery and other relevant regional mechanisms should be strengthened.

Brain drain and export of skilled labour

27. The Commission noted the continuing phenomena of the brain drain and the export of skilled labour from the developing countries of the region and their over-all effects. It recommended that the developing members of ESCAP should themselves examine appropriate solutions to those problems in the context of their manpower policies and that the relatively rich countries should provide, *inter alia*, financial and technical assistance for the training of manpower in the developing countries.

Measures for least developed, land-locked, island developing countries and most seriously affected countries

28. The Commission emphasized that the new international development strategy should give particular attention to the most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries in the region. Common characteristics of the seven ESCAP member countries identified as least developed were very low *per capita* incomes, high dependence on the agricultural sector, lack of provision of basic services for the majority of the population and insufficient infrastructural facilities. The Commission also noted that many of the least developed countries in the region were also geographically disadvantaged and as such were categorized as land-locked and island developing countries. It reiterated its support for the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in resolution 122 (V) and recommended that the Comprehensive New Programme of Action should form an

integral part of the international development strategy for the 1980s to be implemented on a priority basis.

29. The Commission emphasized that the new international development strategy should also contain specific measures and action to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries in the region. With regard to the category of most seriously affected countries, it noted General Assembly resolution 34/217, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the appropriate agencies, organs and bodies of the United Nations system, to review and study speedily the situation of those developing countries which, given their low *per capita* income as a reflection of relative poverty, low productivity and low level of technology and development, merited consideration as most seriously affected by the current economic crisis caused by sharp increases in the prices of their essential imports.

30. The Commission noted with concern the special problem of the land-locked countries in developing their transit trade and recommended that appropriate measures be taken to solve their transit problems and to improve their transit infrastructure. Continued, more effective and practical measures should be applied to all aspects of the problems involving transit in the case of land-locked countries, in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly, UNCTAD and other international bodies. In addition, efforts should be made to assist those countries on request in the drawing up of comprehensive development plans which would provide a basis for concerted domestic and international action in dealing with their problems, particularly increased amounts of commodity aid, provision of local costs in development assistance programmes and direct balance-of-payments support.

31. The Commission noted that a characteristic common to most island developing countries was their remoteness from markets. The Commission also noted that that difficulty, combined with the constraints imposed by smallness and lack of resources, posed particular problems for the development of the island economies. The Commission agreed that the primary need of the island developing countries was access to low-cost sea and air transport and communications. It considered that there was also an urgent need for island countries to diversify their trade and production patterns in order to stabilize their earnings, and to invest in the rapid development of their infrastructure sectors. It urged that measures be adopted to exploit fully the tourist potential of those countries in a manner consistent with their socio-economic goals, and the resources made available by the designation of exclusive economic zones. All such measures would require special assistance from the international community.

32. The Commission further noted that the most seriously affected countries in the region were also

those low-income countries in which there had been virtual stagnation in growth in *per capita* incomes during the 1970s. It recalled that in the past the United Nations General Assembly had recommended several measures for adoption in favour of most seriously affected countries. The Commission recommended that such of the measures as would be agreed to in the General Assembly in the near future should be an integral part of the new international development strategy and be implemented as a matter of priority in respect of the most seriously affected countries of the region.

International trade

33. The Commission noted the large contribution which international trade had made to the growth of developing ESCAP countries and the fact that dependence on trade had grown significantly during the previous decade. While in a few developing countries in the region manufactured exports had grown at historically unprecedented rates, exports of primary products continued to be of importance in the majority of developing countries and in some cases dependence on exports of one or two primary commodities was pronounced. It followed that the exports of the region were extremely vulnerable to international market forces.

34. In the view of the Commission, the major problems which had affected the international trade of the developing ESCAP countries were the instability of export commodity prices and incomes, non-tariff barriers, mainly in the developed countries, to the import of primary commodities, tariff structures in the developed countries which taxed processed primary products relatively more heavily and thereby made their export more difficult, increased protectionism in the case of manufactured goods in which the developing ESCAP countries had a comparative advantage, structural characteristics of the existing markets, and generally deteriorating terms of trade.

