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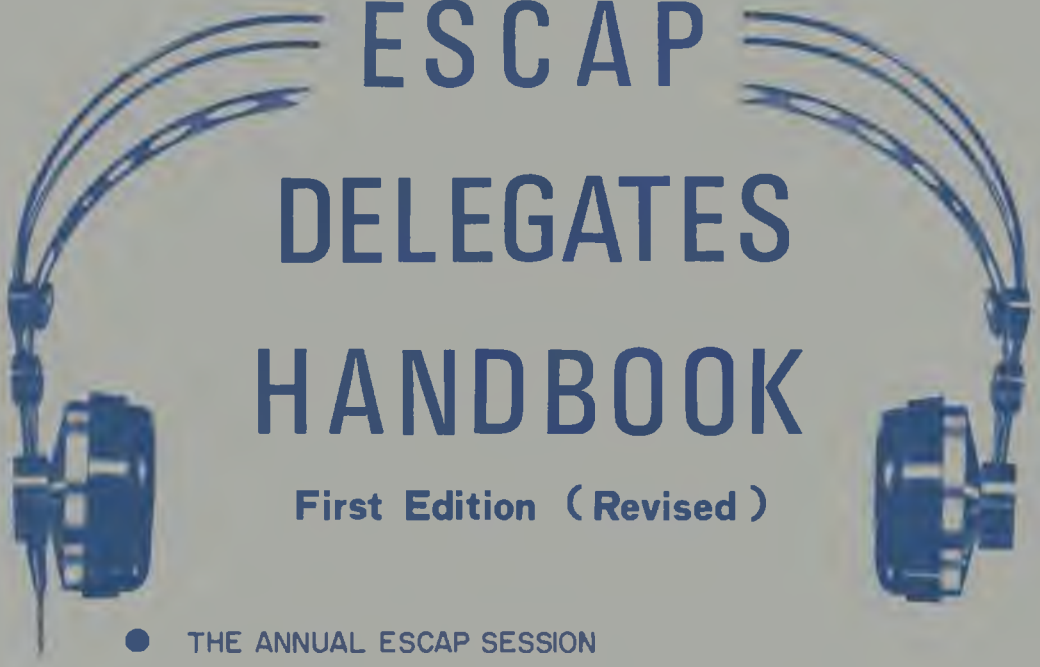
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ESCAP DELEGATES HANDBOOK

First Edition (Revised)



- THE ANNUAL ESCAP SESSION
- ESCAP CONFERENCE STRUCTURE
- THE ESCAP SECRETARIAT AND THE DELEGATE

... *and more*

ANNEXES:

- TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES
- ESCAP RULES OF PROCEDURE
- LIST OF ESCAP RESOLUTIONS, 1947 - 1982
- GUIDELINES FOR ESCAP MEETINGS

... *and more*

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UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, 1983

NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

ESCAP/LIB/Manual/2/Rev.2

Preface

The ESCAP Delegates Handbook, prepared by the ESCAP Library, is the outgrowth of a need determined at an informal meeting of the permanent representatives to ESCAP held on 4 Dechmber 1978.

Although envisioned as a handbook to assist delegates participating in ESCAP meetings, it has been expanded into a more general handbook designed to provide information on other related areas of activity that might also be of interest.

Abbreviations

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

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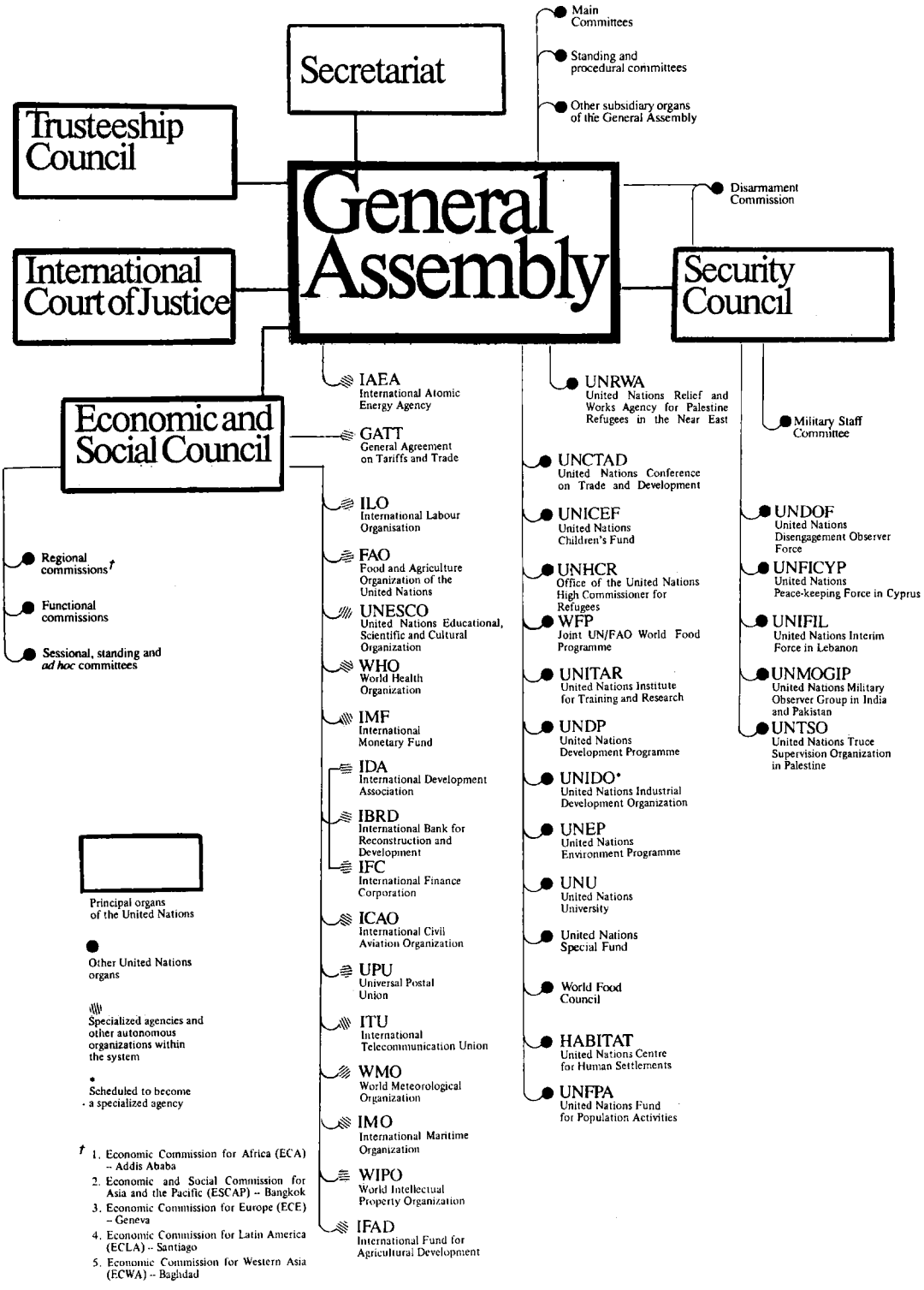
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ESCAP: Basic Facts

Excerpt from ESCAP anniversary poster display on the occasion of United Nations Day, 24 October

ESCAP is the regional arm of the United Nations for Asia and the Pacific. ESCAP - acronym for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific - serves 2,400 million people (in 1979), or 55 per cent of the world's population. A liaison office for the South Pacific was opened in Nauru in October 1980.

The ESCAP region extends from Iran in the west to Mongolia in the north, Japan in the north-east and the Cook Islands in the south-east. It covers almost half of the surface of the earth, approximately from longitude 45°E at the western border of Iran to longitude 156°W at the easternmost point of the Cook Islands. Two thirds (67 per cent) of the rural population of the world live in the region. By some estimates, around 518 million (89 per cent) of the world's population living in absolute poverty are in south, east and south-east Asia. Of 14,200 babies born every hour in the world, 8,000 are born in the region. The percentage of the manufacturing sector in the total gross national product in many of the countries in the region is under 10 per cent.

To assist member countries in solving their economic and social problems, ESCAP has developed programmes at three levels: at the regional level, to combat region-wide problems; at the subregional level; and at the country level by assisting individual Governments in planning and implementing balanced development programmes. Also inter-regional to assist countries of the regions. Although ESCAP does not itself provide capital resources, it has helped to establish institutions to attract funds for regional and sub-regional projects, which, in turn, supply development aid.

ESCAP, as one of the five regional economic commissions of the United Nations, is administratively responsible to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the same time, it is responsible to its member countries and is subject to their guidance in policy matters under the over-all supervision of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Members and associate members of ESCAP*

Members

Afghanistan	Australia
Bangladesh	Bhutan
Burma	China
Democratic Kampuchea	Fiji
France	India
Indonesia	Iran
Japan	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia	Maldives
Mongolia	Nauru
Nepal	Netherlands
New Zealand	Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	Philippines
Republic of Korea	Samoa
Singapore	Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka	Thailand
Tonga	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America
Viet Nam	

*/ For dates of admission and related resolution numbers, see annex VI.

Associate members

Brunei	Cook Islands
Guam	Kiribati
Hong Kong	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Niue	Tuvalu
	Vanuatu

The main organ of ESCAP is its Commission, its highest legislative forum (see "The annual ESCAP session", p. 5). Under the Commission are nine legislative committees covering specific (substantive) fields and a number of other subsidiary bodies (see "ESCAP conference structure, p. 8).

ESCAP's new approach, adopted in 1974, puts the region's social problems - in particular, mass poverty and measures to cope with it - on an equal footing with the Commission's concern with the economic development of the region. In 1974, the name of the Commission was changed from ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) to ESCAP to reflect the new dimensions of its activities.

The United Nations Regional Role

Origins of the Regional Commissions

There are five regional economic commissions in the United Nations system. First in 1947 came ECE and ECAFE which became ESCAP in 1974, in a name change that, among other things, more accurately reflected its expanded role as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Both commissions were established by the Economic and Social Council initially to promote reconstruction of post-war Europe and Asia respectively and to strengthen economic development in the regions. Promotion of economic development and fostering of economic relations of countries in each region were the main factors in the establishment of ECLA in 1948, ECA in 1968 and ECWA in 1974 after a germinal period as the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) from 1963.

The Economic and Social Council

The regional commissions operate under the authority of the Economic and Social Council, which co-ordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and institutions of the United Nations system of organizations. The Council makes recommendations and initiates activities relating to development, world trade, population, social welfare, science and technology, prevention of crime, and many other economic and social questions.

The Council has 54 members, 18 elected each year by the General Assembly for a three-year term. Voting in the Council is by simple majority; each member has one vote. It holds two month-long sessions each year, meeting in New York and Geneva, but throughout the year, there are meetings of the Council's standing committees, commissions and other subsidiary bodies at Headquarters or in other locations, such as ESCAP in Bangkok.

The regional commissions and decentralization

The impetus for decentralization of the economic and social activities of the Council, implicit in the creation of the regional commissions, became statutorily explicit in December 1960, when the General Assembly adopted resolution 1518 (XV) mandating decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. A later resolution (1709 (XVI), 1961) firmed up the process that was echoed by Council resolutions 793 (XXX) in 1960 and 823 (XXXII) in 1961.

In ESCAP, recognition of its expanded role found voice in commission resolution 41 (XVIII) in a plea for "the requisite" authority and "sufficient" budgetary resources to enable it to fulfil its functions efficiently with regard to "progressive decentralization".

The next important step in the process of decentralization came with the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 32/197 in 1977 on restructuring. This resolution designated ESCAP and the other regional commissions as "the main general economic and social centres within the United Nations system" for their respective regions. This resolution was followed by others, most notably ESCAP Commission resolution 219 (XXXVII) adopted at the 37th session which urged a hastening of the restructuring process in favour of ESCAP.

In line with the decentralization to the regional commissions of operational activities previously undertaken by United Nations Headquarters, ESCAP in 1980 assumed complete executing agency functions for most of the projects which it had established, and for which overall control had hitherto remained with Headquarters in New York. These included:

From 1 January 1980: technical support for regional offshore prospecting in east Asia.

From 1 July 1980: investigation of mineral potential in the South Pacific, the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the Pacific, the Regional

Network for Agricultural Machinery, development analysis and implementation of economics data on shipping (L.2 scheme on shipping statistics), the Regional Mineral Research Development Centre, the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre and the Asian and Pacific Development Centre.

In addition there are the projects financed by UNDP and UNFPA in respect of which ESCAP assumed executing agency func functions in 1979 (over 30 projects) and 1980 (23).

Projects such as the Asian Development Bank, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, and the Asian Reinsurance Corporation, initiated by ESCAP, have since become completely independent.

The role of ESCAP and the other regional commissions to assist in raising economic standards in the regions, along with promoting economic co-operation among countries within those regions, has thus expanded from the original activity of providing research, surveys and planning aimed at co-ordinated economic development activities to increasing involvement in carrying out development projects.

The regional commissions are essentially entities within the universal framework of the United Nations. Apart from the parent Economic and Social Council, they also work closely with UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations.

The Annual ESCAP Session

Scope of ESCAP's activities

The work of ESCAP is conducted through its annual Commission sessions and through meetings of its legislative committees and other subsidiary bodies. The scope of its activities includes food and agriculture; development planning; industry, technology, human settlements and the environment; and international trade, raw materials and commodities and special measures for the least developed; land-locked and developing island countries; natural resources; population; shipping, ports and inland waterways; social development; statistics; transport, communications and tourism; information systems and documentation services; integrated rural development and transnational corporations.

Intergovernmental meetings, seminars, workshops, expert working groups etc. are some of the means by which ESCAP activities are initiated. Reports of these group activities are submitted to the respective legislative committee for consideration, and the conclusions and recommendations of the particular legislative committee - all of which have the mandate to formulate sectoral programmes of work and priorities within the scope of ESCAP's over-all programme of work and priorities - are included in the legislative committee's report to the Commission.

The Commission session

The annual Commission session is assisted by a Committee of the Whole, a Technical and Drafting Committee and an informal committee on resolutions, but the Commission may set up additional committees which it considers necessary for the efficient conduct of its session.

Following its mandatory opening by a high dignitary of the host country - from the first session in 1947 it has been the practice for the Commission to hold its sessions in different countries of the region, a system which tends in several ways to foster regional consciousness - the Commission meets in plenary session when general policy statements are delivered by the entire body of representatives of member States.

Corresponding to the general debate phase of the General Assembly's plenary session, the presentation of countries' policy positions on matters due for consideration usually spans the first days of the Commission's plenary meeting, after which the Commission gets down to detailed consideration of the various items on the agenda, some of which are dealt with in plenary session, while others are assigned to the Commission's committees. Thereafter, plenaries may be held, as required. Historically, practice has laid down the following pattern, with some bodies meeting simultaneously.

Plenary meetings

Annually, the Commission in plenary session engages in a regional economic and social review and outlook. The document for review is the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific for the previous year, a review of the current economic and social situation in the region. In recent years, besides being an analysis of recent economic and social developments in the region and of related international developments - with particular emphasis on economic and social policy issues and broad development strategies - the Survey presents reports on studies concerning major issues in the countries of the region.

The plenary usually considers also the agenda item on mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, under which are elicited announcements by member States of intended contributions of extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of aspects of the work programme not covered by the regular budget. The practice of the announcement of intended contributions at Commission sessions is meant to facilitate the formulation of projects and programmes on a more realistic basis and well ahead of the start of activities. It also enables the secretariat to make the

necessary adjustments in its programmes to match the availability of resources.

A third recurrent item considered by the plenary concerns the annual report of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR), established in 1974, which as an advisory body to the Executive Secretary, often functions as a channel of communication between the ESCAP secretariat and the members of the Commission.

Aside from the findings and recommendations of ACPR, the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and the economic review and survey, the plenary also, adopts the draft resolutions and the annual report, but over-all, it may elect to take up any item or items it chooses to.

Committee of the Whole

The Committee of the Whole considers the work programme in the various fields of activity of ESCAP, and considers and endorses the reports of the legislative committees. Under agenda entries like, "Proposals and issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP", the Committee of the Whole considers the reports of the nine legislative committees for sectors in agricultural development; development planning; industry, technology, human settlements and the environment; natural resources; population; social development; statistics; trade; and shipping, and transport and communications.

The Committee of the Whole also considers ESCAP's activities in the Pacific, an undertaking that relates to increased participation by the developing island countries of the Pacific in the activities of ESCAP (resolution 173 (XXXIII)).

Progress reports on special regional projects are also considered by the Committee of the Whole. These currently include the annual report of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, and the sessional reports of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC), the Governing Council of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre and the Typhoon Committee (an intergovernmental committee established jointly in 1968 by ESCAP and WMO).

The Committee of the Whole also consider the report of the Advisory Council of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the Management Board of the new Asian and Pacific Development Centre, which is an integration of the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre (APDAC), the Asian and Pacific Development Institute (APDI), the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (APCWD) and the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific (SWDCAP).

Technical and Drafting Committee

The Technical and Drafting Committee reviews and approves all drafts of the report of the Commission.

Informal committee on draft resolutions

The informal committee on draft resolutions considers all the working papers on draft resolutions sponsored by at least one member Government. All resolutions cleared by the informal committee on resolutions are presented to the plenary for adoption. Presentation is done by its Chairman on behalf of the committee.

