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*for a sustainable future*

## OCCASION

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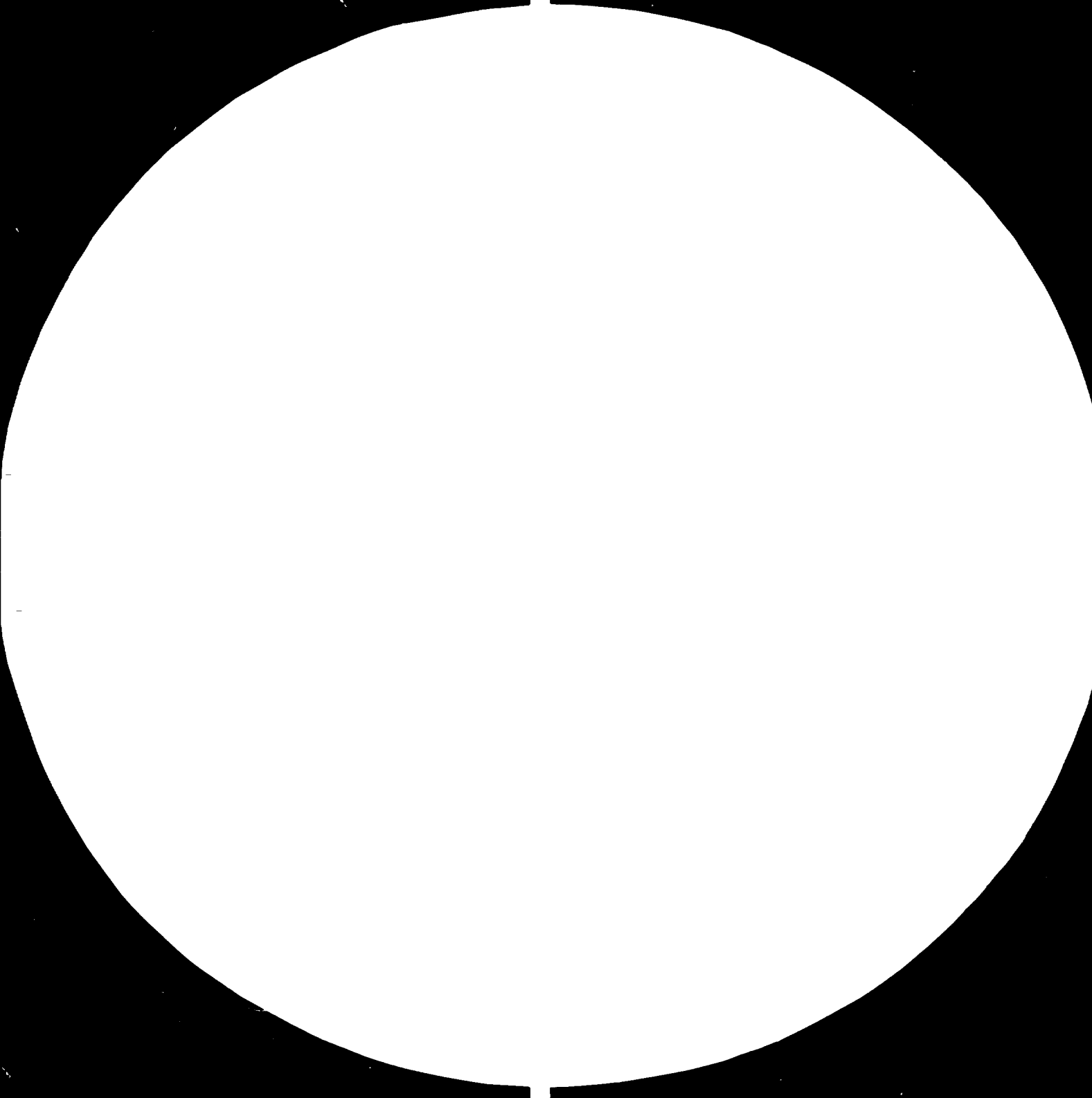
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McGraw-Hill Education

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14 September 1981

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Mission to Burma,

of

Frans J. Soede  
Senior Industrial Development Officer  
Institutional Infrastructure Branch  
Division of Industrial Operations

29 August - 3 September 1981

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This report has not been cleared with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which does not therefore necessarily share the views presented.