35. The Commission strongly reaffirmed its support for the Integrated Programme for Commodities as providing the best means at the international level of stabilizing the prices of primary commodity exports and of the export earnings from those goods as well as of developing further the capacity to process and market primary commodities. The need to provide adequate resources for the second window of the Common Fund and to speed up commodity negotiations was stressed. The machinery for stabilization of export earnings within the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be improved.

36. The Commission noted that some progress had been made in reducing tariff escalation in developed countries through the introduction and subsequent improvement of schemes under the generalized system

of preferences (GSP) early in the decade but the pace of improvement had considerably slackened in recent years. Some progress would be made by the implementation of tariff cuts agreed to during the Tokyo Round. It was noted that in several product groups which were of special concern to the developing countries of the ESCAP region, there had been insufficient tariff liberalization both under the existing GSP schemes and in the Tokyo Round. Continued efforts to reduce tariffs, *inter alia* under GSP, would need to be made during the 1980s. In the specific area of tropical products, the Commission noted that unrestricted duty-free entry for such products in both raw and processed forms into the market of the developed countries would be of particular importance for many developing ESCAP countries. With respect to the special area of tropical products, certain members of the Commission felt that the results of MTN would meet to a large extent the desire of developing ESCAP countries for greater access of such products.

37. The Commission noted that action by the importing countries in the realm of commercial policy alone, while desirable, would not be adequate. There had been a number of instances where even freer entry had not resulted in greater export earnings and higher export prices to the exporting developing country because, *inter alia*, of the structure of the industry and the market and the use of restrictive trade practices. Consequently, there was need for a better understanding of the working of those market structures, improvement in the bargaining power of developing countries in their dealings with transnational corporations and international action to reform the nature of such markets and to eliminate restrictive business practices. In that connexion, the Commission noted the work in progress on developing a code of conduct for transnational corporations. Those corporations should ensure that their activities were in conformity with the development requirements and interests of developing countries.

38. The Commission was strongly of the opinion that the developed industrial countries should rapidly adopt measures at the national and international levels to re-establish steady economic growth at fuller employment levels in their own economies providing, *inter alia*, for a restructuring of industry in accordance with international comparative advantage, which would further greatly assist in expanding developing countries' exports.

39. While action was needed on the part of the international community to solve the major problems which affected the export earnings of developing ESCAP countries, the Commission felt that there were a number of other steps which could be taken by developing countries to remain as competitive as possible and to improve their export earnings. The Commission recommended that there should be continuous efforts to diversify production as well as to look for alternative

markets for existing products; every endeavour should be made to provide for competent marketing and after-sales service; and in efforts to increase the domestic share of manufacturing inputs economic as well as social benefits should be weighed.

40. Economic development in developing ESCAP countries during the 1970s had been markedly affected by the increases which had occurred in oil prices. Given the international economic situation and market conditions concerning oil, further increases in price could be expected. The interests of developing ESCAP countries would be best served if negative trends in the world economy causing sharp and sudden adjustments in their domestic economies and balances of payments affecting their development prospects adversely were avoided.

41. In the case of certain aspects of protectionism, the Commission did not reach agreement. The views of developing countries are given in appendix I.

42. Developing ESCAP countries had an interest in the role to be played in the 1980s by transnational corporations. Greater efforts, both individually by developing ESCAP countries and in concert with other developing countries, had to be made to improve information flows about the activities of those corporations and to improve bargaining skills where alternative less costly means of access to technology, such as the use of engineering consultancy firms, turnkey projects, education and training, and licensing agreements, were not available. At the same time, individual States should ensure that the activities of transnational corporations were consistent with their goals and priorities.

43. The 1970s had seen further development of transnational corporations of developing ESCAP countries and joint ventures in the region and those developments were expected to accelerate in the 1980s. They had involved the export of capital equipment, the setting up of turnkey plants, the export of engineering consultancy services and transnational corporate investments. Care should be taken to foster intra-developing country transactions by the improvement of the underlying legal and institutional framework in the developing countries.

Shipping

44. Shipping as a service sector would play a role of vital importance in the restructuring of production and increased trade flows in the 1980s. The developing ESCAP region was the largest consumer of cargo services among the developing regions of the world. In the 1970s the developing ESCAP region had accounted for 17 per cent of the world total of goods loaded and 7 per cent of goods unloaded in tonnage terms. Yet the merchant fleets of the developing ESCAP countries accounted for less than 4 per cent of world shipping tonnage. The developing region was thus a heavy net importer of

shipping services and it followed that changes in the price and quality of shipping services had an immediate effect on the developing region's terms of trade and thus on its income and, of course, its balance of payments.

