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**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR WESTERN ASIA**

**REPORT ON THE SIXTEENTH SESSION
30 August - 3 September 1992**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
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NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report covers the activities of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia since the fifteenth session, which was held in Baghdad from 13 to 18 May 1989. The report was adopted unanimously by the Commission at the sixth meeting, held on 3 September 1992. In view of the Gulf crisis and war, the sixteenth session did not take place in April 1991 as originally scheduled. However, in its decision 1992/224, the Economic and Social Council at its 1992 substantive session, upon the recommendation of the Executive Secretary of the Commission, accepted the Secretary-General's proposal to convene the sixteenth session of the Commission in Amman from 30 August to 3 September 1992.

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

2. At its fifth plenary meeting, held on 2 September 1992, the Commission adopted a number of resolutions and decided to submit them for action by the Economic and Social Council or to bring them to its attention. Following are their texts:

A. Resolutions calling for action by the Economic and Social Council

178(XVI). Frequency of sessions of the Technical Committee

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling its resolution 158(XIV) of 5 April 1987 on holding the sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on a biennial basis,

Recalling also its request to the Executive Secretary contained in that resolution to prepare in those years when no session is held a detailed report on the activities, plans and programmes of the Commission for submission to the Economic and Social Council,

Persuaded of the desirability of yearly consultation with member countries on issues of concern,

Convinced that such consultation would be achieved through meetings of the Technical Committee in the years in which there is no session of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the administrative, financial and programme planning rules and regulations of the United Nations,

Decides that sessions of the Technical Committee will be held in the years when no Commission session is held, starting with a three-day meeting in 1993, on the understanding that such meetings will be financed within the budgetary provisions currently applicable.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

179(XVI). Setting up a statistics committee within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Realizing the importance of coordinating statistical work at the regional level and in that connection, standardizing statistical methods and concepts in accordance with the circumstances and potentials of the countries of the region and their requirements for economic and social development, which induced other United Nations regional commissions to establish standing statistical committees to undertake the coordination of statistical work in their regions,

Aware of the necessity of supporting the participation of the statistical organizations of member States of the Commission in planning and developing statistical activities and in identifying the priorities of statistical plans and programmes of the Commission,

Aware also of the need to strengthen coordination and integration of statistical policies, programmes and activities between regional Arab organizations and the Commission, with a view to meeting the needs and requirements of statistical organizations in member States and developing these organizations to serve the goals of economic and social development of the countries of the region,

Noting that the meetings of heads of central statistical organizations of the Commission's member States, which were held in 1985, 1987 and 1989, have proved effective in directing, coordinating and evaluating the Commission's statistical programmes and in associating them with the statistical programmes and activities of regional Arab organizations and of member States,

Stressing the need for meetings of heads of central statistical organizations of the member States to assume a permanent institutional form,

1. Decides to set up a statistical committee consisting of heads of the central statistical organizations of member States of the Commission to undertake the following activities:

(a) Acquaint itself with the statistical activities in the Commission's member States, also following up the progress made in these countries in the development of their statistical programmes, drawing up recommendations regarding the status, implementation and evaluation of programmes of statistical work, and organizing symposiums, workshops and seminars related to statistics;

(b) Study international statistical systems, classifications and projects, adapting them to suit the conditions and priorities of the countries of the region;

(c) Provide advice on the statistical training requirements in member States of the Commission, proposing training programmes in coordination with appropriate regional institutions as needed;

(d) Standardize national statistics to make them more comparable at regional and international levels, taking into consideration relevant recommendations of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and other relevant bodies;

(e) Coordinate the exchange of statistical data and information between the Commission and its member States for the benefit of all concerned;

(f) Coordinate the statistical programmes of member States, particularly in matters relating to statistical surveys and censuses and dates of implementation;

2. Decides that the Statistical Committee will hold meetings biennially;
3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to follow up this resolution and submit a report on the achievements of the Statistical Committee to the Commission at its seventeenth session.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

192(XVI). Permanent headquarters of the Commission

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Referring to the request submitted by the Lebanese Government regarding transferring and hosting the permanent headquarters of the Commission in Beirut,

Referring also to the Iraqi Government's memorandum containing a request for the Commission's staff to return to Baghdad by 31 December 1992, failing which the Iraqi Government would retake the present buildings, being ready to provide other buildings for this purpose,

Further referring to the request received from the Jordanian Government regarding transferring and hosting the permanent headquarters of the Commission in Amman,

Also referring to document E/ESCWA/16/11 prepared by the secretariat of the Commission on the permanent headquarters of the Commission,

Taking into consideration the necessity to provide stability for the secretariat of the Commission, which is vital for the performance of the tasks entrusted to it,

1. Decides to hold a special session of the Commission in Beirut within a period of one year from the date of this resolution to discuss the question of the permanent headquarters of the Commission;
2. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for its offer to host the special session of the Commission and for its preparedness to meet the expenses involved;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take the necessary measures to study the request received from the Government of Lebanon and that received from the Jordanian Government, as well as any other request that may be received from any member State of the Commission regarding the transfer and hosting of the permanent headquarters of the Commission, and also requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission at its special session a detailed report on the contacts which he has made with regard to the Commission's permanent headquarters containing an appraisal of the offers made in this respect;

4. Expresses also its thanks to the Iraqi Government as the present host of the Commission for the facilities it has provided and is providing to the Commission, and appeals to the Iraqi Government to consult with the Executive Secretary of the Commission before taking any measures relating to buildings allocated for the permanent headquarters of the Commission in Baghdad "in the light of the agreement concluded between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq on the headquarters of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia" and signed in Baghdad on 13 June 1979;

5. Thanks the Jordanian Government for hosting the Commission on a temporary basis since August 1991 and for providing all the necessary facilities for it.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

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

- 180(XVI) Regional cooperation and coordination in the field of environment and sustainable development
- 181(XVI) Support for the Regional Household Survey Project in the ESCWA countries
- 182(XVI) Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Decade for Western Asia (1994-2003)
- 183(XVI) Reconstruction of Lebanon
- 184(XVI) Economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories
- 185(XVI) Economic and social conditions of the Syrian people under Israeli occupation in the occupied Syrian Golan
- 186(XVI) Preparations for the International Year of the Family, 1994
- 187(XVI) World Summit for Social Development
- 188(XVI) Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace
- 189(XVI) Arab Population Conference, 1993
- 190(XVI) Impact of the establishment of the single European market on the countries of the region of Western Asia
- 191(XVI) Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
- 193(XVI) Work of the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the biennium 1990-1991
- 194(XVI) Medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997
- 195(XVI) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

II. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIFTEENTH SESSION

A. Activities of subsidiary bodies

3. The Standing Committee for the Programme was established as the main subsidiary organ of the Commission by virtue of Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)^{1/} resolution 114(IX) of 12 May 1982 on the ECWA medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. By virtue of ECWA resolution 125(XI) of 26 April 1984 on the general policy-making structure of the Commission, the Standing Committee for the Programme was designated as the Technical Committee and vested with additional terms of reference, among which were the examination of items on the agenda of the sessions of the Commission. The Technical Committee held its seventh session from 30 August to 3 September 1992 at the Commission's temporary headquarters in Amman. The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives, an advisory body comprising the heads of member States' diplomatic missions in Iraq (resolution 175(XV)), was duly set up and met periodically during 1989 and 1990. After the regrouping of the Commission in Amman, the advisory body, constituted of the heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan, met in Amman in 1991.

B. Other activities

4. The report of the Executive Secretary on progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991 covers all the activities of ESCWA during the period since its last session.^{2/}

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

5. The ESCWA secretariat continued to strengthen its relations with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. In this context, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) undertook several activities related to the establishment of engineering infrastructure projects in the region and the strengthening of the capability to organize industrial projects for the development of natural gas utilization and market prospects by the year 2000.