A) INTRODUCTION

The economy of Burma is divided into the State, Co-operatives and Private sectors. In 1977/78, in respect of the total economy, the real output was shared between these sectors by 36%, 3% and 61% respectively. By 1994 (the end of the present 20 year perspective plan), the Government aims at achieving a distribution of real output by 48% in the State, 26% in Co-operatives and 26% in the Private sectors. This is to be achieved by a faster rate of increase in the state and co-operatives sectors and not through an absolute decline in the private sector.

The number of co-operative societies in 1980/81 was 21,766 with 7124,524 members (21% of the total population) and a turnover of more than a billion US dollars/year. During the same period the number of industrial producers co-operatives was 755 with 94,094 members and an annual turnover of approximately 12 million US dollars.

The products covered by the industrial producers co-operatives are in order of importance: food and beverages, textiles and wearing apparels; construction materials, goods for personal use, handicrafts, transport equipment and agricultural implements.

There is a Ministry of Co-operatives with two major departments under the supervision of Director Generals: Co-operatives Department and Cottage Industries Departments which will be renamed Co-operatives Technical Services Department.

B) FINDINGS (see programme of visits: Annex I)

1. On Saturday 29 August a meeting was attended at the Ministry of Co-operatives with the following persons present:

H.E. U Sein Tun, Minister for Co-operatives

H.E. U San Tint, Deputy Minister for Co-operatives

Lt. Col. Myo Myint, Director General, Co-operatives Department

Dr. Than Htaike, Director General, Cottage Industries Department

U Tin Tun, Head of Office, Office of the Minister for Co-operatives

Sao Hso Ham, Programme Officer, UNDP

The Minister expressed his satisfaction about this first contact with UNIDO and said that he was very much impressed by its publications.

He is interested to strengthen his contact with UNIDO because he feels that this will be of great benefit to the operations of the co-operatives movement and in particular to its industrial and technological dimensions. The Minister presented a number of issues which merit attention and in which development UNIDO could be instrumental:

- a) Establishment of an up-to-date Industrial and Technological Information base;
- b) Development of an integrated industrial base in the villages including post-harvest and processing technologies;
- c) The utilisation of young university graduates in the co-operatives;
- d) The development of packaging technologies;
- e) Renovation of machinery in existing industrial co-operatives;
- f) Utilisation of semi-automatic technologies;
- g) Improved utilisation of UN sponsored training and learning activities such as study tours, individual fellowships, group training. Also the provision of specialised short-term consultants will be highly appreciated.

2. On Monday morning 31 August a meeting was held at the Foreign Economic Relations Department (FERD) of the Planning and Finance Ministry, the counterpart agency of UNDP, with the following persons attending:

Dr. F. Ba Hli, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Planning and Finance  
Daw Yin Yin Thwai, Assistant Director, Foreign Economic Relations Dept.  
Sao Hso Han, Programming Officer, UNDP

It was revealed that the 4th UNDP Country Programme of Burma (1982/85) will cover three projects in the Co-operatives sector:

- a) BUR/78/015 - Small-Scale Industrial Development in the Co-operative sector (UNDP contribution US\$739,200). The project document has been signed and the project will be executed by the ILO. The Senior expert Mr. EADIE will join the project very soon. The project basically covers the identification and creation of three small co-operative industries including equipment.