45. In liner shipping it was important to promote effective co-operation between shippers and conferences. Shippers continued to be concerned with the increasing freight rates and surcharges and inadequacy of shipping services and their impacts on the marketability of their exports. Developing country lines operating within conferences found that their access to a fair proportion of the cargo, especially high-freighted cargo, was restricted. Operation within conferences nevertheless provided some advantages to new entrants into the industry. New shipping technology had raised the capital intensity of shipping services, particularly in the liner sector, resulting in rising costs and freight rates.

46. During the 1980s it was likely that there would be greater pressure to introduce new shipping technologies in all sectors of the industry. It would be difficult for developing countries to refuse to follow the changing trends except at some risk to their trade and production. The implications of the introduction of those new technologies, particularly unitization, containerization and multimodal systems, reached beyond the merchant fleets of developing countries and affected ports, inland transport infrastructure and operations, employment and the shippers' interests. Consequently, that would severely affect the development of the maritime resources of developing countries, which were financially handicapped. Thus, there would be a need for developing ESCAP countries to make appropriate adjustments to meet those challenges, which would, *inter alia*, necessitate the continuous development of ports and other related infrastructural facilities.

47. The increasing costs and declining supply of available energy in the 1980s would spur more increases in ocean transport costs of carriers, cargo handlers and shippers. Those should be given much weight in the planning and application of new ship and port technologies. There would be an urgent need to develop innovative, economical and suitable systems of ocean, inland water and multimodal transport and institutional arrangements for intraregional and interregional co-operation among shipowners, port authorities and shippers.

48. Greater participation of the developing countries in fleet expansion and in the carriage of their trade could be facilitated by (a) the increasing cargo volume moving into and out of the region as well as between the countries of the region, (b) the comparative advantage in operational costs resulting from the recent shifting in real wage levels in favour of the developing countries, (c) implementation of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, which provided for cargo sharing and conference-shipper relationships, and (d) means to enable them to enlarge their share in world merchant-fleet tonnage.

49. For the successful development of the maritime resources of the developing countries in the region during the 1980s, sufficient expertise and financial resources had to be made available. In that connexion, the co-operation and assistance of the developed maritime nations and international organizations were of crucial importance, particularly to facilitate the introduction, as appropriate, of new shipping technologies.

International resource transfers

50. During the 1970s, flows of official development assistance to the developing countries had remained well below the target of 0.7 per cent of the GNP of the donor countries. In the developing ESCAP region, foreign assistance flows, from 1970 to 1975, had declined by over 10 per cent in real terms.

51. The Commission noted that the geographic distribution of foreign assistance within the region was highly skewed, with the countries with *per capita* incomes of over \$US 500 receiving almost \$US 13 *per capita* as against about \$US 3 in the case of countries with *per capita* incomes below \$US 200. In effect, the more populous developing countries of the region, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, had fared less well, receiving \$US 3.4 *per capita* as against \$US 9.1 *per capita* for the other developing countries of the region.

52. The Commission stressed the need for an increased flow of foreign assistance on concessionary terms particularly to the low-income, least developed, land-locked and island developing ESCAP countries. In those countries there was a heavy dependence on foreign assistance for balance-of-payments support for the maintenance of investment levels and, thereby, for even minimal rates of growth. Lack of natural resources and geographic circumstances often increased the difficulties in mobilizing domestic resources for investment as well as the dependence on foreign assistance.

53. The Commission also stressed that particular attention would need to be given to the aid requirements of two groups of countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis: first, the low-income countries in Asia, where the stranglehold placed on their development process could be eased only by a concerted and agreed effort by donor countries, and, secondly, some of the island economies of the South Pacific, where an extreme scarcity of natural resources and the tiny size of their domestic markets placed them in a position of long-term dependency upon foreign assistance flows to finance even a large share of their consumption requirements.

54. While, in general, foreign assistance should play only a supplementary role to trade expansion and domestic resource mobilization, the Commission reiterated that domestic capabilities would take time to develop in certain countries and that the availability of an adequate level of foreign assistance on a regular

and long-term basis was a prerequisite to developing greater self-reliance in those countries. However, in the early 1980s, increased availability would have to be matched by effective disbursements. In that connexion, the Commission urged that the question of improving the quality of aid flows be given extreme importance.