ESCAP CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

Level Ministerial

Frequency Annual

Functions Policy and direction

COMMISSION

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES DESIGNATED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Level Officials

Frequency As indicated in boxes. Number of meetings, including *ad hoc* conference, 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

- COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (*Every odd year*)
- COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (*Every even year*)
- COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT (*Annually*)
- COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES (*Annually*)
- COMMITTEE ON POPULATION (*Every odd year*)
- COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (*Every even year*)
- COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS (*Every odd year*)
- COMMITTEE ON TRADE (*Every even year*)
- COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (*Annually*)
- *AD HOC* CONFERENCE (*To meet when convened by the committees*)

SPECIAL BODY ON LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

Level Officials

Frequency According to need, maximum of 15 meetings a year, total duration of days of meetings not to exceed 100 days

Functions Project implementation

(i) *Ad hoc* intergovernmental meetings

(ii) Other group activities

- Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin
- Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
- Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas
- Management Board, Asian and Pacific Development Centre
- Advisory Committee, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
- Governing Council, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre
- Typhoon Committee

ESCAP Conference Structure

Revised conference structure

Following a comprehensive review, the Commission rationalized in 1974 its conference structure establishing 9 legislative committees in lieu of the previous 3, in order to ensure better attention to the major problem areas of the region and the newly identified priority areas. It limited the number and duration of meetings, bridged the gap between problem identification and project implementation and improved the secretariat's capacity for research and dissemination of information, its conference organization and its procedures.

Subsequently at the thirty-sixth session in 1980, in the light of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly called on the regional commissions to rationalize their structure by streamlining their subsidiary machinery, further streamlining was done.

New legislative line-up

Commission resolution 210 (XXXVI) provides for continuation of annual sessions of the Commission at the ministerial level (to discuss and decide upon important issues concerning economic and social development in the region, decide upon the recommendations of subsidiary bodies and of the Executive Secretary, examine and approve the programme of work and priorities and take any other decisions required, in conformity with its terms of reference) and for the legislative committees to 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 above legislative committees.

No more than seven sessions of the committees, including any ad hoc conference, may be held each year and their maximum total duration is limited to 50 days.

Ad hoc intergovernmental meetings may be convened to discuss specific programmes of work, the findings and recommendations of which are submitted through the relevant committee to the next session of the Commission. The Special Body on Land-locked Countries meets as often as necessary and reports directly to the Commission.

However, no more than 15 intergovernmental meetings, including those of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries may be held per year for a maximum of 100 days.

Role of ACPR

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR), inter alia, maintains close co-operation and consultation between the member governments and the secretariat, reviews ESCAP's calendar of meetings, exchanges views with the Executive Secretary on the provisional agenda for the Commission Session, discusses the programme of work and priorities of ESCAP and the medium-term plan and carries out other tasks entrusted to it by the Commission. Its role is advisory to the Executive Secretary.

Special regional projects

In addition, the following bodies also function under the auspices of the Commission, in accordance with their respective statutes and terms of reference:

- Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (now an interim committee)
- Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)
- Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC)
- Asian and Pacific Development Centre
- Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
- Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre
- Typhoon Committee

Regional training and research institutions

In pursuance of Commission resolution 206 (XXXVI) the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC), has been established at Kuala Lumpur through the integration of four of the five regional training and research institutions under the auspices of ESCAP - the Asian and Pacific Development Institute (APDI), Bangkok, the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre (APDAC), Kuala Lumpur, the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (APCWD), formerly in Teheran and later temporarily in Bangkok, and the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific (SWDCAP), Manila.

Under the terms of Commission resolution 191 (XXXV), the fifth regional training and research institution, the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) in Tokyo, will continue to operate as a separate regional institution, in view of the special nature of its functions.

The Commission elected 14 persons to the Management Board of APDC to serve in their individual capacities. A representative of Malaysia, the host country, the Director of APDC and the Executive Secretary of ESCAP or his representative will also be members of the Board; the Board may also select up to 3 other members to serve in their individual capacity.

Hosting of ESCAP Meetings

Given the fact that one of ESCAP's ways of fostering regional consciousness is to hold its sessions in different countries, what does it imply for a Government to host an ESCAP conference, seminar or other meeting or event?

Financial implications

A Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory must be prepared to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved in holding the conference away from ESCAP's established Bangkok headquarters.

Costs for ESCAP servicing-staff, comprising substantive, administrative, and languages staff (interpreters, revisers, translators), typists, include round-trip air-fare and excess baggage allowance from Bangkok, per diem at UN rates, miscellaneous, and terminal expenses, and transit and travel time, if necessary.

In addition, there are other local costs such as transportation (to and from the airport on arrival and return, as well as between the hotels and the conference site daily, and for official receptions in the evenings), security services, and the cost of local secretariat personnel such as secretaries, typists, technicians, stationery and supplies etc.

Consequently, it is important that host governments are informed as early as possible of the financial implications before deciding to offer host facilities to ESCAP meetings.

Agreement with host country

It is both the established policy and a legal necessity for the United Nations to conclude formal conference agreements with governments of countries which are hosting United Nations conferences, seminars, etc. Such agreements take the form of a treaty when intended for large-scale inter-governmental conferences, or the form of an exchange of letters when intended for seminars, symposia, workshops and small-scale meetings.

Aside from those already listed, standard provisions to be included in draft ad hoc agreements for conferences, meetings or other events held away from established headquarters cover provision by the host government of conference premises, equipment, utilities and supplies, and medical facilities.

Conference premises, equipment, utilities and supplies

The host government is required to provide the necessary premises, including conference rooms, office space, working areas and other related facilities at its expense. The conference rooms must be equipped for reciprocal simultaneous interpretation between four languages and have facilities for sound recording in those four languages as well as facilities for press, television, radio and film operations to the extent required by ESCAP. Additionally, the premises must be at the disposal of the United Nations 24 hours a day from one week prior to the conference or meeting until a maximum of three days after it closes.

The government must also provide bank, post office, telephone and cable facilities - preferably within the conference area - as well as a travel agency.

The government must bear the cost of all necessary utility services including local telephone communications of the secretariat of the conference and its communications by telex or telephone with ESCAP headquarters in Bangkok.

The cost of transport and insurance charges to the conference site and return of all ESCAP supplies and equipment required for the adequate functioning of the conference or meeting must also be borne by the government, the United Nations to determine the mode of shipment of such equipment and supplies.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities adequate for first aid in emergencies must be provided by the government within the conference area, while for serious emergencies, the government must ensure immediate transportation and admission to a hospital.

Local Personnel

A Liaison Officer responsible for making and carrying out the administrative and personnel arrangements agreed on must be appointed by the government. It is also required to recruit and provide an adequate number of secretaries, typists, clerks, personnel for the reproduction and distribution of documents, conference assistants, ushers, messengers, bi-lingual receptionists, telephone operators, cleaners and workmen required for the proper functioning of the conference or meeting, as well as drivers for the cars used for local transportation.

Privileges and immunities

The provisions of the Convention on Privileges and immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly in 1946 are applicable. All participants and persons concerned have the right of unimpeded entry into and exit from the host country and no impediment shall be imposed on their transit to and from the conference areas.

They must be granted facilities for speedy travel, and visas and entry and exit permits, where required, shall be granted free of charge as speedily as possible.

The personnel provided by the host Government shall also enjoy immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and any act performed by them in their official capacity in connexion with the conference or meeting.

Liability

The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any action, claim or other demand against the United Nations or its personnel and arising out of:

a) injury to person or damage to or loss of property in the conference premises;

b) injury to person or damage to or loss of property caused by, or incurred in using, the transport services provided by the host Government;

c) the employment for the conference/meeting of the personnel provided by the Government.

Additionaly, the Government must indemnify and hold harmless the United Nations and its personnel in respect of any such action, claim or other demand.

Administrative plan

The exact requirements, as established by the United Nations in consultation with the government, is set down in a document called the Administrative Plan of the conference or meeting concerned. It gives the figures for all the requirements generally agreed on, from the number of hotel accommodations to the number of pencils and paper clips.

Exchange of letters

For seminars, symposia, workshops and small-scale meetings, agreements in the form of an exchange of letters embody more briefly the same basic provisions detailed in a agreement required for a larger conference or meeting. In the case of seminars/symposia/workshops and other meetings financed under the United Nations technical co-operation programmes the

standard practice is to require the host Government to assume responsibility for the following minimum services:

(a) Counterpart staff responsible for the advance planning and for conducting the actual Seminar.

(b) Administrative support personnel including secretarial assistance.

(c) Office supplies, stationery, office and reproduction equipment such as typewriters, xerox and other duplicating machines.

(d) Transportation between the hotel and conference facilities, if required.

(e) Telephone and telex services.

(f) Conference rooms, meeting facilities and office space as required.

A letter from the Executive Secretary of ESCAP or the Officer-in-Charge addressed to the Seat of Government offering host facilities and the government's reply confirming the arrangements, constitute an Agreement between ESCAP and the government of the host country.

Financial arrangements

A sum in United States dollar currency, equal to the estimated, additional costs to the United Nations budget of holding the conference in the host country rather than at ESCAP headquarters, must be deposited for the United Nations account by a certain date prior to the opening of the conference - at least a month before its commencement.

If necessary, the government may be required to make further advances as requested so that the United Nations will not at any time have to finance temporarily from its cash resources the extra costs that are the responsibility of the government.

After the conference is over, the United Nations will give the government a detailed set of accounts showing the actual additional costs incurred by the United Nations as a result of the change of venue of the conference or meeting from Bangkok, to be borne by the government. The costs are expressed in United States dollars using the United Nations official rate of exchange at the time the payments are made.

The United Nations, on the basis of this detailed set of accounts, will refund to the government any funds unspent out of the deposit and the advances previously referred to. Should the actual additional costs exceed the deposit, the government must remit the outstanding balance within one month of the receipt of the detailed accounts.

Of course, the final accounts will be subject to audit as provided in the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and the final adjustment of accounts are subject to any observations arising from the audit carried out by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Conference Pointers for Government Representatives

This handbook reproduces in their entirety the rules of procedure and terms of reference of the Commission, the legislative committees and ACPR, as well as the guidelines for the conduct of meetings (Annexes I to V). Taken together, these documents chart the way of the ESCAP government representative through the labyrinthine complexities of his work, the terms of reference, like constitutions, setting out the aims, areas and scope of action for the bodies concerned, while the guidelines, like the rules of procedure, plot the do's and don't's for deliberative assemblies - the parliamentary rules of the game, so to speak. While knowledge of the rules is essential, insight into their significance and use and utility, provides a dimension not readily apparent rule by rule.

Rules of procedure

The guidelines for Commission sessions instruct that the Commission's sessions "shall be governed by the rules of procedure as drawn up at the first session of the Commission, confirmed and adopted at the second session and amended at subsequent sessions" (rule 6 of the guidelines for the conduct of meetings at Commission sessions)(annex V, p. 52).

The undisputed model for the rules of United Nations bodies are the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, although there are differences in those of various intergovernmental organizations dictated by peculiarities of function and by the nature of the particular organization. Differences in name occur too - "General regulations" for the World Meteorological Organization, "Standing orders" for the International Labour Organisation - but certain basic rules are common to all.

Election of officers

In the conduct of the average Commission session, the first rule encountered by a representative in the ESCAP rules of procedure is rule 13 concerning the election of officers: "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". Parallel rule 31 of the General Assembly's rules includes the element of equitable geographic distribution - a paramount requirement in the election of officials in international bodies - with the explicit statement that the Assembly's 21 Vice-Presidents shall be elected "in such a way as to ensure the representative character" of the General Committee on which they will serve, and in which "no two members ... shall be of the same delegation" (rule 38).

However, this provision, while not spelled out in the ESCAP rules of procedure, is clearly set out in the ESCAP guidelines for the conduct of meetings. Paragraph 15 of the guidelines, relating to the establishment of committees and election of officers, contains the provision: "In the election of officers, appropriate geographical distribution should be given due consideration". This is further restated word for word in paragraph 27 of the guidelines.

In addition to considerations of geographical distribution, experience and personal competence weigh heavily in the selection of the bureaux.

Presiding officer

The assembled representatives constitute the most important organ of

an international forum, followed by the presiding officer, without whose adroit leadership role the successful conduct of a session is near-impossible.

The presiding officer may in the course of the discussion of an item, propose a limitation of the time allowed to speakers, the number of times each representative may speak and the closure of the list of speakers or of the debate. In sum, as stated in General Assembly rule 106, the Chair, subject to the rules, enjoys "complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order thereat".

The presiding officer customarily opens the proceedings with a formal address outlining the purposes and parameters of the session. At its conclusion, it is likewise customary to propose a vote of thanks for his services.

Agenda

Adoption of the agenda usually follows the election of officers in most assemblies and involves the ESCAP representative with chapter II of the rules of procedure. The document actually deliberated is the provisional or draft agenda one of whose first items, "adoption of the agenda", somewhat redundantly compels the activity and makes it obligatory.

In general, the exercise involves the addition, deletion or postponement of items whose inscription in the draft usually follows a standard format laid down in the rules of procedure. In the ESCAP rules, these include items generated by previous sessions of the Commission; those proposed by its parent Economic and Social Council; those of members and associate members of the Commission; those of affiliated organs such as the specialized agencies in the United Nations system, and of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) having the appropriate consultative status with ESCAP (see pp. 28-29); and those originating with the chief administrative officer of the secretariat - the Executive Secretary of ESCAP - in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

Since provisional or draft agendas of international conferences are carefully drafted to preclude the inclusion of items that might be rejected, preliminary sounding among the body politic in often elaborate processes of screening ensure that most agenda items have the element of prior acceptability.

Particular preliminary scrutiny, for instance, attends the inclusion of an item proposed by a non-governmental organization. Proposal of such an item requires that the Executive Secretary be informed of the non-governmental body's intention to do so at least two months before the session begins. Additionally, the non-governmental body must further weigh the Executive Secretary's "comments" before deciding on formal submission, which must be made a full 49 days before the session begins (rule 6).

Although final adoption of the agenda appears tantamount to delimitation of the scope of the work of the session, this is by no means so, because the Commission can amend its agenda "at any time" (rule 8), a factor that identifies an international conference as a sovereign body that may take whatever decision it deems fit concerning the scope of its work.

The Rapporteur

While the rules often call for the election of this official in addition to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, a precise definition of this important role in the regulations is elusive in such passing references as "the Chairman and the Rapporteur of a committee or subcommittee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by their committee or subcommittee" (General Assembly rule 69).

Technically, the Rapporteur is the reporting representative responsible for summarizing the deliberations in a report to be presented to the plenary body. The Rapporteur is usually the

reporting officer of a committee, and when appointed by a committee assigned the discussion of particular subject, he may or may not be the Chairman of the committee. His summary report includes the conclusions arrived at, and the report, after approval by the committee, is then presented by him to the plenary, where he functions as spokesman for the committee in delivering its conclusions and recommendations. This is also the case with a subcommittee appointed to report to the committee itself.

But the importance of the role of the Rapporteur is underscored by the fact that the conclusions of the Rapporteur's report are generally accepted by the committee whose deliberations it contains, and ultimately by the main body, be it Commission or Assembly. The secretariat assists the Rapporteur in preparing the text but the final responsibility for the draft report rests with the Rapporteur.

Instead of electing a Rapporteur, a committee, if the rules permit, can create a subcommittee or drafting committee, and the chairman of that subordinate body submits the draft to the committee for approval and presentation to the main body. The procedure followed in ESCAP is for the secretariat to assist in preparing the first draft of the report for consideration by the drafting committee. The Chairman of the drafting committee next presents the draft report to the plenary.

Voting

Voting in ESCAP is, statutorily, on the basis of simple majority of the representatives present and voting (rule 38 of the ESCAP rules of procedure), except for the lone two-thirds majority provision in rule 6 (b) relating to items proposed for inclusion in the agenda by non-governmental organizations. However, the practice in ESCAP is that of decisions by consensus rather than voting, and consequently, examination of the proceedings of the Commission will reveal a pattern of unanimous adoption of the resolutions of the Commission.

Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order (rule 26), and the Chair is required to rule on it immediately.

Because a point of order, provided for in the rules of most bodies, can be raised at any time on any matter, this provision can, and has been used as a disruptive tactic in meetings - for a point of order may even be raised after voting has commenced (rule 43).

Furthermore, the ruling of the Chair can be challenged and even overruled, but the representative speaking on a point of order must be brief and refrain from the substance under discussion.

The United Nations Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly has studied the question and recommended that a point of order may "relate to the manner in which the debate is conducted, to the maintenance of order, to the observance of the rules of procedure or the way in which presiding officers exercise the powers conferred upon them by the rules".

Limitation of Funds

ESCAP, like other subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC and the General Assembly, voted ambitious programmes in the early days in excess of the financial resources which could be made available. ESCAP's programme of work and priorities therefore was essentially a reflection of the felt needs of its member States.

Over the years, ESCAP witnessed an ever-widening gap between resources required and those available and, consequently, many activities in the work programme were unimplemented. Inevitably, a more pragmatic approach evolved that attempted to match resources required to those available.

Rule 23, states that 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".

The ESCAP Secretariat and the Government Representative*

The role of the secretariat in providing administrative support to a Commission session or an international conference is as considerable and invaluable as is its assistance to the representative - new or otherwise - as a source of information and guidance, for the services and functions provided cover the full spectrum of session requirements, from preparation to closure.

In general, the secretariat, headed by its Executive Secretary, provides secretariat services for the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and implements the work programme endorsed by the Commission. It undertakes study, research, co-ordination of activities within the region and training and other activities within the Commission's terms of reference; disseminates information and provides advisory services to Governments at their request; and contributes to the planning and organization of programmes of technical co-operation.

Secretariat activity as it relates to ESCAP meetings can be divided into three phases - pre-session, in-session and post-session. Pre-session activity centres on preparation in English and French and in Chinese and Russian as required, of the draft agenda and other relevant documentation such as reports and documents, and their distribution to member Governments. Liaison is established with local authorities at the conference site and physical arrangements of the sessions facilities such as the conference hall and related services including interpretation equipment and other support services to assist the delegates.

During the meeting, the secretariat carries on all related administrative functions, which include the preparation, reproduction and circulation of documents through all stages of the proceedings, particularly those generated by the meeting such as draft resolutions, plus the provision of interpreters, information officers for the issuance of press releases, conference servicing personnel, etc. The draft report is produced and adopted on the last day of the meeting.