- b) BUR/79/010 - Co-operatives Management Services (UNDP contribution US\$1,826,300). The signature of the project document is imminent and the project will be executed by the II.O. This UNDP assistance will serve the cooperative societies, the Ministry and other authorities that need development planning assistance. UNDP assistance is expected to help the CMS create a technically competent professional staff and develop assistance for imparting some efficient management practices. The approach will also prepare feasibility studies in consumer, industrial agricultural and fisheries cooperatives, produce training materials and implement a programme for 59 instructors.
- c) BUR/81/018 - Assistance in the Establishment of a Co-operatives Institute near Rangoon (UNDP contribution US\$1,000,000). This project is intended to produce competent managers and technicians for the cooperative movement. The Institute would eventually provide teaching, research, extension as well as technical and economical consultancy services, acting as a focal point for all cooperative training institutes in the country. No project document exists and no decision has been made about the executing agency.

It is evident that there is no further room for UNIDO projects to assist development of industrial co-operatives. Dr. F. Bahli suggested that any UNIDO assistance for the co-operative sector should be financed through RP, SIS, UNIDF or multi/bilateral assistance. He thought that also the UNCDF would be an excellent source of funding for the creation of new industrial co-operatives.

3. On Monday afternoon 3 August a meeting was held with the Director General and his collaborators of the Co-operatives Department in which the organization of the co-operative movement was explained (see Annex II). Co-operatives are organized on four levels: primary, townships, provincial/division and central. At the primary level there are three sub-levels: home production, joint production at one location and co-operative production. There are four basic types of co-operatives: consumers, agricultural, industrial and credit societies. The traditional co-operatives are in weaving, food-processing and fisheries. New co-operatives are involved in rice milling, oil pressing, manufacture of umbrellas, dairy industry, etc. Efforts are made to unify small entrepreneurs in similar activities in co-operatives.



Apart from their organizational and administration responsibilities one of the major tasks of this department is education and training of departmental staff and members, executive staff and managers of the co-operatives. Also the expansion of management services is planned (see 2.b) above.

4. Thereafter a meeting was held with the Director General of the Cottage Industries Department and his staff. The Director General U Than Htaik, holds a Ph D in Chemical Engineering (Sydney) and his technical staff have the following qualifications:

- 3 mechanical engineers
- 1 civil engineer
- 1 electrical engineer
- 1 textiles engineer
- 3 chemical engineers
- 1 B Sc in planning of works
- 1 Ph D oil-technology
- 20 B Sc's in food technology, chemistry, botany, zoology, industrial design, fisheris, etc.

Examples of the problem areas which have to be tackled by this Department are the following:

- a) vegetable oil and related industries  
extract of residual oil in connection with rancidity; packaging of refined oil for the public;
- b) rice-milling and related industries  
up-grading of machinery in order to obtain higher standards; post harvest technology, manufacturing of starch and applications for surplus tapioca;
- c) food processing
  - i) production of food for school-children:  
improvement of nutritional value and hygiene. Utilization of soy bean and sesamum;
  - ii) stabilization of fruit juices. Concentration and reconstitution of fruit juices;
  - iii) appropriate technologies for freeze drying of juices and meat;

- iv) processing of milk and other dairy products. Replacement of enamel containers by stainless steel;
- v) quality control of all food products listed above.
- d) Fish and fish products  
production of fish oil and fish protein concentrate (FPC)
- e) Textiles and weaving apparel  
quality control
- f) Building materials, prefabricated and low cost housing:  
improve quality and introduction of appropriate technologies.  
The Department showed interest in UNIDO's wooden bridges project
- g) Packaging  
development of new materials, improvement of existing and adaptation of new technologies
- h) Metal working  
An agreement with the FRG for a project in metal fabrication has been signed. It will provide two medium-term experts, short-term consultants, fellowships and equipment.

On Tuesday afternoon the laboratories and library of this department were visited which were found very modest and heavily under-equipped. It is estimated that about US\$0,5 million worth of equipment will be required to carry out the mission of this department in a large number of activities such as development of products and processes, testing and analysis, standardization, trouble shooting, industrial metrology, quality control, industrial engineering and industrial information.

U Than Htaik handed a list of 323 UNIDO publications of which he would like to have copies. There is also great interest in the two UNIDO manuals on project evaluation and forty copies of each are requested. In case supply free of charge of all documents is not possible, the Ministry is willing to pay in local currency.