^{1/} The Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) was redesignated the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia by Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/69 of 26 July 1985.

^{2/} See documents E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.1-9 and E/ESCWA/16/3(Part II).

6. Terms of close cooperation were agreed upon between ESCWA and the United Nations regional commissions, particularly the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), for involvement in the Interregional Symposium on Gas Development and Market Prospects by the Year 2000 and Beyond, held in Damascus from 20 to 26 June 1992. Prior to the Symposium, cooperation had also been pursued with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) regarding participation in the Symposium and contributing to the promotion of appropriate recommendations for the development and utilization of natural gas on the regional and interregional levels.
7. ESCWA also cooperates with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) through the Joint ESCWA/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division; in this respect, ESCWA participated in the preliminary inter-agency meeting held in Vienna from 20 to 23 November 1990 for the promotion of industrial development in the Arab countries. ESCWA also participated in several meetings organized by UNIDO, such as the Annual UNIDO Workshop on Regional Economic Forecasting for the Global Report and the Expert Group Meeting on Issues in Managing Technological Change within the Context of Arab Electronics Firms, co-sponsored by UNIDO and convened at Cairo, 18 to 19 December 1991.
8. In coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a memorandum of understanding was signed on 17 September 1989 between ESCWA and the Near East North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association (NENARACA), the Regional Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Near East, and the Regional Food Marketing Institutions in the Near East and North Africa.
9. Terms of close cooperation were also agreed upon between ESCWA and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), particularly on a project entitled "Assessment of water resources using remote sensing techniques in the ESCWA region." UNEP will undertake complementary activities related to the implementation of this project. It has also undertaken during this period other joint activities with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
10. Together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Regional Office for Science and Technology in the Arab States (UNESCO/ROSTAS), the ESCWA secretariat sponsored the ROSTAS Regional Workshop on Simulation Techniques in Hydrology, convened in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, from 28 October to 4 November 1991.
11. During the period under review ESCWA maintained close cooperation with various regional and interregional institutions and undertook various activities with them.
12. ESCWA established cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and its subsidiary agencies in priority areas which included food security and agriculture, science and technology, and trade and investment mechanisms among Islamic countries.

13. Within the context of the agreement on cooperation in statistics between the League of Arab States (LAS) and ESCWA, the secretariat of the Commission participated in annual meetings of the Arab Standing Committee on Statistics, and cosponsored the UNDP Pan-Arab Conference on Social and Economic Challenges of the 1990s, at which the role of Arab women in development was also underlined. ESCWA also cooperated with LAS in the publication of the third edition of the Unified Arab Statistical Abstract. ESCWA also took part in convening the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development and collectively participated in the formulation and adoption of the Arab Declaration on Environment and Development and Future Prospects. ESCWA also participated in the establishment of the Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE).

14. Within the context of efforts to strengthen cooperation with regional organizations, ESCWA signed a number of agreements and exchanged memoranda of understanding with various regional and interregional institutions. A cooperation agreement with the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) was signed on 13 November 1989, and other agreements were signed with the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation on 23 October 1989, the General Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry in the Arab countries on 13 August 1990, and the Arab Atomic Energy Organization on 17 May 1989.

III. SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Attendance and organization of work

15. The sixteenth session of the Commission was held at the ministerial level at its temporary headquarters in Amman from 30 August to 3 September 1992. Its work covered six meetings.

16. The session was attended by the following members of the Commission:^{1/} Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

17. In accordance with rule 63 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the following States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission participated as observers in the work of the session: Australia, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom.

18. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies attended the session as observers: International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the Secretariat of the United Nations (New York), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (Amman), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Labour Organisation, and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

19. Representatives of the following governmental and non-governmental regional organizations also attended the session as observers: European Economic Community, General Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils, League of Arab States, Council of Arab Economic Community, Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Arab Organization for Agricultural Development and Arab Labour Organization.

1. Election of officers

20. At its first meeting, held on 30 August 1992, the Commission unanimously elected the following: His Excellency Ziad Fariz, head of the delegation of Jordan, as Chairman of the sixteenth session; Mr. Kassem Mukdad (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mr. Abdul-Wali Abdullah Al-Aqel (Yemen), as Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. Mohammad Bin Salem Al Hinai (Oman), as Rapporteur.

^{1/} For the names of participants of the session, see document E/ESCWA/16/INF.3/Rev.1.

2. Credentials

21. In accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

3. Organization of work

22. At its first meeting, the Commission adopted the proposals for the organization of its work contained in document E/ESCWA/16/2.

B. Agenda

23. At its first meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/ESCWA/16/L.1/Rev.1 as follows:^{1/}

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of officers.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Organization of work.

5. Report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission:

(a) Progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991;

(b) Follow-up action on the resolutions of the Commission at its fifteenth session:

(i) Resolution 165(XV) on environment and development in the ESCWA region;

(ii) Resolution 166(XV) on financial assistance to existing industries;

(iii) Resolution 167(XV) on promotion of regional cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(iv) Resolution 168(XV) on suitable projects for regional and subregional cooperation in the ESCWA region on new and renewable sources of energy;

(v) Resolution 169(XV) on support for the Regional Household Survey Project in the ESCWA countries;

^{1/} The agenda as adopted was issued in document E/ESCWA/16/1/Rev.2.

- (vi) Resolution 170(XV) on activities of the Transport and Communications Decade in Western Asia (1985-1994);
- (vii) Resolution 172(XV) on economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People;
- (viii) Resolution 173(XV) on the draft medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997;
- (ix) Resolution 174(XV) on the draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1990-1991;
- (x) Resolution 175(XV) on strengthening the role and performance of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;
- (xi) Resolution 176(XV) on international assistance to the flood-stricken areas of Democratic Yemen;*
- (xii) Resolution 177(XV) on international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

(c) Follow-up action at the regional level on United Nations world conferences and ESCWA regional meetings;

(d) Cooperation among developing countries and regional organizations.

6. Financial status of the Commission's programmes:

- (a) Regular budget;
- (b) Extrabudgetary resources;
- (c) Trust Fund for ESCWA Regional Activities.

7. Draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1992-1993.

8. Current issues of importance to the ESCWA region (Commission resolution 119(X)): "Economic Impact of the 1992 Single European Market on the ESCWA Region."

9. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

* On 22 May 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen merged to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen.

10. Site of the Commission's headquarters.
11. Date, venue and provisional agenda of the seventeenth session.
12. Adoption of the report of the Technical Committee on its seventh session.
13. Other matters.
14. Consideration and adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

At the same meeting, the Commission decided to allocate sub-items 5(a), 5(b)(viii) and 5(b)(ix) and items 6 and 7 to the Technical Committee for its consideration.

C. Account of proceedings

24. The session was opened by Mr. Samal Majeed Faraj, Chairman of the previous session and head of the Iraqi delegation to the sixteenth session. He made a statement in which he welcomed the participants and expressed appreciation to Jordan for the excellent arrangements for the session. He also commended ESCWA for the organization and arrangement of the session. He expressed the view that the present session was being held in circumstances of extreme complexity in the framework of the so-called new world order.

25. The Executive Secretary of ESCWA, Mr. Tayseer Abdel Jaber, then gave an address in which he expressed thanks to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal, the Regent, for his continuous care, interest and unrelenting support for the Commission's work and activities. He also thanked Jordan for providing all the facilities needed for the Commission to function in Amman. He further thanked the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his support for the role of the Commission and Mr. Samal Majeed Faraj, Chairman of the fifteenth session, and his colleagues for their constructive cooperation.

26. Turning to the circumstances in which the session was held, he said that the Gulf crisis and war had prevented the holding of the session in April 1991 as had been scheduled. All ESCWA international staff had had to be repatriated from the permanent headquarters in Baghdad, which resulted in suspension of the Commission's work. He added that he had done his best to preserve the Commission and enable it to survive the crisis.