55. Because of their low financial rate of return, projects or programmes involving the development of infrastructure and the provision of basic social services often could not attract commercial capital flows in spite of their high social rate of return. While it was important that foreign assistance should constantly seek to bring about improvements in productivity, it should also be available for areas such as the development of infrastructure, where socio-economic rates of return could be high although direct financial rates of return could be low. Foreign assistance in the form of food aid, especially during emergency situations, would continue to be necessary during the 1980s, especially in the low-income and least developed countries of Asia. Food aid could also be used to develop an infrastructure which would generate greater future production of food. The Commission recommended the establishment of an internationally co-ordinated food security system on a priority basis. It also urged the setting up of regional food security arrangements involving, *inter alia*, international assistance for the building up of storage capacities for national and regional food stocks and for the adequate provision of critical inputs for agriculture through subsidies. The Commission considered those two measures as important components of the new international development strategy.

56. It was important that the more slow-growing, low-income developing ESCAP countries were not placed in a position in which net foreign assistance flows were drastically reduced because of the past scheduling of loans. That problem could be reduced by ensuring that foreign assistance flows to such countries were in the form of grants or loans with increased maturity periods and very low rates of interest. It was also necessary that the ongoing negotiations in UNCTAD on part A of resolution 165 (S-IX) on retroactive adjustment in terms of ODA loans be completed without further delay.

57. Another aspect of the terms of aid involved the extent to which procurement was tied to the donor country. Tied aid had often reduced the real value of foreign assistance and every effort should be made by donor countries to untie aid.

58. It was necessary for aid flows to be made more flexible so that the proportion of programme assistance in aid flows would increase significantly. That would also help developing countries to meet their short-term balance-of-payments problems. There was evidence from within the region that emphasis upon project aid slowed down disbursements.

59. However, even after a very significant increase in

foreign assistance flows to the developing ESCAP region, there would be a sizable gap in the capital resources projected as required in the "doubling of *per capita* income" scenario.

60. The domestic policy alternatives in such a situation could be to reduce capital-output ratios and/or increase domestic savings and/or reduce luxury imports. In addition, the development plans of most developing ESCAP countries anticipated the inflow, to a greater or lesser extent, of private commercial and other non-concessional capital. That was particularly the case in east and south-east Asia and was becoming increasingly so in south Asia.

61. Trends in the 1970s suggested that the role of transnational corporations as a source of private direct investment was declining. The money markets of the developed countries would thus assume increasing importance as the source of non-concessionary capital.

62. Until the present day, the low-income countries had made only very limited use of such commercial capital flows. That had been due to a lack of knowledge of the market, the term structure of the loans and the higher cost consequent on the perceived credit status of the borrowing country. However, given the availability of adequate loanable funds in the money markets, innovative institutional and policy changes could provide even the low-income countries with access to those funds.

63. Multilateral development finance institutions already provided a conduit for such commercial capital, but mainly for project lending. In so doing, those institutions also converted the medium-term nature of the borrowed commercial capital into long-term loans to the borrowing countries and overcame the risk apprehensions of commercial lenders. The need was to extend that facility vastly and to provide programme as well as project assistance to the developing countries.

64. Further possibilities might include the developed country itself guaranteeing the bond issues floated on its money market by developing countries, subsidizing the interest rate payable or instituting a scheme of insurance comparable to that currently provided by the developed countries to new private investment overseas.

65. Recourse to non-concessionary, commercial capital would also require that the developing countries concerned exercise careful management of such debt to avoid serious strains on their balances of payments.

66. Negotiations regarding internationally agreed guidelines for debt reorganization of interested developing countries should reflect the general principles adopted in UNCTAD resolution 165 (S-IX) and be concluded as expeditiously as possible.

67. In the case of reform of the international monetary system, the Commission did not reach agreement. The views of developing countries are given in appendix II.

