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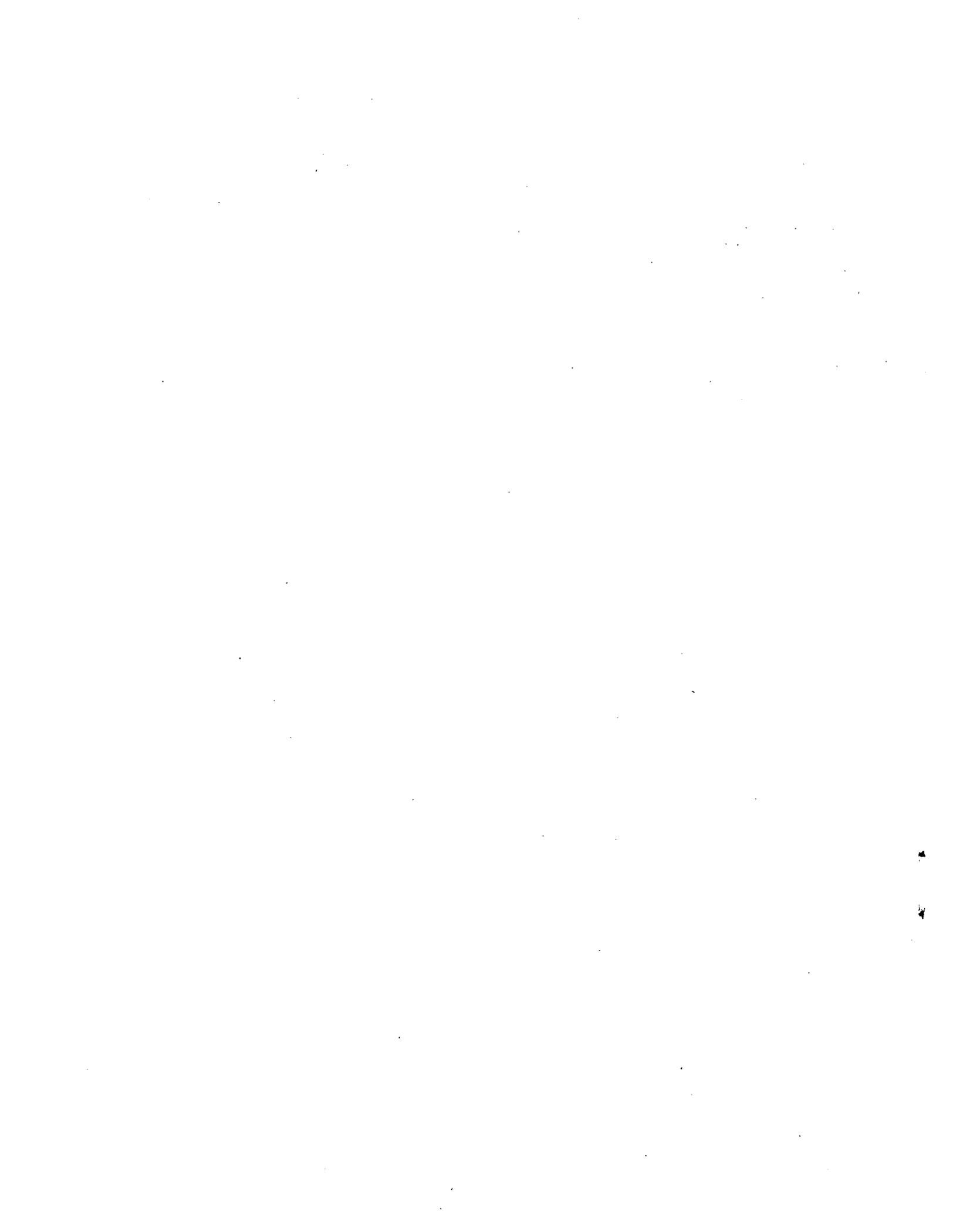


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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1973-1975



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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACAMAR	Central American Ship-Owners Association
ALAF	Latin American Railways Association
BCIE	Central Bank for Economic Integration
BTN	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CCE	Central American Economic Co-operation Committee
CEC	Central American Economic Council
CECLA	Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CIAP	Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress
CIDA	Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development
CLADES	Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation
COCAAP	Central American Port Authorities Council
CRYRZA	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Committee for the Area Affected by the Earthquake of 31 May 1970
ECCM	Eastern Caribbean Common Market
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IA-ECOSOC	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
IASI	Inter-American Statistical Institute
ICAITI	Central American Research Institute for Industry
ICAP	Central American Institute of Public Administration
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences
ILO	International Labour Organisation

<b>ILPES</b>	<b>Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning</b>
<b>IMCO</b>	<b>Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization</b>
<b>INTAL</b>	<b>Institute for Latin American Integration</b>
<b>IPEA</b>	<b>Instituto de Pesquisas Economicas Aplicadas</b>
<b>LASH</b>	<b>Lighter aboard ship</b>
<b>OAS</b>	<b>Organization of American States</b>
<b>OTC</b>	<b>United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation</b>
<b>PASB</b>	<b>Pan American Sanitary Bureau</b>
<b>PICA</b>	<b>Central American Integration Programme</b>
<b>RDA</b>	<b>Regional Development Agency (Caribbean)</b>
<b>SIECA</b>	<b>Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration</b>
<b>SITC</b>	<b>Standard International Trade Classification</b>
<b>SNA</b>	<b>United Nations System of National Accounts</b>
<b>UNCTAD</b>	<b>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>United Nations Fund for Population Activities</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>United Nations Industrial Development Organisation</b>
<b>UNITAR</b>	<b>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</b>
<b>UNRISD</b>	<b>United Nations Research Institute for Social Development</b>
<b>USUARIOS</b>	<b>Central American Shippers' Council</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>WMO</b>	<b>World Meteorological Organization</b>

## DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1973-1975

### FOREWORD

In reviewing the work programme, the attention of the Commission is invited to resolutions and other basic directives of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, and, in particular, to General Assembly resolutions 2801 (XXVI) concerning the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 2821 (XXVI) on transfer of technology, including know-how and patents, 2850 (XXVI) on United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 3019 (XXVII) on United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 3040 (XXVII) on multilateral trade negotiations, 2997 (XXVII) on institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation; as well as the Economic and Social Council resolutions 1626 (LI) on the review and appraisal of progress in the application of science and technology to development during the Second United Nations Development Decade, 1638 (LI) on world plan of action for the application of science and technology to development, 1672 (LII) on population and development, 1722 (LIII) on multilateral trade negotiations, 1727 (LIII) on the elimination of mass poverty and unemployment through the adoption of national development strategies and the International Development Strategy, and 1717 (LIII) on world plan of action for the application of science and technology to development.

## REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME \*/

The draft programme of work in this document is based on several assumptions for a reasonable increase in the supply of resources.

The secretariat has available to it resources under the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources. With respect to the regular budget, it is anticipated that there will be an increase of 5.1 per cent in professional posts between 1973 and 1974, which would rise from 154 \*\*/ to 162, and of 1.5 per cent in General Service posts, which would rise from 339 \*\*/ to 344. The number of posts in 1975 would be 164 professional and 346 General Services, \*\*\*/which is an average increase of approximately 1 per cent.

The increase in the number of regular budget consultant posts is more pronounced, although slight in absolute terms, rising from 4 man-years in 1973 to 13 in 1974 and 14 in 1975. This is an increase that is considered essential to provide the Executive Secretary with a minimum of flexibility to recruit specialists for short periods as, on the one hand, they should not be kept on once the project with which they are concerned has been completed, and who on the other hand are not normally in a position to give up their normal responsibilities for lengthy periods. It should also be noted that in previous years the ECLA secretariat had a larger amount of funds for consultants than that budgeted for 1973. In 1973 48 man-months are estimated, as against 66 man-months in 1970 and 72 in 1972. This decrease is an anomaly and jeopardizes the efficient completion of the work programme because it means there is less flexibility in the recruitment of experts who, because of their special skills, are available only for short periods.

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\*/ The tables showing the distribution of man-months by specific activities are to be found in Add. 1 to the present document.

\*\*/ The establishment in 1973 is 152 professional staff and 332 General Services staff, to which should be added 2 professional and 7 General Services staff financed under the head of temporary assistance but who in fact form part of the establishment (see Official Documents of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh session, Supplement N° 6 (A/8706), paras. 145 and 146).

\*\*\*/ The secretariat has a common services establishment with ILPES, comprising 109 General Services staff. This staff is listed in its entirety in the ECLA budget, but 24 per cent of the cost is covered by ILPES. Hence, in any given year, 26 posts should be subtracted from the ECLA General Services establishment.

Another assumption on which this draft programme is based is a realistic increase in expenditure on travel and computing. The item for travel, which is roughly 100,000 dollars in 1973, is virtually twice that amount in the estimate for 1974. ECLA in recent years has come up against obstacles in its efforts to gain an insight into the real situation on which it must report and which it must analyze. Moreover, in many sectors, it is common for information to go out of date rapidly. It is considered that there is no substitute for sending staff to the field to gain rapid access to the information required, and the amount budgeted for travel in 1974 and 1975 is considered to be extremely moderate in the light of the requirements of the present programme of work. Under the head of computing, the estimate rises from 15,000 for 1973 to 150,000 for 1974. This is attributable to the rapid growth in the use of techniques that at present are essential in such areas as statistics, economic projections, transport, social affairs, etc.

Present levels of extra-budgetary resources have been maintained with very small fluctuations, since figures are given. An exception has been made, however, in the case of extra-budgetary consultants a substantial increase in whom has been foreseen, bringing these resources up to more than 20 per cent of the ordinary budgetary resources of the secretariat: 37 man-years in 1974 and 33 man-years in 1975. \*/ Although this does not necessarily correspond to fixed prospects of extra-budgetary aid, the negotiations in progress lead it to be supposed that a substantial part of these resources will be available. It also constitutes a presentation device giving expression to a range of activities rather broader than staffing limits allow, and permitting the Executive Secretary to have available a larger number of options; it also provides for a more flexible reallocation of resources, including ordinary budgetary resources, in the light of the usefulness of each project in the face of changing circumstances, staff recruitment possibilities, etc.

This draft has taken as its premise that there will be no vacancies. This is because there is no means of forecasting in what units they will occur, although their overall level may be deduced from past experience. The secretariat is making a special effort to reduce the level of vacancies to a minimum.

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\*/ Resources of extra-budgetary consultants which do not correspond to firm offers appear in the staff sheets allocated to the projects but not in the totals.

Lastly, if it is taken into account that changes are also to be expected in the priorities as a result of changes in the circumstances and the need to attend to unexpected requests from Governments or groups of Governments, it is obvious that the present document is only the best forecast which the Executive Secretary can make at the present moment of the Commission's activities over the next three-year period, and that if all the assumptions mentioned do not materialize, the activities actually undertaken may vary somewhat from those planned.

The Commission might therefore wish to confirm <sup>\*</sup>/ its policy that while it is desirable to adopt as firm a programme as possible, it is also essential that the Executive Secretary should be empowered to use authority and flexibility in adapting programmes to circumstances as they may arise and to the staff and other resources available. The Commission therefore might wish to authorize the Executive Secretary to modify or eliminate certain programmes or establish different priorities should developments at present unforeseen make this desirable in his opinion. Such alterations should remain within the framework of the programme adopted by the Commission.

The Commission may also wish to authorize the Executive Secretary, in certain properly justified special circumstances, to utilize available resources for such conferences, working groups and expert meetings as he may consider necessary, provided that prior authorization has been obtained from the Governments concerned and that consultations have been held with specialized agencies that may be interested. Such conferences would be arranged only at the request of a majority of member Governments and when they would not entail exceeding available resources.

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<sup>\*</sup>/ Economic and Social Council Official Records: Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 10A (E/2796/Rev.1) para. 154.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The work programme describes the activities of the ECLA secretariat at three separate levels: programmes, components and specific activities.\*

The programmes refer to broad spheres of activity and define areas that in the present document coincide with the divisions and regional offices of the secretariat. A typical example is the "Economic Development" programme.

The components cover periods of approximately six years and are designed to group together and organize the various specific activities on a more clearly defined conceptual and temporal basis than that of the programmes. "Economic policies" is an example of this type of subprogramme.

The phrase specific activities indicates an activity which will have a specific outcome - study, meeting or technical co-operation missions, for instance - and whose duration can be calculated with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Specific activities cover three-year periods so that, theoretically, the activities listed in this document represent all the concrete tasks scheduled for the ECLA secretariat from 1973 to 1975. An example of a specific activity is "Mobilization of domestic resources".

The numbering of the projects in the programme submitted to the fourteenth session of the Commission differs from that of the specific activities listed in this document in so far as an attempt has been made to introduce a code system based on criteria that are common to all United Nations secretariats.

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\* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3043 (XXVII) and the introduction into United Nations secretariat of methods and procedures designed to standardize the quantity, quality and conditions of information on programmes and budgets, the terms "subprogramme" and "project" have been replaced by the terms "components" and "specific activities".

## Economic Development

UNIT: Economic Development and  
Research Division

PROGRAMME: 11.15 Economic  
Development

This unit reviews and reports on the evolution of the economy of the region and of the individual countries. It studies general and particular aspects of the economic and social situation in the region and of the policies adopted by the various countries.

Although significant economic advances have been made in various important fields in the region, this progress has not been observable in all the countries in the same degree, nor has it been consolidated in the form of sustained trends. Neither has it resulted, in general, in qualitative and structural changes which would make it possible to fulfil the expectations that have been aroused or to remedy the economic and social trends prevailing in many countries of the region. This programme covers the studies on development modalities and strategies designed to assist the governments in clarifying the persistent problems obstructing development.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11.15.01 Appraisal and information

To compile data and study current economic activity; to review and analyze these data. The purpose is to continue the task of examining and providing information on the evolution of the economy of the region and of the individual countries. Thus, the studies and the basic data and analyses which describe and evaluate the economic situation in Latin America are made available to the Governments and to public opinion.