4. On Tuesday 1 September industrial cooperatives in two townships in Rangoon and on Wednesday 2 September industrial co-operative in Pegu (80 km north of Rangoon) were visited. The author was accompanied by:

U Myint Than, Deputy Director (Technical Services) Cottage  
Industries Department

U Aung Khin, Head of Branch (Library), Cottage Industry Dept and  
U That Maung, Assistant Township Co-operatives Officer,  
Co-operatives Dept.

a) Insein Township Rangoon Division

This township has 102 cooperative societies (32 consumers, 12 producers, 40 credit and 18 others). In the township society there are 210 staff (15 executives, 10 full-, 5 part-time). The number of members in the 102 societies is 560. The first society visited was a machine jobbing shop. It is adjacent to a technical school of which some of the machine tools are used, if available. The work covers spare parts, gears, etc. There are 12 members of which 4 are instructors of the school. Good layout. Some of the machine tools have been rebuilt from scrap! The second co-operative (see annex II) produces leather pickers for textile mills, metal buckets, wooden bread plates for export to Denmark, and wooden brief cases for Japan. The society has 19 members. There are technological problems with the leather pickers because the life time is only 15 days in comparison with the 45 days of the Japanese model. Price, however is 12 K\* instead of 48 K. There are attempts to copy a Japanese weaving shuttle but this problem is too difficult for the society and it requires assistance from the Ministry. There are plans to manufacture household utensils from aluminium.

b) Okkalapa Township Rangoon Division

The 18 member cooperative visited, manufactures a very good hurricane kerosene lamp (see annex IV) copied from a Hungarian model. Production has been 20,000/year. Price is 28 K compared with 35 K of similar models imported from the PRC and Japan. There is a requirement to use local paint which is not available. The cooperative manufactures also eyelets for army boots and produces at present moulds for army boots manufacture. There are plans to manufacture compasses and other drafting equipment for

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\* / 1 US dollar = approximately 7,2 K

schools. This cooperative was a private enterprise 1 1/2 years ago but because the owner was unable to handle all problems himself it was decided to convert the enterprise into a cooperative.

c) Pegu Division

A visit was paid to the Pegu Division syndicate which covers 28 townships and 3,5 million inhabitants. The activities of the industrial cooperatives cover agricultural implements, furniture, handtools, aluminium casting, bamboo baskets, hats, weaving, diary products, oil mills, timber mills, handicrafts, timber processing, vehicle repair workshop.

One cooperative visited is doing blacksmithy work and produces agricultural implements (weeders), axes, knives, sickles, etc. The other cooperative which has 80 members produces toys (beautifully designed and coloured), wooden salad bowls and salt and pepper pots in subcontract for a Danish firm. The production takes place in the houses of the members. There are a total of 40 "workshops".

5. On Thursday morning 3 September an exchange of views took place with Mr. Jacob Guyt the UNDP/RR a.i. in the presence of Sao Hso Hon, UNDP Programme Officer. The salient points are:
- a) It is realised that UNIDO has the right qualifications to contribute to the UNDP projects assisting the Cooperatives Ministry. It is not considered to be wise, however, to propose any changes to the project documents at present because the preparatory work has taken considerable time. UNIDO should however be associated with these projects as much as possible.
  - b) Mr. Guyt recognises that the technological aspects of the UNDP assistance to the Cooperatives Ministry is rather weak. He has however hope that some funds may become available to UNIDO from the UNDP/IPF after one or two years to make up for this deficiency. There is also the problem that the UNIDO's assistance, up till now, has been concentrated only in the Industry Ministries 1 and 2.

c) Mr. Guyt is willing to put his telex and the UN pouch at the disposal for communication with UNIDO Vienna in connection with future requirements of the Industrial Information Centre of the Co-operatives Ministry.

d) Mr. Guyt thinks that some bilateral resources for example (Finland, India, Netherlands, the PRC, Scandinavia and Switzerland) could be tapped for multi-bilateral assistance projects to the Co-operatives Ministry. He is also very much in favour to try out the use of the UNCDF. Burma has been accepted as a recipient for assistance from this fund notwithstanding its non-LDC status.