Secretariat responsibilities after the session include finalization, translation and circulation of the report adopted by the Commission session, as well as the implementation of the various decisions taken by the session. Between sessions, the secretariat continues all other administrative and executive functions assigned it within the Commission's terms of reference. At ESCAP, the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by the Commission (ACPR), in its advisory role to the Executive Secretary, maintains a continuation of the dialogue between the ESCAP secretariat and member Governments.

It is the duty of the secretariat to serve the representatives and their member Governments and other related participating bodies of the United Nations system, at all meetings conducted under its auspices.

The secretariat is charged with implementing the decisions of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and of any other United Nations body when such decisions fall within the scope of its terms of reference and competence.

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* For a detailed description of the various organizational entities that make up the secretariat, see the separate supplement to this Handbook entitled "Secretariat Supplement" (document ESCAP/Lib/Manual/2/Suppl./Rev.1).

Because of these factors, and because of the sectoral disciplines of its own legislative bodies and the studies it is called upon to prepare in its work - unlike each of the specialized agencies, ESCAP is multi-sectoral in composition and functions - the secretariat is staffed with a wide range of experts and regional advisers to assist member Governments. It also embodies a continuity and unique perspective as the result of its ongoing role spanning the years of ESCAP's existence, and historical awareness of the evolution of the Commission, its deliberations and decisions.

Thus for the representative, the secretariat represents a storehouse of knowledge that can provide insight, experience and expertise into the various activities of the Commission.

Understandably, for the new representative to a session, awareness of the secretariat's role and services tends initially to be limited to its visible symbols - those officials of the secretariat representing it at the deliberations or servicing the meetings.

These include, on the rostrum, the Executive Secretary of the ESCAP secretariat (or his representative) seated beside the Chairman on his right, and the Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary, who is also the Secretary of the Commission, seated beside the Chairman on his left.

Others assisting in the conference chamber include, representatives of divisions and substantive offices, interpreters and translators, conference servicing personnel, information officers, library and documentation services staff, such as receptionists, secretaries and security personnel. (A list of secretariat servicing staff is attached to the list of participants distributed at the session).

ESCAP Documentation and Library Services

Documents sources

ESCAP documents relating to a Commission session in progress are available at the distribution counter in the Conference chamber and documents of previous Commission sessions will also be supplied on request.

However, for less recent United Nations and ESCAP documentation, including that of some United Nations specialized agencies and other special bodies, the user may refer to the ESCAP Library, located on the first floor of the Service Building.

The Library staff will provide the government representative with the information he needs, and also, ensure access to collections of full texts of statements or statutes, treaties or trusteeships, and of certain services.

Services offered by the ESCAP Library

The Library contains books, periodicals, newspapers and documents. Its principal functions are to provide research and other study material, and to render bibliographical and reference services to the staff of the secretariat, and for that reason its collection is strongest in fields which have immediate relevance to the secretariat's various programmes.

As stated elsewhere, these include food and agriculture; development planning; industry, human settlements and technology; international trade, raw materials and commodities and special measures for the least developed, landlocked and developing island countries; natural resources; population; shipping, ports and inland waterways; social development and welfare; statistics; transport, communications and tourism; environment; information systems and documentation services; integrated programme on rural development; transnational corporations; and the Commission's activities in the Pacific.

The primary function of the ESCAP Library is to provide to members of delegations, to the secretariat and to the organs of the United Nations the library materials and information needed in the execution of their duties, and to preserve indefinitely its documentation and make the contents of that documentation as fully accessible as possible.

Reference services

Reference librarians, stationed in the Main Reading Room, first floor, Service Building, and the adjoining West Wing area housing the documents and publications of the United Nations and some specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, assist readers in locating materials and provide reference and bibliographical services. Telephone inquiries should be referred to extension 1360 for general reference queries, and extensions 1341 and 1344 for queries concerning United Nations and ESCAP documentation. Inquires concerning periodicals and other serial publications including journals, newspapers, yearbooks, directories and statistical data should be referred to extensions 1326 and 1338. Queries range from questions answerable immediately to complex inquiries calling for exhaustive searches or the compilation of bibliographies for official users.

Copying service

Copies of documents needed for official purposes are available in the ESCAP Library at a nominal charge.

United Nations documents collection

The ESCAP Library maintains a collection of documents of two principal organs of the United Nations: the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The collection includes their resolutions, meeting records and annual reports of their subsidiary bodies. The United Nations collection also includes materials of related special bodies of the United Nations, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Additionally, documents of major world conferences under the sponsorship of the United Nations are included, such as the World Population Conference, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and the United Nations Water Conference. The documents in this collection are located in the Documents Reference Unit in the West Wing of the Library and are shelved by document symbols. Printed United Nations publications, classified according to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), are lodged in the general book collection of non-United Nations materials.

To facilitate the use of the United Nations collection, a reference collection consisting of broad subject files of United Nations documentation, along with standard reference tools such as indexes, catalogues and bibliographies, provides a subject approach to United Nations documentation.

ESCAP documents reference collection

An ESCAP documents reference collection also forms part of the United Nations documents collection. This non-circulating collection, kept in the Documents Reference Unit, comprises papers and reports prepared for the annual sessions of the Commission and its committees including background papers, country papers and reports of seminars, symposia, expert meetings and workshops or training sessions conducted under the sponsorship of ESCAP or in joint sponsorship with other organizations.

ESCAP Bibliographic Information System

The Library inaugurated on 20 July 1981, its ESCAP Bibliographic Information System. EBIS consists of a data base of bibliographical information on monographs, serials, journal articles, meeting documents, etc. covering the mentioned subject fields. Access to the data base is available through the online Information Retrieval System (IRS-4) at computer terminal facilities located in the Library.

Information system for rural development

The development of an information system for rural development, part of the ESCAP Integrated Programme for Rural Development, was launched with the provision of an information consultant funded by the Netherlands. The projects is based in and supervised by the Library which has been collecting and collating materials on rural development since 1976, as a supplement to its general holdings. Aims of the project are the development of a network of national institutions dealing with rural development information and the creation of a mechanism for the dissemination and full utilization of data.

Publications

List of Acquisitions. A monthly current awareness service to keep staff members informed of the latest additions to the Library; this list is also distributed to other libraries and information centres. (Basic symbol: ST/ESCAP/LIB/SER.E/-)

Asian Bibliography. A selective list of accessions dealing with the ESCAP region, issued semi-annually, is distributed to ESCAP member countries and to United Nations libraries, as well as to other libraries on an exchange basis. (Basic symbol: ST/ESCAP/LIB/SER.A/[year]/-)

Index to Resolutions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1947-1978. New York, 1979. (ST/ESCAP/LIB/SER.B/1, Parts I-III (Sales No. E.80.II.F.3, Parts I-III), 3 parts in 2 v.

Part I: Numerical list. Arranged by document and/or resolution number and containing information on: document symbol and/or number of resolution, title of resolution, date of adoption, number of meeting at which adopted and document or documents in which the official text is to be found.

Part II: Subject index. Arranged alphabetically and containing an analytical description of the substantive contents of the resolutions.

Part III: Compendium of resolutions. A compilation of the texts of resolutions adopted by the Commission during the 34 sessions held from 1947 to 1978, grouped under pertinent subject headings intended to reflect the substantive responsibilities of the Commission's major organizational units within the secretariat for the programmes and activities to which the resolutions pertain.

Current Contents. A weekly compilation of the contents tables of selected journals received by the ESCAP Library, arranged by title, is distributed internally. (No symbol)

ESCAP Delegate's Handbook. Basic facts and basic hints directed at the diplomat newcomer in a reference utility format usable as a general handbook for all. (Symbol: ESCAP/LIB/Manual/2/Rev.2)

Contains information on meeting procedures, ESCAP in general and ESCAP sessions in particular, on various organs of the United Nations system, and includes texts of rules of procedure, together with terms of reference of all principal ESCAP organs.

ESCAP Delegates Handbook: Secretariat Supplement. Contains detailed descriptions of the various organizational entities that make up the ESCAP secretariat. (Symbol: ESCAP/LIB/Manual/2/Suppl./Rev.1)

ESCAP Documents and Publications /Year/. Annual compilation of ESCAP-generated bibliographical data stored in the data base of ESCAP Bibliographic Information System (EBIS), intended to answer a need expressed by member countries for wider dissemination of information produced by the secretariat's divisions and special units. (Basic symbol: ESCAP/LIB/SER.F/-)

Occasional bibliographies. To supplement bibliographical information contained in the publications issued by the Library, reading lists on particular subjects may be prepared at the request of official users. Such requests should be addressed to the Librarian. (Basic symbol: ESCAP/LIB/SER.D/-)

Register of Serials. A bi-annual computer-generated list of serials held by the ESCAP Library, including periodicals, annuals, irregular serials and monographic series, arranged by title, subject and country of publication. It is distributed to United Nations and specialized agency libraries, information centres, research institutes and government enterprises in the region as well as to permanent representatives to ESCAP. (Basic symbol: ST/ESCAP/LIB/SER.C/-)

Advice and assistance

If problems are encountered in organizing a collection of United Nations materials, assistance can be provided by the staff of the ESCAP Library. Advice and assistance can be requested in writing to: The Librarian, ESCAP Library, United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

Other Information Services

Clearing House and Information Section

The Clearing House and Information Section of the Population Division is in the nature of a comprehensive information system in the field of population. It was established in 1969 to strengthen the collection and dissemination of population information in country programmes. It provides bibliographic description, indexing and abstracts for about 1,200 documents annually. It has accumulated about 20,000 entries in its files.

In order to promote exchange of information on population in the ESCAP region, a network of correspondents has been established. The type of information collected is:

(a) Statistical information;
(b) Population research activities;
(c) Policies and programme activities;
(d) Opinion, views and writings of opinion leaders;
(e) Information concerning meetings, conferences, etc.;
(f) Case studies and experiences related to policy and programme development.

It produces three series on a regular basis. These are:

(a) Asian-Pacific Population Programme News (quarterly);
(b) Population Headliners (monthly);
(c) Asian and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics: ADOPT (monthly).

In addition, an intermittent series called Population Research Leads is also produced.

The Clearing House and Information Section also maintains a mailing list of 5,000 addresses for the dissemination of documents of the Division. Further, the Section provides training services on a systematic basis to the population librarians in the region.

Trade Information Service (TIS)

The Trade Information Service (TIS) of Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) has been in existence in ESCAP for a number of years. TIS collects, analyses, stores and disseminates trade information on products/commodities, markets, and other trade-related subjects. TIS develops its data resources with an annual increment of about 1,000 descriptions of documents. At the regional level TIS has provided advisory services to member countries through the Regional advisory Service in Trade Information to establish and develop their own trade information services.

TIS provides:

(a) Systematic dissemination of selected information on products, markets and other trade related subjects; it is distributed to member countries in the form of such publications as Trade Information Source Data Bank and Directory, TIS Quick, Prices of Selected Asia/Pacific Products, Trade Information Sheets.
(b) Training to staff of national trade information centres;
(c) Trade enquiry-reply service;
(d) Dissemination of trade statistical data in machine-readable form.

Statistics Division

The Statistics Division's collection is a good illustration of publications gathered by a division. It has a complete collection of statistical publications from most ESCAP member countries, as well as major worldwide and regional statistical publications from outside the region. It has also, professional journals in statistics from various sources. Most of this collection is duplicated both in the Library and in various divisions where these publications are very heavily used.

Data and Information Service (DIS)

Data and Information Service (DIS) was established since January 1978 by Division for Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways in connexion with the Ship Users' Co-operation Project (SUCOP).

It has a collection of books, documents, reports, statistical data and schedules on vessels and cargo movements as well as port facilities. The input to the bibliographic information system amounts to about 1,200 titles.

The subscriptions for the series and periodicals are processed by the ESCAP Library while the acquisitions for monographs are carried out by DIS.

The index terms on shipping, ports and inland waterways subjects have been developed jointly by DIS and the ESCAP Library for common indexing and information retrieval pruposes.

Profile of United Nations Documentation

How to identify a document

United Nations documents are identified by symbol, sales code or Official Records designation. Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with numerals, usually Arabic. When Roman numerals are used they usually indicate the ordinal number of the session or of the subsidiary organ. The oblique stroke (/) is used to separate the components of the symbol. All working documents of United Nations organs are first issued in mimeographed form bearing the same symbol and date in each language edition, and those reproduced as printed Official Records also retain their original symbol.

The basic series elements of the five principal organs of the United Nations are:

A/-	General Assembly[1/]
E/-	Economic and Social Council[2/]
S/-	Security Council
T/-	Trusteeship Council
ST/-	Secretariat

Special basic series symbols have been established for certain bodies, e.g.:

AT/-	United Nations Administrative Tribunal
CERD/-	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
DP/-	United Nations Development Programme
ID/-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
TD/-	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP/-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR/-	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WFC/-	World Food Council

The documents of the subsidiary organs normally carry a symbol consisting of the basic series symbol of the parent body one or more of the following elements:

-/AC.-/-	Ad hoc committee or similar body
-/C.-/-	Standing, permanent or sessional committee
-/CN/-/-	Commission
-/CONF.-/-	Conference
-/GC.-/-	Governing Council
-/PC.-/-	Preparatory committee
-/SC.-/-	Sub-committee
-/Sub.-/-	Sub-commission
-WG.-/-	Working Group
-WP.-/-	Working Party

Basic series of subsidiary organs are usually numbered in the order of their establishment or convocation.

The documents of some subsidiary organs bear a symbol consisting of the basic series symbol of the parent body followed by the acronym of the subsidiary organ, e.g.:

A/SPC/-	Special Political Committee of the General Assembly
E/ESCAP/-	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
E/INCB/-	International Narcotics Control Board

ESCAP document symbols

The basic series symbols of ESCAP

1/ Starting with the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, symbols were expanded to include Arabic numerals denoting the session (e.g., A/31/-, A/32/-, A/C.1/31/-, A/C.2/32/- etc.).

2/ Starting in 1978, symbols of Economic and Social Council documents were expanded to include the year (e.g., E/1978/-, E/1978/C.1/- etc.). An explanation of this change is given in E/1978/INF/1.

fall in the preceding category as follows:

E/ESCAP/-	
E/ESCAP/AD	Committee on Agricultural Development
E/ESCAP/DP	Committee on Development Planning
E/ESCAP/IHT	Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology
E/ESCAP/NR	Committee on Natural Resources
E/ESCAP/POP	Committee on Population
E/ESCAP/SD	Committee on Social Development
E/ESCAP/STAT	Committee on Statistics
E/ESCAP/STC	Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications
E/ESCAP/TRADE	Committee on Trade

Symbols of United Nations organs in Bangkok

The basic series symbols of United Nations organs based in Bangkok are as follows:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	UNDP/-
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	-	UNEP/-
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	-	UNHCR/-
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	-	TD/-
- UNCTAD Trade and Development Board	-	TD/B/-
- United Nations Children' Fund (UNICEF)	-	E/ICEF/-
- United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	-	UNFPA/
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	-	ID/-
- United Nations World Food Council	-	WFC/-

Standard symbol elements

The following elements may be added to any series symbol but do not appear in this list:

(i) Elements denoting the nature of the document:

-/INF.-	Information series
-/MIN.-	Minutes
-/NGO/-	Documents containing communications from non-governmental organizations
-/PET/-	Petitions
-/PV.-	Verbatim records of meetings (Proces-verbaux)
-/RES/-	Mimeographed texts of adopted resolutions
-/RT/-	Record of testimony
-/SR.-	Summary records of meetings
-/WP.-	Working paper

(ii) Elements denoting modification of the text:

-/Add.-Addendum	Indicates and addition of text to the main document.
-/Amend.-Amendment	Indicates the alteration, by decision of the competent authority, of a portion of an adopted formal text.
-/Corr.-Corrigendum	Indicates modification of any specific part of an existing document to correct errors, revise wording or reorganize text, whether for substantive

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Starting with the eighth special session in 1978, symbols of documents issued in connection with special sessions were expanded to include an element consisting of "S-" followed by Arabic numeral(s) denoting the session (e.g., A/S-8/-, A/S-10/- etc.). An explanation of these changes is given in A/31/INF/1.

	or technical reasons.
-/Excerpt	Indicates the reissue of an excerpt from a document when only that portion is required.
-/Rev.-Revision	Indicates a new text which supersedes and replaces that of a previously issued document. To be used when the document must be reissued in its entirety, whether for substantive or technical reasons.
-/Summary	Indicates a summary of a report, prepared specifically to facilitate its consideration by an organ.

(iii) Elements denoting distribution category:

-/L.-	Limited
-/R.-	Restricted

Sales publication numbers

Sales codes which appear on United Nations priced publications are assigned according to the category in which the contents place the publication, as follows:

CATEGORY I	GENERAL
CATEGORY IIA	ECONOMICS
CATEGORY IIB	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (UNIDO PUBLICATIONS WITH SALES NUMBERS)
CATEGORY IIB	UNIDO PUBLICATIONS WITHOUT SALES NUMBERS
CATEGORY IIC	WORLD ECONOMY
CATEGORY IID	TRADE FINANCE AND COMMERCE
CATEGORY IIE	EUROPE IN ECONOMY
CATEGORY IIF	ASIAN ECONOMY (e.g., all ESCAP Sales Publications)
CATEGORY IIG	LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMY
CATEGORY IIH	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
CATEGORY IIK	AFRICAN ECONOMY
CATEGORY IV	SOCIAL QUESTIONS
CATEGORY V	INTERNATIONAL LAW
CATEGORY VII	POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
CATEGORY VIII	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
CATEGORY IX	ATOMIC ENERGY AND DISARMAMENT
CATEGORY X	INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
CATEGORY XI	NARCOTIC DRUGS
CATEGORY XIII	DEMOGRAPHY
CATEGORY XIV	HUMAN RIGHTS
CATEGORY XV	UNITAR
CATEGORY XVI	PUBLIC FINANCE AND FISCAL QUESTIONS
CATEGORY XVII	INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

The complete United Nations sales number is composed of upper-case letters and Arabic and Roman numerals, separated by periods, e.g., E.77.II.F.15, with the following components:

(i) An upper-case letter indicates the language of a particular document and appears as the first element of the sales number printed on that document. The following codes are used: A - Arabic, C - Chinese, E - English, F - French, R - Russian, E - Spanish. (E/F indicates that the publication is bilingual, E/F/S that it is trilingual, etc.);

(ii) The first two Arabic numerals indicate the year;

(iii) The Roman numerals indicate the subject category;

(iv) An upper-case letter indicates a subdivision of the category (if any);

(v) The final Arabic numeral(s) are the number of the publication within the category.