Objectives are to provide information on the short-term evolution of the economy of the region as a whole and of the individual countries. This is done, first, through activities connected with the appraisal of the progress made in the region in relation to the targets established in the International Development Strategy; and, secondly, through the Economic Survey for 1973, which contains a current analysis of developments in the region and in each country over the past year.

#### 11.15.02 Development strategy

To examine conceptual and theoretical aspects of the strategy, and the various forms or styles it assumes in different countries or groups of countries. These overall analyses will serve as a basis for research on problems which form part of the strategy, such as income distribution, employment, the absorption of technology, external relations, foreign investment and the spatial distribution of economic activity.

## Economic Development

The task of appraising the implementation of the International Development Strategy involves adapting it to the real situation in Latin America, and a detailed analysis of some basic question within the overall context of the economy. In addition, the existence of pluralism in the guiding principles of economic policy in the various countries requires that a study be made of the feasibility and impact of the proposed policy options.

Objectives are to continue work on the studies of styles of development, through a study of its theoretical meaning and the way in which a certain pluralism in economic policy objectives is being established in Latin America, and to analyze, within the overall context of a specific economy and society, certain basic problems which will be studied, not individually, but within the overall context of a development process.

### 11.15.03 Economic policy

To analyze some problems of economic policy, in four main fields: income distribution, mobilization of internal resources, regional development and external relations.

The work on economic policy generally accumulates and analyses the information available on the topics dealt with and policy alternatives, for the use of the Governments and studies.

Objectives are: (1) as regards these four topics to continue with the work of systematizing existing information and obtaining further information through direct research; and (2) to analyze applicable or possible policies for them.

### 11.15.04 Public sector

This research should expand the analysis of the role of the state in the Latin American economy in terms of the different systems in force in the countries.

The study of this area is important to the Governments of the region, since they control it directly. A first stage would be to supply the information available, analyse it and propose results and alternative policies.

Objectives are (a) the role of the state in the economies of Latin America, (b) the analysis of the areas of state ownership, private (national, foreign) ownership and semi-public ownership and (c) the analysis of the public enterprises in Latin America (criteria of efficiency, economic administration, workers' relations, relations with the enterprises of the private sector, etc.; studies should be made by countries, sectors and topics for this purpose.

## Economic Development

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy (11.15.01.01)

To review and appraise programmes undertaken in the region during the Second United Nations Development Decade, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) and ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).

The objectives are: 1. To define the nature and scope of the appraisal and the criteria to be used. This includes establishing the over-all and sectoral approach to be used and the level of detail of the first appraisal, and also the possible expansion of future appraisals. 2. To prepare a list of indicators corresponding to the components of the over-all and sectoral approaches, with special reference to the problem raised by the indicators relating to policy measures, and an expansion of research into the combination and identification of common factors and into aggregate groupings and international comparability.

Duration: April 1972-July 1974

Authority: ECLA 310 (XIV)

#### Economic Survey (11.15.01.02)

Survey of annual economic trends in Latin America and related structural changes.

The objectives are: 1. To assess short-term economic factors and their results, regionally and country by country. 2. To outline the structural economic framework and its longer term trends. 3. To undertake country studies of economic trends and structures in greater depth and scale and covering a longer period.

Duration: December 1973-March 1974

Authority: ECLA 2 (I) and 7 (IV)

#### Development styles (11.15.02.01)

To analyze the strategy alternative in Latin America's economic development and to select socio-economic development frameworks.

The objectives are: 1. To establish a conceptual framework for development alternatives. 2. On the basis of a numerical model, the alternative frameworks attainable will be developed and the various cost elements determined.

Duration: October 1973-December 1974

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII) and  
310 (XIV)

## Economic Development

### Economic policy (11.15.02.02)

Study of specific national economic policy guidelines, selected countries.

The objectives are: To determine interrelations of factors influencing the system of economic growth and policies adopted to increase their beneficial effects or decrease their disadvantages. In particular, an examination will be made of such issues as income distribution, employment, regional development, the dissemination of technology and external relations. These issues will be studied within the general context of the development process and not in isolation.

Duration: May 1973-December 1974      Authority: ECLA 310 (XIV)

### Income distribution (11.15.03.01)<sup>2/</sup>

To examine income distribution from a quantitative standpoint and in terms of corrective policies.

The objectives are: (1) to determine existing income distribution patterns; (2) to identify and analyze corrective policies.

Duration: January-December 1974      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII) and  
310 (XIV)

### Mobilization of internal resources (11.15.03.02)

Study of available internal resources and policies to increase their use.

The objectives are: (1) conditions and problems of the financial sector of Latin America; (2) determination of ways to increase and improve the mobilization of internal resources; (3) factors and policies leading to improve use of internal resources, in particular potential savings capacity; (4) studies on fiscal policy; (5) studies on credit policy.

Duration: May-November 1974      Authority: ECLA 310 (XIV)

### External relations (11.15.03.03)<sup>3/</sup>

To determine and measure the external sector's influence on Latin American economic growth.

The objectives are: (1) world economic trends influencing Latin America; (2) foreign investment in Latin America; (3) balance of payments problems in Latin America.

Duration: April-December 1974      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII) and  
320 (XIV)

## Economic Development

### Regional development (11.15.03.04) <sup>4/</sup>

To examine the regional financing of the economy from the standpoint of the mobilization of domestic resources.

The objectives are: (1) causes of regional imbalances; (2) consequences of the existing regional configuration of Latin America and selected countries; (3) aspects of the metropolitanization process (in particular the question of costs and external economies); (4) analysis of interregional flows of income.

Duration: To be determined                      Authority: ECLA 289, 290 (XIII)

### Areas of ownership (11.15.04.01)

To examine policies on the share of the public sector ownership in productive activities.

The objectives are: (1) examination of the evolution of the area of public ownership of the economy in various countries; (2) analysis of criteria adopted in several countries for defining areas of public, semi-public and private ownership; (3) to measure changing conditions and consequences of the distribution of productive sectors between public and private ownership.

Duration: April-December 1974                      Authority: ECLA 289, 290 (XIII)

### Public enterprises (11.15.04.02) <sup>5/</sup>

To examine the operation and results of public enterprises.

The objectives are: (1) to assess the effects of public enterprises on savings, investment and the diversification of production; (2) comparative study of role played by public enterprises in the promotion of the economic and social development of Latin America; (3) analysis of the functioning of public enterprises as a whole, and possible ways of improving their functioning.

Duration: June-December 1974                      Authority: ECLA 289, 290 (XIII)

## Economic development

### Labour participation in public enterprises (11.15.04.03)

Study of trends in labour participation in public enterprises.

The objectives are: (1) to undertake a survey of forms of labour participation in various countries; (2) to examine the different options for the participation of labour in the management of public enterprises; (3) to study the consequences of these different options.

Duration: January-May 1974

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

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### Footnotes:

- 1/ See also under Industrial Development Division: 11.32.01.02 Appraisal of the Industrial Development process in the Second Decade; under Trade Policy Division: 11.41.02.05 Appraisal of the International Development Strategy; under Natural Resources and Human Environment Division: 11.55.05.03 Regional Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy; under Transport and Communications Division: 11.80.02.02 Regional Evaluation of the International Development Strategy; under Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division: 11.01.01.01 Regional Evaluation of International Development Strategy; under Social Development Division: 11.75.03.01 Survey of social trends in Latin America; and under Mexico Office: 11.15.10.01 Economic trends in Mexico; 11.15.10.04 Industrial aspects of development in Mexico; 11.15.11.01 Economic trends of the Central American countries; and 11.15.11.12 Policy for the development of transport and communications in Central America.
- 2/ See also under Mexico Office: 11.15.10.01 Economic trends in Mexico.
- 3/ See also under Trade Policy Division: 11.41.01.02 External debt policy; under Washington Office: 11.15.05.02 Foreign investment in Latin America; and under Mexico Office: 11.15.10.04 Industrial aspects of development in Mexico.

## Economic development

### Footnotes (continued)

- 4/ See also under Industrial Development Division: 11. 32. 02. 08 Siting of Industry, Decentralization and Regional Development; under Natural Resources and Human Environment Division: 11. 55. 04. 03 Regional development and the environment and 11. 55. 04. 04 Urban growth and the human environment; under Transport and Communications Division: 11. 80. 01. 01 Transport and spatial integration; under Social Development Division: 11. 75. 04. 01 Latin American Programme for Regional and Urban Development; under Rio Office: 11. 15. 08 Regional development in Brazil; and under Mexico Office: 11. 15. 10. 02 Economic development of Mexico.
- 5/ See also under Industrial Development Division: 11. 32. 02. 07 The Public Sector in Industrial Development; under Natural Resources and Human Environment Division: 11. 55. 02. 02 Develop knowledge helpful in establishing policies in public electric power industries in the region; 11. 55. 02. 03 Develop knowledge helpful in establishing national oil policies in Latin America and 11. 55. 02. 04 Develop knowledge on energy planning at the national level; and under Division of Operations: 11. 97. 02. 01 Development of public enterprises in Latin America; 11. 97. 02. 02 Role of public enterprises in the development process; 11. 97. 02. 03 Management of public enterprises in Latin America; 11. 97. 02. 04 Methodological review of public enterprises in Latin America, and 11. 97. 02. 06 Technical co-operation in the field of public administration.

## Industrial Development

UNIT: Industrial Development  
Division

PROGRAMME: 11.32 Industrial  
Development

This unit provides the Governments of the region and the integration agencies with information and studies on different aspects of industrial development, and collaborates in the formulation of industrial policies.

Objectives are: (1) to contribute to the regional appraisal of the international development strategy as regards industry; (2) to keep information on industrial activity in the region up-to-date; (3) to analyse more deeply the study of the industrialization process and its most pertinent aspects; (4) to study industrial strategies and policies, the instruments for their implementation and their adaptation to the aims of the economic and social development of the countries; (5) to consider the technological policies most suited to the available supply of resources for production and the aims for the economic development of each country; (6) to provide advisory services to the Governments and integration agencies; (7) to continue to increase the knowledge of development in specific branches of industry.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11.32.C1 Evolution of the industrial development process

To maintain at the level of the countries and sub-regions systematic and up-to-date knowledge of the industrial sector, in quantitative as in qualitative aspects.

Objectives are: (1) to present an annual panorama of development and change in the industrial sector; (2) to contribute to the regional appraisal of the industrial sector in the Second Development Decade; (3) to provide data and background material for other divisions and programmes of ECLA; (4) to provide regional knowledge of the manufacturing sector for the purposes of integration studies; (5) to advise the countries on the adaptation of statistics and indicators for the analysis of the degree of activity of the sector.

#### 11.32.C2 Industrialization strategy and policies

To study the long-term development of industrialization measures and their most pertinent features, e.g., industrial policy, its implementation, the relations between structures, measures for industrialization, industrial employment, technology, integration, export of manufactures, the public sector, small and artisan-type industry and the decentralization of industrial development.

## Industrial Development

Objectives are: (1) the formulation of proposals on industrial strategy by countries and sub-regions; (2) to advance further in the knowledge of some of the basic factors of the industrialization process; (3) to contribute to adopting the instruments of industrialization in terms of the aims of the industrial policy; (4) to review the factors of supply which condition the export of manufactures; (5) to put forward criteria for formulating technological policies; (6) to provide advisory services to the Governments and integration agencies as regards these topics.

### 11.32.C3 Studies of branches of industry

To provide ECLA, the Governments and the integration agencies with data and research on the technical and economic aspects of the activity of certain branches of industry, and provide advisory services on these topics. This programme takes into consideration activities in the following branches: chemical, steel, metal manufactures and machinery, forestry and food industries.

Objectives are: (1) to provide technical and economic data on the evolution of the market, production and trade in specific branches of industry; (2) to assess the foreseeable development of these activities and its implications for the use of natural, financial, technological, labour, etc., resources, and for the development policies applied; (3) to provide advisory services through specific studies to the integration agencies and identify opportunities for creating new industries; (4) to co-ordinate various regional and national initiatives in each branch.

### 11.32.C4 Programme support and co-ordination

This component is used as a balancing item to include all vacancies in 1972.

## Industrial Development

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Annual Economic Survey (11. 32. 01. 01)

To maintain systematic and up-to-date information on the main indicators that reflect the way the sector is developing and on all background material that provides an indication of how the process is evolving and of the efforts countries are making to promote industrialization.

The objectives are: to prepare the chapter on industries for the annual Economic Survey, with special attention to the main events that have taken place in the sector and to major trends by individual country, by subregion and for Latin America as a whole.

Duration: January-December 1974

Authority: ECLA 2 (I) and 7 (IV)

#### Appraisal of the Industrial Development Process in the Second Decade (11. 32. 01. 02) 6/

To analyze the progress of Latin American industry in relation to the aims of the International Development Strategy industrial development programmes of the countries of the region. In particular, studies will be made of the changes which have taken place in areas which are a dominant concern of industry, such as industrial policy and the instruments for its implementation, industrial employment, technological development, the siting of industry and the role of small industries.

The objectives are: to make a biennial appraisal of industrial activity in the region and its relation with the aims and goals of the Second United Nations International Development Strategy. Attention will be given to the analysis of national industrial development plans and the instruments for their implementation. This will lead to the preparation of a document to be included in the General Appraisal study which the secretariat will present biennially.

Duration: January 1973-December 1976

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

#### Industrial Policy, Instruments and Implementation (11. 32. 02. 01)

Review of the plans, policies and instruments of industrial development at present in use in the Latin American countries in relation to the aims of economic development. Efficiency of the instruments used and forms of implementation.

## Industrial Development

The objectives are: (1) to formulate some alternatives for industrial strategy for countries of different degrees of development whether or not they participate in integration schemes, and the options of their policies and instruments in relation to general development policy; (2) to collaborate with the countries and the integration agencies in the planning and implementation of industrial development strategies and policies.