6. On Thursday afternoon a round-up meeting was held with the Minister of Cooperatives with the two Director Generals, the Director of the Minister's Office and Deputy Director U Mynt Than of the Cottage Industries Department attending. The salient point are:

a) The Minister agrees that the technological contribution of UNDP's assistance to the Ministry is too small but he hopes to make up for this deficiency by using his own and bilateral resources. As the buildings to house the equipment mentioned under the end of item 3 will be only available by the end of 1982 there is still time. He considers that the staff of the Cottage Industries Department is competent to compile the detailed lists of this equipments with all the specifications;

b) As to foreign assistance the Minister said that in Burma the emphasis is on self reliance so that experience could be had and self confidence could be gained. He is not in favour of "spoon feeding" by long term experts where the results collapse after the expert's departure. It is, however, realized that certain requirements, such as equipment are beyond the national means;

c) The Minister is very much interested to see the staff of his Ministry participate more in the UNIDO training programmes, seminars, workshops, meetings, etc.

d) The Minister considers industrial information as one of the key elements of supporting the reinforcement and creation of new, industrial co-operatives. Any additional assistance of UNIDO in this field will be highly appreciated;

e) The Minister will also appreciate UNIDO's intermediary role in bringing to the attention of bilateral donors the foreign assistance required by this Ministry;

f) In food processing the policy of the Minister is to produce in the industrial co-operatives only wholesome food and consequently to avoid the use of chemical additives as much as possible. This will preclude at the same time the need for import of these additives or the necessity to produce them locally.

g) The Minister expressed his willingness to receive delegations from other developing countries to study Burma's co-operative movement.

c) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THE AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT IS HIGHLY IMPRESSED BY THE EFFORTS MADE IN THE CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR OF BURMA TO SATISFY BASIC NEEDS, TO UTILISE AND RECYCLE LOCAL MATERIALS, TO APPLY INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGIES, TO PROMOTE RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION, TO USE RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND TO BE AS MUCH SELF-RELIANT AS POSSIBLE. THESE EFFORTS MERIT THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SUPPORT BECAUSE THEY REPRESENT PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF MANY OF THE RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE UN LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

2. Although it appears that in the area of assistance to industrial co-operatives, UNIDO is rather late and will not have many UNDP funds at its disposal during the 4th UNDP country cycle, there is still scope for assistance by using other resources. Ways and means should be explored to initiate UNIDO's sponsored activities in the co-operative sector by using the UNCDF.

3. The first area is Industrial Information where UNIDO can assist by shipping the requested documents as soon as possible and free of charge to Rangoon. A second area is the intensive use by the Ministry of UNIDO's enquiry service and INTIB (Industrial and Technological Information Bank).

4. The Director General of Cottage Industries Department shall be invited to come to UNIDO, Vienna for one or two weeks to meet our specialists in the different fields mentioned above such as agro-industries, building materials, light engineering, textiles, packaging, industrial information, small-scale industries, etc. This visit could also be used to acquaint him with the characteristics and procedures of our different sources of finance.

5. It is suggested that the DIO technical staff members covering the fields mentioned before and their consultants should make a three-day stop-over in Burma in case they visit countries in the region. In this way they can acquaint themselves with the problems of the industrial co-operatives in their particular field. They could also organize a one-day workshop with the technical staff of the Cottage Industries Department to bring them up-to-date on world-wise developments.

6. The DIO/INFR backstopping Officer for industrial co-operatives Mr. Dino Cannas should also stop over in Burma on occasion of visits to his projects in South East Asia and/or the Pacific in order to acquaint himself with the activities of the co-operative movement.

7. All ILO experts of BUR/78/015 and BUR/79/010 concerned with technological matters should be briefed and debriefed by UNIDO specialists in Vienna.