Categories of distribution of documents and meeting records

For distribution purposes, documents and meeting records are classified in the following categories, each indicating the pattern and scope of distribution: (a) GENERAL; (b) LIMITED; and (c) RESTRICTED. The distribution pattern for these categories follows:

(a) The designation GENERAL above the document symbol denotes full distribution and is used on basic documents and final meeting records, including

agenda, studies and reports, communications from Governments and adopted resolutions and other decisions of main organs. Documents in this category are given the widest distribution appropriate to the body concerned.

(b) The designation LIMITED above the document symbol is used on documents of a temporary nature such as draft resolutions and amendments thereto, draft reports and other action documents, and papers dealing with the order in which items will be discussed and other ephemeral matters. The primary distribution of documents in this category is limited to those likely to be immediately interested in the work of the body concerned. The substance of limited documents may, as appropriate and reasonable, be referred to or included in, or annexed to, the report of the body in which they were discussed. Limited documents bear the letter "L" before the serial number.

(c) The designation RESTRICTED is used on documents and meeting records whose contents require at the time of issuance that they not be made public. The distribution of these documents and records is determined by the originating office. Such documents bear the letter "R" before the serial number in the symbol.

Provisional texts of documents and meeting records

Documents, the texts of which are of a provisional nature are issued first to participants in a meeting; such documents comprise unrevised translations circulated in the course of a meeting, which are to be reissued the next day as formal documents, and certain meeting records that will be issued later in final, corrected form. They bear the word PROVISIONAL above the document symbol.

Consolidated corrections to the provisional records of meetings of certain bodies are issued separately. Upon issuance of the corrections, the related provisional records are considered final.

Informal conference room papers and working papers

Conference room papers and working papers are informal action documents issued for discussion at a meeting. They are not assigned symbols and are not quoted or cited in meeting records or reports. It is the responsibility of the secretariats of organs to see to their circulation.

Non-Governmental Organizations

With names as disparate as the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Council of Women, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, a worldwide and growing corps of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - the international vox populi - present their aims and press their causes in all realms of human concern, and at least 649 of them (an increase of 462 since 1950), currently have a say in United Nations affairs, 22 of them Asian or partly so.

NGOs in United Nations Charter provisions

Except for highly publicized names like Nobel Prize-winning Amnesty International, the public at large is generally unaware of the impact of NGOs, their interaction with Governments and their considerable role in United Nations work.

The United Nations Charter recognized the value of NGO contribution to the principles and goals of the Organization by providing in Article 71 of Chapter X, which deals with the Economic and Social Council, that the Council consult with NGOs on matters with which they are concerned and which fall within the competence of the Council. The Council itself recognizes that these organizations should have the opportunity to express their views and that they often posses special experience or technical knowledge that would be of value to the Council in its work.

Consultative relations with the Economic and Social Council

Chapter XII of the ESCAP rules of procedure concerns ESCAP consultative relations with NGOs. The consultative status of the NGOs, however, is not limited to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies. All of the specialized agencies except the World Bank group (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and International Development Association (IDA)), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and also the Universal Postal Union (UPU), enter into consultative relations with NGOs.

NGOs in consultative status with the Council and consequently with ESCAP are divided into three categories: category I, category II and the Roster.

Of the 649 NGOs in consultative status, there are 31 in category I, 213 in category II and 405 on the Roster.

Category I - organizations concerned with most of the activities of the Council that can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that they have made and sustained contributions to the achievements of the United Nations in social cultural, educational, health, scientific, technological and human rights fields; that they are closely involved with the economic and social life of the people of the areas they represent; and that their membership is broadly representative of major segments of the population in large numbers of countries.

Category II - organizations that have a special competence in, and are concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council and that are known internationally within the fields for which they have consultative status.

Roster - organizations that the Council or the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council or with its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, considers able to make

occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or other United Nations bodies.

Significance of NGO categories

Organizations in categories I and II can submit for circulation written statements relevant to the work of the Council or of ESCAP (and other Commissions) on subjects in which those NGOs have a special competence. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Executive Secretary of ESCAP in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission, can invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements.

Category I organizations can present their views orally and also propose items for possible inclusion in the Council's provisional agenda. Such proposals are first to be submitted to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for subsequent action by the Secretary-General. Category I organizations, however, can propose items directly for the provisional agendas of ESCAP and the Council's other commissions.

NGOs and the Secretariat

Consultative status of NGOs - all three categories - includes secretariat services also; all organizations in consultative relationship with the Council are entitled to "consult with officers of the appropriate sections of the secretariat in which there is a mutual interest or a mutual concern" (Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), part X).

By authority of the Secretary-General, the NGOs are entitled to secretariat facilities which include:

(a) Prompt and efficient distribution of such documents of the Council and its subsidiary bodies as shall in the judgement of the Secretary-General be appropriate;

(b) Access to the press documentation services provided by the United Nations;

(c) Arrangement of informal discussions on matters of special interest to groups or organizations;

(d) Use of the libraries of the United Nations;

(e) Provision of accommodation for conferences or smaller meetings of consultative organizations on the work of the Economic and Social Council;

(f) Appropriate seating arrangements and facilities for obtaining documents during public meetings of the General Assembly dealing with matters in the economic and social fields.

On the other hand, the Secretary-General may request NGOs in all three categories to carry out specific studies or prepare specific papers subject only to the relevant financial regulations.

Asian NGOs

The Asian NGOs - three national, seven regional, four interregional, and eight international - are as indicated in the following list:

Category I

World Muslim Congress

Category II

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
All-India Women's Conference
All-Pakistan Women's Association
Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners Associations (CENSA)
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)
Foundation for the People of the South Pacific, Inc.
International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)
Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association

On the Roster

Asian Development Center (on the Roster by action taken by the Council)

Asian Environmental Society (on the Roster by action of the Secretary-General)

Asian Youth Council (on the Roster by action taken by the Council)

Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce (on the Roster by action taken by the Council)

Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers (FAIR) (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with UNCTAD)

International Council for Correspondence Education (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with UNESCO)

International Peace Research Association (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with UNESCO and UNCTAD)

OISCA International (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International) (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with ECOSOC)

Pacific Science Association (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with UNESCO and WHO)

Sri Aurobindo Society (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with UNESCO)

United Schools International (on the Roster by action of the Secretary-General)

World Association of Societies of Pathology (on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with WHO)

The categories are detailed in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, which also lists the principles applied by the Council in establishing consultative relations with NGOs. A complete list of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1981 is given in document E/1982/INF.9.

Intergovernmental Organizations Outside the United Nations Active in the ESCAP region

Organizations active in ESCAP affairs but not in formal consultative status like the NGOs are the regional intergovernmental organizations, six established with the participation of ESCAP.

Most of them are essentially intercountry institutional arrangements for technical and economic co-operation among developing Asian and Pacific countries.

The 15 intergovernmental organizations listed below are active in the region:

The South Pacific Commission (SPC) was established by an intergovernmental agreement signed in Canberra, Australia, on 6 February 1947 by representatives of the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. (The Netherlands withdrew from SPC in 1962).

Its objectives are to strengthen and encourage international co-operation in promoting the economic and social welfare and advancement of Pacific peoples by providing a common forum to consider issues, problems, needs and ideas common to the region; acting as a vehicle for the development and implementation of the concept of regionalism; and by assisting in meeting the basic needs of the peoples of the region.

Member countries are Australia, Fiji, France, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, United Kingdom and United States.

Address: B.P. D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia; Tel: 26.20.00; Cable: SOUTHPACOM; Telex: SOPACOM 139 NM.

The South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) was established in 1972 by the South Pacific Forum to facilitate and promote regional co-operation of the island countries of the South Pacific in the development of trade, economic development, transport, tourism and other related matters. It has established a regional shipping line and a fellowship scheme, and co-ordinated an agricultural pests and diseases survey in the South Pacific and two major regional telecommunications projects, and worked on a draft convention for the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Organization.

Member countries are Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.

Address: G.P.O. Box 856, Suva, Fiji; Tel: 312 600; Telex: SPECSUVA FJ 2229.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was formed in 1949 by socialist countries of Eastern Europe as an intergovernmental economic organization with a view to accelerating economic development and establishing a more rational international division of labour among member countries.

At present the Council comprises the following countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR. Representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have been attending sessions of the CMEA bodies for a number of years. Representatives of the People's Republic of Angola and the Lao People's Democratic Republic took part as observers in the work of the thirtieth session of CMEA held in July 1976. CMEA co-operates with Yugoslavia, Finland, Iraq and Mexico on the basis of special agreements concluded in the period 1960-1970.

The specific feature of economic integration with CMEA is that its member countries have a common economic system which is based on public ownership of the means of production and planning of

national economies. The principal aims of the economic integration between the countries members of CMEA, as stipulated in the basic CMEA documents, are to promote, by pooling and co-ordinating the efforts of the member countries, planned development of their national economies, acceleration of economic and technical progress, faster rates of growth in the less industrialized member countries, a gradual evening out of economic development levels, a continuous growth in labour productivity and a steady improvement in living standards.

Address: Kalinin Prospect 56, Moscow G-205, USSR; Tel: 290 91 11-290 93 11; Cable: Cev; Telex: 141.

The Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia ("Colombo Plan") had its origin in the meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, held at Colombo in January, 1950, for the purpose of permitting an exchange of views on world problems and in particular to consider the vital needs of the countries of South and South-East Asia.

At this meeting it was decided to set up a Consultative Committee for Cooperative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. The Consultative Committee met in Sydney in May 1950 and established a Council known as the "Council for Technical Cooperation in South and South-East Asia."

The purpose of the Council for Technical Co-operation is to assist in the economic development of South and South-East Asia by the provision of technical assistance.

The Report of the Colombo Plan of September 1950 recognized that because of the shortage of skilled men in South and South-East Asia, technical experts, training facilities and training equipment would have to be supplied by countries outside the area to enable the development programme to be carried out.

Members are Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

Address: The Colombo Plan Bureau, 12 Melbourne Avenue, Colombo 4, Sri Lanka.

The Asian Oceanic Postal Union (AOPU) was established in 1961 to extend, facilitate and improve postal relations between member countries and promote co-operation in the field of postal services.

Member countries are Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand.

Address: Post Office Building, Plaza Bonifacio, Manila 2801, Philippines.

The Asian Productivity Organization (APO) was established by convention in 1961 as an intergovernmental regional organization of several Asian governments to increase productivity and accelerate economic development in the Asian region.

Members are Bangladesh, Republic of China*, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

APO organizes research and surveys, conferences, symposia, training courses, seminars, fellowships and observational study missions and sends individual experts or teams to requesting countries to conduct seminars and extend consultancy services and technical assistance.

APO fosters productivity consciousness and disseminates modern productivity knowledge, techniques and experience in agriculture,

Publications are marketed through commercial distributors (plus issue of free publications), and numerous filmstrips and slides on management, manufacturing and technological techniques are produced.

Address: Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 4-14 Akasaka 8-caome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) lends funds and provides technical assistance to developing member countries in the Asia and Pacific region by promoting investment and fostering economic growth in the region. Established under the auspices of ESCAP in 1966, its major ADB project-oriented studies - the Asian Agricultural Survey, the Southeast Asian Regional Transport Survey - have considerably influenced its lending and technical assistance activities in those sectors.

Members are: Regional - Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Cook Islands, Democratic Kampuchea, Republic of China*,

* The designation of the Republic of China is used by the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Productivity Organization and is so listed in their membership. The official United Nations designation of that part of China is Taiwan, a province of the People's Republic of China.

Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Viet Nam; Non-regional - Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

The Bank co-operated with ESCAP in preparing the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation, with findings termed particularly relevant for harmonizing the industrialization plans of the countries of the region.

ADB serves as executing agency for UNDP and other bodies.

Address: P.O. Box 789, 2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines; Tel: 802631, 807251; Cable: ASIANBANK; Telex: 7425071, 7222094, 3587.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is based on a Declaration signed in Bangkok in 1967 that provided for greater regional co-operation for higher living standards. Areas of co-operation include agricultural and industrial development, fishing, shipping, tourism and trade. By mutual consent all foreign military bases are of a temporary nature.

Member countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Address: 6 Jalan Taman Pejambon, P.O. Box 2072, Jakarta, Indonesia; Tel: 348838, 360450, 352287; Cable: ASEANSEC; Telex: No. 46882 ASEAN-JKT.

The Commission of the European Communities came into being in 1967 when a treaty transferring the powers of separate European Community Institutions to a single Commission came into effect.

The function of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties, where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

Members are Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Address: 200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium.

The Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC) was established in September 1969 under the auspices of ESCAP to promote, co-ordinate and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry with a view to achieving its maximum economic development through research, training, production, marketing, consultations, information and representation.

Member countries are India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Thailand, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Associate member).

Address: Gedung Jaya (4th Floor), Jalan Thamrin 12, Jakarta, Indonesia; Tel: 327-508 Ext. 240; Cable: COCOMUN P.O. Box 343.

The Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) was established in 1970 under the auspices of ESCAP by a group of natural rubber producing countries to protect their interests, to bring about co-ordination in the production and marketing of natural rubber, promote technical co-operation amongst members, and bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber.

Member countries are the natural rubber producing countries.

Address: 266 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Tel: 468176, 469183; Cable: SECGENRAP.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) is the successor to the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), formed in 1925. In 1967 IUOTO became an inter-governmental organization and in 1970 convened an extraordinary general assembly which adopted the statutes of the WTO. These came into effect on 2 January 1975 after ratification by 51 countries.

The WTO collects and disseminates information on international and domestic tourism, including statistical data, legislation and regulations, facilities and special events. It sponsors international technical meetings (conferences, seminars, workshops). It participates in technical co-operation projects, under agreements concluded between the WTO

and other international organizations, such as UNDP. It has developed an international programme for vocational training in the field of tourism, through the International Centre for Advanced Studies in Tourism (CIEST, in Mexico.

Relations between WTO and the United Nations are governed by an agreement concluded in 1977.

Membership is in three categories: (a) Full members (102 member states); (b) Associate members (two associate members); and (c) Affiliate members which are international bodies, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, with specialized interests in tourism as well as commercial and non-commercial bodies and associations whose activities are related to the aims of WTO or fall within its competence (141 affiliate members).

Address: 59 Avenida del Generalisimo, Apartado de Correos, 36,000 Madrid 16, Spain; Tel: 279 28 04-279 51 07; Cable: OMTOUR; Telex: 42188 OMT E.

The Pepper Community (PC) was established in 1972 when the Community was ratified by its members under the auspices of ESCAP but its permanent secretariat with a full-time director and staff were appointed only in 1976. Its purpose is to promote, co-ordinate and harmonize all activities relating to the pepper economy with a view to achieving the maximum economic development by organizing meetings including biannual meetings of expert panel and annual session of Community, initiating, formulating and putting into operation Community projects financed by ESCAP, UNDP and United Nations specialized agencies, collecting and disseminating information through publication of Pepper News (monthly), and by establishing regular contacts and liaisons with international and national agencies, trade and commercial bodies and other producing developing countries for exchange of information.

Member countries are India, Indonesia, Madagascar and Malaysia.

Address: Gedung Jaya, 4th floor, Jalan M.H. Thamrin 12, Jakarta, Indonesia; Tel: 327508, ext. 232; Cable: PEPPERCOM.

The Asia-Pacific Telecommunity was established in 1979 by an inter-governmental agreement under the auspices of ESCAP to aid development of telecommunications in all aspects by training, negotiation, formulation and information.

Members are Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Nauru, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Associate member is Hong Kong.

Affiliated members are Cable and Wireless Co. Ltd., Hong Kong; Eastern Telecom (Phil) Inc.; Globe Mackay Cable and Radio Corp., Philippines; Hong Kong Telephone Co.; Nippon Telephone, Telegraph Public Corp. (NTTPC), Japan; Philippines Communication Satellite Corp.; Philippines Global Communication Inc.; and Ph-lippines Long Distance Telephone Co.

Address: Office Compound of the Communication Authority of Thailand, New Road, Bangkok, Thailand; Tel: 233-3434, 234-5713, 233-1054, ext. 474, 374; Cable: APTEL.

The Asian Reinsurance Corporation (ARC) was established in 1979 under the auspices of ESCAP/UNCTAD to retain reinsurance business within the ESCAP region and give technical assistance to members to develop their national insurance markets.

The agreement came into force in May 1979 and actual business transactions commenced on 1 January 1980.

As a collective self-reliance scheme in the field of insurance, membership is open only to developing countries of the ESCAP region.

Member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Address: Ocean Insurance Building (6th floor), 175 Sukhumvit Soi 21, Bangkok-11, Thailand; Tel: 3921953-4; Cable: ASIANRE.

Annex I

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, amended by the Council at subsequent sessions, and revised in consequence of various General Assembly resolutions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 46(I) of 11 December 1946, in which the General Assembly "recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of ... an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", and

Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,

Establishes an Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Pacific, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Pacific and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Asia and the Pacific as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connection with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The territories of Asia and the Pacific referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, 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, Guam 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 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 II

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF ESCAP

Committee on Agricultural Development

The Committee on Agricultural Development shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the situation as regards food and agricultural development in the region in the context of economic and social development;

2. To consider and make recommendations on the plans and programmes in the field of food and agricultural development in the region, with particular emphasis on food and agricultural policies and strategies for rural development;

3. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the field of food and agricultural development and make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

4. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning food and agricultural development in the region;

5. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet every odd year and report to the Commission.