Duration: March 1969-December 1975 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Relations between Structures and Measures of Industrialization (11. 32. 02. 02)

Macro-economic research on patterns of industrialization and the process of economic development in Latin America in relation to international experience.

The objectives are to acquire a more profound knowledge of the relations between the over-all development process and the transformations taking place in the industrial sector. The study will analyze the long-term structural tendencies of the countries of the region in an international perspective, which provides the opportunity for a break-down into concepts of the styles or patterns of industrialization most suited to the characteristics and problems of the Latin American countries or their groupings.

Duration: January 1973-January 1974 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Industrial Employment (11. 32. 02. 03) 7/

Study of employment absorption by industry in Latin America and its potential future capacity in terms of existing technological alternatives and possible changes in the structure of industry.

The objectives are to determine different alternatives for employment absorption by the industrial sector on the basis of an analysis of the employment generated in the industries using alternative technologies. This study should answer one of the principal concerns of the Second International Development Strategy, on the role of industry in the assimilation of labour. This study is internally linked with the research being carried out in specific activities of technology and small industries, figuring in the present Work Programme.

Duration: January 1973-December 1973 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

## Industrial Development

### Integration and the export of manufactures in industrial development (11. 32. 02. 04) 8/

The activities are implemented in co-ordination with the Export Development Programme and the Joint ECLA/ILPES Latin American Economic Co-operation Programme. There are three types of activity: appraisal, advisory services and the export of manufactures. Apart their over-all approach, these activities are based on various items of work, by specific branches, of the group of studies by branches of industry.

The objectives are to collaborate with the countries and integration agencies in preparing over-all industrialization strategies, and the harmonization in them of the different national plans. To contribute to the preparation of complementarity and rationalization agreements, appraisal of the general process and balanced development. To prepare programmes for the export of manufactures as regards supply, its adoption, the reconversion of industry, creation of export industries, etc.

Duration: January 1973-December 1973      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### Technology in Industrial Development (11. 32. 02. 05)

The specific work to be carried out will be determined during February of the coming year, in a meeting of experts convened for this purpose.

The objectives are to determine the role of technology in industrial development (efficiency, quality, use of natural resources, etc.) and its adaptation vis-à-vis specific aims of economic development, such as employment, export of manufactures, environment, etc. (relation of technology, imports, local development, etc.) and thus move ahead with policy formulations which will provide an opportunity of supplying advisory services to the countries in technology.

Duration: To be determined      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### Small and Artisan-type Industry (11. 32. 02. 06)

This project is closely associated with the study on employment contemplated in the same Programme Component. This is a piece of research which extends and updates previous studies on this topic made by the Division. The results of this research will aid professional staff of the Division to participate in assistance missions for small industry to the countries, in co-ordination with the joint ECLA/ILPES economic co-operation programme and with UNIDC.

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The objectives are to aid the countries of the region to define a policy for small and artisan-type industry as regards sub-contracting systems, credit, technical support, industrial estate and possibilities for employment absorption. The study should throw light on the branches of industry in which the development of production through small enterprises offers better possibilities. Role of small industry in the integration process and its contribution to the export of manufactures. The conclusions of the study should point towards a plan for an appropriate group of instruments to promote small and artisan-type industry.

Duration: January-December 1973      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### The Public Sector in Industrial Development (11. 32. 02. 07) 9/

Study of the public sector as producer and purchaser of manufactures. Its relative role in the different countries of the region. The analysis will cover the period 1960-1974.

The objectives are: (1) to assess the impact of the activity of the public sector in the industrial development of Latin America, from the point of view of its engagement to expand the capacity of industrial production, and its role as an autonomous factor in the demand for manufactures; (2) to characterize the public sector as producer sectors which concentrate possibilities for technological development, complementarity with the industrial activities of the private sector.

Duration: January-December 1973      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### Siting of Industry, Decentralization and Regional Development (11. 32. 02. 08) 10/

To carry out a research series on the factors which influence the siting of industries, the advantages and problems of decentralization and the role of industry in the regional development of the countries. Special attention will be given to aspects of demand, availability of resources, pollution of the environment, physical and institutional infrastructure, etc.

The objectives are to contribute to ECLA studies on regional development and the respective advisory services as regards the industrial sector. To determine policy measures appropriate for regional development plans in industry and their harmonization with the general aims of industrialization.

Duration: July 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

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### FAO/ECLA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group (11. 32. 03. 01)

To promote the development of the Forest Industries of the Region, mainly as regards the saw-milling, wood-panels and pulp and paper industries. This is a joint project with FAO and UNIDO.

The objectives are to promote the regional integration of the sector with a view to: (i) import substitution; (ii) generation of employment; (iii) export promotion; (iv) protection of the environment; (v) provision of information and advisory services to the countries and integration agencies.

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 279, 281 (XII)

### Metal manufactures and machinery industries (11. 32. 03. 02) 11/

To carry out studies and provide advisory services in the field of the metal manufactures machinery industries for the integration agencies and the countries. Contribution to the general work of the Division as regards knowledge of the sector.

The objectives are: (1) to supply information to the Governments and integration agencies on the evolution and economic features of the sector; (2) to assess future development and its implications for the use of natural, financial, technological, labour, etc. resources, and to assess the development policies applied; (3) to provide advisory services through specific studies, to the integration agencies and to the Governments, and identify opportunities for the creation of new industries and for exporting machinery; (4) to co-ordinate various regional and national initiatives in the field of the machinery industries, and also technical assistance activities.

Duration: January 1973-December 1973

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### Steel Industry (11. 32. 03. 03)

To carry out studies and advisory services as regards the steel industry for the integration agencies and the countries. Contribution to the general work of the Division as regards knowledge of the sector.

The objectives are: (1) to provide information to the Governments and integration agencies on the evolution and the technical and economic features of the sector; (2) to assess the future development of the sector and its implications for the use of natural, financial, technological and

## Industrial Development

employment resources, and to assess the development policies applied. (3) to provide advisory services, through specific studies, to the integration agencies and the Governments, and identify opportunities for the creation of industries and for exporting steel products; (4) to co-ordinate the national and regional initiatives as regards steel, and also technical assistance activities.

Duration: March 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### ECLA/FAO Group of Food Industries (11. 32. 03. 04)

To carry out studies and advisory services in connexion with the food industry for the integration agencies and the countries; contribution to the general work of the Division as regards knowledge of the sector. This is a joint project with FAO.

The objectives are: (1) to supply information to the Governments and integration agencies on the evolution and the technical and economic features of the sector; (2) to assess the future development of the food industry and its implications for the use of natural, financial, technological and employment resources, and to assess development policies applied; (3) to provide advisory services, through specific studies, to the integration agencies and the Governments and identify opportunities for the creation of new industries and for exporting food products; (4) to co-ordinate national and regional initiatives as regards the food industry, and also technical assistance activities.

Duration: March 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 281 (XIII)

### Chemical industries (11. 32. 03. 05)

To carry out studies and advisory services in connexion with the chemical industries for the integration agencies and the countries. Contribution to the general work of the Division as regards knowledge of the sector.

The objectives are: (1) to provide information to the Governments and integration agencies on the evolution and technical and economic features of the sector; (2) to assess future development and its implications for the use of natural, financial, technological, labour, etc. resources, and the applied development policies; (3) to provide advisory services, through specific studies, to the integration agencies and the Governments and identify opportunities for the creation of new industries and for exporting chemical products; (4) to co-ordinate different regional and national initiatives as regards the chemical industries and also technical assistance activities.

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 162 (VIII)

Industrial Development

Programme support and co-ordination (11. 32. 04. 01)

[This project is used as a balancing item in order to account for vacant man-months during 1972.]

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Footnotes:

6/ See footnote 1.

7/ See under Social Development Division: 11. 75. 01. 03 Employment.

8/ See under Industrial Development Division: 11. 32. 03. 02 Metal manufactures and machinery industries; and under Mexico Office: 11. 15. 11. 08 Common external trade policy of the Central American countries.

9/ See footnote 5.

10/ See footnote 4.

11/ See footnote 8.

UNIT: Trade Policy Division

PROGRAMME: 11.41 Trade and  
integration

Analysis and technical advisory services to the Governments of Latin America for the study of: (a) the problems of the external sector as a factor conditioning growth; (b) the relations between Latin America and the rest of the world of particular importance for the development of the region; (c) the international monetary system and financial aspects of world and regional trade; (d) external financing, capital flows and services and operation of multinational bodies in the countries of the region; (e) policies aimed at tackling the above-mentioned problems and the handling of the instruments to achieve this; (f) economic co-operation and integration among the countries of the region; (g) special problems and policies of the relatively less developed countries.

Objectives are: during the next few years, Latin America should take part in international negotiations for reordering and establishing new basic norms for world trade and for the international monetary system. ECLA is to supply technical support to the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) in this context, and collaborate closely with UNCTAD. Important progress is also anticipated as regards intra-regional trade and Latin American economic integration. Technical co-operation has been provided, and will be continued to LAFTA, the Cartagena Agreement, the Central American Common Market and CARIFTA in this connexion. Substantial changes are taking place within each country as regards the export of manufactures and import substitution in manufactures. The countries are also endeavouring to define appropriate measures for the operation of multinational corporations in their territories and for the absorption of external financing. ECLA is to collaborate directly with the respective Governments and international agencies for information on the problems and possible solutions needed for a correct approach to these requirements.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

##### 11.41.C1 National foreign trade policies

Objectives are: (1) to examine the impact of trade policy measures adopted by Latin American countries on their exports and imports; (2) to examine the relationship between exchange policy and the development process in Latin America; (3) to examine the relationship between the capacity to absorb foreign capital and the servicing of public and private debts; (4) to examine the effect of the industrial protection policy on the capacity of domestic industries to compete on foreign markets.

## Trade Policy

### 11. 41. C2 Extra-regional economic relations

Examination of the problems facing Latin American countries in their relations with other regions and organization of courses on trade policy.

Objectives are: (1) to analyse the evolution of trade between Latin America and other regions; (2) to collaborate and participate in UNCTAD studies and meetings; (3) to provide CECLA with advisory services and take part in its meetings; (4) to organize courses on trade policy.

### 11. 41. C3 Intra-regional economic relations

Objectives are: (1) to make an assessment of progress in regional integration. (2) to propose programmes for speeding up the process of integration; (3) to conduct research into problems facing the least developed countries participating in integration programmes; (4) to assess internationally adopted measures affecting developing countries.

## Trade Policy

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Trade Policy (11.41.01.01)

Study of the use of trade policy instruments in Latin American countries and of their effect on export flows.

The objectives are: (1) to study and comment on the trade policy measures adopted in three or four Latin American countries, and their objectives; (2) to examine the impact of these measures on Latin American imports and exports.

Duration: January 1974 (biennial)

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

#### External Debt Policy (11.41.01.02) 12/

Study of the function of financial resources in development financing.

The objectives are: (1) to study in 1974 the capacity of certain Latin American countries to absorb foreign capital and the relationship between the volume of resources and the commitments represented by the servicing of public and private debts; (2) to prepare guidelines for the external debt policy of Latin American countries.

Duration: January 1974-December 1975

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

#### Exchange Policy (11.41.01.03)

Study of the relationship between exchange policy and the economic development process of Latin America.

The objectives are: to study in 1973 the exchange policies of three Latin American countries and their relationship with the economic development process.

Duration: January 1973-December 1975

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

#### Industrial Protection Policy (11.41.01.04)

To examine the industrial process in specific countries and its relationship with economic development.

The objectives are to study in 1974 the scope, nature and effect of the industrial protection policies of three or four Latin American countries.

Duration: Not determined

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

## Trade Policy

### Relations between Latin America and other regions (11.41.02.01) 13/

Examination of the evolution and main features of problems facing Latin American countries in their relations with other regions.

The objectives are: (1) to analyze the evolution of trade and financial co-operation between Latin America and other regions; (2) to collaborate and participate in UNCTAD studies and meetings; (3) to provide CECLA with advisory services and take part in its meetings.

Duration: Periodic

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

### Course on Trade Policy (11.41.02.03)

Organization of annual seven-week courses.

The objective is to train government officials from Latin American countries.

Duration: Annual

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

### Course on Trade Policy (11.41.02.04)

Organization of course to examine various aspects of international economic relations.

Duration: Annual

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Appraisal of the International Development Strategy (11.41.02.05) 14/

A multidivisional project. For objectives, see Economic Development and Research Division.

Duration: April 1972-July 1974

Authority: ECLA 310 (XIV)

### Regional Integration (11.41.03.01) 15/

Examination of the integration process, research into its major aspects, study of special measures adopted at the international level in favour of the least developed countries.

## Trade Policy

The objectives are: (1) to describe and evaluate the progress of integration in Latin America; (2) to propose or formulate programmes in 1974 for speeding up the integration process; (3) to assess and comment on measures adopted at the international level in favour of developing countries; (4) to conduct research in 1975 into the problems facing the least developed countries participating in integration programmes.

Duration: Periodic

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

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### Footnotes:

12/ See footnote 3.

13/ See also under Transport and Communications Division: 11.80.04.01 Secretariat Services for CECLA, and Division of Operations: 11.97.04.04 Co-operation with member countries of CECLA.

14/ See footnote 1.

15/ See also under Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division: 11.01.02.01 Co-operation with regional economic integration schemes; under Montevideo Office: 11.41.05.01 Information, co-operation and research activities in connexion with LAFTA; Bogotá Office: 11.41.06.01 The Cartagena Agreement customs union (provisional); Division of Operations: 11.97.04.03 Advisory services to the Cartagena Agreement Board; and Mexico Office.