27. He pointed out the importance of this session, which he said was based on three considerations, viz.: reviewing the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; follow-up by the session on the process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations, including the regional commissions; and discussion of the economic impact of the single European market on the ESCWA region.

28. He called upon the countries of the region to be fully convinced that regional economic integration was a necessity in a world where all countries were heading towards the formation of economic and political groupings.

29. The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ji Chaozhu, then delivered the message of the Secretary-General to the session. He stressed that peace and regional cooperation were two prerequisites for resuming the process of economic development and social progress in the region. He added that the integration of the economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union into the world economy, the further integration of the countries of the European Economic Community, technological developments and growing concern with the environment would all affect the prospects for economic and social growth in the region. He underlined ESCWA's role in providing leadership to face these new challenges to the region. He also said that the countries of the region must generate their own dynamism for development and reduce their overdependence on the production of energy. He further stressed the importance of the development of human resources in the development process. He said that the key to optimal performance of the United Nations in the years to come would be effective cooperation.

30. His Excellency Ali Suheimat, representative of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal, the Regent, then delivered His Royal Highness's address to the ministerial session. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal referred to the constructive developmental role the Commission was playing to promote regional cooperation, a role that had induced Jordan to host the Commission's secretariat for the second time. He stressed Jordan's eagerness to preserve the vitality of ESCWA and provide a suitable climate for it.

31. His Royal Highness underscored the importance of member States possessing the political will that would enable them to rely on themselves and their institutions and proceed from long-term, far-sighted considerations, adding that other issues included in the agenda needed to be addressed at the regional rather than at the country level only.

32. His Royal Highness called for the formulation of a labour pact and a regional social-security pact similar to the energy pact that Europe intended to draw up. His Royal Highness then spoke about the regression of economic development in the 1980s, expressing the hope that the 1990s would begin from more hopeful and positive points of departure.

33. His Royal Highness concluded his speech with wishes of success for the session.

1. Report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission (agenda item 5) (E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I))

34. The Executive Secretary introduced the following agenda items in his report on the activities of the Commission:

(b) Follow-up action on the resolutions of the Commission at its fifteenth session (agenda item 5(b));

(c) Follow-up action at the regional level on United Nations world conferences and ESCWA regional meetings (agenda item 5(c));

(d) Cooperation among developing countries and regional organizations (agenda item 5(d)).

35. The Italian Ambassador stated that finding long-term solutions to environmental problems in this region was crucial to its harmonious and gradual development. He added that many initiatives had been carried out by ESCWA pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/186 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond. He also said that it was necessary to solve as soon as possible certain outstanding issues in the context of environment and its relation to development.

36. He added that by virtue of the conclusions that the secretariat of the Commission had reached, the rationalization of water use was placed at the top of the list of operational activities.

37. Referring to the first conference on the management of water resources held in Algiers in May 1990, he said that there had been broad participation and considerable interest in it, to the extent that the Italian Minister of Public Works proposed to host the Second Conference on Water in the Mediterranean in 1992 at which a Mediterranean charter was expected to be signed; the charter would be a political document for improving the efficiency of water systems, as well as for the development of new techniques and the exchange of technologies.

38. The Executive Secretary took the floor to indicate that the Rome conference would touch on the question of water management. He stated that ESCWA would consider it appropriate to receive an invitation to attend this conference.

39. A delegate then expressed support for the Commission in taking an interest in promoting regional cooperation among the ESCWA countries, particularly in the light of the economic impact of the establishment of a unified Europe. He also stressed the importance of developing ESCWA's methods of operation so that its members would benefit from technological advancement in the countries of Western Europe.

40. He commended ESCWA's efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories, suggesting coordination between ESCWA and UNRWA in this respect.

41. On environment and world interest in it, he said he would like to see ESCWA increase its activities in this respect and assist in coordinating national plans of action and providing the necessary expertise to member States so as to help them overcome environmental problems.

42. He commended ESCWA's efforts for the advancement of women, adding that Arab women suffer from enormous economic and social problems.

43. He concluded by expressing his thanks and appreciation for ESCWA's efforts to improve its performance of the tasks entrusted to it and by expressing his confidence that it would continue to perform these tasks with the same efficiency and distinction.

44. Another delegate made two observations. The first one concerned the environment and the Commission's role in this respect. He referred to Lebanon's exposure in recent years to environmental pollution in the absence of State authority. It was hoped that UNDP would carry out a field study on the effects of such pollution. The second observation related to the meeting of the Commission's Advisory Committee, which had met only once, although it should meet once every four months.

45. A delegate commended the efforts made by the secretariat. Commenting on the document on environment, he said that the secretariat of ESCWA should carry out studies in the light of the economic blockade imposed on Iraq and its impact on environment.

46. Another representative addressed the subject of providing assistance to the Palestinian Arab people, thanking the Commission for the technical advice and assistance it had supplied through the Palestinian Central Bureau for Statistics in Lebanon, particularly in field surveys. He expressed hope that coordination with ESCWA would be promoted. He called upon those responsible for human settlements to cooperate in preventing Israeli practices that had inflicted very heavy losses on the Palestinian Arab people such as house demolition and land confiscation, as well as arbitrariness in product marketing, the devastating effects of the Dimona Project, etc. He was deeply interested in the project for water resource appraisal by remote sensing techniques in the ESCWA region. He also displayed interest in new and renewable sources of energy. He called upon UNDP to continue its financial support to the Regional Household Survey Project for the ESCWA countries. He called for increased joint action and coordination. He referred to an agreement with the Joint ESCWA/FAO Agricultural Division and looked forward to further agreements with other ESCWA divisions.

47. Another delegate commented on the ambiguous wording of paragraph F (of section II) on environmental contradictions in affluence and scarcity societies (E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.2) (agenda item 5(a)), as such ambiguity precluded understanding the flagrant contradictions in the Arab countries and their connection with environmental effects. He suggested that the said paragraph be reworded to reflect its purpose clearly.

48. The representative of the World Meteorological Organization noted that the world was beginning to take an interest in the environment because of its relation to development, particularly in the area of environmental pollution. He explained how the atmosphere could affect ESCWA countries and what to do to make use of global programmes to avert damage to the environment. He gave several scientific details on the importance of the atmosphere to life on this planet, stating that any defect in the composition of the atmosphere, particularly in the proportions of carbon dioxide and ozone, might lead to a rise in the Earth's temperature. He said that all ESCWA countries would be affected as a result of the change in rainfall and evaporation, as 35 per cent of rain-irrigated land would be affected and 45 per cent of ground water would dry up. He added that during the past fifteen months all the ESCWA countries had witnessed a noticeable drop in temperature. He called for studying the question of global warming.

49. The Executive Secretary then stated that it was necessary that ESCWA participate in programmes for the reconstruction of Lebanon. He added that agreement had been reached with Oman on a work programme in certain priority areas. He supported the views of the head of a delegation that meetings of the Advisory Committee should be more frequent and more regular.

2. Current issues of importance to the ESCWA region:
Economic Impact of the 1992 Single European Market
on the ESCWA Region (agenda item 8) (E/ESCWA/16/9)

50. The Executive Secretary stated that this item dealt with an issue of concern to ESCWA member States. He wished to remind members that ESCWA's interest in this issue was not new. In 1976 a report, probably the first, had been prepared on the Arab-European dialogue. At the 1989 session, the delegates were inclined to make the rise of the single European market in 1992 the theme of the current session. He added that the paper under review addressed the necessity of establishing the relations of the region of Western Asia with the European Community on a regional basis.