A N N E X E S :

- ANNEX I - Programme of visit
- ANNEX II - Organization of Burmese Cooperative System
- ANNEX III - Mechanised Leather Products Producers  
Co-operative Society (Insein Township)
- ANNEX IV - Hurricane kerosine lamp

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS CAN BE  
OBTAINED FROM MR. SOEDE'S OFFICE:

- (1) Project Document (BUR/78/015) - Small Scale Industries Development  
in Cooperatives Sector
- (2) Project Document (BUR/79/010) - Cooperatives' Management Services
- (3) UNDP Assistance requested by the Government of Burma  
for the period 1982-1985
- (4) Co-operative Marketing
- (5) Rural Industries and Crafts Promotion in Cooperatives Sector
- (6) Function of the Producer Co-operatives Technical Services Dept.
- (7) Co-operative Institute
- (8) Co-operative Movement in Burma
- (9) Burma, Facts and Figures and a Tourist Guide
- (10) Copies of the Government newspaper "The Guardian"

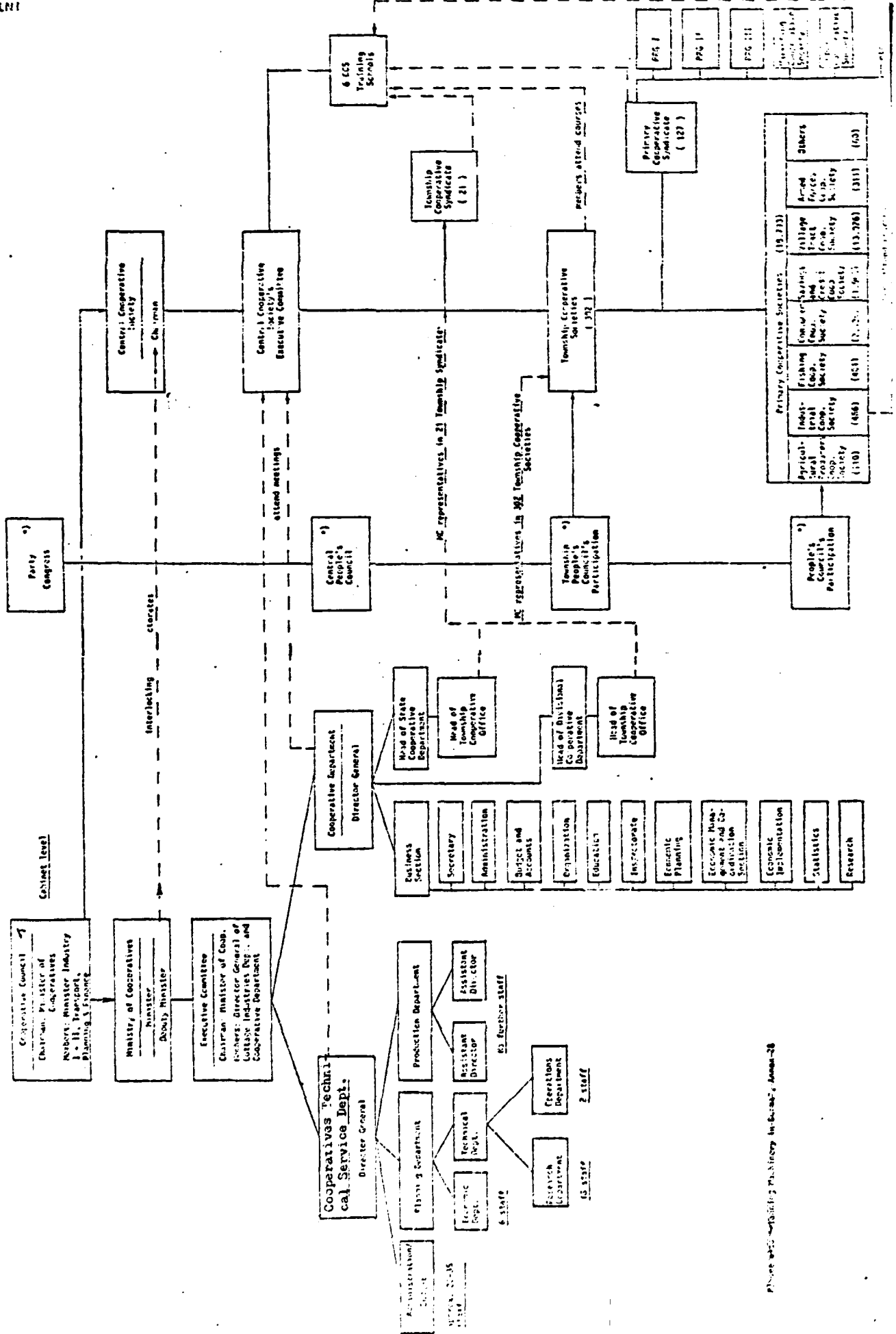


Programme for Mr. Soede, UNIDO Staff Member

(29 August - 3 September 1981)

- |                       |            |  |
|-----------------------|------------|--|
| 29-8-81<br>(Saturday) | 10:00 hrs. | - Call on Hon'ble Minister for Cooperatives  |
| 30-8-81<br>(Monday)   | 09:00 hrs. | - Call on Resident Representative UNDP   |
|                       | 10:00 hrs. | - Call on FERD   |
|                       | 14:00 hrs. | - Discussion with Director Genral of Cooperative Department and Director General of Cottage Industries Department in the Office of the Director General of Cooperative Department. |
| 01-9-81               | 09:00 hrs. | - Visit Producers Cooperatives in Insein Township  |
|                       | 13:00 hrs. | - Visit Producers Cooperatives in South Okkalapa Township  |
|                       | 15:00 hrs. | - Visit Cottage Industries Department Laboratory   |
| 02-9-81               | 08:00 hrs. | - Visit to co-operatives in Pegu State   |
| 03-9-81               | 09:30 hrs. | - Debriefing for UNDP Resident Representative a.i.   |