## Natural Resources

UNIT: Natural Resources and  
Human Environment Division

PROGRAMME: 11.55 Natural  
Resources and  
Environment

This unit dedicates its efforts to assist the countries of the region in the knowledge and national use of their natural resources, principally in the fields of water, energy and minerals. It is aimed at promoting that the utilization of these resources play a dynamic role in development and in the protection of the human environment. In this field of environment recent work has consisted principally in acting as focal point in the unit's co-operation to the preparatory work for the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972). As a sequel to the Conference it is planned to dedicate more attention to the subject, both through the work on the fields of water, energy and minerals as well as through specific activities to be held in co-operation with other programmes.

During the 1974-1975 biennium the unit will continue to assist countries in water energy and minerals development, because these fields continue to play important roles as key factors of production and welfare (case of water and energy) and as dynamic element of development (minerals) in the region. The emergence of environment problems, locally and as a reflection of world preoccupation for the subject, justifies the inclusion of this dimension in all work of the unit.

Objectives are to assist governments to: (1) develop and provide an integrated approach to water resources development (both national and international) with special attention to the role of water in the protection and enhancement of the human environment; (2) design and implement integrated approaches to planning within the energy sector, considering traditional fuels and hydropower as well as new forms of energy, with the view to promote development, minimizing deleterious effects on the environment; (3) develop mineral resources according to policies that consider the local prior needs of development and the repercussions of world policy trends in environment protection; (4) to initiate specific activities in the field of environment that will lead to the systematic treatment of the subject within the unit.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11.55.01 Water resources

Co-operation with the countries of the region in order to raise the level of knowledge, planning and use of water resources in relation to development has for many years constituted the main thrust of the activities of the Natural Resources and Human Environment Division. More than 15 Latin American countries have requested ECLA to undertake integrated studies of their water resources at the national level, and more than

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one hundred studies and technical assistance missions have been undertaken in connexion with water-basin management, hydrometeorology, drinking water and sewerage, irrigation and drainage, hydroelectricity, inland waterway navigation, legal and administrative aspects of water use, etc. Through the Water Resources Group, officials of the division have worked together with experts from OTC, WMO, WHO/PASB and other agencies. The same overall and interdisciplinary approach as in the past will continue to be used in operational and research activities to assist countries to overcome the critical supply shortages and water control problems (as regards both quantity and quality) that they are still encountering, and the effects of these on development and the human environment.

It is to be noted that, although the region has made considerable progress in the management of its water resources, the critical situations still prevailing in virtually all countries, which seriously affect development and the ecological balance, are attributable to shortcomings in the planning system at the sectoral level and to a lack of co-ordination between planning systems and national decision-making centers. In order to overcome these shortcomings, emphasis has been placed in the future programme on improving methodologies for planning and evaluating projects, and also on advisory activities, which, as well as assisting countries to resolve specific problems, should be representative of situations that are typical in the region, on which the methodological research work is based.

Objectives are to co-operate with Governments in order to (1) identify and evaluate the possible contribution of water use and management to the progress of countries towards the achievement of the targets of the International Development Strategy and their own national objectives; (2) develop methodologies for the planning and evaluation of projects in the water sector which, using such modern techniques as operational analysis, will be applicable to the particular circumstances of the countries of the region; (3) study the development of the water resources of regions or water basins with a view to developing strategies, plans, projects and institutional and administrative machinery that will promote optimum use and conservation of such resources, within the framework of national development and environmental conservation policies.

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### 11.55.02 Energy

Energy is an important component of the Natural Resources and Human Environment Division. For the annual Economic Survey and recently for the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, the progress of the use and production of fuel and electric power has been followed on the basis of a number of sources, in an attempt to maintain an overall view of the sector, with special reference to problems of regional interest. The purpose of this programme component is to assist countries to frame integrated policies for the energy sector that will enable them to solve critical supply problems and make rational use of their natural resources while at the same time responding to development needs and minimizing the detrimental effects on the environment that may be involved in the handling of energy.

The relative scarcity of energy has given rise to a considerable increase in the price of petroleum in world markets. This trend is being kept under close scrutiny by several countries of the region which are large net exporters, while it is a matter of concern to many others which require imports on a large scale and are therefore looking for alternative sources of energy. This is one of the reasons why it is appropriate to stress this component in the future programme, both because of the growing use of fuel and as a result of the major hydroelectric projects on which certain countries have embarked, the question of changes in the human environment is coming to the fore, and hence the environment issue will be kept in mind in the work planned.

Objectives are to assist Governments to: (1) develop plans for the rational expansion of the energy industries; (2) tackle the most critical problems in the field of energy policy, for example, prices and rates, marketing of exports, estimating reserves, sources of energy supply; and (3) evaluate the performance of their energy industries.

### 11.55.03 Mining

In many countries of the region, mining products account for a large proportion of total exports, while in several other countries the mining sector has interesting prospects. Furthermore, in all countries mining production plays a very important role as a supplier of inputs for industry. The objective of this component of the programme is to assist Governments in developing the mining sector by identifying the factors curbing more rapid quantitative development, by studying the prospects on the world market for the principal minerals, and by investigating the possibilities of increased local processing of mining products.

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Considering the effect that the lack of stability of several minerals is having on the balance of payments of the traditional mining countries of the region, priority has been assigned to studying the short-term prospects of the world market in these minerals. Owing to the fact that the implementation of policies to conserve the environment in the industrialized countries offers a favourable opportunity for obtaining a higher amount of value-added in mining production in the region, there is ample justification for an in-depth investigation of the implications of these policies.

Objectives are to assist the Governments of the region to: (1) increase their knowledge of the foreseeable short-term fluctuations in the world market for certain minerals; (2) improve statistical information on local mining industries; (3) establish policies designed to obtain greater amount of local processing of mining production, taking account, inter alia, of the environmental policies of the major centers; (4) improve knowledge in the Latin American countries of each other's legal and institutional mining systems.

### 11.55.04 Human environment

Latin America shows an increasing concern over the way in which current world interest and actions on environmental matters affect it. Consequently new attention is directed to local environment problems, so far dealt with only partially. It is believed that the activities proposed will help the region advance in the perceptions of the problems and the search for solutions.

The problems of the human environment in Latin America began to be treated in ECLA on the occasion of the preparatory work for the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 5-16 June 1972), the Natural Resources Division acting as focal point for an interdisciplinary approach. Following the recommendations stemming from the above Conference, growing attention will be paid to the subject in the future, to assist governments in their efforts to conciliate development policies with environment protection and to participate, duly informed, in regional and global activities on the matter. While the complexity and wide range of topics it encompasses call for new conceptual and institutional approaches from the part of ECLA, the Natural Resources Division takes the initiative to present a set of specific activities (Programme Component) in all principal concern areas. It is assumed that these activities will receive support from other related programmes in co-operative setting yet to be defined precisely.

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Objectives are to assist Governments to: (1) further the understanding of the development-environment relation as a conceptual framework for action; (2) arrive at a national view of environment problems and priorities for action, incorporating the environmental dimension in the national planning systems; (3) disaggregate the above view into regional approaches; (4) supplement the regional approach with special attention to environmental disruptions in human settlements as a result of rapid urban growth; (5) study the repercussions of world environmental policy trends on local dependant matters such as: foreigntrade, technology transfer, industrial opportunities.

### 11.55.05 Information and technical assistance

This component covers co-operation with other Divisions in the preparation of the annual Economic Survey, the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, and the preparation of material for use as an intermediate input by the secretariat. It also covers technical co-operation activities undertaken by staff members and by expert advisers, and participation in seminars and symposia organized by other agencies.

## Natural Resources

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Methodology for planning the development of water resources (11.55.01.01)

To promote the application of methodologies suited to the special and different conditions of the Latin American countries for planning the development of water resources, with special reference to the use of operational research, which is a tool for organizing basic data, constructing and developing models and evaluating specific results.

The objectives are: (1) to provide the Latin American countries with the data they need on progress in the planning of water resources development; (2) to make available to the countries of the region a methodology for planning water resources development tailored to the different conditions and level of development of each country which may be applied to water basins, regions or at the national level; (3) to help to improve methodologies for introducing environmental effects in water resources development.

Duration: July 1971-September 1976      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

#### The water resources of Latin America and the Second United Nations Development Decade (11.55.01.02)

To assist national authorities in formulating strategies for water resources development (drinking water, irrigation, water for industrial use, hydroelectricity, etc.) and to offer guidelines for making water resources projects an integral part of economic and social development.

The objectives are to prepare a report giving an over-all picture of the utilization of water resources in Latin America, the problems hampering development, and possible objectives for the period 1970-1980.

Duration: June 1973-May 1975      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

#### Strategy for the development of water resources (11.55.01.03)

Formulation of bases for defining strategies for the development of water resources at the level of water basins, regions and countries of Latin America and their relations with national, regional and sectoral development plans.

## Natural Resources

The objectives are: (1) identification of water potential and degree of utilization; (2) impact of water use and control on economic and social development; (3) identification of principal obstacles to development and utilization of water resources; (4) outline strategies for water resource development and draft programmes for research, investment, construction and, in particular, aspects relating to water and the human environment.

Duration: January 1971-August 1975      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Methods for evaluating multiple water use projects and technical co-operation in this field (11.55.01.04)

To develop a methodology for evaluating multiple water use projects that can be adapted to the different characteristics of each project, and to apply it to real conditions in the Latin American countries by incorporating macro-economic, social, environmental and other variables.

The objectives are: (1) to provide the Latin American countries with information in a dynamic manner on technological progress in the evaluation of multiple water use projects; (2) to make methodologies available to countries whereby they can evaluate water projects that take account of the main parameters of economic and social development and the strategies of national development plans; (3) to help to improve methodologies to incorporate environmental effects into the development of water resources.

Duration: February 1975-July 1976      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### International interconnexion of electric power systems (11.55.02.01)

To promote the identification of potential international electric power interconnexion and their evaluation and planning.

The objectives are to prepare a report discussing the economic aspects of stepping up the integration of electric power systems. Outline of recent trends and summary of experience in other regions.

Duration: May 1971-February 1973      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

## Natural Resources

### Develop knowledge helpful in establishing policies in public electric power industries in the region (11.55.02.02) 16/

This activity is defined as the work required to develop knowledge relevant to the solution of policy topics in a variety of problem areas currently confronting Latin American public power managements.

The objectives are: 1. To survey and analyze financial practices and performance of roughly ten of Latin America's public power authorities, during the past decade. 2. To assist these authorities by recommending changes, tailored to each country in the financial practices.

Duration: To be determined

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Develop knowledge helpful in establishing national oil policies in Latin America (11.55.02.03) 16/

This activity is defined as the work required to develop knowledge relevant to the solution of policy topics in a variety of problem areas in the oil industries of various Latin American countries.

The objectives are: 1. To describe and analyze the basic structure of the world oil industry. 2. To deduce the consequences of this structure for the future price of crude oil imported by Latin America's oil-importing nations. 3. To recommend policies for Latin America's oil-deficit countries with respect to lowering the price of their imported crude oil.

Duration: July 1975-September 1976

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Develop knowledge on energy planning at the national level (11.55.02.04) 16/

This activity is defined as the work undertaken to develop knowledge and advance the state of the art regarding investment planning in the public energy industries of the region.

The objectives are: 1. To survey present methods of investment planning in the public energy sector of two Latin American countries. 2. To provide a report for each country recommending changes in their methods. 3. To provide for an interchange of information regionally on investment planning in the public energy industries of Latin America.

Duration: March 1973-May 1975

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

## Natural Resources

### Study of petroleum resources and their use in Latin America (11.55.02.05)

The objectives are to prepare a report offering a picture of the main trends in the hydrocarbon economy relating to oil and natural gas exploration, production, investment, trade refining and consumption in the Latin American countries.

Duration: March 1970-December 1972 <sup>17/</sup> Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Projected consumption of petroleum products in 10 Latin American countries, 1975-1978 (11.55.02.06)

A theoretical study of the basic fluctuations associated with the growth of petroleum consumption, including institutional changes, with a view to establishing a mechanism for projection consumption.

The objectives are: 1. To develop a methodology to identify the variables associated with petroleum consumption and their interrelationships. 2. To apply this methodology in calculations of petroleum consumption in a group of Latin American countries.

Duration: September 1973-March 1973 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Improvement of knowledge of the world market in certain minerals (11.55.03.01)

To help increase Latin American countries' knowledge of foreseeable short-term variations in the world market in certain important regional minerals so as to improve the basis on which their mining development plans are conceived.

The objectives are: 1. To assess the short-term prospects of the world consumption and production of copper, on the basis of available studies. 2. To assess the short-term prospects of the world consumption and production of lead and zinc, on the basis of available studies. 3. To make similar assessments in respect of other minerals to be stipulated.

Duration: January 1974-December 1975 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

## Natural Resources

### Environmental policies of industrialized countries and their impact on Latin America's mining industry (11.55.03.02)

To help increase the ability of Latin American countries to react to the impact of the environmental policies of industrialized countries on their mining economy, especially as regards the possibility of a greater degree of local processing and the corresponding increase in incomes and employment opportunities.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare a report on the situation and prospects of the copper industry in terms of the specific activity title. 2. To prepare a report on the situation and prospects of the lead and zinc industry in terms of the specific activity title. 3. To prepare a report in terms of the specific activity title on other minerals to be stipulated later.

Duration: To be determined

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Seminar to standardize statistics on the mining economy of Latin America (11.55.03.03)

To help improve the quality and usefulness of statistical information on the mining industry of Latin American countries so as to be able to evaluate its over-all progress and contribution to development.

The objectives are: 1. To devise standard questionnaires and glossaries on certain technical and economic aspects of the mining industry.  
2. Convocation of an ad hoc expert group.

Duration: July 1973-September 1974

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Trends in Latin American mining policies as reflected in their juridical and institutional systems (11.55.03.04)

To contribute to the exchange of information on legislation and administrative organization in the mining sector among Latin American countries.

Duration: May 1973-October 1975

Authority: ECLA 239 (X)

## Natural Resources

### Models and Methodologies for Environmental Analysis (11.55.04.01)

To elaborate on the environment development relation, as stated in general in the Founex Panel Report (Switzerland, 4-12 June 1971) in order to provide a conceptual framework and analytic guidelines which can help Latin American countries to orient their environmental actions.