51. With regard to trade, he said that among the region's fears were the introduction of technical difficulties, the imposition of specifications and standards for commodities to be exported to Europe and the creation of obstacles in connection with the origin of export goods.

52. He noted that the European Community was the largest importer and the second largest exporter of agricultural products. He added that the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community impeded entry of the countries of Western Asia. He expressed the fear that agricultural products competing with those of the countries of Western Asia would be given broad protection.

53. Regarding financial investments, he said that banks and financial institutions owned by ESCWA countries in Europe encountered immense difficulties on account of the European Community's insistence on the principle of reciprocal treatment.

54. With regard to manpower, he added, the European Community tended to provide jobs to the unemployed in their own countries while imposing rigorous restrictions on foreign labour.

55. He said that the countries of Western Asia had the opportunity to increase areas of cooperation among themselves and to benefit further from cooperation with the European Community.

56. A delegate noted that the contemporary world tended to form regional economic blocs, of which three had already been completed, viz. the North American Region for Free Exchange, under the leadership of the United States of America; the Pacific region under the leadership of Japan; and the European Economic Community. He pointed out that ESCWA's relations with this latter bloc were the most serious and critical, for geographical, historical and political reasons.

57. He added that ESCWA countries should act firmly with a unified political and economic will to cope with the adverse effects that might result from their future relations with an economically-unified Europe. He called for speeding up the establishment of a common market for the ESCWA countries.
58. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany then made a statement, saying that Germany had long-standing links with the ESCWA countries through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and also within the framework of the European-Arab dialogue and the agreements between the European Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
59. The British Ambassador, speaking on behalf of the European Community, stated that the Community was seeking a balanced and fair trading relationship with the countries of the ESCWA region.
60. He observed that the European Community's Mediterranean policy decided upon at Rome in December 1990 improved access still further to the Community's agricultural market by reducing the relevant tariffs to zero by 1 January 1993. He added that industrial goods were already freely exported to the Community. He added that the creation of the single market should create substantial new opportunities for exports.
61. Addressing economic and financial relations, he said that the Community's assistance plan for the Mediterranean countries during the period 1992-1996 was almost three times the size of the allocation for the previous period.
62. He reaffirmed the Community's commitment to regional integration in all regions of the world. He said that negotiations were under way for a free-trade area for petrochemical products with those members of ESCWA who were also members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.
63. He saw that harmonized standards were surely one of the most important instruments of trade, not an obstacle to it.
64. Another delegate pointed out the existence of disparities among the countries of Western Asia in terms of export products and drew attention to the need for classifying member countries according to their types of products. He expressed fear that finished products might not have access to foreign markets and that assistance might be tied to political issues.
65. The representative of the League of Arab States commented on the document under consideration as being descriptive, giving no analysis of economic relations and lacking in statistical data. He said it failed to refer to the efforts of the League of Arab States and its specialized agencies to address the adverse effects that would arise from the creation of the single European market.
66. He also pointed out that the document contained unproven generalizations presented as facts.
67. He objected to the statement contained in the document that "a single currency for the region of Western Asia is not practicable at present, in view of the disparities in the levels of economic development in the countries of the region." He believed that this conclusion did not correspond with the given cause.

68. He added that, according to economic theory, disparity was the basis for regional cooperation and, consequently, the development of regional cooperation would remedy the disparity, and not vice versa.

69. The representative of the Arab Labour Organization expressed the hope that economic integration among the Arab countries would follow the example of the European Community. He stressed the need for preparing various sectoral studies and submitting proposals and specific alternatives that would help the appropriate agencies in the Arab countries cope with the effects, if negative, of the creation of the single European market. He said Arab communities in Europe would face considerable challenges after the creation of the European market.

70. Another delegate saw that the question of specifications and standards should be considered thoroughly. She added that purchase of technology did not work, for European countries gave ESCWA countries only what they wanted to give them. She suggested that it was best to undertake joint ventures.

71. Referring to the statement of the European Community, one delegate said he had felt a constructive desire to build balanced relations in the interest of both parties. He said the relations should be on an equal basis. He hoped for relations that would preserve the rights of the countries of Western Asia, but feared predominance. He said his delegation looked to Europe as a power to counter domination by a single power with regard to influence and wealth. He pinned his hopes on Europe playing a greater role in the peace initiative.

72. He said there were several non-governmental organizations in the occupied Arab territories that unfortunately failed to establish coordination among themselves. He said Palestine was seeking to overcome its economic subordination to Israel and link its economy to that of neighbouring States.

73. He referred to Israel's measures to demolish houses on the pretext of the absence of building licences. Building licences were too costly to obtain, particularly in the absence of funding institutions.

74. Another delegate noted that economic domination was uglier than political or any other form of domination. He said that the document omitted a major issue -- Arab-European dialogue. He also said that the document ignored the region's previous experience in the area of regional cooperation. He stressed the need to concentrate on continued management, which was lacking in the ESCWA region.

75. A senior officer in the Development Planning Division pointed out that the creation of a single European market was an intricate subject and not sufficiently clear as to its effects, on account of the rapid pace of economic development at the international level, as well as the developments that the European market itself was witnessing. He also said that the paper dealt too briefly with sectoral relations between the European Community and the region of Western Asia and the prospects for their development. An effective way to cope with the creation of the single European market, he said, would be to

develop cooperation and economic integration among the countries of the region. He said the brevity of the survey was due to the nature of the session and the necessity of focusing on topics and problems connected with the creation of the single European market. He added that this paper was a summary of a detailed study that embodied the necessary figures, data and particulars. ESCWA had prepared several studies on various aspects of relationships between the region and the European Community.

76. He said countering economic blocs would only succeed if economic integration in the Arab region were developed.

77. He added that the paper contained brief references to the failure of the Arab-European dialogue to solve many existing problems, including restrictions imposed on petrochemical products. He confirmed the need for an in-depth study on hidden restrictions on non-oil commodities. He also indicated that disparities in economic development levels among the countries of the region were a major factor in impeding economic complementarity, including currency complementarity.

78. Another delegate reiterated the importance of giving statistics on the volume of trade with the European market, and pointed out that ESCWA countries should start concluding regional agreements with the European market that identified the facilities and concessions which the member States hoped for. It would be better, he said, if agreements were concluded among member States providing for freedom of movement of Arab labour and giving it preference to alleviate difficulties that Arab labour would encounter as a result of the creation of the single European market.

79. He said that linking economic assistance with political matters was arbitrary, like taking hostages. He added that the type of experts referred to at the end of the document was not clear.

80. In response, the Executive Secretary said that the secretariat would submit proposals on relevant studies for inviting such experts next year.

81. The representative of the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils commended the Executive Secretary for the personal attention he had accorded to the Federation to maintain fruitful, successful and constructive cooperation between ESCWA and the Federation. He expressed thanks to the secretariat for introducing a special item on cooperation with the Federation in its documents for this session.

82. He said the secretariat of the Federation was fully prepared to cooperate with ESCWA in implementing the activities set out in the document of the draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1992-1993 and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

83. The representative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reaffirmed his organization's interest in the activities of the Commission. He said that weather and climate were among the most important natural resources of any country, as they governed the availability of many other

natural resources such as the water of rivers and lakes and cultivated vegetation. He said that the main purpose of the Organization was to facilitate world-wide cooperation in the establishment of observational networks of systems for the exchange of meteorological and related information.

84. He said that the Organization, in close collaboration with UNDP and the national meteorological and hydrological services in member countries, was implementing projects in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Yemen, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and other countries.

85. Another delegate stated that the document showed that this region could not, on the basis of individual policies, form a bloc that was capable of cooperation on an equal footing with other international blocs.

86. Quoting from the speech of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal that "it is not sheer coincidence that the subject of this session should be the impact of the single European market on the economics of member States", he stressed the need to benefit from the experiences of other groupings in establishing a network of internal forces, achieving cooperation and coming out with practicable concepts that would enable ESCWA countries to continue dialogue and cooperation with the European bloc on an equal footing.

3. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (agenda item 9) (E/ESCWA/16/10)

87. The Executive Secretary stated that this item was included in the agenda for two considerations; the first was that at its resumed forty-sixth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/235 on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. In this context the resolution requested regional commissions to submit recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

88. This effort, i.e. reviewing the role and performance of regional commissions, was part of a greater effort by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to develop the United Nations structure in general, he added.

89. He referred to certain issues raised about activities of the regional commissions, saying that the importance of the commissions stemmed from the fact that they handled issues and problems in specific regions, and from the fact that geographical proximity gave them the advantage of following up closely such issues and problems. Regional commissions, he added, were characterized by a multiplicity of disciplines. He stressed that regional commissions, including ESCWA, should play a role in coordinating the activities of the United Nations in this region.

90. He said that the second consideration was decentralization. Staff members in regional commissions felt there was a high degree of centralization in many matters. He added that ESCWA did not demand decentralization in administrative and financial matters but in the areas of programming, planning and deployment of advisers. He called for increased contributions by member States to the ESCWA budget.

91. A delegate noted that recent developments called for strengthening regional cooperation. So far, he said, there had been no framework for this in the ESCWA region and ESCWA could play such a role. He called for holding a meeting of the Technical Committee every year.

92. Another delegate expressed his support for strengthening relations between ESCWA and member States. He also expressed his support for a regional approach, rather than a subregional one, since the Commission's responsibilities were of a regional character. He added that coordination should be improved, and attributed the deficiency in human resources to the absence of coordination.

93. One delegate said that despite his attempt to understand the report, he could not identify the basic requirements contained therein. However, he added, the general principles contained in that report provided a full conception of the recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

94. Another delegate referred to the statement of the German representative, saying that it hurt his feelings, as it contained a reference to a general consensus on linking assistance with the rule of law and observance of human rights in the recipient country. He called upon Germany to suspend its assistance to Israel until the latter complied with these two conditions as far as the Palestinian Arab people were concerned, particularly respect for the Fourth Geneva Convention.

95. Addressing the question of restructuring, he pointed out that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had not yet considered how the necessary resources would be mobilized to enable the regional commissions to undertake the tasks entrusted to them.

96. He expressed the hope that Arab funding sources would be convinced that ESCWA countries were worthier than others to receive funds to build their economies.

97. A delegate enquired about the nature of the projects and studies that the region needed and on the basis of which methods of restructuring the Commission would be determined.

98. The Executive Secretary then commented on the subject of the document under discussion, saying that it was difficult in view of its wide coverage and the terminology used. He added that the Commission had specialized technical translation staff who were responsible for issuing the documents of the session both in Arabic and English, and that translations of texts were usually accurate.

99. Referring to a comment made by a delegate about withholding certain services from certain countries, he said that was not the fault of the Commission, for it acted within the provisions of United Nations resolutions.

100. The Executive Secretary said he would respond to a request made by a delegate to re-draft the document under consideration, which contained certain principles that would serve as a basis for the resolution.

101. Referring to a statement made by one delegate, he said that the fact that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had not yet considered the role of regional commissions should not be regarded as detracting from the importance of these commissions, as the process of restructuring would take place in stages. He added that the General Assembly was awaiting recommendations from member States for the manner of strengthening the role of these commissions.

4. Date, venue and provisional agenda of the seventeenth session
(agenda item 11) (E/ESCWA/16/12)

102. The Executive Secretary requested members of delegations to discuss the date proposed in the document. He said that if any State wished to host the seventeenth session it should make its offer at this session; otherwise, it would be held at the Commission's headquarters. He also requested that the main theme of that session be determined.

103. A delegate suggested that the main theme of the seventeenth session of the Commission be "Methods of strengthening mechanisms and techniques of activating interregional trade among the Commission's member States" in a manner that would help the creation of an Arab common market and strengthen present plans for an Arab common market within the framework of and in coordination with the League of Arab States and its appropriate agencies. He also suggested that the secretariat prepare studies and specific practical proposals for this purpose.

104. Another delegate approved of this proposal in principle.

105. The Executive Secretary then supported adoption of the said theme for the seventeenth session.

106. The Russian delegate stressed the importance of regional commissions in achieving economic complementarity. He added that recent resolutions of the Economic and Social Council aimed at increasing the effectiveness of these commissions, since the principles of exchange at the world level were formed at the regional level.

107. He stressed the need for strengthening the role of regional commissions so that they might become true centres of international cooperation. He explained how regional conflicts had adverse effects on economic and social development in the region. He called for paying attention to the social and environmental implications of these conflicts. He pointed out that the current peace talks under the patronage of Russia and the United States would achieve comprehensive, positive results.

108. He stressed the importance of international efforts to control the harmful environmental effects of the Gulf War and called for setting up a centre for immediate environmental assistance, underlining ESCWA's effective role in this respect.

109. He indicated that his country was in the process of a serious reappraisal of its economic relations with ESCWA countries, with a view to increasing mutual benefits.

5. Permanent site of the Commission's headquarters
(agenda item 10) (E/ESCWA/16/11)

110. The Executive Secretary referred to two offers, one made by the Lebanese Government and the other by the Jordanian Government, to host the Commission's permanent headquarters. He also referred to an invitation from the Iraqi Government to the Commission to return to its permanent headquarters in Baghdad. He mentioned that within a year from the present session, a special session would be held in Beirut to discuss the question of the Commission's permanent headquarters.

6. Adoption of the report of the Technical Committee on its seventh session
(agenda item 12) (E/ESCWA/16/13/Rev.1)

111. At its sixth meeting, held on 3 September 1992, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft report of the Technical Committee on its seventh session contained in document E/ESCWA/16/13/Rev.1, together with the recommendations pertaining to items considered by the Committee.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT
ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

- 178(XVI) Frequency of sessions of the Technical Committee*
- 179(XVI) Setting up a statistics committee within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia*
- 192(XVI) Permanent headquarters of the Commission*

180(XVI). Regional cooperation and coordination in the field of environment and sustainable development

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling also its resolution 165(XV) of 18 May 1989 on environment and development in the ESCWA region,

Referring to the efforts by member countries of the Commission towards developing environmental programmes and policies and of the results of the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development held in Cairo from 10 to 12 September 1991 and of the related reports submitted to the present session, including the report of the Executive Secretary^{1/} concerning agenda item 5(b)(i) on the implementation of resolution 165(XV),

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary on the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development submitted to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Arab Declaration on Environment and Development and Future Prospects, being the main substantive contribution by the countries of the ESCWA region to that Conference,

Taking note also of the report of the Executive Secretary on follow-up action at the regional level on United Nations world conferences and ESCWA regional meetings,^{2/}

Stressing the need for the improvement of environmental management to achieve sustainable development as outlined in Agenda 21,

^{1/} E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.1.

^{2/} E/ESCWA/16/5.

* The text of this resolution appears in chapter I.