Committee on Development Planning

The Committee on Development Planning shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the progress of development in the region and to make recommendations on developmental strategies and policies of importance to the region;

2. To review the use of planning in the region and to make recommendations on matters concerning plan formulation, implementation and evaluation;

3. To review and make recommendations for policy-oriented research and action on problems of development and planning of importance for the region, particularly those which need priority attention and which are relevant for the promotion of regional and subregional co-operation;

4. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the fields of (a) development planning, projections and policies and (b) transnational corporations, and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the Asian and Pacific Development Centre;

5. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning (a) development planning, projections and policies and (b) transnational corporations;

6. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet every even year and report to the Commission.

Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment

The Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the plans, policies and strategies and examine pro-

blems of industrial development in the region;

2. To pursue and recommend implementation of projects for industrial development, including those identified by the former Asian Industrial Development Council, whose activities shall be subsumed under those of the Committee;

3. To review and analyse the progress and problems of science and technology and to recommend measures for strengthening technological capabilities and facilitating transfer of technology in the region;

4. To review and analyse the progress and problems and recommend measures pertaining to human settlements and the environment, taking account of national, regional and global efforts in these fields;

5. To promote regional and subregional co-operation in the fields of industry, technology, human settlements and the environment;

6. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the fields of industry, technology, human settlements and the environment and make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas,

as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Environment Programme;

7. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning industry, technology, human settlements and the environment in the region;

8. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet once every year and take up separately, but not exclusively, every second year, the subjects of industry and technology, and human settlements and the environment, and report to the Commission.

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the progress in natural resources development in the region, in particular in the field of water, energy and mineral resources development;

2. To discuss in depth technical and other relevant subjects dealing with water, energy and mineral resources;

3. To consider and make recommendations on the policies, strategies, methods and techniques for the proper investigation, development and utilization of water, energy and mineral resources, having due regard to economic, social and environmental considerations, to identify problems impeding the desirable rate of progress in these fields, and to recommend appropriate measures, including required training programmes;

4. To promote regional and subregional co-operation in water, energy and mineral resources development among the countries concerned;

5. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the field of water, energy and mineral resources development and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;

6. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning water, energy and mineral resources development in the region;

7. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet once every year and take up separately, but not exclusively, every third year, the subjects of energy, water and mineral resources development, and report to the Commission.

Committee on Population

The Committee on Population shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the current and prospective population situation in the countries of the region;

2. To consider and make recommendations on all aspects of population questions in the light of their interrelationship with the development process with a view to expediting the achievement of balanced development;

3. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the field of population and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;

4. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning population problems in the region;

5. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet every odd year and report to the Commission.

Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications

The Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications shall have two wings, which shall have the following functions respectively:

A. Shipping, ports and inland waterways

1. To review and analyse the current and prospective world developments in shipping, ports and inland waterways as they affect the countries of the region, and to make appropriate recommendations to facilitate national, subregional, regional and international trade through adequate, economic and efficient shipping, port and associated services;

2. To review and promote the development of national merchant marines in the countries of the region with a view to expanding their maritime transport capacity for the handling of their seaborne trade and facilitating the flow of goods and passengers;

3. To promote co-operation between countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels in the use of their shipping resources and to assist and support subregional organizations working in this field;

4. To promote the development of national measures or legislation where appropriate in the maritime field consistent with the needs of the developing countries of the region and with international maritime legislation and practice;

5. To promote the exchange of know-how, experience and techniques in the fields of management and manpower development relating to shipping, ports and inland waterways;

6. To review the development of ports and port facilities, including information and data systems, in the countries of the region with a view to recommending measures for their development so as to meet the demands of national, subregional, regional and interregional trade;

7. To study and evaluate, in association with the transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic wing of the Committee, the implications of the international multimodal transport system and combined transport operations for the ESCAP member and associate member countries, especially the developing countries;

8. To encourage the establishment of national maritime organizations in the countries of the region, as a means of ensuring compliance with Commission resolution 168 (XXXII);

9. To consider and recommend measures for establishing shippers' organizations and for promoting co-operation among the shippers in the region, including the organization of training programmes, seminars, workshops etc.;

10. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the fields of shipping, ports and inland waterways and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

11. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning shipping, ports and inland waterways in the region;

12. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

B. Transport and communcations, tourism and facilitation of international traffic

13. To review and analyse current and projected developments in the fields of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the region;

14. To recommend policies, strategies, methods and techniques for the further development of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the region;

15. To promote the exchange of know-how, experience and techniques including integrated planning, operations, management and manpower development of transport and communcations, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the region;

16. To promote regional and subregional co-operation, and interregional co-ordination when necessary, in the fields of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport;

17. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the fields of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport and make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Labour Organisation;

18. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport, in the region;

19. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet once every year, with each wing meeting 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. It shall report to the Commission.

Committee on Social Development

The Committee on Social Development shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the situation as regards social development in the region;

2. To consider and make recommendations on appropriate strategies and measures for the attainment of social justice, including the fostering of the welfare of children, popular participation and integration and greater participation of women and youth in the development process, social defence, social consequences of the problem of displaced persons, alleviation of poverty, promotion of equitable distribution of development benefits and improvement of the quality of life, taking into account the relevant basic principles and objectives set out in the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

3. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the field of social development and make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the mandates and the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

4. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning social development in the region;

5. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet every even year and report to the Commission.

Committee on Statistics

The Committee on Statistics shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the progress in the development of statistics in the region;

2. To promote the improvement of the quality of statistics and the application of new techniques, arrange for the exchange of information and experience on statistical work and methods among member countries and recommend, when necessary, programmes of technical assistance, training, education and research in the various fields of statistics and their applications;

3. To promote the adaption of international statistical standards to the conditions and needs of countries of the region, bearing in mind the intrinsic importance of maintaining comparability and harmonization of international statistical indicators and methods;

4. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the field of statistics and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the United Nations Statistical Office and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;

5. To advise, through its Director, the Advisory Council of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific on the nature and priorities of the statistical training requirements of the countries of the region for its consideration of the work programme of the Institute;

6. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning statistics in the region;

7. To liaise as necessary with, and

to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet every odd year and report to the Commission.

Committee on Trade

The Committee on Trade shall have the following functions:

1. To review and analyse the trade and commercial policies of the countries of the region and to promote the development of trade between the countries of the region and between the region and the rest of the world, in particular trade expansion among the developing countries, with a view to assisting the economic development of the countries of the region;

2. To review the progress in, and to promote the development of techniques and methods for, trade development and expansion, including the training of trade personnel;

3. To consider problems of international trade, particularly those affecting:

(a) The regional, subregional and interregional trade, as appropriate, of countries in Asia and the Pacific, in particular the developing countries, including matters relating to financial institutions and financing of trade, export credit insurance, insurance and reinsurance, debt servicing, standardization of commodities, commercial arbitration, customs administration, marketing and market research, product development and packaging;

(b) Raw materials and commodities, including the promotion of subregional, regional and international co-operation in raw materials and commodities of socio-economic importance to the member countries, particularly developing countries;

(c) The special problems of the least developed countries, the developing island countries, the land-locked countries and the most seriously affected countries;

(d) Organization and machinery for trade and commerce, having due regard to the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other international bodies;

4. To review and evaluate the activities of the secretariat in the field of trade, and to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning trade;

6. To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission and other relevant bodies.

The Committee shall meet every even year and report to the Commission. In order to enable developments in trade and trade policies to be reviewed annually, the Commission itself will carry out such a review in odd years.

Annex III

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:

(i) To maintain close co-operation and consultation between the members and the secretariat of the Commission;

(ii) To review the draft calendar of meetings, prior to its submission to the Commission session;

(iii) 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;

(iv) To assist the secretariat in the formulation of the annotated provisional agenda for each Commission session before it is finalized;

(v) To review the list of topics for discussion at the informal meeting, if any, of the heads of delegations held during a Commission session;

(vi) To discuss the programme of work and priorities, including extrabudgetary requirements and the medium-term plan;

(vii) To carry out any other tasks to be entrusted to it by the Commission.

Annex IV

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 case 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 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 agreement 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.

C h a p t e r III

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 9

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rules 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.

C h a p t e r 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 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 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 subcommissions, 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 subcommissions, 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 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 divisions 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 MEETING

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 ac-

tivities 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 tex in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or other subsidiary bodies;

(f) The Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission itself may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

Rule 55

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose.

In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the request of the organization;

(b) On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 56

Subject to rule 23 the Commission may recommend that a non-governmental organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 54 (d) and (e) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XIII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 57

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 58

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 59

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees, sub-committees and working parties shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIV

REPORTS

Rule 60

The Commission shall, once a year, submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

Chapter XV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 61

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission, provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

Annex V

GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

INTRODUCTION

1. These guidelines are designed to increase the efficiency of the conduct of sessions of the Commission and the legislative committees and, as appropriate, ad hoc meetings and meetings of other bodies.

2. The procedures have been formulated in the context of the existing rules of procedure of the Commission and the general practices and procedures laid down for United Nations meetings. They are intended to supplement those procedures and should be read in conjunction with them.

I. PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTATION

3. The secretariat should comply with the United Nations ruling that papers to be considered at meetings must reach Governments and permanent representatives to ESCAP not later than six weeks before the opening date of each meeting.

4. The check list of documents issued for meetings shall be prepared by the secretariat. The annotated provisional agenda for each meeting shall in all cases be among the first documents to be issued and, depending on the content of the meeting, the annotated programme of work shall also be included in the documentation.

5. The secretariat shall issue two basic types of documentation, one for consideration and another for information purposes. Documents prepared by the secretariat for all meetings, particularly those reaching or exceptionally exceeding the limit of 32 pages, could with advantage contain a final section summarizing the topics covered in these papers to assist Governments in preparing briefing material for their delegations. Such summaries would also serve as a guide for chairmen regarding the topics covered in each paper on which guidance or decisions are required at each meeting.

II. GUIDELINES FOR COMMISSION SESSIONS

General

6. The Commission sessions shall be governed by the rules of procedure as drawn up at the first session of the Commission, confirmed and adopted at the second session and amended at subsequent sessions.

7. Preparations for Commission sessions shall be undertaken by the Executive Secretary in close consultation with the permanent representatives.

8. Provision shall be made for exchange of views between the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission and the Executive Secretary on the provisional agenda for sessions of the Commission, bearing in mind chapter II of the Commission's rules of procedure. The Advisory Committee shall also assist the secretariat in the formulation of the annotated provisional agenda for each Commission session before it is finalized.

Proceedings

9. Sessions of the Commission shall normally be opened by a high dignitary of the host country.

10. It is desirable that the general country statements at the plenary session should be concise and should be confined to the fundamental issues of importance to the respective agenda items. In view of the heavy programmes of the committees and the time constraints which they frequently encounter, the statements in such committee meetings should be ordinarily confined to 10 minutes in order to provide suf-

ficient time for the general debate on the specific issues of the committee's agenda. Delegations having longer statements to make may prefer to deliver an oral summary and circulate their full statements on paper.

11. General statements in the plenary by representatives of the United Nations specialized agencies and bodies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies should be distributed in advance in writing, if possible. Oral introductions, or summaries, if necessary, should be limited to 10 minutes.

12. The list of speakers compiled by the conference secretariat on the basis of earlier consultations with individual member Governments should be altered only in exceptional circumstances. Speakers should be inscribed in the order in which they requested permission to speak.

13. Formalities at opening meetings, such as congratulations to elected officers and expressions of thanks for facilities provided, should regularly be kept to the minimum, and should preferably be limited to the first delegation speaker from a non-host Government, speaking on behalf of all participants.

Establishment of committees and election of officers

14. The Commission should be assisted by the Committee of the Whole, the Technical and Drafting Committee and the informal committee on resolutions. The Commission may form additional committees if it considers this necessary for the efficient conduct of its session. Each committee, including the informal committee on resolutions, shall elect its officers, consisting of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. In the election of officers, appropriate geographical distribution should be given due consideration.

15. The Chairman of the informal committee on resolutions shall be invited to the plenary by the Chairman of the Commission for presentation of the final texts of the resolutions endorsed by the informal committee on resolutions.

16. Meetings of the committees shall be held as early as possible after they are established.

Draft resolutions

17. All draft resolutions presented to the informal committee on resolutions for consideration shall be sponsored by a member Government(s). Draft resolutions shall be circulated in plenary for information before they are considered in detail by the informal committee on resolutions. The consideration of a draft resolution in the informal committee on resolutions shall, to the extent possible, follow the discussions on the relevant issues in plenary or the Committee of the Whole. All resolutions cleared by the informal committee on resolutions shall be presented to the plenary for adoption by the Chairman on behalf of the sponsor(s) or, in the case of consensus resolutions, on behalf of the members of the committee. The Chairman of the informal committee on resolutions, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and delegations of the member countries, shall set a deadline for the acceptance of draft resolutions which may be presented during the session in order to facilitate timely completion of draft resolutions for presentation to the plenary.

18. Specialized agencies may be invited to attend the meetings of the informal committee on resolutions upon the request of the committee through its Chairman.

Technical and Drafting Committee

19. Proposals for changes in the programme of work cannot be made directly in the Technical and Drafting Committee. Such items to be considered by the Committee shall have been proposed and generally supported either in plenary or in the Committee of the Whole. When a consensus on those corresponding changes in the programme of work cannot be reached in that Committee, such items shall be referred to the respective substantive/legislative committees for further consideration with a view to the submission of a recommendation to the Commission at its following session.

20. Specialized agencies may be invited to attend discussions on the programme of work upon the request of the Technical and Drafting Committee through its Chairman.

Committee of the Whole

21. When the sectoral items are considered by the Committee of the Whole, the division/office heads may introduce their items on the agenda by means of written statements which should: (a) report concisely on the previous year's successes and failures; and (b) briefly introduce the issues and indicate major projects/activities to be initiated and/or completed in the coming year. Such statements shall be made available to delegations one or two days before the item comes up. With the permission of the Chairman, the division chief may give an oral introduction not exceeding five minutes.

22. Statements in the Committee of the Whole should be directly related to the issues under discussion.

III. GUIDELINES FOR MEETING OTHER THAN COMMISSION SESSIONS

Opening of meetings

23. Sessions of legislative bodies shall usually be opened by the Executive Secretary or the Deputy Executive Secretary or, in their absence, by the Officer-in-Charge for the Executive Secretary, who should read out the Executive Secretary's message. The Executive Secretary, however, might wish to invite a high dignitary of the host country to open a session of a legislative body.

24. Formalities at opening meetings, such as congratulations to elected officers and expressions of thanks for facilities provided, should regularly be kept to the minimum, and should preferably be limited to the first delegation speaker from a non-host Government, speaking on behalf of all the participants.

Election of officers

25. Meetings shall elect their officers, consisting of a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, a Rapporteur and, if necessary, a technical and drafting committee with its officers as appropriate.

26. In the election of officers, appropriate geographical distribution should be given due consideration.

Time-table

27. A time-table for the meeting should be set at the beginning of the meeting with the approval of the Chairman.

Proceedings

28. The Chairman may limit the time allowed to each speaker, and should be guided by the aforementioned guidelines.

29. In order to economize on time, representatives should be encouraged to produce written statements and bring along a sufficient number of copies for distribution to the participants and the interpreters to facilitate the process of work.

30. The Chairman should summarize the outcome of the discussion briefly at the conclusion of the debate on each item. If the Chairman so desires, he may request the secretariat to prepare such a summary, which can be used in drafting the report.

Preparation of the draft report

31. The secretariat shall assist in preparing the first draft of the report for use by the Rapporteur. The Rapporteur may enlist the help of "friends of the Rapporteur" to assist in the preparation of a draft report, and shall present his draft to the drafting committee or, depending on the situation, to the meeting itself for consideration. The Chairman of the drafting committee, in cases where such a committee has been established, shall in turn present the draft report to the plenary.

32. Reports should not be a summary of the proceedings but should be concise and reflect the decisions, consensus of opinion and substance of the item(s) dealt with. If no clear consenses has emerged, that should be so stated and the differing points of views faithfully recorded.

33. Draft reports should normally contain a suggested agenda for the next meeting of the same body, if such a meeting is envisaged.

Consideration of the draft report

34. In cases where a drafting committee has been established, there will be no scope in the committee for the introduction of new ideas or new items for inclusion in the draft report.

35. Lengthy amendments should be written out and circulated to members of the drafting committee, or the meeting, for consideration.

36. The Chairman of the meeting, or of the drafting committee, should ensure that suggested amendments are precisely worded and their location clearly indicated by the sponsor.

37. Amendments to the draft should be settled in final form and incorporated in the text as consideration of the draft proceeds.

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

38. Reports may contain a section headed "Summary of conclusions and recommendations" in which the decisions taken by the meeting should be listed for ease of reference, together with a note giving the number(s) of the paragraphs of the report containing an account of the discussions leading up to those decisions.

Adoption of the report

39. No ESCAP legislative meeting may close without adopting its report.

Closure of meetings

40. The vote of thanks at the end of meetings should preferably be expressed by one representative speaking on behalf of all the participants.