The objectives are: 1. To survey and evaluate current environmental theoretical approaches and action instrumentality vis-a-vis the needs and conditions of the Latin American countries. 2. To design models of conceptual frameworks to cope with the environment-development relation in terms of the typical situations to be found in the Latin American countries and to translate these models into general policy making guidelines. 3. To prepare a report on the above subjects which may help advance Latin American thought concerning environment actions in the local and international level.

Duration: July 1973-February 1976

Authority: ECLA 302 (XIV)

### Evaluation, policy building and planning for environmental action (11.55.04.02)

To help countries make the socio-economic diagnosis of environment situations at national level or concerning critical problem areas or sectors in order to formulate policy guidelines and to incorporate the environment dimension in the planning processes and in projects evaluation.

The objectives are: 1. To help countries of the region in assessing the state of the environment with the view of setting policy guidelines on the subject. 2. To assist countries in the establishment of methodologies and institutions for implementing environmental policies through planning, monitoring and operational systems. 3. To help countries in the establishment of criteria for evaluation of environmental effects of development projects.

Duration: July 1973-June 1976

Authority: ECLA 302 (XIV)

### Regional development and the environment (11.55.04.03) 18/

This activity should further the knowledge among Latin American countries of how the relation between development and environment, considered at regional level, influences the internal spatial distribution of national goals and resources allocation.

## Natural Resources

The objectives are: 1. To analyze the representative cases of regional development programmes in Latin America which have brought forward perils and problems of environmental disruptions. 2. To improve the knowledge in the countries on ways and means to cope with the above problems. 3. To help countries design and implement policies which may incorporate the environmental dimension in regional development planning.

Duration: July 1973-June 1976

Authority: ECLA 302 (XIV)

### Urban growth and the human environment (11.55.04.04)18/

To help countries fully identify the deleterious effects of urban growth on the natural resources base and the man-made environment of human settlements and to assist in improving the corrective and preventive measures currently taken with an environment-development approach.

The objectives are: 1. To review typical situations of environment decay in the human settlement as a result of rapid urban growth. 2. To conduct in-depth studies of representative cases, varying in scale and nature, where the urban growth has affected the environment by deteriorating: (a) the natural resources base through pollution, degradation or extinction; (b) the urban functions that are supposed to serve social groups, especially the marginal ones and (c) the social conduct of such social groups. 3. To help establish criteria and means to improve the environmental component of urban planning systems in the context of regional and national development strategies. 4. To foster the public information and training efforts to support the above actions.

Duration: July 1973-February 1977

Authority: ECLA 302 (XIV)

### World trends on human environment policies and the foreign trade of Latin America (11.55.04.05)

To assist countries in identifying the repercussions the environmental policies of the industrial centers of the world may have on the Latin American exports and imports. This activity would be aimed at reinforcing the propositions the countries have been expressing in such meetings as UNCTAD and GATT regarding these repercussions.

## Natural Resources

The objectives are: 1. To conduct surveys that may help quantify the opportunities and restrictions to Latin American foreign trade resulting from environmental policies of the industrial centres of the world. 2. To help advance criteria that may orient the views and positions of the countries of the region with regard to the above mentioned opportunities and restrictions. 3. To select cases for further study that may advance knowledge on the matter and offer general methodological guidance.

Duration: January 1974-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 302 (XIV)

### Environmental policies and the structure of Latin American industry (11.55.04.06)

Within the wide range of activities that could be undertaken on the subject, this one would concentrate mainly on: (a) the opportunities open to the countries of the region as a result of the policy of certain industrial centers to limit the establishment within their borders of polluting manufacturing processes; and (b) the effect of environmental technology transfer trends on the structure of Latin American industry and on the local environment.

The objectives are: 1. To assess the effects of environmental policies of world centers which may have a bearing on the opportunities for new plants to be installed in the region. 2. To study the impact on Latin American industry development as a result of new anti-pollution technologies being transferred from the industrial centers and their effects on the local environment. 3. To assist the countries of the region in supplementing the general surveys and studies above in terms of their own realities and to devise policy instruments to act accordingly.

Duration: January 1974      Authority: ECLA 302 (XIV)

### Basic information on electric power, hydrocarbon and mining economics (11.55.05.01)

Text pending.

### Economic Survey (11.55.05.02)

See under Economic Development Division.

### Regional Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy (11.55.05.03) 19/

See under Economic Development Division.

## Natural Resources

### Technical Assistance (11.55.05.04)

Text pending.

### Programme support (11.55.05.05)

Text pending.

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#### Footnotes:

16/ See footnote 5.

17/ This project has been postponed for 3 years owing to the fact that it was impossible to obtain a consultant and to the lack of substantive staff in the programme.

18/ See footnote 4.

19/ See footnote 1.

## Transport

UNIT: Transport and Communications Division      PROGRAMME: 11.80 Transport and Communications

The transport sector absorbs a large part of total regional investments, while efficient transport services are essential for mobilizing human and natural resources, expanding exports, facilitating economic and social integration and improving the quality of life in urban centers. The aim of this unit is to provide governments and international organizations of the region with information and analysis in the field of transport to assist them in formulating policies at the national, subregional, and regional levels.

Objectives are to: (1) assist governments to establish transport planning and information systems and contribute to the regional evaluation of the International Development Strategy; (2) undertake transport studies within the context of spatial integration, including studies on urban problems; (3) provide secretariat services for CECLA; (4) undertake studies leading to the transfer of technology in transport.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11.80.01 Transport and spatial integration

One of the main bottlenecks to the development of Latin American countries is lack of physical and economic integration both on the national and the regional levels. Providing an integrated transport system and efficient transport services is essential to achieve the desired integration. The aim is to carry out inter-disciplinary studies on the spatial distribution of economic activity and the role of transport in physical and economic integration on the urban, sub-national and regional levels, with special attention to the influence of this development on the environment.

Objectives are to: (1) assist governments to prepare terms of reference for integrated transport studies and in co-ordinating their execution; (2) co-operate with other divisions in studies on the problems of location of economic activity and its relationship to the environment; (3) participate in the interdisciplinary studies on the development and colonization of the interior of South America, with special attention to international river systems, the utilization of existing international railways, and the construction of new international highways; (4) assist governments in developing infrastructure for public and private urban transport and adequate public transportation services.

## Transport

### 11.80.02 Planning, evaluation and information systems

Transport planning is recognized as an essential means to assure that efficient and economical transport services are created and maintained to satisfy the development requirements of countries in the region. For this planning to be successful, appropriate techniques must be used and adequate information must be available. The regional evaluation of the International Development Strategy is a continuing, high priority secretariat activity. The aim is to evaluate achievements measured against targets established by the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, and assist governments in developing and applying methods and techniques which treat transport as an integral system and which relate transport to the broader aspects of economic, social, and political goals.

Objectives are to: (1) prepare regional evaluation of the International Development Strategy for ocean shipping, insurance, tourism, inland transport and telecommunications; (2) assist governments to prepare and maintain transport sector files on a continuous basis; (3) develop and apply techniques for transport planning and evaluation of transport plans; (4) assist governments to evaluate tourist plans, give technical assistance on development of tourist attractions and promote international tourism.

### 11.80.03 New technology in transport

Technological innovation has been especially rapid in world transport posing serious problems for the developing countries as to the type of technology which they should apply, taking into account their own social and economic goals, their relative factor endowments, and their need to participate in international transport systems. The aim is to prepare studies on the application in Latin America of transport technology developed outside the region and promote the transfer of appropriate transport technology among the countries of the region.

Objectives are: (1) study the economic and social consequences of different transport technologies so as to assist governments to adopt appropriate policies in the field; (2) study ways in which Latin America can participate in new transport technology; (3) test and apply complex computer models to transport planning.

## Transport

### 11.80.04 Secretariat Services for CECLA

The Latin American countries have singled out ocean shipping as a field where they are determined to work together so as to develop their national merchant marines and to carry out a significant and increasing share of their foreign commerce. The aim is to provide governments, sub-regional groupings and CECLA with the necessary studies and background materials on maritime and intermodal transport to enable them to adopt common policies and take common positions within the Group of 77 and UNCTAD.

Objectives are to: (1) prepare studies on the development of national and regional merchant marines in Latin America and their participation in the transport of the region's foreign commerce; (2) assist governments in their negotiations with conferences on freight rates and conditions of carriage.

### 11.80.05 Programme support and co-operation

To carry out United Nations administrative responsibilities and other incidental tasks not previously distributed.

## Transport

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Transport and Spatial Integration (11.80.01.01) 20/

To carry out inter-disciplinary studies on the spatial distribution of economic activity and the role of transport in physical and economic integration at the urban, sub-national, and regional level, with special attention to the influence of this development on the environment.

The objectives are: 1. To assist in the preparation of terms-of-reference of integrated transport studies in the region, and in co-ordinating their execution. 2. To co-operate with other divisions in studies on the problems of location of economic activity and its relation to the environment, and on the role of inland waterways in the colonization of the interior of the continent. 3. To assist governments in developing infrastructure for public and private urban transport, and adequate public transportation services.

Duration: January 1972-December 1977      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

#### Joint ECLA/World Bank Sector File Project (11.80.02.01)

To assist member countries in creating documentation and transport sector files into which existing, new and updated information needed for transport planning is fed in a systematic way on a continuing basis.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare a general outline of the transport sector file. 2. To implement this file, country by country, taking each country's individual needs into consideration. 3. To design a system for the classification of transport documents. 4. To assist the computation center in obtaining, editing and storing desired information in the computer data bank.

Duration: March 1973-December 1977      Authority: ECLA 289, 291 (XIII)

#### Regional evaluation of the International Development Strategy (11.80.02.02)21/

Evaluation of achievements measured against targets established by the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare a regional evaluation of the International Development Strategy for ocean shipping, insurance, tourism, inland transport and communications. 2. Gather the necessary information for accomplishing the evaluation.

Duration: January 1972-December 1977      Authority: ECLA 310 (XIV)

## Transport

### Techniques of transport planning and evaluation of transport plans (11.80.02.03)

To assist member governments in improving their techniques for preparation and execution of transport plans, and in the administration of public sector transport enterprises.

The objectives are: 1. To review and comment on transport plans and programmes at the request of governments. 2. To assist in the preparation of terms of reference for transport surveys and studies requested by governments and international organizations. 3. To develop new systems for information and planning which facilitate the preparation of diagnosis and the evaluation of available policy options for the public sector enterprises.

Duration: January 1972-December 1977 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Regional adviser on promotion of tourism (11.80.02.04)

To assist member governments in the determination of their needs for technical assistance in tourism, especially through UNDP and other specialized agencies, in order to increase tourism in Latin America

At the request of governments, the objectives are: 1. To visit tourist institutions and provide them with technical assistance on the development of their tourist attractions. 2. To evaluate national and regional tourist plans.

Duration: To be determined Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Application of new transport technology in Latin America (11.80.03.01)

To prepare studies on the application in Latin America of new transport technology and promote the transfer of appropriate transport technology to the countries of the region.

The objectives are: 1. To evaluate the economics of intermodal transport systems and their economics. 2. To evaluate economic and engineering aspects of the construction of penetration roads in the region. 3. To test and apply complex computer models to inter-urban transport planning. 4. To conduct seminars on new concepts in the transport field.

Duration: January 1972-December 1977 Authority: ECLA 290, 291 (XIII)

## Transport

### Secretariat services for CECLA (11.80.04.01) 22/

To provide governments, sub-regional groupings and CECLA, with the necessary studies and background materials on maritime transport to enable them to adopt common policies and take common position within the Group of 77 and UNCTAD.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare studies on the development of national and regional merchant marines in Latin America and their participation in the transport of the region's foreign commerce. 2. To assist governments in their negotiations with maritime conferences on freight rates and conditions of carriage.

Duration: January 1972-December 1977      Authority: ECLA 289, 291 (XIII)

### Programme support (11.80.05.01)

To carry out United Nations administrative responsibilities and other incidental tasks not previously distributed.

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

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#### Footnotes:

20/ See footnote 4.

21/ See footnote 1.

22/ See footnote 13.

## Agriculture

UNIT: Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture  
Division

PROGRAMME: 11.01 Agriculture

Agriculture in Latin America is the main source of foreign exchange earnings and of employment. It is essential therefore, to pay the highest possible attention to developments in this sector, and to collaborate with governments in the identification of problems and formulation of plans and policies aiming at their solution. The aim of this unit is to provide governments of the region with information and analysis in the field of agricultural development, so as to help them in the formulation of their plans and policies, at the national, subregional and regional levels; and to serve as a liaison and co-ordinating unit between ECLA and FAC.

Objectives are: (1) to contribute to the regional evaluation of the international development strategy; (2) to co-operate with subregional economic integration bodies in the elaboration of strategies for integrated agricultural development and in the study of possibilities for increased intraregional trade of agricultural commodities; (3) to contribute to the preparation of country perspective studies of agricultural development, in the framework of action adopted by FAC; (4) to undertake studies of specific problem areas affecting agricultural development in the region.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11.01.01 International Development Strategy (Agriculture)

The aim is, within the framework of the International Development Strategy, to review and appraise progress achieved by Latin American countries in their agricultural development.

Objectives are: (1) to have an up-to-date view of progress achieved by the region with regard to agricultural production, productivity, employment, structural changes, foreign trade, consumption and nutrition levels, prices, marketing, processing and investment; (2) on the basis of such information, to suggest policy changes needed to accelerate agricultural development.

#### 11.01.02 Economic integration of agriculture

Economic integration has achieved great importance in Latin America, as a means to accelerate national economic and social development. The main existing integration schemes carry out a varied number of activities, which rely to a great extent on ECLA's assistance. Given the preeminence of the agricultural sector in the majority of the member countries, it is essential for the Joint Division to give a high priority to these tasks. The aim is to assist regional economic integration bodies in

## Agriculture

the formulation of strategies and policies aiming at increased intra-regional trade of agricultural products and a closer co-ordination of national agricultural development policies and plans.