|                       | 13:00 hrs. | - Discussions of Findings and Recommendations with the Honorable Minister of Co-operatives and his staff   |

Organisation of Airbase  
Cooperative System



LU 103 AN INDUSTRY TRAINING CENTER PRODUCES  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY.  
(Registration No. 1/104)  
Insein Township.

1. Location ————— Handicraft School, Sung San Nyo, Insein Township.
2. Date of establishment— II -10-76
3. Aim and object ——— (1) To save foreign exchange by producing spare parts raw materials for State owned factories.  
 (2) To maintain the standard of continuous production of State owned factories, cooperatives and private enterprises.  
 (3) Utilizing the technical knowledge of industry technicians for the State's benefit.  
 (4) To promote development of inventions with self-help systems.  
 (5) To help the people to be able to afford daily basic commodities.  
 (6) To help the trainees of the school to use their training knowledge and experiences in the right type of job and produce more qualified trainees.  
 (7) To use this establishment as a training center in due course.
4. Members ————— 19 }  
 5. Reserve members ——— 22 } ——— Total Man Power—( 41 )
6. Working Committee ——— 9
7. Shares of each member- Capital of Kyats 500/- each in installments
8. Present activities ——— (1) Producing Wooden and Leather goods for industrial use.  
 (2) Producing Industrial and Agricultural parts.  
 (3) Basic Commodities  
 (4) Metal wares  
 (5) Timber milling, construction of small scale housing and building furniture.
9. Manufactured products on sale— Leather picker, Buffer band and picking stick for Textile factories.  
 Bread boards for Denmark.  
 Wall plaques and teak suitcases for Japan.  
 Iron suitcases and water buckets.  
 Office furniture.
10. Future target plans— (1) To manufacture and produce more bread boards for Denmark; teak suitcases, wall plaques and accessories such as medallions and pendants for Japan; wooden utensils such as bowls and dishes for Australia.  
 (2) To provide wooden articles and leather parts for all textile factories.  
 (3) To support the production of basic commodities.