Collective self-reliance

68. The Commission agreed that an important element of the international development strategy for the 1980s would be collective self-reliance among developing countries. It would involve, *inter alia*, the establishment of a global system of trade preferences, co-operation among State trade organizations, establishment of multinational marketing enterprises, co-operation in the transfer of technology, multilateral payments and credit arrangements, multinational production enterprises among developing countries and specific action for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

69. The Commission suggested the full utilization of the scope that existed for mutually beneficial co-operation among developing ESCAP countries in the fields of trade, energy, production, finance and the transfer of technology.

70. While trade between developing ESCAP countries and between those countries and other developing countries had been increasing in the previous decade, great efforts by member Governments would be required to expand intraregional trade. The groundwork for future developments had been laid by such institutional arrangements as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asian Clearing Union and the Bangkok Agreement.

71. In the field of trade there was potential for sub-regional development in south Asia, ASEAN, the South Pacific, east Asia and between developing ESCAP market economies and China. The exploitation of that potential and an accelerated expansion in intra-developing ESCAP country trade would require planned co-operative efforts to ensure that all parties involved could benefit.

72. The Commission recommended that the regional development strategy for the 1980s should include measures in the field of trade considered by the ESCAP Ministers of Trade such as the establishment of an adequate trade information system, promotion of trade-creating joint ventures, encouragement and promotion of long-term contracts, strengthening and establishment of commodity associations/communities for commodities of interest to the region, regional monetary and financial co-operation for supporting expanded intra-regional trade and liberalization of trade within the region. Provision of regular efficient shipping services between member countries was also an essential aspect of the regional development strategy. Special provisions would have to be considered within the framework of the above measures for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. Finally, the Commission recommended expeditious follow-up and implementation of UNCTAD resolution 127 (V) on economic co-operation among developing countries.

73. The Commission noted that unless steps were

taken to reverse or halt the current dampening role of transnational corporations in export-oriented activities in the ESCAP region, their firm entrenchment in the import-competing sector of developing ESCAP countries would hinder the expansion of intra-developing ESCAP trade. Accordingly, the Commission suggested that transnational corporations should be discouraged from establishing over-protected import-competing industries behind national boundaries and should be encouraged to attempt a rationalization of the location of such industries where they already existed.

74. The Commission also noted that potential existed to develop co-operative marketing enterprises within the ESCAP region. It recommended that such multinational enterprises would need to arrange centralized collection, standardize and adapt products for the world market, establish common trademarks and designs, develop intelligence networks etc. and suggested that such co-operative endeavours needed to be assisted by intergovernmental efforts for identifying and evaluating project proposals and the creation of an appropriate legal framework.

75. The Commission recommended the utilization of the potential for intraregional co-operation in the development of large river systems in the region through foreign assistance for national and mutually agreed multi-country development projects.

76. The Commission noted that there had been an increasing flow of technology among the developing countries of the region and that the next decade was likely to see an acceleration of that trend provided the political and institutional climate was conducive. The Commission recommended that developing member countries should develop and strengthen arrangements to encourage intra-developing country relationships in the field of technology and consultancy services. In that connexion, it recommended the establishment of regional institutions to assist in the adaptation and development of appropriate technologies so as to avoid the cost of duplication of national facilities.

77. The Commission recommended that multinational production enterprises of developing countries in the region could also be established on a co-operative basis where economies of scale ruled out development at the national level and complementarities in the factor endowments such as raw materials, energy, technological and financial resources existed. The Commission also recommended that such co-operative endeavours should be encouraged and promoted through intergovernmental efforts to identify and evaluate project proposals and to create appropriate administrative, managerial and other frameworks. In that connexion, the Commission particularly recommended priority consideration for those projects that would facilitate the down-stream processing of natural resources or that would meet the needs of those countries in respect of basic industries, including capital goods industries and engineering products.

78. The Commission felt that the role of the Asian Development Bank in the ESCAP region should be significantly expanded. Its share capital could be enlarged to allow it to play its proper role in providing lending requirements for the 1980s. It also felt that the special funds of the Bank should increase significantly and that the system of blending concessionary funds with ordinary resources to provide loans to member countries on terms suited to their economic situation should be expanded.

79. The Commission noted that considerable scope existed also for promoting greater interregional co-operation and recalled in that connexion the increasing co-operation between the surplus-capital countries of the neighbouring ECWA region and the countries of the ESCAP region supplying labour and expertise for the development programmes in the former. It was of the opinion that co-operation between the developing countries of the two regions should be planned with a view to facilitating more stable and mutually beneficial long-term development relationships which would, *inter alia*, enable optimum utilization of the skill, labour, technology, natural resources and capital available in them. The Commission recommended inter-regional co-operation measures of the above type as important elements in the new international development strategy.