Objectives are: (1) to provide direct assistance to integration bodies with regards to implementation of agricultural agreements; (2) to prepare studies on past performance and future prospects for increased trade and import substitution; (3) to collaborate in the preparation of integrated agricultural development strategies.

### 11. C1. C3 Country Perspective Studies

Governments of the region wish to improve their agricultural development plans. To this end they seek assistance from FAC and ECLA. The country perspective studies will allow governments to have better information and analysis to strengthen and widen their national agricultural plans and policies, and will also permit United Nations agencies to improve and harmonize their technical and financial assistance in this field. The aim is to assist governments to sounder knowledge of agricultural prospects, within the regional and world framework, and thus help them to improve the basis for improvement of their national agricultural development plans and policies.

Objectives are: (1) study agricultural situation and major problems concerning production, consumption, trade, employment, resource utilization, technology, in individual countries; (2) project demand growth of agricultural products, in the framework of over-all growth of GDP and PCE, and foreign trade; (3) project supply of agricultural products to meet estimated demand; (4) suggest policy measures adequate to achieve production, consumption and trade targets.

### 11. C1. C4 Study of Problem Areas in Agriculture

Agriculture development depends to a growing extent on other sectors of the economy. The rapid urbanization that has taken place in Latin America makes it imperative substantially to improve the marketing and processing supporting activities, which at present are very inefficient. This not only affects nutrition levels, in the poorer sections of the urban population, but also affects the smaller agricultural producers. This study will constitute a pioneering effort to discover the causes of the existing problems, and their possible solutions, in a sector which so far has been quite neglected by United Nations agencies. The aim is to assist governments in getting a sounder knowledge of the structure and functioning of the extra-farm process, particularly the marketing and transformation of foodstuffs, and suggest policy measures to improve the efficiency of these subsectors.

## Agriculture

Objectives are: (1) to determine the real conditions under which the different groups of farmers sell their products in the market; (2) to determine the role played by food processing industries, their relations with farmers and consumers, their levels of efficiency and possibilities of expansion; (3) to determine the structure and functioning of wholesale and retail trade; marketing margins; prices really paid by consumers; regional variations and seasonal fluctuations; (4) to determine levels of food consumption by geographic zones and socio-economic strata of the population.

### 11. C1. C5 Programme Support and Co-ordination

See specific activity, same title.

## Agriculture

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Regional Evaluation of International Development Strategy (11. 01. 01. 01) 23/

To review and appraise progress achieved by Latin American countries in their agricultural development.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare reports on progress achieved by the region, and subregional components, with regards to agricultural production, productivity, employment, agrarian reform, foreign trade, consumption and nutrition levels, prices, marketing, processing, and investment. 2. To suggest policy changes needed to overcome problems and accelerate agricultural development.

Duration: June 1973-July 1975

Authority: ECLA 310, 313 (XIV)

#### Co-operation with regional economic integration schemes (11. 01. 02. 01) 24/

To assist regional economic integration schemes in the formulation of strategies and policies aiming at increased intrarregional trade of agricultural products and closer co-ordination of national agricultural development plans and policies.

The objectives are: 1. To collaborate with LAFTA in the examination of progress achieved in the implementation of agricultural sections of Montevideo treaty. 2. To assist LAFTA in the organization and handling of technical sectorial meeting. 3. To collaborate with JUNAC (Andean Pact) in the collaboration of a strategy for integrated agricultural development, 1975-1985. 4. To collaborate with SIECA (through Mexico ECLA Office) in agricultural integration matters in Central America. 5. To collaborate with CARIFTA in agricultural integration matters (through Caribbean ECLA Office).

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 310, 313 (XIV)

#### Agriculture Development Country Perspective Studies (11. 01. 03. 01)

To assist governments in improving their knowledge of agricultural problems and perspectives, within a regional and world framework, and enable them to perfect their plans and policies in the agricultural sector.

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The objectives are: 1. To determine what are major problems affecting agricultural development in individual countries, affecting production, consumption, trade, incomes, productivity, employment. 2. To project demand and supply, up to 1990, considering alternative hypothesis of income distribution, and suggest policy measures required to meet production targets.

Duration: July 1974-November 1975      Authority: ECLA 310, 313 (XIV)

### Study of marketing and processing of foodstuffs in selected countries (11.01.04.01)

To assist governments in the improvement of their marketing and processing schemes, through a better knowledge of existing problems and suggestions on policy measures to solve them.

The objectives are: 1. To determine prevailing conditions in the marketing and processing channels, particularly the existing structures of wholesale and retail trade, food processing industries, price systems, consumption levels, in different geographical areas within each selected country. 2. To initiate in 1973 studies in Peru, Chile, and Brazil, followed in 1974 and 1975 in two other Andean countries, one Central American country and probably Mexico.

Duration: January 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 310, 313 (XIV)  
FAO Regional  
Conference Resolution  
13/72

### Programme Support and Co-ordination (11.01.05.01)

To act as liaison unit between FAO and ECLA.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare material for ECLA Sessions and FAO Regional Conferences, and attend such meetings. 2. To participate in technical meetings on behalf of any of the two organizations. 3. To participate in consultative meetings of the two organizations, for management and policy matters.

Duration: Permanent      Authority: ECLA 310, 313 (XIV)

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#### Footnotes:

23/ See footnote 1.

24/ See footnote 15.

During the 1974-1975 biennium, the findings of the "unified approach" projects and similar United Nations initiatives **should** have important consequences for the programme, calling for a re-thinking of the traditional "social" and "economic" categories, objectives, and planning approaches. Demands for application of the new approaches at the national level are expected. At the same time the requirements for periodic appraisal for progress toward objectives of the Second Development Decade call for an intensified effort to collect and analyse information on social structures change and living conditions. The social development programme comprises research and advisory services designed to improve understanding of relationships between social and other factors in development and to contribute to policies and planning that will be better integrated and more effectively directed toward the human ends of development.

Objectives are: (1) to study social structural changes, population trends, and living conditions in the Latin American countries, to publish findings and to incorporate findings into the over-all development analysis of ECLA; (2) to stimulate, co-ordinate and advise related policy-oriented research in other institutions; (3) to study and advise Governments on social policy questions and on the integration of social policies within development policy and planning.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

##### 11.75.C1 Population

Population trends are among the major factors affecting present and future development patterns. Rapid urban growth, rapid population growth, increasing unemployment and other imbalances caused by current tendencies are among the major determinants to be considered in the formulation of socio-economic planning aiming at providing a better life for all. Yet, the lack of consensus on the manner in which population affects different sectors points to the need and urgency for intensified population research in Latin America. The aim is to undertake studies of demographic trends and their interrelation with economic and social variables within the context of differentiated development styles and pattern of socio-economic change in Latin American countries, with a view to providing a factual basis for the eventual formulation and implementation of appropriate population policies and the inclusion of demographic variables in planning.

Objectives are: (1) to study the trends and appraise the implications of population growth and redistribution for economic and social development; (2) to investigate the process of geographical redistribution in its various dimensions in order to accumulate basic knowledge to be utilized in conjunction with other spatial analyses for an integrated approach to

## Social Development

regional policy and planning; (3) to examine the effect of population change on the size and composition of the economically active population with particular emphasis on the consequences which geographic redistribution exact on the patterns of urban labour force absorption.

### 11.75.C2 Social policy and planning

The new goals for a unified approach to development and the treatment of social structural change, distribution and participation in the International Development Strategy and other recent UN resolutions call for intensified work to find more adequate principles and methods for policy and planning and to apply them in national settings. The demands for practical activities in this field, following recent general explanations, are certain to be high during 1974-1975. The aim is to study sociological and political requisites and diagnostic and planning methods for integration of social policies and plans within over-all development planning.

Objectives are: (1) to formulate principles for policy and planning enabling national societies to reconcile equity, human welfare and growth, including guidelines useful to governments and development advisers; (2) to test these principles and guidelines through studies of national experiences and advisory services; (3) to prepare and publish teaching materials for development planning courses.

### 11.75.C3 Social aspects of development

Systematic study of and reporting on the social aspects of development and their relations with economic growth has lagged behind economic research for various reasons. The conception of development diverted to a better life for all people and the consequences drawn from this conception in the International Development Strategy indicate that this kind of work will require increasingly systematic effort in 1974-1975 and later. The aim is to undertake studies of changes in social structures and living conditions, and advisory and co-ordinating activities for similar research undertaken by Governments, academic bodies, and international agencies, so as to improve the informational basis of policy and planning and ability to measure and forecast progress toward development objectives.

Objectives are: (1) to identify major problems of social structural change and improve understanding of relations between social and other factors of development in specific national settings; (2) to stimulate, co-ordinate and advise research on major problems of social change and development in other institutions and government bodies; (3) to assemble and analyse on a continuing basis information needed for the preparation of periodic reports on social change in Latin America, meeting needs for International Development Strategy appraisal and dissemination to the general public.

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### 11.75.C4 Regional and local development

The aim is to study current development problems at the regional and local levels; in particular, the analysis of characteristics of the regional development process, the spatial implications of economic planning and the social and economic advantages and disadvantages of development concentration and urbanization. This should lead to the definition of regional and local strategies and policies capable of approaching and guiding positive action towards the solution of above problems. The programme component would be implemented by means of research studies, advisory, training and promotion activities, adequately co-ordinated.

Objectives are: to advise national governments in Latin America in connexion with: (1) the identification of the existing situation in terms of social, economic and spatial development aspects and their interrelationships; (2) the formulation of conceptual interpretations of regional development problems, with the aim of establishing a comprehensive frame of reference for the various studies; (3) the setting of general and specific proposals regarding the prospects and future evolution of the regional development process in Latin American countries; (4) the study and assessment of the regional implications of government socio-economic policies at all levels.

## Social Development

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Population trends (11.75.01.01)

To study the patterns of demographic tendencies in Latin America and analyze the interrelations between population trends and socio-economic development in the region.

The objectives are: 1. To provide a summary review of population trends in the region as census and survey data for the different countries become available. 2. To carry out analyses of the nature and patterns of demographic tendencies in the region. 3. To investigate the interrelations between population growth and redistribution and the process of socio-economic development in Latin America.

Duration: March 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 238 (X) and  
290 (XIII)

#### Employment (11.75.01.03) 25/

To investigate the trends in employment, unemployment and labour force absorption in Latin America.

The objectives are: 1. To survey the structure and trends of employment and the utilization of human resources in Latin America during the 1960-70 decade. 2. To describe the adequacy of the utilization of human resources by countries and within countries and also within different sectors of the population. 3. To evaluate current national plans with respect to employment. 4. To evaluate the statistical bases for employment studies in the region.

Duration: March 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 238 (X) and  
290 (XIII)

#### Population policies (11.75.01.04)

To contribute to the elucidation of the relevant variables which must be taken into consideration in the formulation of population policies and in their integration into general development policies.

The objectives are: 1. To investigate the manner in which demographic variables can or should be integrated into development planning, particularly as concerns the formulation of demographic objectives. 2. To prepare a comparative analysis of population policies.

Duration: June 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 238 (X) and  
290 (XIII)

## Social Development

### Studies directed towards a unified approach to development policy and planning (11.75.02.01)

Study of societal and political requisites and planning methods for integration of social policies and plans within over-all development policy and planning.

The objectives are: 1. To test the principles and guidelines formulated in the UN project on "a unified approach to development analysis and planning by study of national decision making and planning processes" and to provide advisory services based on these principles. 2. To study the roles of different societal actions in decision-making processes as a requisite to more effective policy and planning directed to the human ends of development. 3. To prepare and publish manuals and other materials useful to development planning courses and planning advisers.

Duration: June 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 230 (X) and 290 (XIII), ECOSOC 1494 (XLVIII) and CA 2681 (XXV)

### Youth and its participation in Latin American Development (11.75.02.02)

To delineate specific recommendations for youth policies and programmes to be utilized by government agencies, international organizations and inter-governmental youth movements.

The objectives are: 1. To analyze the degree of present social participation among different youth sectors, especially in rural and low-income urban centers. 2. To identify the different "societal images" that have the greatest significance among youth. 3. To understand attitudes and expectations of these youth when confronted with the concrete problems of development. 4. To evaluate youth services and organizations as regards participation in development.

Duration: January 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 189 (IX) and 230 (X)

### Survey of Social Trends in Latin America (11.75.03.01) 26/

Studies of changes in social structures and living conditions in Latin America, preparation of periodic survey and special reports on these questions, and organization of related research projects.

## Social Development

The objectives are: 1. To improve the information on social trends and to formulate explicative theories needed for more effective policy and planning. 2. To prepare periodic surveys of social trends for purposes of the International Development Strategy appraisal, the Economic Survey of Latin America and the UN Report on the World Social Situation, and for separate publication. 3. To stimulate, co-ordinate and advise related research in government agencies and academic institutions.

Duration: January 1973-December 1976      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Latin American programme for regional and urban development  
(11.75.04.01) 27/

To undertake a systematic in-depth study, in conjunction with the countries of the region of the regional and urban problems of Latin American development.

The objectives are: 1. To analyze and formulate regional and urban development policy. 2. To improve the level of knowledge of methodologies and concepts in individual countries and within the secretariat. 3. To promote the progress of regional studies with a view to helping countries to study their own problems adequately and to evaluate their development policies. 4. To lay the groundwork and provide criteria for establishing and strengthening permanent national systems, on an institutional footing, for regional and urban development.

Duration: January 1972-After 1977

Authority: ECOSOC Resolutions  
1086 (XXXIX) and 1141  
(XLI) and ECLA 230 and  
231(X) and 290 (XIII)

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### Footnotes:

25/ See footnote 7.

26/ See footnote 1.

27/ See footnote 4.