Annex VI

ESCAP MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP: SIGNIFICANT DATES, RESOLUTION NUMBERS AND NOTES

	COUNTRIES	ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP**		MEMBERSHIP	
		Council resolution or ECAFE/ESCAP resolution	Date of admission	Council resolution or ESCAP resolution	Date of admission
	Afghanistan			Council res. 465 (XV)	24 Apr. 1953
*	Australia[1/]			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Bangladesh			Council res. 1735 (LIV)	17 Apr. 1973
	Bhutan			Council res. 1654 (LII)	6 Jan. 1972
	Burma[2/]	Council res. 69 (V)	25 Nov. 1947	Council res. 37 (IV)	19 Apr. 1948
	Brunei[3/]	Council res. 69 (V)	25 Nov. 1947		
*	China[4/]			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Cook Islands	Council res. 1699 (LIII)	11 July 1972		
	Democratic Kampuchea[5/]			Council res. 517 (XVII)	20 Aug. 1954
	Fiji	Council res. 1341 (XIV)	18 July 1968	Council res. 1979/62	3 Aug. 1979
	France			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Guam[6/]	Council decision 1981/188	24 July 1981		
	Hong Kong[7/]	Council res. 69 (V)	25 Nov. 1947		
*	India			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Indonesia[8/]	ECAFE res. E/CN.11/166	8 Dec. 1947	Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Sept. 1950
	Iran[9/]			Council res. 679 (XXVI), B	10 July 1958
	Japan[10/]	ECAFE res. E/CN.11/335	29 Jan. 1952	Council res. 517 (XVII)	24 June 1954
	Kiribati[11/]	Council res. 1812 (LV)	9 Aug. 1973		
	Lao People's Democratic Republic[12/]	Council res. 69 (V)	26 Nov. 1947	Council res. 517 (XVII)	16 Feb. 1955
	Malaysia[13/]	Council res. 69 (V)	25 Nov. 1947	Council res. 37 (IV)	17 Sept. 1957
	Maldives			Council res. 2044 (LXI)	5 Aug. 1976
	Mongolia			Council res. 859 (XXXII)	21 Dec. 1961
	Nauru			Council res. 1605 (LI)	20 July 1971
	Nepal	ECAFE res. E/CN.11/152	30 Nov. 1948	Council res. 517 (XVII)	6 June 1955

** Foot-note information is given on p. 58

	COUNTRIES	ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP**		MEMBERSHIP	
		Council resolution or ECAFE/ESCAP resolution	Date of admission	Council resolution or ESCAP resolution	Date of admission
+*	Netherlands			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	New Zealand[14]	ECAFE res. E/CN.11/46	25 Nov. 1947	Council res. 105 (VI)	8 Mar. 1948
	Niue	Council res. 1979/62	3 Aug. 1979		
	Pakistan[15]			Council res. 37 (IV)	30 Sept. 1947
	Papua New Guinea[16]	Council res. 1523 (XLIX)	16 July 1970	Council res. 2092 (LXIII)	27 Aug. 1976
*	Philippines			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Republic of Korea	Council res. 187 (VIII)	10 Mar. 1949	Council res. 517 (XVII)	20 Oct. 1954
	Samoa[17]			Council res. 946 (XXXVI)	5 July 1963
	Singapore[18]	Council res. 69 (V)	25 Nov. 1949		21 Sept. 1965
	Solomon Islands	Council res. 1603 (LI)	20 July 1971	Council res. 1979/62	3 Aug. 1979
	Sri Lanka[19]	Council res. 69 (V)	25 Nov. 1947	Council res. 517 (XVII)	10 Dec. 1954
*	Thailand[20]			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Tonga			Council res. 1604 (LI)	20 July 1971
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Council res. 1811 (LV)	9 Aug. 1973		
	Tuvalu[21]	Council res. 1812 (LV)	9 Aug. 1973		
+*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
+*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
+*	United States of America			Council res. 37 (IV)	28 Mar. 1947
	Vanuatu[22]	Council res. 1979/62	3 Aug. 1979		
	Viet Nam	ECAFE res. E/CN.11/232/Rev.1	21 Oct. 1949	Council res. 517 (XVII)	23 Aug. 1954

** Foot-note information is given on p. 58

(Information relating to tables on pp. 56 and 57)

Notes

* Original or charter member

\+ Countries outside the ESCAP region

** Non-independent Territories are admitted as associate members and as each attains independence and becomes a member of the United Nations it becomes, as a general rule, a full member of the Commission.

1/ Continental Australia, New Zealand and Samoa (then Western Samoa) were included in the geographical scope of the Commission by appropriate amendments to the terms of reference of the Commission as contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 946 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963. The action changed the status of Australia and New Zealand from that of member countries outside the ESCAP region while at once including Samoa in the region and admitting it to membership.

2/ Burma, Hong Kong, Malaysia (then Malayan Union) and Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) were admitted as associate members at the Commission's 17th meeting on 25 November 1947 (second session) (see E/CN.11/53, p. 8), having previously been added to the Commission's terms of reference by Economic and Social Council resolution 69 (V) of 5 August 1947 as territories within the geographical scope of the Commission eligible for membership upon application. In addition, Burma, in accordance with the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 37 (IV), automatically became a member of the Commission when it was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 19 April 1948.

3/ Brunei, as part of British Borneo (North Borneo, Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore), was admitted as an associate member at the Commission's 17th meeting on 25 November 1947 under the designation of "Malaya and British Borneo" (see E/CN.11/53, p. 8), having previously been added to the Commission's terms of reference by Economic and Social Council resolution 69 (v) of 5 August 1947 as a territory within the geographical scope of the Commission elegible for membership upon application. When the Federation of Malaya became independent and was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 17 September 1957, it automatically became a full member of the Commission in accordance with article 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission. Consequently, the designation of the associate membership of "Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore)" was changed to that of "Singapore and British Borneo (i.e. Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak)". At its sixteenth session, the Commission, having taken note of the constitutional changes which had taken place in the State of Brunei and the State of Singapore, unanimously adopted the proposal of the United Kingdom seconded by the representative of the Federation of Malaya, that the State of Brunei and the State of Singapore, which had hitherto constituted a single associate member of the Commission together with the territories of North Borneo and Sarawak, be admitted as separate associate members, the remaining joint associate member consisting then of North Borneo and Sarawak (see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3340-E/CN.11/530), para. 249).

4/ By resolution 2758 (XXVI), the General Assembly on 25 October 1971, decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives

of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

5/ Democratic Kampuchea was admitted as an associate member under the designation of Cambodia at the 18th meeting of the Commission (second session), together with Laos (see E/CN.11/53, p. 8). On 22 April 1954, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 517 (XVII) to include the then Cambodia (among other countries hitherto associate members) as a member of the Commission "provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and aggree to contribute annually such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time in accordance with procedures established by the General Assembly in similar cases". Accordingly, Cambodia, now Democratic Kampuchea, became a full member of the Commission on 20 August 1954. (See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/2712-E/CN.11/407 para. 2).

6/ By Economic and Social Council decision 1981/188, Guam was at once included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted to associate membership on 24 July 1981.

7/ See note 2.

8/ Indonesia was admitted as an associate member under the designation of the Republic of Indonesia and the rest of Indonesia (variously called the Netherlands Indies, the Netherlands East Indies or the Dutch East Indies). The Netherlands Indies and the Republic of Indonesia became incorporated with the establishment of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia as an independent and sovereign State in December 1949 and the arrangements decided in resolution E/CN.11/166 relating to associate membership of the Republic of Indonesia and the rest of Indonesia were modified on 17 May 1950 by Commission resolution E/CN.11/249 recognizing the Republic of the United States of Indonesia as an associate member of the Commission. In accordance with the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 37 (IV), Indonesia automatically became a full member of the Commission when it was admitted to membership in the United Nations. However, by letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia announced its decision to withdrew from the United Nations "at this stage and under the present circumstances". By telegram of 19 September 1966, it announced its decision "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities". On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of this decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take seats in the Assembly. Correspondingly, the attendance records of the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Commission (16-29 March 1965 and 22 March-4 April 1966) reflect the absence of the Indonesian delegation, while the records of the twenty-third session (3-17 April 1967) list the Indonesian delegation headed by H.E. Mr. Adam Malik, whose address to the Commission session makes reference (E/CN.11/794, para. 27) to Indonesia's having "reactivated" its membership in the United Nations.

9/ By Commission resolution 26 (XIV) of 14 March 1958, Iran was recommended to the Economic and Social Council for inclusion in the geographical scope of the Commission and for admission to membership, actions endorsed on 10 July 1958 by Economic and Social Council resolution 679 (XXVI) approving the appropriate amendments to the terms of reference of the Commission.

(Information relating to tables on pp. 56 and 57)

10/ Japan was recommended on 29 January 1952 for inclusion in the geographical scope of the Commission and for admission to associate membership by Commission resolution E/CN.11/335, actions endorsed by Economic and Social Council resolution 419 (XIV) of 10 June 1952 approving the appropriate amendments to the terms of reference of the Commission. On 22 April 1954, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 517 (XVII) to include Japan (among other countries hitherto associate members) as a member of the Commission "provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and agree to contribute annually such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time in accordance with procedures established by the Assembly in similar cases". Accordingly, Japan became a full member of the Commission on 24 June 1954. (See official records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/2712-E/CN.11/407, para. 2).

11/ The Gilbert and Ellice Islands were at once included within the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as an associate member by the resolution cited. In 1975 the Islands separated, with the Ellice Islands becoming Tuvalu. In 1979 the Gilbert Islands were renamed Kiribati.

12/ See note 5.

13/ Malaysia was admitted as an associate member under the designation of "Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore)". Following the admission to membership in the United Nations by General Assembly resolution 1134 (XII) of 17 September 1957 of the Federation of Malaya, which admission, in accordance with article 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission, automatically made it a full member of the Commission, the designation of the associate membership of "Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, the Federation of Malaya, Sawarak and Singapore)" was changed to that of "Singapore and British Borneo (i.e. Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak)". (See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3102-E/CN.11/482), para. 258). The Federation of Malaya became Malaysia in 1963.

14/ See note 1.

15/ Pakistan automatically became a member of the Commission in accordance with article 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission as the result of its entry into membership in the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and was represented at the second session of the Commission (see E/CN.11/53, p. 2).

16/ Papua New Guinea became a full member of the Commission on 27 August 1976, the date on which that country had indicated its desire to become a full member of ESCAP in a letter from His Excellency Sir Maori Kiki, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, to the Executive Secretary of ESCAP. The Commission recommende that the Council should approve the consequential amendments to para. 3 and 4 of the Commission's terms of reference, which the Council subsequently did with the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 2092 (LXIII) on 25 July 1977. (See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/5943-E/ESCAP/58), para. 374).

17/ See note 1.

18/ Singapore's associate membership status initially reposed in the designation of "Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore)". When the Federation

(Information relating to tables on p. 57)

of Malaya became independent and obtained full membership in the Commission in 1957 (see note 13). the designation was changed to "Singapore and British Borneo (i.e. Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak)". At its sixteenth session in March 1960, the Commission took note of the changes which had taken place in the state of Brunei and the State of Singapore and unanimously adopted, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its terms of reference, the proposal made by the United Kingdom and seconded by the Federation of Malaya, that the State of Brunei and the State of Singapore be admitted as separate associate members, the remaining joint associate member consisting of North Borneo and Sarawak. (See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3340-E/CN.11/530), para. 249). Singapore became a full member of the Commission on admission to membership in the United Nations on 21 September 1965.

19/ See note 2.

20/ Formerly Siam.

21/ See note 11.

22/ Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides), which became a member of the United Nations on 15 September 1981, remains an associate member of ESCAP pending its written expression to the Executive Secretary of a desire for full membership.

Annex VII

LIST OF COMMISSION SESSIONS AND NAMES OF THE CHAIRMEN

1st session - Shanghai, China, 16-25 June 1947
Chairman: Dr. T.F. Tsiang (China)

2nd session - Baguio, Philippines, 24 November-6 December 1947
Chairman: Hon. Miguel Cuaderno (Philippines)

3rd session - Ootacamund, India, 1-12 June 1948
Chairman: Hon. John Matthai (India)

4th session - Lapstone, Australia, 29 November-11 December 1948
Chairman: H.E. the Hon. Sao Hkun Hkio (Burma)

*Committee of the Whole, Bangkok, Thailand, 28 March-5 April 1949
Chairman: Phya Srivisarn Vacha (Thailand)

5th session - Singapore, 20-29 October 1949
Chairman: Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon (Pakistan)

6th session - Bangkok, Thailand 16-20 May 1950
Chairman: Phya Srivisarn Vacha (Thailand)

7th session - Lahore, Pakistan, 28 February-7 March 1951
Chairman: H.E. Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines)

8th session - Rangoon, Burma, 29 January-8 February 1952
Chairman: Hon. U Kyaw Myint (Burma)

9th session - Bandung, Indonesia, 6-14 February 1953
Chairman: Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusomo (Indonesia)

10th session - Kandy, Sri Lanka, 8-18 February 1954
Chairman: Mr. C.C. Desai (India)

11th session - Tokyo, Japan, 28 March-7 April 1955
Chairman: Mr. Tatsunosuke Takasaki (Japan)

12th session - Bangalore, India 2-14 February 1956
Chairman: Mr. D.P. Karmarkar (India)

13th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 18-28 March 1957
Chairman: H.E. Mr. Rak Panyarachun (Thailand)

14th session - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 5-15 March 1958
Chairman: Dato Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein (Malaya)

15th session - Broadbeach, Australia, 9-19 March 1959
Chairman: Mr. R.G. Casey (Australia)

16th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 9-21 March 1960
Chairman: H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman (Thailand)

17th session - New Delhi, India, 8-20 March 1961
Chairman: Mr. N. Kanungo (India)

18th session - Tokyo, Japan, 6-19 March 1962
Chairman: Mr. A. Fujiyama (Japan)

19th session - Manila, Philippines, 5-18 March 1963

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* Included because the resolution establishing the Committee of the Whole (E/CN. 11/168) explicitly states, inter alia, that "any action taken by such Committee will be deemed to have been taken by and on behalf of the Commission."

Chairman: Mr. Rufino G. Hechanova (Philippines)

20th session - Teheran, Iran, 2-17 March 1964
Chairman: H.E. Dr. Alinaghi Alikhani (Iran)

21st session - Wellington, New Zealand, 16-29 March 1965
Chairman: Hon. J.R. Marshall (New Zealand)

22nd session - New Delhi, India, 22 March-4 April 1966
Chairman: H.E. Mr. Manubhai Shah (India)

23rd session - Tokyo, Japan, 3-17 April 1967
Chairman: Mr. Koichiro Asakai (Japan)

24th session - Canberra, Australia, 17-30 April 1968
Chairman: H.E. the Right Hon Paul Hasluck, M.P. (Australia)

25th session - Singapore, 15-28 April 1969
Chairman: H.E. Mr. S. Rajaratnam (Singapore)

26th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 14-27 April 1970
Chairman: H.E. Dr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)

27th session - Manila, Philippines, 20-30 April 1971
Chairman: H.E. Ernesto M. Maceda (Philippines)

28th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 15-27 March 1972
Chairman: H.E. Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)

29th session - Tokyo, Japan, 11-23 April 1973
Chairman: H.E. Ambassador Senjin Tsuruoko (Japan)

30th session - Colombo, Sri Lanka, 27 March-6 April 1974
Chairman: Mr. T.B. Subasinghe (Sri Lanka)

31st session - New Delhi, India, 26 February-7 March 1975
Chairman: H.E. Prof. D.P. Chattopadhayaya (India)

32nd session - Bangkok, Thailand, 24 March-2 April 1976
Chairman: H.E. Mr. Hammer de Roburt (Republic of Nauru)

33rd session - Bangkok, Thailand, 20-30 April 1977
Chairman: Hon Harka Bahadur Gurung (Nepal)

34th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 7-17 March 1978
Chairman: Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran)

35th session - Manila, Philippines, 5-16 March 1979
Chairman: Hon Gerardo P. Sicat (Philippines)

36th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 18-29 March 1980
Chairman: H.E. Dawa Tsering (Bhutan)

37th session - Bangkok, Thailand, 10-20 March 1981
Chairman: H.E. Mahe U. Tupouniua (Tonga)

38th session - Bangkok, Thailand 23 March - 2 April 1982
Chairman: H.E. Conrado F. Estrella (Philippines)

Annex VIII

WHAT ESCAP HAS DONE – BY RESOLUTION – FROM DAY ONE

A graphic illustration of the evolutionary development of ESCAP's activities and institutions, and a chronicle of its significant achievements is received from a vertical scan of a list of statutory acts or resolutions of the organization.

The following list which consists of all resolutions passed by ESCAP since its beginning up to 1982 is divided into broad subject categories reflecting the areas of ESCAP's work targeted or at times charted by a resolution, the majority of which - to 1978 - are reproduced in their textual entirety in a single ESCAP volume.*/

Subject categories

The list of resolutions is divided into the following subject categories:

Section I: Resolutions relating to economic development, planning, projections and policies

Section II: Resolutions relating to rural development

Section III: Resolutions relating to statistical development and services

Section IV: Resolutions relating to international and intra-regional trade, and special measures for least-developed, land-locked and developing island countries

Section V: Resolutions relating to industrial development

Section VI: Resolutions relating to natural resources, raw materials and commodities

Section VII: Resolutions relating to water resources and flood control

Section VIII: Resolutions relating to food and agriculture

Section IX: Resolutions relating to transport and communications

Section X: Resolutions relating to shipping, ports and inland waterways

Section XI: Resolutions relating to tourism and international travel

Section XII: Resolutions relating to social development and welfare

Section XIII: Resolutions relating to the status of women

Section XIV: Resolutions relating to population

Section XV: Resolution relating to the human environment

Section XVI: Resolutions relating to human settlements

Section XVII: Resolutions relating to technical co-operation and related activities.

Section XVIII: Resolutions relating to regional economic co-operation

Section XIX: Resolutions relating to education, science and culture

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*/ Index to resolutions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 1947-1978. Part III: Compendium of Resolutions (ST/ESCAP/SER.B/1, Part III). (For complete citation, see publications listed in section on Documentation and Library Services.)