80. The Commission urged a fuller utilization of the potential of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) of the region. It recommended that new measures in the field of TCDC should be devised for inclusion in the international development strategy and noted that a review meeting of senior officials on the subject would be held at Geneva in May 1980.

81. The Commission noted that there was also potential to strengthen further the already substantial co-operation which existed between the developed and developing member countries of ESCAP. In that regard, the Commission stressed the need to strengthen existing multilateral mechanisms for such co-operation and emphasized the role which ESCAP could play. It agreed that the developed member countries of ESCAP could also, where appropriate, provide support for the various schemes for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries devised by the developing member countries of ESCAP. It recommended that that form of co-operation should be an important adjunct to the new international development strategy and urged that it be given more operational content in the third development decade.

Conclusion

82. The Commission thanked the secretariat for the prodigious effort it had made in bringing before it

document E/ESCAP/L.45. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to take into fullest account, in the revision of that document, the discussions and recommendations of the Meeting of Senior Officials on the Regional Development Strategy for the 1980s, the informal working group of the Committee of the Whole and the Commission.

Appendix I

Draft paragraph submitted by the Indian delegation on behalf of the developing countries in the ESCAP region

The Commission noted that protectionist measures continued by the developed countries in the agricultural sector and intensified by them in the manufacturing sector during the 1970s would continue to pose problems to the development of exports of the developing ESCAP countries in the 1980s. The Commission considered it essential for curbing protectionism that the Governments of the developed countries take effective measures under international surveillance for inducing structural adjustment in areas in which comparative advantage was currently in favour of developing countries. It urged the developed countries not to impose fresh barriers on products of interest to developing ESCAP countries and to dismantle, early in the decade, existing barriers, particularly those being maintained by them in derogation or disregard of GATT rules. In that context, the Commission also urged that developed countries should take safeguard measures only in accordance with universally agreed interpretation of GATT rules and the provisions of such other agreements as might be multilaterally agreed to.

Appendix II

Draft paragraph submitted by the Indian delegation on behalf of the developing countries of the ESCAP region

The reform of the international monetary system was a permanent evolutionary process. It involved substantial improvement in the exchange rate régime and reserve system, the balance-of-payments adjustment process, and the over-all management of the system with a view to permitting enlarged and effective participation by the developing countries. It was particularly important that for minimizing the burden of adjustment on developing countries of the region the role of SDRs as a central reserve asset of the international monetary system be expanded, there be adequate, equitable and orderly creation of liquidity in accordance with the needs, particularly of the developing countries, a link be established between SDRs and development finance and there be expanded and effective participation of developing countries in the decision making of multilateral financial institutions. The use of IMF resources by member countries should be stimulated by improving and widely expanding the scope of existing facilities and by evolving means responsive to the emerging needs of developing countries.

Annex II

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS AND PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION

None of the resolutions adopted at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission have financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.^a

^a One delegation informed the Commission that its participation in the consensus on various ESCAP resolutions with possible financial implications for the regular budget did not necessarily signify its approval of budgetary proposals in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

Annex III
MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Committee on Agricultural Development <i>Chairman</i> , Mr. A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan (Bangladesh)	Third session, Dacca, 9-15 October 1979	E/ESCAP/144
ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO <i>Chairman</i> , H.E. Mr. Kasame Chatikavanij (Thailand)	Bangkok, 25-26 October 1979	E/ESCAP/148
Committee on Natural Resources <i>Chairman</i> , Mr. V.S. Krishnaswamy (India)	Sixth session, Bangkok, 30 October- 5 November 1979	E/ESCAP/145 and Corr.1
Committee on Trade <i>Chairman</i> , Mr. Mahesh Prasad (India)	Twenty-second session, Bangkok, 27 November- 4 December 1979	E/ESCAP/146
Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications <i>Chairman</i> , Mr. Sribhumr Sukhanetr (Thailand)	Third session, Bangkok, 21 January- 1 February 1980	E/ESCAP/147 and Corr.1