## Statistics and Projections

UNIT: Statistical and Projections  
Division

PROGRAMME: 11.17 Statistics and  
Projections

The main purpose is to channel statistical requirements and support the programmes of the ECLA secretariat. Three main aspects are to be distinguished: (a) direct activities, consisting of the provision of statistical basis for the higher priority work of ECLA (for instance the review and appraisal of the IDS); (b) research and methodology in the field of statistics, which contributes to maintain ECLA's role as promoter in increasing the scientific and technical levels in the region; (c) and information aspect with respect to the efficient use of country data sources, and the effort for the improvement of national statistical systems. The aim is to provide basic statistical information for the internal use of ECLA; publication of statistical series is a byproduct of the activity; to develop statistical studies and methodology, with special application to the review and appraisal in the Second Development Decade; and to improve and promote statistical activities in the regional by technical assistance.

Objectives are: to compile and standardize statistical series on national accounts; on external trade and balance of payments; on industrial distribution trade and services statistics; on population and social statistics. To prepare and publish, as from 1973, the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, and Trimestre Estadístico de la CEPAL, which replace the Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, and organization of seminars, working groups, etc., on statistical topics of general interest for the region. A more systematic form will be given to the work on statistical indicators, for review and appraisal in the light of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The integrated systems of economic, social and demographic statistics could make a contribution to provide a framework for a more satisfactory presentation of the statistical indicators.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11.17.C1 National Accounts

The aim is to prepare series of national accounts, regional accounts, accounts of the public sector, income distribution and related subjects; and to promote the development of social accounting systems.

Objectives are: to compile and standardize statistical series on national accounts and related subjects for its publication in ECLA's Statistical Bulletin or Yearbook and its use in the ECLA Annual Economic Survey and studies and analyses of other Divisions. Organization of Seminars, Working Groups, etc.

## Statistics and Projections

### 11.17. C2 External Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics

The aim is to prepare a series of external trade and balance of payments statistics and to provide basic information for the annual Economic Survey and other studies of the Secretariat; to promote the development of external trade statistics in the countries of the region.

Objectives are: computation of quantum and unit value indexes of major exports and imports by countries, constant values, price index and purchasing power of exports. Conversion of national data into international classification by economic use or destination (CUCDE); international standard industrial classification (ISIC); UNCTAD classification, etc. Compilation of intra-Latin American trade and cross-classification of exports by countries of destination and origin.

### 11.17. C3 Industrial and Distributive Trade and Services Statistics

The aim is to prepare series of industrial, distributive trade and services statistics, and related subjects; and to provide basic information for the annual economic survey and for special studies of the Secretariat.

Objectives are: to compile production series in absolute figures for minerals and manufactured products; series of building permits by countries and principal cities; quantum index numbers by mineral products (ISIC Division 3); industrial manpower statistics, etc.

### 11.17. C4 Demographic and Social Statistics

Population estimations and projections from different sources are analysed and compared, and prepared for the use of other Divisions of ECLA; statistical studies of social aspects such as employment, housing, etc., (in collaboration with the Social Development Division).

Objectives are: to study methods and techniques of population statistics; to establish projections methodology, specially for the economically active population, etc.

### 11.17. C5 Technical Assistance

The aim is to assist the Latin American countries in national accounts, population and housing censuses; computation methods and statistical sampling on population and housing, vital statistics and cartography.

## Statistics and Projections

Objectives are: to co-operate with Governments on a more efficient development of statistical projects in the fields mentioned above, tending to a more satisfactory comparability through the application of international recommendations.

### 11.17.C6 Projections

The aim is the preparation of projections for macroeconomic variables of Latin American countries, involving the analysis of prospects and possible effects of various assumptions, the relationship of planning and decision models, economic policies and comparative aspects.

Objectives are: to obtain, analyse and interpret macroeconomic projects; to prepare and utilize feasibility and comparative studies on development methods; to integrate submodels covering the major aspects of economic policy and studies on representativity; to conduct comparative studies on prices, purchasing power and productivity in Latin America; to assist in the appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and multilateral negotiations.

LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

National Accounts Statistics and Related Subjects (11.17.01.01)

To prepare series of national accounts, regional, of the public sector, of income distribution and other topics which are connected with studies of the Secretariat. To promote the development of social accounting systems, extending the UN recommendations.

The objectives are: 1. To compile and standardize statistical series for its publication in the Statistical Bulletin, its utilization in the Annual Economic Survey as well as in studies and analyses of other Divisions. 2. To organize working groups of experts in the region. 3. To co-ordinate the Permanent Group of Experts in Social Accounts formed by most of the specialists in this matter in the region.

Duration: June 1972-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 44, 48, 64 and  
78 (V) and 79 (VI)

External Trade Indicator; Classification of Imports and Exports; Inter-Latin American trade and external trade by origin and destination (11.17.02.01)

To prepare series of external trade statistics and to provide basic information for the Annual Economic Survey and for specific studies of the secretariat. To promote the development of External Trade Statistics of Latin American countries in co-ordination with LAFTA and SIECA.

The objectives are: 1. To undertake the computation of quantum and unit value indexes of exports and imports, by countries, constant values, price indexes of major purchasing power of exports. 2. To convert national data into international classification by use of economic destination (CUODE); international standard industrial classification (ISIC); UNCTAD classification. 3. To compile intra-Latin American trade and cross-classification of exports by countries of destination and origin respectively.

Duration: Permanent      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Balance of payments (11.17.02.02)

To provide basic information for the Annual Economic Survey and for specific studies of several Divisions of ECLA (especially: Economic Development Division; Trade Policy Division).

The objectives are to compile and prepare balance of payments statistics, current and constant values (goods and services), and capital accounts, by countries and for the region as a whole.

Duration: Permanent      Authority: ECLA 44 (V)

Mining, Manufacturing, Construction and Distributive Trade Statistics  
(11.17.03.01)

To provide working material for the different Divisions of ECLA both for Economic Survey as for current studies, and to publish compiled data in Statistical Bulletin and specialized documents.

The objectives are: 1. To prepare production series in absolute figures for minerals and manufactured products from 1950 onwards; series of building permits by countries and principal cities; quantum index numbers by mineral products and ISIC Division 3, by countries and region; manpower statistics: compilation of data from industrial census and surveys.  
2. To compile transference of technology statistics.

Duration: January 1973-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Research and studies on the different statistical sources; projections and estimations on population; methodology and techniques (11.17.04.01)

Critical analysis of population projections and estimations made by other organizations; population projections and estimations required by other Divisions of ECLA (Social Affairs Division, etc.) and other organizations.

The objectives are: 1. To make a study of methods and techniques of population statistics; projections methodology, especially for economically active population, attention being given to different economic and demographic variables, etc.

Duration: Continuing every year      Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and  
290 (XIII)

Population characteristics, vital statistics, labour force, housing statistics (11.17.04.02)

To provide a basis for statistical analysis of population studies, especially on the manpower aspects and social aspects such as housing, etc.

The objectives are: 1. To compile general characteristics of population: estimates and census data; vital statistics, labour force statistics, housing statistics and inter-connexion between these fields. 2. To maintain statistical data and bibliographic file on the previously indicated topics. 3. To publish selected information on the topics contained in the Statistical Yearbook of ECLA.

Duration: Continuing every year      Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and  
290 (XIII)

## Statistics

### Regional Advisers in: Demographic Sample Surveys; National Accounts; Population and Housing Censuses; Computation Methods (11.17.05.01)

To assist the Latin American countries in national accounts, population and housing censuses, computation methods and statistical sampling on population and housing, vital statistics and cartography.

The objectives are: 1. To co-operate with Governments in a more efficient development of statistical projects in the topics previously mentioned, tending to a greater homogeneity through the application of international recommendations. 2. To prepare studies and methodological documents related with these functions.

Duration: Continuing every year.

Authority: ECLA 154 (VIII),  
196 (IX) and 290 (XIII)

### Preparation of parity exchange rates (11.17.06.01)

To compare prices, purchasing powers and real product in the countries of Latin America, and between this region and the United States of America, Europe and other countries of the world.

The objectives are to prepare studies on representativity and choice of range of consumer goods; plan of systematic surveys by sampling, which provide data for the comparative analysis of prices, purchasing power and real product.

Duration: May 1973-Continuing  
every year from that date

Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and  
290 (XIII)

### Study of the short-term projections and analyses of the economic policies using appropriate models of the current situation in Latin America (11.17.06.01 (11.17.06.02))

Review of short- and medium-term policy and its compatibility, and of the instruments of economic policy such as exchange, monetary, fiscal, etc. policy.

The objectives are to prepare sub-models with the main aspects of the short- and medium-term economic policy, which can be interrelated so as to constitute an integrated model showing the general operation of the economy. A study will be made of the problem of the sensitivity of the results to the variations in the value of some parameters and variables.

Duration: January 1973-Continuing  
every year from that date

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

## Statistics

### Preparation of simulation models for comparison of styles of development in collaboration with the Economic Development Division (11.17.06.03)

To compare styles of development which take into account the pluralism of long-term aims in the countries of Latin America. In this context, research would be carried out on features such as the distribution of income, employment, regional development, the dissemination of technology and external relations.

The objectives are to prepare and use instruments to analyze viability, and to compare the different types of development in Latin America, based on simulation models or numerical experimental models.

Duration: Continuing every year

Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)  
and 263 (XII)

### Preparation of long-term projections on the Latin American economy by countries. (11.17.06.04)

The results of this programme component may be classified in direct or simple projections, which are basically extrapolations of present-day tendencies and structures; projections of targets, which are the result of setting aims; and feasible projections which are connected with the variations obtained on the basis of different assumptions which are considered compatible with the feasible changes and structural modifications of the tendencies.

The objectives are to prepare long-term projections by countries requiring periodic review of the recent data available and the retroactive modification of the official figures as regards national accounts, which may be reduced to estimates different from the parameters in the ratios which make up the over-all projection model. The model is being modified although it is still considered that the main factors which determine growth are production, savings, investment and the need for external trade and external financing.

Duration: Continuing every year

Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)  
and 263 (XII)

## Statistics

### Programme Support (11.17.06.05)

The following may be mentioned as examples of concrete aims: to identify the relatively less developed countries; immediate aspects of the appraisal of the international strategy; compilation and analysis of projections prepared by other organizations; administrative activities, support and technical co-operation.

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Washington

UNIT: Washington Office

PROGRAMME: 11.15 Economic  
Development

A main function of this Office over the years has been to keep all ECLA Offices promptly supplied with information and material which is not readily available outside the United States. Starting in 1972 the terms of reference of the Office were enlarged to include the conduct of research and preparation of reports on international monetary and financial policy.

As a service unit, this Office provides inputs to the other ECLA offices. In the context of its enlarged terms of references, it seeks to clarify the consequences that prospective schemes of international monetary reform might have on Latin American trade and economic development.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

##### 11.15.C5 Monetary and financial policy (provisional)

The purpose of this programme component is to study the participation of Latin American countries in the reform of the international monetary system.

Objectives are: (1) to examine the possible effect of national monetary reform on the trade negotiations held by Latin American countries; (2) to identify financial incentives to the export trade of Latin American countries and their effect on the expansion of trade; (3) to analyse inflation in the developing countries and its effect on the terms of trade of Latin American countries.

##### 11.15.C6 Programme Support and Co-operation

One of the main functions of the Washington Office is to assist the substantive divisions and the field offices by collecting and analysing material that is more readily available in the United States than in Santiago.

Objectives are: to provide all ECLA offices with a flow of routine information and information upon request which is needed in the preparation of their studies and reports.

Washington

## LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

### Participation of Latin American countries in the new international monetary system (Provisional) (11.15.05.01)

Despite the fact that the developing countries have made a positive contribution to maintaining the stability of the international monetary system by refraining from moving their currency reserves, they have had to bear a larger share of the burden than developed market-economy countries in the process of adjustment of imbalances between the latter, owing to the fact that a higher proportion of their reserves are in foreign currency.

The objectives are: (1) To analyse the effect of the new international monetary system, if established otherwise, to analyse proposals for its reform, the expansion of world trade and, above all, its impact on the growth and orientation of Latin American exports. (2) To evaluate other effects that might derive from the system that is established, for example on terms of trade, flows of external financing, etc. (3) To identify the evolution of financial mechanisms for stimulating the exports of developed countries and their effect on the expansion of trade towards Latin America.

Duration: January 1973-December 1975 Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

### Foreign investment in Latin America (provisional) (11.15.05.02) 28/ (in collaboration with the Economic Development and Research Division)

Direct investment plays a significant role in the economic and industrial development of the region, especially through its technological, administrative and financial contribution. Furthermore, the taking of decisions with serious repercussions on local economies outside the country receiving the investment and their negative effects on the balance of payments point to the need to study also the disadvantages of direct investment, so as to make suggestions for a modus vivendi between the companies and the Governments which is in the best interests of both.

In conjunction with other units of the secretariat, the Washington Office, which has concerned itself up to the beginning of 1973 with the major problems of foreign investment in the general Latin American context, will concentrate on the study of the share of foreign investment in the economy of certain Latin American countries and of its specific effects. The study will cover investment from the United States of America, Europe and Japan.

Duration: January 1973-December 1974 Authority: ECLA 275 (XII)

Washington

Programme support and co-operation (11.15.06.01)

To carry out United Nations administrative responsibilities and other incidental tasks not previously distributed.

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

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Footnotes:

28/ See footnote 3.

Rio de Janeiro

UNIT: Rio de Janeiro Office

PROGRAMME: 11.15 Economic  
development

Collaboration with the Government of Brazil in research and training activities is the basis of the work programme of this office.

Objectives are: to prepare studies on specific features of the Brazilian economy and organize training courses. The programme of work is prepared annually with the agreement of the Government of Brazil. The three areas of importance covered in the studies carried out up till now are the current annual study of the Brazilian economy, regional development in Brazil and technology in Brazil.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

##### 11.15.07 Economic Survey of Latin America

See under Economic Development Division.