Subject categories (continued)

Section XX:	Resolutions relating to the commemoration of the Commission's anniversary	Section XXII:	Resolutions relating to terms of reference of the Commission
Section XXI:	Resolutions relating to admission to membership of the Commission	Section XXIII:	Resolutions relating to rules of procedure
		Section XXIV:	Resolutions relating to other matters dealt with by the Commission

List of ESCAP resolutions, 1947-1982

Section I: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES 1/

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption
E/CN.11/179	Plan for the 1948 Economic Survey	11 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/222	1949 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East	28 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/297	Annual Economic Survey and Quarterly Economic Bulletin	6 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/356	Economic situation in Asia	10 Feb 1953
Res.16(XII)	Economic development and planning	10 Feb 1956
Res.36(XVIII)	An Asian institute of economic development	9 Mar 1962
Res.43(XIX)	The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	11 Mar 1963
Res.49(XX)	Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	7 Mar 1964
Res.56(XXI)	Regional harmonization of national development plans	22 Mar 1965
Res.84(XXIII)	Future financing of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	14 Apr 1967
Res.86(XXIII)	Regional co-operation and harmonization of national development plans	14 Apr 1967
Res.94(XXV)	The Second Development Decade	26 Apr 1969
Res.106(XXVI)	Performance evaluation during the Second Development Decade	24 Apr 1970
Res.112(XXVI)	Establishment of regional centre for development administration	24 Apr 1970
Res.117(XXVII)	The establishment of an Asian centre for development administration	28 Apr 1971
Res.118(XXVII)	Periodic performance appraisal at the national and regional levels during the Second Development Decade	28 Apr 1971
Res.123(XXVIII)	Extension of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning into a third phase (1974-1978) and ensuring the permanency of the Institute in accordance with the recommendations of its Governing Council	24 Mar 1972
Res.132(XXIX)	Question of debt servicing	21 Apr 1973
Res.140(XXX)	Colombo Declaration	5 Apr 1974
Res.146(XXX)	Financing the pressing balance of payments needs and long-term developmental requirements of developing countries	5 Apr 1974

1/ See also resolutions 60(XXI), 115(XXVII), 130(XXIX) in section XIX; resolutions 76 (XXIII), 192(XXXV) in section VI; resolutions 161(XXXII), 172(XXXIII) in section II.

Section I: Resolutions Relating to Economic Development, Planning, Projections and Policies (continued)

Res.150(XXX)	Extension of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning into 1974 and 1975, to be followed by a third phase to commence in 1976 and end in 1980, in accordance with the recommendations of its Governing Council	4 Apr 1974
Res.154(XXXI)	New Delhi Declaration: Regional contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order	6 Mar 1975
Res.155(XXXI)	Change of name of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	6 Mar 1975
Res.170(XXXII)	Programme of work and priorities 1976-1977, and medium-term plan 1978-1981	2 Apr 1976
Res.173(XXXIII)	Increased participation by the developing island countries of the Pacific in the activities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	29 Apr 1977
Res.180(XXXIV)	Economic and social development strategy for the 1980s	17 Mar 1978
Res.181(XXXIV)	Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries	17 Mar 1978
Res.188(XXXIV)	The Commission's activities in the Pacific	17 Mar 1978
Res.193(XXXV)	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system	14 Mar 1979
Res.195(XXXV)	Mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Programme of work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	16 Mar 1979
Res.196(XXXV)	Role of the co-operative movement in the social and economic development of the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific	16 Mar 1979
Res.197(XXXV)	Role of the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific	16 Mar 1979
Res.199(XXXV)	Regional inputs into the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade	16 Mar 1979
Res.205(XXXVI)	Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries	27 Mar 1980
Res.208(XXXVI)	The Commission's activities in the South Pacific	29 Mar 1980
Res.212(XXXVII)	Review and appraisal of the implementation of the	
Res.213(XXXVII)	Unified approach to economic and social development and planning	19 Mar 1981
Res.215(XXXVII)	Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre	19 Mar 1981
	new International Development Strategy	19 Mar 1981
Res.217(XXXVII)	Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries	19 Mar 1981
Res.219(XXXVII)	Expanding and strengthening the functions the Commission in the context of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system	20 Mar 1981
Res.225(XXXVIII)	Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre	1 Apr 1982
Res.227(XXXVIII)	Early launching of global negotiations	1 Apr 1982
Res.229(XXXVIII)	Role of a unified approach to development planning in the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific	1 Apr 1982

Section II: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Res.161(XXXII)	Integrated programme on rural development	31 Mar 1976
Res.172(XXXIII)	Integrated programme on rural development	29 Apr 1977

Section III: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES

E/CN.11/63	Statistical and economic documentation work	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/98	Statistical and economic documentation	4 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/223 Rev.1	Statistics	28 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/293	Statistics	2 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/337	Statistics	4 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/364	Report of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE Region	12 Feb 1953
Res.21(XIII)	Conference of Asian Statisticians	25 Mar 1957
Res.64(XXII)	Establishment of an Asian institute for training and research in statistics	31 Mar 1966
Res.75(XXIII)	Establishment of the Asian Statistical Institute	14 Apr 1967
Res.98(XXV)	The proposal for the establishment of a regional computing centre	28 Apr 1969
Res.110(XXVI)	Training in and use of computers within the region	24 Apr 1970
Res.134(XXIX)	Extension of the Asian Statistical Institute into a second phase (1975-1979)	21 Apr 1973
Res.151(XXX)	Extension of the Asian Statistical Institute during the second phase (1975-1979)	4 Apr 1974

Section IV: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL AND INTRAREGIONAL TRADE, AND SPECIAL MEASURES FOR LEAST-DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND DEVELOPING ISLAND COUNTRIES 2/

E/CN.11/64	Establishing a working section in the secretariat in trade promotion in the ECAFE region	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/104	Intraregional trade	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/105	Financial arrangements to promote trade	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/109	Establishment of a trade promotion section	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/169	Interim arrangements for dealing with trade promotion questions	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/170	Trade between ECAFE countries and Japan	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/171	Study of the desirability of establishing a regional multilateral clearing system	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/172	Measures to promote trade	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/173	Financing of capital goods and materials for economic development	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/221	Trade	27 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/305	Supply of capital goods	7 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/336	Standard international trade classification	4 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/406	Interregional trade consultations	31 Mar 1955
Res.23(XIV)	Intraregional trade promotion talks	11 Mar 1958
Res.37(XVIII)	International trade	12 Mar 1962
Res.40(XVIII)	Development of copra trade of the ECAFE countries	14 Mar 1962
Res.44(XIX)	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12 Mar 1963
Res.50(XX)	Tehran resolution on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12 Mar 1964
Res.51(XX)	Transit trade of land-locked countries	14 Mar 1964

2/ See also resolutions E/CN.11/296, 343, 361 Rev.2 in section V; resolutions 31(XVI), 66(XXII), 176(XXXIII) in section XVIII.

Section IV: Resolutions Relating to International and Intra-regional Trade, and Special Measures for Least-developed, Land-locked and Developing Island Countries (continued)

Res.61(XXI)	Asian International Trade Fair	25 Mar 1965
Res.62(XXI)	Asian Development Bank	25 Mar 1965
Res.63(XXI)	The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	25 Mar 1965
Res.65(XXII)	Establishment of the Asian Development Bank	31 Mar 1966
Res.67(XXII)	Asian International Trade Fair	31 Mar 1966
Res.79(XXIII)	Asian International Trade Fair	13 Apr 1967
Res.85(XXIII)	Preparations for the second session of the United Conference on Trade and Development	13 Apr 1967
Res.87(XXIII)	Ministerial conference of countries of the ECAFE region	15 Apr 1967
Res.91(XXIV)	ECAFE trade promotion centre	29 Apr 1968
Res.92(XXIV)	Training courses for study of tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques in trade negotiations	29 Apr 1968
Res.107(XXVI)	Transit problems of land-locked countries	23 Apr 1970
Res.114(XXVII)	Special problems of land-locked	28 Apr 1971
Res.124(XXVIII)	Implementation of the provisions relating to land-locked countries of the Kabul Declaration on Asian economic co-operation and development	25 Apr 1972
Res.136(XXIX)	Asian Rice Trade Fund	21 Apr 1973
Res.169(XXXII)	Special measures in favour of the least-developed, land-locked and island countries	2 Apr 1976
Res.177(XXXIII)	Special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries	27 Apr 1977
Res.178(XXXIII)	Special measures in favour of the least-developed among the developing countries	29 Apr 1977
Res.204(XXXVI)	Special measures in favour of the least-developed countries	27 Mar 1980
Res.214(XXXVII)	United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	19 Mar 1981
Res.221(XXXVIII)	Asia-Pacific trade expositions	1 Apr 1982

Section V: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT[3/]

E/CN.11/62	Establishment of a working party for industrial development	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/114	Industrial development	11 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/168	Industrial development	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/216	Industrial development	26 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/25/9/	Adoption of report of Committee on Industry and Trade	20 May 1950
E/CN.11/296	Report of the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade	3 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/343	Report of the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and supply of capital goods and materials	6 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/361 Rev.2	Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade	12 Feb 1953

3/ See also resolutions E/CN.11/173, 305 in section IV; resolution 31(XVI) in section XVIII; resolution 60(XXI) in section XIX.

Section V: Resolutions Relating to Industrial Development (continued)

Res.38(XVIII)	Investment promotion	13 Mar 1962
Res.52(XX)	Activities in the field of industrial development	11 Mar 1964
Res.58(XXI)	Industrial development and promotion	24 Mar 1965
Res.68(XXII)	Asian Conference on Industrialization and Asian Industrial Development Council	31 Mar 1966
Res.80(XXIII)	Asian Industrial Development Council	13 Apr 1967
Res.82(XXIII)	Standardization activities	13 Apr 1967
Res.97(XXV)	The establishment of the Asian Handicraft Centre	26 Apr 1969
Res.116(XXVII)	The Special International Conference of UNIDO	28 Apr 1971

Section VI: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES, RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES[4/]

Res.53(XX)	The development and utilization of natural gas resources of ECAFE region	11 Mar 1964
Res.59(XXI)	The development of Asia's mineral wealth	24 Mar 1965
Res.76(XXIII)	Development of the coconut industry in South and Southeast Asia	13 Apr 1967
Res.81(XXIII)	Development of mineral resources in Asia and the Far East	13 Apr 1967
Res.96(XXV)	Mineral resources of the sea in the ECAFE region	26 Apr 1969
Res.122(XXVIII)	The role of natural rubber in the economies of the countries of the ECAFE region	24 Mar 1972
Res.192(XXXV)	Statute of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	14 Mar 1979

Section VII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO WATER RESOURCES AND FLOOD CONTROL

E/CN.11/66	Recommending that the Economic and Social Council establish a bureau of flood control	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/110	Establishment of a bureau of flood control	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/178	Bureau of Flood Control	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/224	Flood control	28 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/292	Flood control	2 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/338	Flood control	4 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/366	Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control	12 Feb 1953
Res.25(XIV)	Development of the lower Mekong basin	12 Mar 1958
Res.46(XIX)	Development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin	15 Mar 1963
Res.70(XXII)	Mekong Committee priority projects	1 Apr 1966
Res.189(XXXIV)	Mekong Committee	17 Mar 1978

4/ See also resolution 40(XVIII) in section IV; resolution 95(XXV) in section VIII.

Section VIII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

E/CN.11/59	Food and agriculture and regional working relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/65	Appeal to the producing countries and to FAO for bringing down the prices of cereal exports	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/67	The convening of a technical conference on timber in Asia and the Far East by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/116	Continued co-operation between FAO and ECAFE	12 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/117	Establishment of a joint FAO-ECAFE working party on agricultural requisites as a means of increasing world food supply	12 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/118	Appeal to the producing countries and to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and other specialized agencies for bringing down the prices of all essential commodities	12 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/119	Convening by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization of a Technical Conference on Timber in Asia and the Far East	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/174	Continued co-operation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with the Food and Agriculture Organization	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/175	Agricultural requisites and other aspects of agriculture	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/228	Continued co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/341	Land reform	5 Feb 1952
Res.22(XIII)	Land settlement	28 Mar 1957
Res.27(XV)	Land settlement	13 Mar 1959
Res.72(XXII)	Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region	4 Apr 1966
Res.95(XXV)	The Asian Coconut Community	26 Apr 1969
Res.105(XXVI)	Regional consultations on rice	24 Apr 1970
Res.137(XXIX)	Activities of ECAFE in the field of agriculture	21 Apr 1972
Res.142(XXX)	Establishment of a world fertilizer fund	4 Apr 1974
Res.145(XXX)	Establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery	5 Apr 1974
Res.156(XXXI)	Establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery	6 Mar 1975
Res.167(XXXII)	Implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference	31 Mar 1976
Res.174(XXXIII)	Regional co-operation in the development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tubers	29 Apr 1977
Res.220(XXXVIII)	Statute of the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific	1 Apr 1982
Res.226(XXXVIII)	Food supply and distribution in Asia and the Pacific: medium-term outlook and regional co-operation	1 Apr 1982

Section IX: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 5/

E/CN.11/108	Early convening of a meeting by inland transport experts of the ECAFE region	4 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/115	Future organization in the field of inland transport for Asia and the Far East	12 Jun 1948

5/ See also resolutions 51(XX), 107(XXVI), 169(XXXII), 177(XXXIII) in section IV.

Section IX: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Continued)

E/CN.11/227	Inland transport	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/298	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport: (a) Resolution on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport; (b) Resolution on the creation of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; (c) Resolution on the establishment of a railway sub-committee	5 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/340	Inland transport	4 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/365	Report of the Inland Transport Committee	11 Feb 1953
Res.24(XIV)	Transport and communications	11 Mar 1958
Res.33(XVII)	The Asian highway	14 Mar 1961
Res.39(XVIII)	Asian highway	14 Mar 1962
Res.69(XXII)	The Asian Highway	1 Apr 1966
Res.93(XXIV)	Pre-investment study of telecommunication links in the ECAFE region	29 Apr 1968
Res.126(XXVIII)	The Asian Telecommunication Network (ATN)	24 Mar 1972
Res.133(XXIX)	Extension of the institutional support for the Asian Highway into the second phase (1973-1977)	21 Apr 1973
Res.163(XXXII)	Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity	27 Mar 1976
Res.230(XXXVIII)	Transport and communications decade for Asia and the Pacific	1 Apr 1982

Section X: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Res.108(XXVI)	Establishment of regional or sub-regional centres for maritime and port personnel	24 Apr 1970
Res.109(XXVI)	Shipping development	24 Apr 1970
Res.160(XXXI)	Arrangements on shipping and ports	6 Mar 1975
Res.168(XXXII)	Legislative arrangements on shipping	2 Apr 1976
Res.179(XXXIII)	Legislative arrangements on shipping, ports and inland waterways	27 Apr 1977

Section XI: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO TOURISM AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

E/CN.11/218	Travel	27 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/219	Working group on travel facilities	27 Oct 1949
Res.32(XVI)	Development of tourism and international travel	17 Mar 1960

Section XII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE [6/]

Res.34(XVII)	Community development and economic development	16 Mar 1961
Res.42(XVIII)	Activities in the social field	16 Mar 1962
Res.88(XXIII)	Children and youth in national planning and development	14 Apr 1967

6/ See also resolutions E/CN.11/341, 22(XIII), 27(XV) in section VIII; resolution 111(XXVI), 186(XXXIV) in section XIV; resolution 180(XXXIV) in section I.

Section XII: Resolutions Relating to Social Development and Welfare (continued)

Res.99(XXV)	Social development	28 Apr 1969
Res.149(XXX)	An Asian centre for training and research in social welfare and development	4 Apr 1974
Res.187(XXXIV)	International Year of the Child	15 Mar 1978
Res.201(XXXV)	Regional activities on the International Year of the Child, 1979	16 Mar 1979
Res.207(XXXVI)	International Year of Disabled Persons	29 Mar 1980
Res.223(XXXVIII)	International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: implementation and follow-up of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year	1 Apr 1982
Res.228(XXXVIII)	Role of health in an integrated approach to accelerating development and improving the quality of life of the poor	1 Apr 1982

Section XIII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Res.135(XXIX)	Integration of women into the development process	21 Apr 1973
Res.157(XXXI)	Regional Plan of action for the enhancement of the role of women in development	6 Mar 1975
Res.165(XXXII)	Establishment of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development	31 Mar 1976
Res.203(XXXVI)	Integration of women in the development process	27 Mar 1980
Res.211(XXXVII)	Strengthening the Commission in the promotion of the integration of women in the development process	19 Mar 1981

Section XIV: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO POPULATION

Res.17(XII)	Report of the United Nations Seminar on Population in Asia and the Far East	10 Feb 1956
Res.20(XIII)	Regional studies of demographic trends and economic development	28 Mar 1957
Res.28(XV)	Population growth and economic development in the ECAFE region	13 Mar 1959
Res.54(XX)	Population growth and economic and social development	17 Mar 1964
Res.74(XXIII)	Regional co-operation in the field of population	17 Apr 1967
Res.111(XXVI)	Population in relation to economic and social development	24 Apr 1970
Res.185(XXXIV)	Strengthening the capacity of the Commission to contribute more effectively to the solution of the population problems of the region	15 Apr 1978
Res.186(XXXIV)	Relationship between the Committees on Population and on Social Development	17 Apr 1978

Section XV: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Res.125(XXVIII)	Regional co-operation in the field of human environment	25 Mar 1972
Res.131(XXIX)	Human environment	21 Apr 1973
Res.202(XXXVI)	Regional co-operation in environmental policy, management and law	27 Mar 1980
Res.224(XXXVIII)	Incorporation of environmental considerations into the economic and social development activities of the Commission	1 Apr 1982

Section XVI: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Res.83(XXIII)	Housing, building and planning	13 Apr 1967

Section XVI: Resolutions Relating to Human Settlements (continued)

Res.184(XXXIV)	Human settlements	15 Mar 1978
Res.200(XXXV)	Organization on human settlements at the regional level	16 Mar 1979

Section XVII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES[7/]

E/CN.11/70	Technical training and use of expert assistance by governments	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/111	Technical training and use of expert assistance	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/176	Technical training	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/177	Technical assistance in economic development	10 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/226	Technical assistance for certain associate member countries	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/230 Rev.1	Co-operation with the International Labour Organisation	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/231	Technical assistance	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/300	Technical assistance	7 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/302	Continued co-operation with FAO and the ILO	7 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/369	The United Nations technical assistance activities in the ECAFE region	12 Feb 1953
Res.11(X)(E/CN.11/385)	Regional projects in the technical assistance programme	16 Feb 1954
Res.35(XVII)	Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	18 Mar 1961
Res.41(XVIII)	Decentralization and the strengthening of the regional economic commission	16 Mar 1962
Res.48(XIX)	Technical training and assistance	18 Mar 1963
Res.57(XXI)	Resources for technical assistance, their co-ordination and fields of development	29 Mar 1965
Res.73(XXII)	Technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region	4 Apr 1966
Res.89(XXIII)	Country contributions to United Nations development programme expenses	17 Apr 1967
Res.90(XXIV)	Mobilization of resources for technical co-operation	29 Apr 1968
Res.101(XXV)	The Fiftieth Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation	18 Apr 1969
Res.127(XXVIII)	Increase and co-ordination of assistance for regional projects	24 Mar 1972
Res.144(XXX)	Decentralization of technical assistance activities and strengthening of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	4 Apr 1974
Res.148(XXX)	Over-all review of the Commission's regional training institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme	4 Apr 1974
Res.158(XXXI)	Regional training institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme	6 Mar 1975
Res.159(XXXI)	Regional centre for technology transfer	6 Mar 1975
Res.162(XXXII)	Technical co-operation among developing countries	31 Mar 1976

7/ See also resolution 170(XXXII) in section I.