Annex IV

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION

A. PUBLICATIONS

- Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*, 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.1
- Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific*, vol. XXIX, No. 1, June 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.3; vol. XXIX, No. 2, December 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.9
- Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific*, vol. XV, Series A, No. 1: United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.79.II.F.12; vol. X, Series B, No. 1, 1979: United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.80.II.F.6
- Proceedings of the Third Regional Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas* (Water Resources Series No. 50): United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.F.10
- Proceedings of the Working Group Meeting on Energy Planning and Programming and of the Committee on Natural Resources, Fifth Session* (Energy Resources Development Series No. 20): United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.11
- Proceedings of the Workshop on Biogas and Other Rural Energy Resources, Held at Suva, and the Roving Seminar on Rural Energy Development, Held at Bangkok, Manila, Tehran and Jakarta* (Energy Resources Development Series No. 19): United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.10
- Proceedings of the Workshop on Efficient Use and Maintenance of Irrigation Systems at the Farm Level in China* (Water Resources Series No. 51): United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.16
- Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific*, vol. VIII, No. 1, March 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.F.9; vol. VIII, No. 2, June 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.5; vol. VIII, No. 3, September 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.6; vol. VIII, No. 4, December 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.7; vol. IX, No. 1, March 1979: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.8; vol. IX, No. 2, June 1979: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.14
- Regional Co-operation in the Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber (CGPRT) Crops in Asia and the Pacific*: United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.F.7
- Stratigraphic Correlation between Sedimentary Basins of the ESCAP Region*, vol. V (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 44): United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.F.17; vol. VI (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 45): United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.F.15
- Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific*, 1978: United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.79.II.F.4
- Water Resources Journal* (ST/ESCAP/SER.C/121-124)

B. DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION

- Meeting of Senior Officials on the Regional Development Strategy for the 1980s (E/ESCAP/143)
- Report of the Committee on Agricultural Development on its third session (E/ESCAP/144)
- Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its sixth session (E/ESCAP/145 and Corr.1)
- Report of the Committee on Trade on its twenty-second session (E/ESCAP/146)
- Report of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications on its third session (E/ESCAP/147 and Corr.1)
- Report of the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Third General Conference of UNIDO (E/ESCAP/148)
- Report of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries on its fifth session (E/ESCAP/149)
- Report of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Meeting on Integrated Rural Development (E/ESCAP/150)
- The Commission's activities in the Pacific (E/ESCAP/151 and Corr.1)
- Programme changes, 1980-1981 (E/ESCAP/152 and Add.1 and 2)
- Food and agriculture (E/ESCAP/153)
- Natural resources (E/ESCAP/154)
- International trade (E/ESCAP/155)
- Transfer of technology (E/ESCAP/156)
- Industrial development (E/ESCAP/157)
- Human settlements (E/ESCAP/158)
- Transnational corporations (E/ESCAP/159)
- Integrated programme on rural development (E/ESCAP/160)
- Development planning, projections and policies (E/ESCAP/161)
- Environment (E/ESCAP/162)
- Shipping, ports and inland waterways (E/ESCAP/163)
- Transport, communications and tourism (E/ESCAP/164)
- Social development and welfare (E/ESCAP/165)
- Population (E/ESCAP/166)
- Statistics (E/ESCAP/167)
- Information systems and documentation services (E/ESCAP/168)
- Annual report of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1979 (E/ESCAP/169)

Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) on its sixteenth session (E/ESCAP/170 and Corr.1)

Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) on its eighth session (E/ESCAP/171 and Corr.1)

Report of the Typhoon Committee on its twelfth session (E/ESCAP/172)

Report of the Governing Council of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre on its second session (E/ESCAP/173)

Report of the Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions on its fourth session (E/ESCAP/174)

Progress report on the regional training and research institutions, 1979 (E/ESCAP/175 and Corr.1)

Progress report on the implementation of resolution 191 (XXXV) on regional training and research institutions under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/176)

Promotion of and support for ECDC and TCDC (E/ESCAP/177 and Corr.1)

Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the work programme of ESCAP (E/ESCAP/178 and Corr.1)

Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the regional institutions (E/ESCAP/179)

Progress report on the implementation of resolution 195 (XXXV) on mobilization of resources for the implementation of the programme of work of the

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/180)

Technical co-operation activities of ESCAP, 1979 (E/ESCAP/181 and Corr.1)