1. Endorses the Arab Declaration on Environment and Development and Future Prospects adopted by the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development, which incorporates the results of the Conference in the work and programmes of the Commission;

2. Calls for the establishment of an Arab and international inter-agency coordinating committee on environment and development for the ESCWA region that would bring together concerned agencies and bodies with the purpose of promoting environmentally sound and sustainable development and implementing Agenda 21;

3. Reiterates the appeal in paragraph 7 of its resolution 165(XV) of 18 May 1989 to funding institutions and regional and international agencies and programmes concerned with the environment, and to those countries in a position to do so, to provide financial support in order to enable the secretariat to implement regional and subregional environmental projects and to render assistance to member countries in identifying, analyzing, monitoring, preventing and overcoming environmental problems;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its seventeenth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

181(XVI). Support for the Regional Household Survey Project in the ESCWA countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Taking note of the two reports of the Executive Secretary submitted to the Commission at its present session on progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991: technical cooperation activities;^{1/} and on follow-up action on its resolution 169(XV) of 18 May 1989 on support for the Regional Household Survey Project in the ESCWA countries,^{2/}

Referring to the reports issued at the meetings of the heads of central statistical organizations, the third of which was held in Baghdad from 28 February to 2 March 1989; the appreciation expressed concerning the consultancy services provided by the secretariat of the Commission in the field of household surveys; the reaffirmation of the continued need of most member countries for more technical services in order to implement this Project and strengthen national capabilities in this field, with stress placed on the need to continue the activities of the Project,

^{1/} E/ESCWA/16/3/(Part II).

^{2/} E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.5.

Confirming the contents of its resolution 169(XV) regarding efforts made to secure the necessary funds for the Project,

Taking note of the financial support provided to the Project by the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations,

Taking note also of the orientations of the Regional Household Survey Project's fourth phase (1992-1997), as contained in the Executive Secretary's report referred to above, which is submitted to the present session,

Noting that the preparation and implementation of country programmes and projects for household surveys is a continuous process and that some countries still need technical services related to the performance of these country programmes and projects which the Commission is able to provide,

Also noting the considerable development in information technology and the importance of following up this technological development and the transfer of knowledge and expertise in informatics through the provision of training and the appropriate means of education to technical staff in central statistical organizations and to statistical units in various country institutions, as well as to those concerned with the uses of technology,

1. Stresses the importance of continuing the services provided by the Commission in the field of household surveys;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary to exert efforts with various United Nations, Arab and international organizations to provide the necessary financial resources to ensure continuity of the project;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its seventeenth session.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

182(XVI). Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Decade for Western Asia (1994-2003)

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/225 of 21 December 1990 and 46/173 of 19 December 1991 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; 45/222 of 21 December 1990 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen; 46/174 of 19 December 1991 on special assistance to Yemen to cope with the economic and social consequences of returnees; and 45/183 of 21 December 1990 and 46/201 of 20 December 1991 on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Recalling also its resolutions 24(III) of 14 May 1976 on reconstruction and development of Lebanon; 65(V) of 6 October 1978 on the establishment of an agency for the reconstruction of Lebanon; 77(VII) of 22 April 1980 on assistance in the reconstruction of Lebanon; 107(IX) of 11 May 1982 on international assistance to the flood-stricken areas of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;* 176(XV) of 18 May 1989 on international assistance to the flood-stricken areas of Democratic Yemen;* 117(X) of 11 May 1983 on international assistance to the earthquake-stricken areas of Yemen; and 160(XIV) of 5 April 1987 on economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of man-made destruction and natural disasters on economic and social conditions, growth and development prospects and the environment and ecological systems, and of massive dislocation of population and labour on countries of Western Asia,

Noting also the increasing number of countries affected and the slow progress achieved in reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts,

Aware that the magnitude of the task of reconstruction is beyond the capabilities of the countries concerned to accomplish from their own resources,

Reaffirming the urgent need to intensify international efforts to provide assistance to affected countries in the region to rehabilitate their economic and institutional infrastructures,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the secretariat for the steps it has taken to help member countries in their reconstruction and rehabilitation;
2. Declares the period 1994-2003 a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Decade for Western Asia;
3. Requests the secretariat, in close coordination with concerned regional and international organizations, to intensify efforts aimed at promoting regional cooperation in the areas of reconstruction, rehabilitation and manpower, including organizing a meeting to assess and review progress made and formulate appropriate policies;
4. Calls upon member States and regional and international organizations, including development finance institutions, to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries to supplement the resources of these countries to that end;
5. Further calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing reconstruction and rehabilitation needs of countries in the region;

* On 22 May 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen merged to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen.

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue and to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the secretariat, and to give priority in the work programme, particularly in the provision of advisory services and technical assistance, to the countries engaged in reconstruction;

7. Also requests the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit to the Commission at its seventeenth session a report on the possibility of establishing a fund for reconstruction and development in the region;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the seventeenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

183(XVI). Reconstruction of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling its resolutions 24(III) of 14 May 1976 on reconstruction and development of Lebanon, 40(IV) of 28 April 1977 on the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, 65(V) of 6 October 1978 on the establishment of an agency for the reconstruction of Lebanon; and 77(VII) of 22 April 1980 on assistance in the reconstruction of Lebanon,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Referring also to Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/61 of 26 July 1991 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, as well as to related resolutions and recommendations made by the Council previously,

Drawing attention to the contents of General Assembly resolution 46/173 referred to above, which called upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to expand their assistance in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon,

Appreciating the efforts of the Executive Secretary of the Commission which resulted in the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Council for Development and Reconstruction in Lebanon identifying the joint action priorities of the first stage to strengthen the progress of development in Lebanon,

1. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts to provide the necessary funds from the Commission's regular budgetary and extrabudgetary sources in order to meet expenses of development activities whose implementation was agreed upon in the above-mentioned memorandum of understanding and also to expand the framework of cooperation between the Commission and the Council for Development and Reconstruction in successive stages;

2. Requests the Commission's member States and appropriate Arab, regional and international funds to support the efforts of the Executive Secretary in this respect;

3. Also requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report to the Commission at its seventeenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

184(XVI). Economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Referring to its previous resolutions on economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people, particularly resolutions 139(XII) of 24 April 1985 on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people under occupation and 172(XV) of 18 May 1989 on economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people,

Deeply concerned at the continued subjection of inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian territories to harsh measures, increasing restrictions and arbitrariness and the continued Israeli settlement activities on the occupied Palestinian territories, which has led and continues to lead to depletion of the economic and human resources of the Palestinian Arab people and hampers their efforts to build an independent national economy,

Welcoming efforts aimed at the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region based on international legitimacy and at allowing the Palestinian Arab people to regain their legitimate rights, emphasized by relevant United Nations resolutions, including their right to sovereignty over their natural resources and to the management of these resources in their national interest,

Expressing appreciation of the efforts the secretariat is assiduously making to carry out activities related to development in the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. Calls for supporting the secretariat's activities which embody studies, consultancies, workshops, seminars and conferences concerned with economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people and economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly reconstructing and developing the institutional framework of economic and human development activities and addressing issues related to environmental conditions and their repercussions on development potentials in the occupied Palestinian territories;

2. Also calls for strengthening the Commission's role in technical activities falling within its terms of reference and for participation, within the United Nations organs, in technical activities, particularly those related to regional issues in areas of peace, after consulting with member States involved in the peace negotiations;

3. Calls upon all Governments and regional and international institutions to support the secretariat of the Commission and its financial and human resources to enable it to implement this resolution, and calls upon the Executive Secretary to follow up communication with these parties to ensure the necessary support and to submit a report to the Commission at its seventeenth session on the implementation of this resolution.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

185(XVI). Economic and social conditions of the Syrian people under Israeli occupation in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Condemning continued Israeli arbitrary and suppressive measures against the Syrian people in the occupied Syrian Golan and the building of settlements, confiscation of land, seizure of water and changing of the geographical and demographic character of the Golan,

Deeply concerned at the violation by Israeli occupation forces of the sanctity of educational and cultural institutions and at their replacing Syrian with Israeli educational curricula and issuing decisions on education that tend to obliterate the national character and place obstacles before teachers and students in the pursuit of studies,

Calling to mind the economic blockade imposed by Israel and the restrictions and obstacles set against export by Syrians of their agricultural crops in order to impoverish them and force them to emigrate, thereby emptying the land of its original inhabitants,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 46/199 of 20 December 1991 on the adverse economic effects of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and to Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/57 of 31 July 1992 on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab people of the Syrian Golan,

Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission at its seventeenth session a comprehensive study on the economic and social conditions of Syrians in the occupied Syrian Golan embodying an account of the economic and social conditions since the Israeli occupation in 1967 and an analysis of the impact of arbitrary Israeli policies and practices on the economic, social, demographic and living conditions.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

186(XVI). Preparations for the International
Year of the Family, 1994

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/134 of 7 December 1987 and 43/135 of 8 December 1988 on the need to enhance international cooperation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989 on the international year of the family, which proclaims 1994 as the International Year of the Family; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 on the role of the family in the development process, 1985/29 of 29 May 1985 on the family and 1989/54 of 24 May 1989 on the need to enhance international cooperation in the field of protection and assistance to the family,

Mindful that the International Year of the Family would provide a good opportunity for mobilizing efforts at the national and regional levels both to emphasize the importance of the family and to urge governmental and non-governmental institutions to formulate and implement policies aimed at supporting the role of the family,

Aware of the importance of ensuring the success of the Year and stressing the significance of the role of non-governmental organizations in preparing and implementing activities for it,

1. Appeals to member States of the Commission to exert all possible efforts to promote awareness of the role of the family as a fundamental unit of society in furthering economic and social development in the region;

2. Urges all member States of the Commission, as well as international donors, to provide the secretariat of the Commission with the necessary financial and other means of support needed to convene a regional preparatory meeting involving governmental and non-governmental organizations during 1993, in preparation for the International Year of the Family.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

187(XVI). World Summit for Social Development

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991 on a world summit for social development, which requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all States Members of the United Nations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 46/139 of 31 March 1992 on social development, which welcomed the above decision of the Economic and Social Council and called upon the Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General of 1 July 1992 on the world summit for social development (E/1992/80), which stressed that the World Summit for Social Development could provide leadership at the highest level for a shared world-wide commitment to put people at the centre of development and international cooperation and could provide an important opportunity to develop a common framework for a more comprehensive approach to United Nations action in this sphere,

Taking into account also the deteriorating social situation in the region, with particular reference to increasing poverty, unemployment, disability, crime and drug abuse, shelter and health care costs, and to the accessibility of basic education,

Noting the interdependence of stability, peace, social security and welfare,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/27 of 30 July 1992 on social development;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to represent the concerns of the people of Western Asia through the Commission's active involvement in the Summit and in all its preparatory steps.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

188(XVI). Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women:
Action for Equality, Development and Peace

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/129 of 14 December 1990 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12 of 24 May 1990 recommending that a world conference on women be held in 1995,

Recalling also resolution 35/4 of the Commission on the Status of Women of 8 March 1991 on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995,

Taking into account the fact that the World Conference on Women should result in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000,

1. Stresses the need to strengthen national and regional institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women;

2. Appeals to member States of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as well as to regional and international donors to provide the secretariat of the Commission with the financial and other support needed to convene a regional preparatory meeting during 1994 for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in September 1995 in Beijing, China, including the establishment of national focal points to initiate and promote preparations for the Conference.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

189(XVI). Arab Population Conference, 1993

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of an international meeting on population in 1994 under the auspices of the United Nations,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991 on the International Conference on Population and Development, especially paragraph 8, which requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make use of the substantive contribution of all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the preparatory activities for the Conference; and paragraph 10, which invites the regional commissions to convene as soon as possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions, in the light of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same resolution, bearing in mind the relationship between such policies and programmes and development issues, and to propose future action, as part of their contribution to the preparatory activities for the Conference,

Taking into consideration the agreement between the secretariat of the Commission, the League of Arab States Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund to jointly convene the Arab Population Conference including a three-day intergovernmental expert group meeting (4 to 6 April 1993), immediately followed by a two-day ministerial meeting (7 and 8 April 1993) in Amman, Jordan,

Acknowledging with appreciation the contributions of parties involved in the above agreement,

Recognizing that the overall objective of the 1993 Arab Population Conference is to adopt, in preparation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, a common position regarding population issues,

Requests each member State of the Commission to actively participate in the Arab Population Conference by, inter alia, ensuring a high level of representation and making substantive contributions to this Conference at the national level.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

190(XVI). Impact of the establishment of the single European market on the countries of the region of Western Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Appreciating the secretariat's initiative to present the question of the establishment of the single European market and its impact on the countries of the region of Western Asia,

Taking into account the significance of possible implications of the establishment of the single European market on the economies of the countries of the region,

1. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to prepare detailed studies in priority areas on the impact of the establishment of the single European market on the countries of the region;

2. Stresses the necessity, in preparing these studies, of cooperation and coordination with concerned regional and international organizations and institutions;

3. Also calls upon member States and funding institutions in the region to provide the necessary resources for the preparation of these studies.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

191(XVI). Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and the leading role therein assigned to the regional commissions as regards the coordination of activities of the system within their regions,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and in particular paragraph 6 of resolution 46/235 concerning the strengthening of the regional commissions,

Recalling further the terms of reference of the Commission as contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1818(LV) of 9 August 1973,

Referring to its resolution 175(XV) of 18 May 1989 on the strengthening of the role and performance of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Aware of the advantages to be derived from the capacity of the regional commissions in operational activities, particularly at the regional level,

Noting the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in restructuring the Secretariat,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the manner in which the secretariat of the Commission has addressed the obstacles encountered as a result of recent events in the region, regaining a level of operations close to the pre-crisis level in a relatively short period of time;

2. Commends the secretariat for the valuable services rendered to countries of the region in convening major meetings, providing advisory services and preparing analytical reports;

3. Reiterates its conviction that the Commission has a central role to play within the United Nations system and in coordination with other concerned entities to improve economic and social conditions in the region;

4. Recommends that the potential of the Commission for coordinating, initiating and realizing development activities for the benefit of member States be strengthened;

5. Recommends also in this connection that the following objectives be made part of the process of the restructuring currently under way in the United Nations:

(a) Decentralization of those activities that could be more effectively undertaken by the regional commissions and of the human and financial resources required (e.g., as regards regional advisory services);

(b) Improvement of the arrangements for coordination of development activities carried out by parties inside and outside the United Nations system, through exchange of information among agencies and institutions involved;

(c) Promoting joint programming of the activities of the United Nations involving the regional commissions and active participation of the

regional commissions in the programming and budgeting process as it relates to their activities, inter alia, through representation on the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board;^{1/}

(d) Strengthening the role of the regional commissions as executing agencies for regional and subregional technical cooperation projects in particular;

(e) Confirmation of the distinction between funding and executing agencies;

(f) Pursuit of joint activities with other organizations of the United Nations system, as appropriate;

6. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to reorganize the secretariat of the Commission in consultation with the Secretary-General to enhance the effectiveness of its activities;

7. Invites member States to replenish the Trust Fund for ESCWA Regional Activities in order to bolster the operational activities of ESCWA for the benefit of countries of the region and requests the Executive Secretary to follow up with member States;

8. Decides to transmit the present resolution and the ESCWA report on the subject^{2/} to the intergovernmental bodies dealing with the current restructuring process of the United Nations Secretariat.

5th plenary meeting
2 September 1992

^{1/} With reference to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation, E/1992/65, paragraph 169(c).

^{2/} E/ESCWA/16/10.

193(XVI). Work of the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the biennium 1990-1991

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Noting that the secretariat made every effort to continue its work during the Gulf crisis, in spite of the effects of the crisis on the normal progress of work,

Noting also the outputs and activities completed by the Commission during that period over and above the scheduled outputs, particularly the studies dealing with the social and economic implications of the Gulf crisis in a number of the countries in the region,

1. Commends the efforts made by the secretariat of the Commission to continue its work in these difficult circumstances;

2. Stresses the need for member States to support the Commission's efforts, which aim at advancing the process of economic and social development in the ESCWA region.