II. Benefits

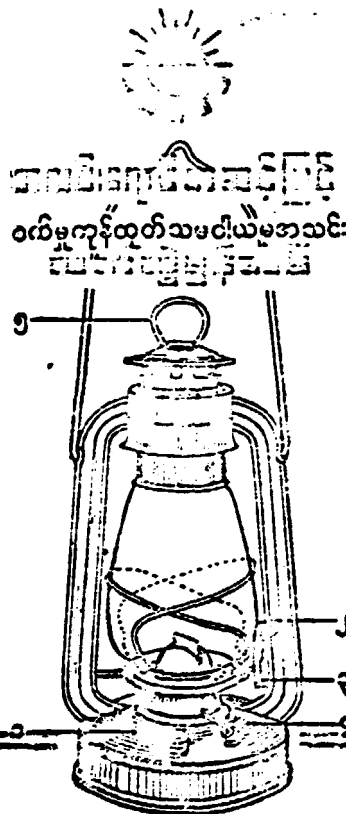
———— If the above requirements can be obtained, foreign exports to these said countries can be continuously produced and exported in time bringing in foreign exchange for the country. Goods ordered by the various local Industries and factories could be supplied in time, which could give full production facilities to these factories. It can upgrade the standard of rodden product for agricultural use and other basic commodities.

Working Committee.  
La Nga Ah Egan Producers  
Cooperative Society,  
Insein Township.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **FILLING** Unscrew Filler Cap (1), pour Kerosene into container Up to 3/4 of its capacity; below or above this level will not produce best results.
2. **LIGHTING** When Container is filled to correct level, press down Lever (2) and carefully lock into position (3). Light wick and return Lever (2) to original position. To adjust flame turn Burner Regulator (4).
3. **EXTINGUISHING** Press down Lever (2), and blow out flame.
4. **CRANKING GLASS GLOBE.** Raise Hood (6) by pulling up Ring (5), pull down Globe (7) and remove.

Lantern must be kept dry and clean after use, particularly in wet weather to prevent rusting and prolong life.  
Do not store in damp place.



မှန်အိမ်အသုံးပြုခြင်းအား သွင်း

- ၁/ ရေခဲပြည့်ခြင်း - အမှတ်(၁) ဖြင့်ပြထားသော အဖုံးကို လှည့်ပစ်ပါ။
  - ၂/ မီးတောက်ကို မီးတောက်ရေခဲဖြင့် ဖြည့်ပြီးသော အခါ အမှတ်(၂) ဖြင့်ပြထားသော မောင်းခလုန်ကို အမှတ်(၃) ဖြင့်ပြထားသော နေရာသို့ ချိတ်ပြီး ထွန်းညှိပြီးပါက မောင်းခလုန်ကို မူလနေရာသို့ ပြန်တင်ပါ။ မီးတောက်အနည်းအများ ညှိရန် အတွက် အမှတ်(၄) ဖြင့်ပြထားသော မီးတောက်အညှိတံကို အသုံးပြုပါ။
  - ၃/ မီးတောက်ကို မီးတောက်(၂) ဖြင့်ပြထားသော မောင်းခလုန်ကို အမှတ်(၂) မီးတောက်ကို လှည့်ပြီး လေဖြင့် မှတ်ခြင်းပါ။
  - ၄/ မီးတောက်ကို မီးတောက်(၅) ဖြင့်ပြထားသော လက်ဆွဲခွင်းကို အပေါ်သို့ ဆွဲတင်၍ မှန်ပြောင်းကို အမှတ်(၅) မောင်းခလုန်ကို ကျင်ဘက်သို့ လှည့်၍ မြောင်းကို ထုတ်ယူပါ။
- အသုံးမတော် ဖြစ်ပါက - မှန်အိမ်ကို ကြာရှည်ဆုံးသုံးပြုနိုင်ရန်နှင့် သံချေးဘက်ခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်စေရန် သန့်ရှင်းခြောက်သွေ့သော နေရာတွင် ထားပါ။

၁၁/၇၃၂-သီဟသူ(၁)လမ်း

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