Technical co-operation activities in Asia and the Pacific in 1979: information papers presented by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (E/ESCAP/182)

Report of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/ESCAP/183)

Progress report on the streamlining of the programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981 (E/ESCAP/184 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Progress report on the implementation of resolution 193 (XXXV) on implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (E/ESCAP/185 and Corr.1)

Revised guidelines for the conduct of meetings (E/ESCAP/186)

Report of the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, for the Asia and the Pacific Region (E/ESCAP/187)

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: Recent Economic Developments, 1978-1979 (E/ESCAP/L.44)

Regional development strategy for the 1980s (E/ESCAP/L.45)

Annex V

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, amended by the Council at subsequent sessions, and revised in consequence of various General Assembly resolutions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 46(I) of 11 December 1946, in which the General Assembly 'recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of ... an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East', and

Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,

Establishes an Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Pacific, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Pacific and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Asia and the Pacific as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic devel-

opment 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, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, the New Hebrides, 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 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, 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 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, Hong Kong, Kiribati, the New Hebrides, 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 (XLIV).

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic

commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

13. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

14. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

15. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year.

16. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at Bangkok, Thailand.

19. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

Annex VI

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at subsequent sessions of the Commission.

Chapter I

SESSIONS

Rule 1

The following principles shall apply as regards date and place for the sessions of the Commission:

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session subject to the approval of the Council and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall also be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and, in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission;

(b) In special cases the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session;

(c) Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Pacific. The Commission may recommend holding a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least forty-two days before the commencement of a session, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with three copies of the provisional agenda and of the basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda. Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 49.

Rule 3

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Chapter II

AGENDA

Rule 4

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman.

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

(a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;

(b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Items proposed by any member or associate member of the Commission;

(d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(e) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category I, subject to the provisions of rule 6; and

(f) Any other items which the Chairman of the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

Rule 6

Non-governmental organizations in category I may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Rule 7

The first item upon the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

Chapter III

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 9

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 10

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 11

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Rule 12

The Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

Chapter IV

OFFICERS

Rule 13

The Commission shall, at its first meeting of each year, elect from among its representatives a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, designated as First and Second Vice-Chairmen, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Rule 14

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman designated by the Chairman shall preside.

Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

Rule 16

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

Rule 17

The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall participate in the meetings of the

Commission as such, and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V

SECRETARIAT

Rule 18

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its sub-commissions, other subsidiary bodies and committees. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 19

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 20

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, its sub-commissions, and any other subsidiary bodies and committees.

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 25

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the

observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 26

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order. In this case, the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision, and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 27

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

Rule 28

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 29

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 32

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon and also immediately before a vote is taken on such motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 33

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to

the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 34

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and, if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 35

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal; then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed; and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 36

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

Chapter VII

VOTING

Rule 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

Except for the provision of rule 6(b), decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 39

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country.

Rule 40

The Commission shall normally vote by a show of hands. If any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 41

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 42

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 43

After the voting has commenced, no representative shall interrupt voting except on a point of order in

connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGES

Rule 44

Chinese, English, French and Russian shall be the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 45

Speeches made in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

Chapter IX

RECORDS

Rule 46

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat, not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary record, of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 47

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribution to non-governmental organizations in categories I and II and those on the Roster, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

Rule 48

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to any consultative member participating in the meeting concerned, and to the specialized agencies. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

Rule 49

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in categories I and II and those on the Roster.

Chapter X

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Rule 50

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

Chapter XI

CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Rule 51

1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

Chapter XII

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 52

Non-governmental organizations in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings which are concerned with matters within their field of competence.

Rule 53

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories I and II on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete - e.g. those dealing with matters already disposed of, and those which have already been circulated

in some other form to members and associate members of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 54

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category I will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or of one of its subsidiary bodies;

(e) A written statement submitted by an organization in category II will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 1,500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 1,500 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or other subsidiary bodies;

(f) The Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission itself may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

Rule 55

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the request of the organization;

(b) On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 56

Subject to rule 23 the Commission may recommend that a non-governmental organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 54 (d) and (e) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XIII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 57

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 58

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 59

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees, sub-committees and working parties shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIV

REPORTS

Rule 60

The Commission shall, once a year, submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

Chapter XV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 61

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission, provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

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