6th plenary meeting
3 September 1992

194(XVI). Medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997^{1/}

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 on programme planning, which adopts the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,

Recalling also its resolution 157(XIV) of 5 April 1987 on the medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1990-1995 and its resolution 173(XV) of 18 May 1989 on the draft medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997,

Taking note of the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Meeting [convened by the Commission in Cairo on 8 and 9 February 1992] to Review the 1992-1997 Medium-Term Plan in the light of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and of recent events in the region,

1. Takes note of the first revision of the medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997;^{1/}

2. Approves the amendments to the medium-term plan which the Technical Committee recommended at its seventh session;

^{1/} E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.8 and Suppl.1.

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to inform the Technical Committee at its eighth session of developments with regard to the revision of the plan.

6th plenary meeting
3 September 1992

195(XVI). Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993^{1/}

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 on programme planning, which adopts the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as the principal policy directive governing programme aspects of the work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 173(XV) of 18 May 1989 on the draft medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997,

Taking into consideration the recommendations and conclusions of the Intergovernmental Meeting to Review the 1992-1997 Medium-Term Plan held in Cairo on 8 and 9 February 1992,

Taking note of the modifications proposed by the secretariat to the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,^{1/}

1. Approves the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as amended in the light of observations made thereon by the Technical Committee;^{2/}

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to bring to the attention of the Technical Committee at its eighth session any proposed modification of the programme budget.

6th plenary meeting
3 September 1992

^{1/} Also referred to in other documents as "Programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1992-1993".

^{2/} E/ESCWA/16/8, E/ESCWA/16/8/Suppl.1 and 2, and E/ESCWA/16/8/Suppl.1/Add.1.

Annex I

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION
AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/ESCWA/16/1/Rev.2	3	Agenda
E/ESCWA/16/L.1/Rev.2/Add.1	3	Annotated provisional agenda
E/ESCWA/16/2	4	Organization of work
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)	5(a)	Report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission: Progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.1	5(a)	Training in agricultural planning and project analysis
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.2	5(a)	Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.3	5(a)	The Expert Group Meeting on the Absorption of Returnees in the ESCWA Region with Special Emphasis on Opportunities in the Industrial Sector
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.4	5(a)	The implementation of projects formulated in the course of the biennium 1988-1989 on renewable sources of energy
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.5 and Suppl.1	5(a)	Promotion of cooperation among ESCWA countries for the setting up of a centre for space science and technology education
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.6	5(a)	Support to technical assistance projects for the development of women
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.7	5(a)	The application of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences in countries of Western Asia (ESCWA)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.8	5(a)	Activities of the Transport and Communications Decade in Western Asia (1985-1994)
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part I)/Add.9	5(a)	Strengthening the functioning of industrial training institutions in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/16/3(Part II)	5(a)	Technical cooperation activities
E/ESCWA/16/4	5(b)	Follow-up action on the resolutions of the Commission at its fifteenth session
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.1/Rev.1	5(b)	(i) Resolution 165(XV) on environment and development in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.2	5(b)	(ii) Resolution 166(XV) on financial assistance to existing industries
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.3	5(b)	(iii) Resolution 167(XV) on promotion of regional cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.4	5(b)	(iv) Resolution 168(XV) on suitable projects for regional and subregional cooperation in the ESCWA region on new and renewable sources of energy
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.5	5(b)	(v) Resolution 169(XV) on support for the Regional Household Survey Project in the ESCWA countries
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.6	5(b)	(vi) Resolution 170(XV) on the activities of the Transport and Communications Decade in Western Asia (1985-1994)
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.7	5(b)	(vii) Resolution 172(XV) on economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.8 and Suppl.1 and Suppl.2	5(b)	(viii) Resolution 173(XV) on the draft medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 1992-1997

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.9	5(b)	(ix) Resolution 174(XV) on the draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1990-1991
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.10	5(b)	(x) Resolution 175(XV) on strengthening the role and performance of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.11	5(b)	(xi) Resolution 176(XV) on international assistance to the flood-stricken areas of Democratic Yemen
E/ESCWA/16/4/Add.12	5(b)	(xii) Resolution 177(XV) on the international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
E/ESCWA/16/5 and Suppl.1 and Suppl.2	5(c)	Follow-up action at the regional level on United Nations world conferences and ESCWA regional meetings
E/ESCWA/16/6	5(d)	Cooperation among developing countries and regional organizations
E/ESCWA/16/7	6(a)	Financial status of the Commission's programmes: Regular budget <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/7/Add.1	6(b)	Extrabudgetary resources <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/7/Add.2	6(c)	Trust fund for ESCWA regional activities <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/8 and Suppl.1 and Suppl.2	7	Draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1992-1993 <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/8/Suppl.1/Add.1		Proposed revisions

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/ESCWA/16/9	8	Current issues of importance to the ESCWA region (Commission resolution 119(X)) "Economic Impact of the 1992 Single European Market on the ESCWA Region" <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/10	9	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/11	10	Site of the Commission's headquarters <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/12	11	Date, venue and provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the Commission <u>Note by the Executive Secretary</u>
E/ESCWA/16/13	12	Report of the Technical Committee on the work of its seventh session
E/ESCWA/16/14	14	Final report of the sixteenth session

Annex II

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE
COMMISSION SINCE ITS FIFTEENTH SESSION

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/ESCWA/AGR/1992/1	A desertification control project in Jordan: As-Safawi Integrated Development Project
E/ESCWA/DPD/1990/2	Financial markets and investment promotion in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/DPD/1990/4	The role of the Arab economy in the world economy in the 1990s: negotiating the Arab future
E/ESCWA/DPD/1990/6	Review of developments and trends in the monetary and financial sectors in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/DPD/1990/7	Review and analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/DPD/1992/1	Developments in the external sector of the ESCWA region: performance of new export products in the 1980s
E/ESCWA/DPD/1992/2	Report on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 3 to 14 September 1990)
E/ESCWA/DPD/1992/3	The impact of the Gulf crisis on the economy of Lebanon
E/ESCWA/DPD/1992/4	Survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1991 (summary)
E/ESCWA/DPD/1992/5	The impact of the Gulf crisis on the Jordanian economy
E/ESCWA/ID/1989/15	Proceedings of the First Arab Conference on Perspectives of Modern Biotechnologies in the Arab Countries
E/ESCWA/ID/1992/2	Proceedings and final report of the First Conference and Investment Forum on Electronics Industries in the Arab Countries
E/ESCWA/ID/1992/3	Strengthening the functioning of industrial training institutions in the ESCWA region

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/1	Bulletin of energy data, 1989
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/2	Survey and assessment of energy-related activities in the ESCWA region, 1989
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/5	Progress achieved in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the ESCWA region: water resources management, institutional and legislative aspects
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/6	Water resources database in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/7	Issues of rural energy in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/14	Bulletin of energy data for the ESCWA region, 1990
E/ESCWA/ENR/1992/15	Directory of new and renewable energy resources
E/ESCWA/POP/1992/1	Population and labour force database in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/NR/89/27	Proceedings of the Meeting on Specialized Financial Institutions and Development of Endogenous Technological Capabilities
E/ESCWA/SD/1992/2	Proceedings of the Conference on the Capabilities and Needs of Disabled Persons in the ESCWA Region
E/ESCWA/TCD/1992/7	Manual on transport projects appraisal in the ESCWA region, Volume I, General appraisal methodology
_____	Transport Bulletin, No. 2
_____	Population Bulletin of ESCWA, Nos. 34, 35, 37
_____	Agriculture and Development, Nos. 12 and 13
_____	Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region, 1989
_____	Unified Arab Statistical Abstract, 1990, 1991