Section XVII: Resolutions Relating to Technical Co-operation and Related Activities (continued)

Res.164(XXXII)	Establishment of the regional centre for technology transfer	31 Mar 1976
Res.166(XXXII)	Regional training and research institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme	31 Mar 1976
Res.171(XXXIII)	Economic and technical co-operation among developing ESCAP countries	29 Apr 1977
Res.175(XXXIII)	Regional training and research institutions of the Commission	29 Apr 1977
Res.182(XXXIV)	Mobilization of resources for the implementation of the programmes of work of the Commission and the regional training and research institutions	15 Mar 1978
Res.183(XXXIV)	Strengthening the regional training and research institutions under the auspices of the Commission	15 Mar 1978
Res.191(XXXV)	Regional training and research institutions under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	14 Mar 1979
Res.194(XXXV)	Promotion of and support for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	14 Mar 1979
Res.198(XXXV)	Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries of the region in shipping matters	16 Mar 1979
Res.206(XXXVI)	Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre	27 Mar 1980
Res.209(XXXVI)	Scheme for TCDC arrangements in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries	29 Mar 1980

Section XVIII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION[8/]

Res.31(XVI)	Regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industries	18 Mar 1960
Res.45(XIX)	Accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry	13 Mar 1963
Res.47(XIX)	Co-operative movement in the ECAFE region	18 Mar 1963
Res.66(XXII)	Regional trade co-operation	31 Mar 1966
Res.78(XXIII)	Tokyo declaration	12 Apr 1967
Res.103(XXVI)	United Nations Twenty-fifth Anniversary ECAFE Declaration	23 Apr 1970
Res.119(XXVII)	Strengthening and co-ordination of the regional structures of the United Nations	28 Apr 1971
Res.176(XXXIII)	Co-operation in trade	29 Apr 1977

Section XIX: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

E/CN.11/229	Co-operation with UNESCO to increase the availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials in the ECAFE region	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/295	Measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials in the ECAFE region	2 Mar 1951

8/ See also resolution 86(XXIII), 154(XXXI) in section I; resolution 87(XXIII) in section IV.

Section XIX: Resolutions Relating to Education, Science and Culture (continued)

Res.15(XII)	Exchange of experience and information on scientific and technical matters	8 Feb 1956
Res.55(XX)	World campaign for universal literacy	17 Mar 1964
Res.60(XXI)	The application of science and technology to economic and social development of ECAFE countries	24 Mar 1965
Res.71(XXII)	Eradication of illiteracy	4 Apr 1966
Res.115(XXVII)	Asian plan of action for the application of science and technology to development	28 Apr 1971
Res.129(XXIX)	Development of Lumbini, Nepal	21 Apr 1973
Res.130(XXIX)	Application of science and technology to development: Asian Plan of Action	21 Apr 1973
Res.147(XXX)	Development of Lumbini Garden, Nepal	4 Apr 1974
Res.190(XXXIV)	Support for the Lumbini development project in Nepal	15 Mar 1978

Section XX: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE COMMEMORATION OF THE COMMISSION'S ANNIVERSARIES

Res.18(XIII)	Tenth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	28 Mar 1957
Res.77(XXIII)	Commemoration of ECAFE's twentieth anniversary	12 Apr 1967
Res.120(XXVIII)	United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Twenty-fifth Anniversary Declaration	25 Mar 1972
Res.121(XXVIII)	The role of the ECAFE secretariat	24 Mar 1972

Section XXI: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

E/CN.11/46	Admission of the Government of New Zealand to membership	25 Nov 1947
E/CN.11/58	Postponing the admission of Indonesia as an associate member	28 Nov 1947
E/CN.11/102	Postponement of the application of the Netherlands East Indies and of the Indonesian Republic until the fourth session	9 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/152	Admission of the Kingdom of Nepal as an associate member of the Commission	30 Nov 1948
E/CN.11/166	Admission of the Republic of Indonesia and the rest of Indonesia	8 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/232 Rev.1	Admission of the State of Viet-Nam as an associate member of the Commission	21 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/233 Rev.1	Admission of the Republic of Korea as an associate member of the Commission	22 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/247	Representation of China	16 May 1950
E/CN.11/249	Recognition of the Republic of Indonesia as associate member	17 May 1950
E/CN.11/335	Inclusion of Japan in the ECAFE region and admittance of Japan as associate member	29 Jan 1952
E/CN.11/387	The admission of associate members to membership of the Commission	18 Feb 1954
Res.26(XIV)	Inclusion of Iran in the geographical scope of the Commission and admission of Iran as a member	14 Mar 1958

Section XXII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION[9/]

E/CN.11/103	Proposing that the Economic and Social Council amend the terms of reference of the Commission to include the territory of the Kingdom of Nepal	2 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/167	Proposal that the Economic and Social Council amend article 3A(i) of the terms of reference	9 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/304	Future of the Commission and suggested changes in the terms of reference	7 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/370	Proposed amendment in the terms of reference of the Commission	14 Feb 1953
Res.13(X) (E/CN.11/388)	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission	18 Feb 1954
Res.30(XV)	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	19 Mar 1959
Res.143(XXX)	Rationalization of the conference structure of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	5 Apr 1974
Res.210(XXXVI)	Streamlining of the conference structure of the Commission	29 Mar 1980
Res.222(XXXVIII)	Terms of reference of the legislative committees of the Commission	1 Apr 1982

Section XXIII: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO RULES OF PROCEDURE

E/CN.11/112	Rules of procedure	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/235	Amendment of Rule 52 of the Rules of Procedure	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/236	Amendment of Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/253	Amendment of Rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure (E/CN.11/2 Rev.5)	18 May 1950
E/CN.11/339 Rev.1	Amendment of the Rules of Procedure	4 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/367	Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission	13 Feb 1953
Res.102(XXV)	Amendment to Rules of Procedure	26 Apr 1969
Res.139(XXIX)	Use of Chinese as one of the working languages of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	21 Apr 1973
Res.152(XXX)	Inclusion of Chinese among the working languages of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	4 Apr 1974
Res.153(XXX)	Use of Russian as one of the working languages of the Commission	4 Apr 1974

Section XXIV: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE COMMISSION

E/CN.11/26	Substantive work of the Commission following the first session	25 Jun 1947
E/CN.11/55	Instructing the Executive Secretary to enter into negotiations with the Directors General of all the specialized agencies	2 Dec 1947

9/ See also resolution 104(XXVI) in section XXIV.

Section XXIV: Resolutions Relating to other Matters dealt with by the Commission (continued)

E/CN.11/56	Relations between the Commission and the Economic Organization of the Special Commissioner in South-east Asia	3 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/57	Authorizing the Executive Secretary to consult with the respective Control Authorities in Japan and Korea	2 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/60	Exchange of visits and seconding of officials between Governments	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/61	Advance mutual exchange of advice	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/68	Date and place of the third session	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/69	Temporary headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	6 Dec 1947
E/CN.11/99	Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General in South-east Asia	5 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/100 Rev.1	Consultation with non-governmental organizations	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/107	Governments nominating liaison officers with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	10 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/113	Contribution of the Japanese economy to the reconstruction and development of the ECAFE region	12 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/120	Temporary headquarters	11 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/121	Date and place of the 4th session	11 Jun 1948
E/CN.11/163	Date of fifth session	6 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/164	Place of fifth session	6 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/181	Date of the next session	11 Dec 1948
E/CN.11/225	Date and place of next meeting	28 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/234	Report by the secretariat regarding implementation of Commission recommendations	29 Oct 1949
E/CN.11/257	Submission of draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh session	20 May 1950
E/CN.11/258	Date and place of seventh session of the Commission and of third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade	20 May 1950
E/CN.11/288	Death of M. Henri Maux	1 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/299	Consultative relations with non-governmental organizations	6 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/301	Implementation of Commission recommendations	7 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/303	Date and place of the eighth session of the Commission and of the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade	7 Mar 1951
E/CN.11/311	Date and place of the ninth session of the Commission, the fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the second session of the Inland Transport Committee	6 Feb 1952
E/CN.11/368	The working site of the Commission	14 Feb 1953
Res.10(X) (E/CN.11/386	Reports of subsidiary bodies	17 Feb 1954
Res.19(XIII)	Committee structure of the Commission	26 Mar 1957
Res.29(XV)	The five-year appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the Commission's programme of work	19 Mar 1959
Res.100(XXV)	The outposting of Headquarters staff to the regional economic commissions	28 Apr 1969
Res.104(XXVI)	ECAFE Headquarters site and building extension programme	23 Apr 1970
Res.113(XXVII)	Renaming of ECAFE: General Assembly resolution 2686(XXV)	28 Apr 1971

Section XXIV: Resolutions Relating to other Matters dealt with by the Commission (continued)

Res.128(XXIX)	Impending retirement of U Nyun, Executive Secretary of ECAFE	21 Apr 1973
Res.138(XXIX)	Rationalization of the conference structure of ECAFE	21 Apr 1973
Res.141(XXX)	Change of name of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	5 Apr 1974
Res.218(XXXVII)	Impending retirement of J.B.P. Maramis, Executive Secretary of the Commission	19 Mar 1981

Annex IX

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS

NAME OF MISSION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
AMERICAN EMBASSY 95 Wireless Road	2525040-9
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT EMBASSY 49 Soi Ruam Rudee, Ploenchit Road	2526139, 2527767
ARGENTINE EMBASSY Thaniya Building (5th floor), 62 Silom Road	2346911-3
AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY South Sathorn Road	2860411
AUSTRIAN EMBASSY 14, Soi Nandha off Soi Attakarnprasit, Sathorn Tai Road, P.O. Box 27	2863011, 2863019, 2863037
BANGLADESH EMBASSY 6-8 Soi 63 Ekamai Sukhumvit, Sub-Soi Charoenmit	3918067-9
BELGIAN EMBASSY 44 Phya Pipat Lane, off Silom Road	2330840-1
BRAZILIAN EMBASSY 8/1 Sukhumvit Soi 15, Soi Ruamchai	2526043, 2526023
BRITISH EMBASSY 1031 Ploenchit Road	2527161-9
BULGARIAN EMBASSY 11 Soi Lampetch, Hua Mark, Bangkapi	3143056
BURMESE EMBASSY 132 Pan Lane, Sathorn Nua Road	2332237, 2340278 2344698
CANADIAN EMBASSY Boonmitr Bldg. (11th floor), 138 Silom Road	2341561-8
CHINESE EMBASSY 1371, Capital Mansion, Phaholyothin Road after Office hours -	279707 -4 Ext. 607 2797075
CZECHOSLOVAK SOC. REP. EMBASSY 197/1 Silom Bldg. (7th floor), Silom Road	2334535, 2341922
DANISH EMBASSY 10 Attakarn Prasit Lane, Sathorn Tai Road	2863930, 2863932, 2863936
FINNISH EMBASSY COML. SEC. 89/17 Wireless Road (3rd floor)	2523676-7 2333181 2341617
FRENCH EMBASSY 35 Customs House Lane, off New Road	2340950-6
GERMAN EMBASSY 9 Sathorn Tai Road	2864223-7
GREEK CONSULATE 412/8-9 President Travel Service Building (3rd floor), Siam Square	2521686
HOLY SEE, 217/1 Sathorn Tai Road	2339109
HUNGARIAN EMBASSY 28 Soi Sukchai, off Sukhumvit 42	3917906, 3912002-3
INDIAN EMBASSY 46 Sukhumvit Soi 23	3924161-7
INDONESIAN EMBASSY 600-602 Petchburi Road	2523135-9 2523140
IRANIAN EMBASSY Shell Bldg. (9th floor), 140 Wireless Road	2514925, 2510205
IRAQI EMBASSY 47 Pradipat Rd., Samsen Nai	2791893 2785335-7
IRELAND CONSULATE 59 Soi Navin	2861300 2865953
ISRAELI EMBASSY 31 Soi Lang Suan Ploenchit Road	2523131-4
ITALIAN EMBASSY 92 Sathorn Nua Road	2349718, 2349230
JAPANESE EMBASSY 1674 New Petchburi Road	2526151-9
KOREAN EMBASSY Prapawit Bldg. (6th floor), 28/1 Surasak Road, off Silom Road	2340723-6
LAO EMBASSY 193 Sathorn Tai Road	2860010, 2862874
MALAYSIAN EMBASSY 35 Sathorn Tai Road	2861390-2, 2867769, 2862501
NEPALESE EMBASSY 189 Soi Pueng Suk, off Sukhumvit Soi 71	3924741
NETHERLANDS EMBASSY 106 Wireless Road	2526103-5, 2526198-9
NEW ZEALAND EMBASSY 93 Wireless Road	2518165
NORWEGIAN EMBASSY 20th floor, Chokchai Bldg., 690 Sukhumvit Road	3921104, 3921046
PAKISTAN EMBASSY 31 Soi Nana Nua, off Sukhumvit Soi 5	2527036-8
PERUVIAN CONSULATE 723 Siphya Road	2335910-7 Ext. 25

NAME OF MISSION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
PHILIPPINE EMBASSY 760 Sukhumvit Road, Opp. Soi 47	3910008, 3910211
POLISH EMBASSY 61 Soi Prasanmitre, Sukhumvit Road	3910668, 3912356
PORTUGUESE EMBASSY 26 Bush Lane, New Road	2340372, 2342123
ROMANIAN EMBASSY 39, Soi 10, Sukhumvit Road	2528515
SAUDI ARABIAN EMBASSY 138 Boonmitr Bldg. (10th floor), Silom Road	2337941-2
SINGAPORE EMBASSY 129 Sathorn Tai Road	2862111, 2861434, 2869971
SOVIET EMBASSY 108 Sathorn Nua Road	2349824
SPANISH EMBASSY 104 Wireless Road	2528368, 2526112
SRI LANKA EMBASSY 87 Sukhumvit Road Nailert Bldg. (7th floor)	2518554
SWEDISH EMBASSY Boonmitr Bldg. (11th floor), 138 Silom Road	2343891-2, 2330295
SWISS EMBASSY 35 Wireless Road	2528992-4
TURKISH EMBASSY 153/2 Mahadlekluang 1, Rajdamri Road	2512987-8
VIET NAM 83/1 Wireless Road	2515835-8
YUGOSLAV EMBASSY 28 Soi 61, Sukhumvit Road	3919090-1

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

Principal organs of the United Nations

New York:	General Assembly	Trusteeship Council
	Security Council	Secretariat
	Economic and Social Council	
The Hague:	International Court of Justice	

Other United Nations organs

Geneva:	UNHCR	- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
	UNCTAD	- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Nairobi:	UNCHS	- United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)
	UNEP	- United Nations Environment Programme
New York:	UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
	UNFPA	- United Nations Fund for Population Activities
	UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
	UNSF	- United Nations Special Fund
	UNITAR	- United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Rome:	WFC	- World Food Council
	WFP	- United Nations/FAO World Food Programme
Tokyo:	UNU	- United Nations University
Vienna:	UNIDO	- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
	UNRWA	- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations within the system

Berne:	UPU	- Universal Postal Union
Geneva:	GATT	- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
	ILO	- International Labour Organisation
	WHO	- World Health Organization
	ITU	- International Telecommunication Union
	WMO	- World Meteorological Organization
	WIPO	- World Intellectual Property Organization
London:	IMO	- International Maritime Organization
Montreal:	ICAO	- International Civil Aviation Organization
Paris:	UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Rome:	FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
	IFAD	- International Fund for Agricultural Development
Vienna:	IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
Washington:	IMF	- International Monetary Fund
	IDA	- International Development Association
	IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
	IFC	- International Finance Corporation

Regional commissions

Addis Ababa:	ECA	- Economic Commission for Africa
Baghdad:	ECWA	- Economic Commission for Western Asia
Bangkok:	ESCAP	- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Geneva:	ECE	- Economic Commission for Europe
Santiago:	ECLA	- Economic Commission for Latin America

Peace-keeping operations/observer missions

UNDOF	- United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFICYP	- United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	- United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMOGIP	- United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNTSO	- United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

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