##### 11.15.08 Regional development in Brazil 29/

This subprogramme was established in 1971 under the ECLA/IPEA agreement; its purpose is to collaborate with the Ministry of Planning and General Co-ordination in the analysis of problems relating to development and to regional and urban planning.

#### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

##### Economic Survey of Latin America, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 (11.15.07.01)

Description and analysis of Brazil's annual economic evolution.

The objectives are to prepare an annual analysis of the Brazilian economy during the preceding year. This project is intended to contribute texts to the major project being conducted in Santiago.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 79 (VI)

Other activities are to be determined by agreement with the Brazilian Government.

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29/ See footnote 4.

Port of Spain

UNIT: Port of Spain Office

PROGRAMME: 11.41 Trade and  
integration

Information on this unit will be circulated separately.

UNIT: Montevideo Office

PROGRAMME: 11.41 Trade and  
integration

This office represents the ECLA secretariat to the organs of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and takes a direct part in its meetings and studies, especially the activities of the Standing Executive Committee. On account of its present minimum staff, the Office is able to cover at a minimum but acceptable level the objectives proposed, with the assistance of staff from headquarters in Santiago.

Objectives are: to inform the ECLA secretariat of the progress made by LAFTA, the activities of the Standing Executive Committee and the consultative and advisory organs, and the work of the LAFTA secretariat; to co-ordinate and link up the two secretariats in their respective work on regional economic integration and co-operate with the delegations of the member countries in analysing technical problems.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

##### 11.41.C5 Information, co-operation and research in connexion with LAFTA

The Office is engaged in information and co-operation activities in accordance with the provisions of article 44 of the Montevideo Treaty and with the Protocol on collaboration between ECLA and IA-ECCSOC. Moreover, in view of the requirements of LAFTA's Action Plan (197C-198C) and the holding of the planned negotiations regarding the possible adaptation of the Treaty to a new phase in integration (article 61 and similar provisions in the Protocol of Caracas), studies are planned on a more systematic and specific basis.

Objective is: to participate in activities arising from the preparation of the negotiations referred to in article 61 of the Montevideo Treaty regarding its possible adaptation to a new phase in integration.

#### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

##### Information, co-operation and research activities in connexion with LAFTA (11.41.C5.C1) 30/

General studies in connexion with LAFTA, co-operation with member countries and collaboration with the secretariat of LAFTA's Standing Executive Committee.

The objectives are to provide the organs of LAFTA with information services on a permanent basis and to carry out specific studies on a systematic basis.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 265 (XII) and  
290 (XIII)

Bogotá

UNIT: Bogotá Office

PROGRAMME: 11.41 Trade and  
integration

This Office originally covered Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. It is now planned to extend its activities to other Caribbean countries. Much of its work is connected with the Andean subregional integration process.

Objectives are: to contribute to the studies and activities of the secretariat, particularly the annual Economic Survey, the periodic appraisal of the International Development Strategy and ad hoc studies dealing essentially with the Andean subregional integration process; and to prepare studies of interest to the Governments of the subregion.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENT

#### 11.41.06 Information, co-operation and research

See under Specific Activities.

#### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### The Cartagena Agreement customs union (provisional) (11.41.06.01) 31/

In line with the integration and development of the countries of the Andean Group is the possible formation of a customs union. It is intended to study the proposals put forward and to analyse the advantages, conditions and problems that the adoption of a subregional customs union programme would involve.

The objectives are to prepare a series of reports so as to define free trade policies and tariff policies, including their sphere of application and the circumstances and conditions surrounding their adoption in the light of commitments under the Cartagena Agreement and of the decisions of its organs. In so far as these reports are discussed and accepted by Governments, studies would be undertaken with a view to furthering consideration of a possible customs union.

Duration: April 1973-December 1975

Authority: ECLA 289, 290 and  
291 (XIII)

Bogotá

Programme support and co-operation (11.41.06.02)

This activity covers a range of support activities, such as participation in meetings of interest to ECLA, participation in advisory activities for GATT multilateral negotiations, collaboration with ILPES, the Andean Development Corporation and INTAL on certain projects of interest to the countries of the subregion, etc.

The objectives are to carry out a wide range of contact activities, provide information and participate in projects of other ECLA units.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 289, 290,  
and 291 (XIII)

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Footnote:

31/ See footnote 15.

Mexico

UNIT: Mexico Office

PROGRAMME: 11.15 Economic  
Development

The Office of ECLA in Mexico is mainly concerned with the research programmes and projects arising out of resolutions of the General Assembly, plenaries of the Commission, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and other regional agencies, concerning the countries which come under this jurisdiction (Mexico, the Central American countries and Panama); the implementation of all this work, which is supervised and co-ordinated in ECLA in Santiago, includes contributions to studies covering Latin America, and advisory services provided directly to Governments and national and regional institutions in matters of economic and social development, often in conjunction with ILPES.

Objectives are: (1) to carry out studies and research on the development, problems and prospects of the economies of the countries under the overall or sectoral jurisdiction of the Mexico Office; (2) to provide technical advisory services to the Governments of the subregion and to the regional and international agencies in matters of economic and social development; (3) to carry out studies and collaborate with the Governments and agencies of Central America in matters connected with the Central American Common Market and the economic integration of the region; (4) to collaborate in the organization and teaching of technical training courses.

#### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

##### 11.15.09 Executive direction and management of Mexico Office

See under Specific Activities.

##### 11.15.10 Technical research and advisory assistance, Mexico

This component responds to the need to make studies of the economic and social development of Mexico, in accordance with ECLA's programmes and those of the United Nations agencies, and to answer the requests for technical assistance made by the Government of Mexico as regards the development of the economy. Aims are to carry out studies and general and specific research on the situation, problems and prospects for the overall and sectoral development of Mexico's economy, to make recommendations and provide the state agencies with the advisory services they request in specific areas of economic and social development or to complete work concerning Latin America.

## Mexico

Objectives are: (1) to carry out studies and research on the development, problems and prospects of the Mexican economy, overall and by sectors; (2) to prepare an annual economic note on the country for the Economic Survey of Latin America; (3) to provide high-level technical advisory services and carry out the basic tasks required by the Governments; (4) to collaborate in the organization and teaching of technical training courses.

### 11.15.11 Technical Research and advisory services for Central America

This component responds to the need to carry out studies and research on the social and economic development of the Central American countries in accordance with the programmes of ECLA and of the United Nations agencies. The decision of the Central American countries to become integrated into an economic community requires studies and specific research and also advisory services to the Governments and integration agencies. Aims are to carry out systematic and specific studies and research on the situation, problems and prospects of the overall and sectoral development of the economies of the countries of Central America, with a view to recommending solutions and appropriate measures and providing the Governments and regional and international agencies with the advisory services they request in specific matters of economic and social development and the economic integration of the region, and the structural reorganization of the Central American Common Market.

Objectives are: (1) to carry out the studies required for formulating the international development strategy, particularly bearing in mind the priority areas for basic research or economic and social policy indicated in the action programmes of the United Nations and of the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLA; (2) to prepare annual economic reports for the Annual Economic Survey of Latin America; (3) to prepare studies and collaborate with the regional agencies as regards integration; (4) to carry out the research necessary to contribute to formulating a Central American strategy for the structural reorganization of the Common Market; (5) to provide high-level technical advisory services and carry out the basic tasks the countries require; (6) to organize and attend meetings of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and its subsidiary organs and carry out the work requested by these; (7) to collaborate in the organization and teaching of technical training courses.

### 11.15.12 Research and Co-operation for Mexico and Central America

This component combines the coverage given above, in special activities.

Mexico

LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

Administration and implementation of the activities of the Mexico Office  
(11.15.09.01)

To carry out the responsibilities assigned by ECLA in Santiago as regards the Commission's activities in Central America, Mexico, Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

The objectives are: (1) to co-ordinate and direct the work of the Mexico Office; (2) to establish indispensable links with ECLA in Santiago, other agencies of the United Nations and various international institutions; (3) to maintain a working relationship with the Governments and agencies of the sub-region; (4) to organize the work and meetings of the Economic Co-operation Committee and its subsidiary agencies; (5) to supervise and co-ordinate technical assistance; (6) to revise, reproduce, publish and distribute documents of the Mexico Office; (7) to handle financial matters and the administration of the staff and attend to the upkeep of the building etc.; (8) to deal with the organization and administration of seminars and technical training courses.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 9, 30 (IV),  
ECC 11, 25 (AC.17)

Economic trends in Mexico (11.15.10.01) 32/

To assess annually the economy of Mexico, overall and by sectors, and to analyse the progress achieved in its economic and social development during the Second Development Decade.

The objectives are to carry out annual studies on aspects of the Mexican economy and its development to be included in the Economic Survey of Latin America, and to carry out integrated studies, in consecutive years on employment and agriculture, credit and industry, exports and foreign capital, and income distribution, which, in conjunction with the annual notes, can be used as a basis for the appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Duration: January 1973-December 1976

Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 64 (V),  
79 (VI) and 310 (XIV)

Mexico

Economic development of Mexico (11.15.10.02) 33/

To prepare a diagnosis of the spatial economy of Mexico and formulate the main lines of a regional development strategy which will take especially into consideration government objectives of decentralizing activities, the employment of labour and the setting up of new dynamic poles of growth. (These studies are being carried out with the collaboration of the Secretariat of the Office of the President of Mexico, ILPES and the UNDP).

The objectives are to: (1) carry out research on the progress and problems of regional development in Mexico, in the medium and long-term; (2) determine the best possible design for siting activities of production, especially as regards the agricultural and industrial sectors; (3) identify possible centres of production for export to third countries; (4) prepare recommendations on the spatial distribution of public investment; (5) establish guiding principles for boosting development in backward areas in line with the national authorities.

Duration: January 1972-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII),  
291 (XIII) and 310 (XIV)

Co-operation and studies in the economic and social development of Mexico (11.15.10.03)

To collaborate with the Government of Mexico in potential research and matters connected with economic and social development and technical training.

The objectives are to collaborate in technical training and advisory services with state agencies in economic and social research which may conceivably be requested by the Government and other United Nations agencies.

Duration: Continuing      Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 310 (XIV)

Agricultural development of Mexico (11.15.10.05)

To study the situation and prospects of the agricultural development of Mexico, especially as regards some elements which could condition changes in rural employment.

The objectives are to complete in 1973 the document on livestock in Mexico and begin a study on the main agricultural products for export. In 1973-74, to carry out a study on irrigation policy and another on agricultural technology and its effect on rural employment.

Duration: April 1972-December 1977      Authority: ECLA 225 (X) and  
290 (XIII)

Industrial aspects of development in Mexico (11.15.10.04) 34/

To compile data and analyse specific aspects of the industrial sector in Mexico, according to the requirements of research undertaken by ECLA in Santiago, concerning Latin America.

The objectives are: (1) to prepare studies on specific branches of manufacturing or material aspects of industrialization; (2) to study the technological features of industries producing intermediate goods and capital; (3) to review the share of foreign enterprises in the national industrialization process. (The result will also be available for use in the appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade.)

Duration: May 1973-December 1975

Authority: ECLA 207 (IX),  
249 (XI) and 289 (XIII)

Infrastructure of Mexico (11.15.10.06)

To collaborate with and advise the Government of Mexico as regards the infrastructure sector. (Part of the activities are carried on with the financial participation of the Government of Mexico.)

The objectives are to provide collaboration and advisory services to the state agencies, as requested especially as regards port development and shipping and electric energy.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 44 (V)

Economic trends of the Central American countries (11.15.11.01) 35/

To make an annual appraisal of the overall and sectoral economies of the six Central American countries; to analyse annually the progress achieved in economic and social development during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The objectives are: (1) to prepare annual economic notes for each of the Central American countries for inclusion in the Annual Economic Survey of Latin America; (2) as from 1973, annual reports will be prepared for each country on the progress achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade, which will be used as basis for the final appraisal of the decade.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 64 (V),  
79 (VI) and 310 (XIV)

Development, finance and integration in Central America (11.15.11.02)

To assess periodically the progress, problems and prospects of the Central American Common Market and regional economic integration.

The objectives are: (1) to complete the final version of the study on the financial situation of integration and its repercussions on the balance of payments and the public finances of each country; (2) to undertake studies for a periodic (annual and biennial) appraisal of the progress of the multinational scheme for economic co-operation; (3) to collaborate with SIECA and regional agencies in planning the structural reorganization of the Central American Common Market; (4) to collaborate with the same agencies in devising measures during the period of transition which could be in force between the introduction of the negotiations for structural reorganization and the drawing up of new agreements; (5) to prepare a long-term econometric model on the operation of the regional economy.

Duration: January 1971 - Continuing

Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 186 (IX)  
and 233 (X); CCE 27,  
50 and 124

Industrial aspect of Central America (11.15.11.03)

To appraise the industrialization of the Central American Common Market; to analyse the progress and limitations of national and regional promotion policies; to contribute to the formulation of a joint industrial strategy which will take into consideration the implementation of the principle of balanced development. (Special attention to the comparatively backward countries.)

The objectives are: (1) to prepare, together with SIECA and other regional agencies, the main lines of a pooled industrial development strategy, including the revision of the instruments and policies of the Common Market; (2) to study the features of technical change in Central America and its main problems, especially as regards export promotion and the increasing of the efficiency of the manufacturing sector; (3) to carry out research on the role of the foreign enterprises in the Central American countries and their influence on the integration process; (4) to study the best possible designs for the siting of industry in the region, on the basis of considerations of efficiency of production and a fair distribution of the benefits of development among the member states.

Duration: January 1972 - December 1976

Authority: ECLA 289 and 290 (XIII),  
CCE 54, 121 and 136

Mexico

Integration and the political, social and economic features of the Central American countries (11.15.11.04)

To carry out research of a social nature in the countries of the region and contribute to the formulation of a regional social development policy within the political and economic framework of the integration process.

The objectives are: (1) to study the share of specific social groupings in the Central American Common Market (MCCA) and their influence on the process of regional integration; (2) to carry out research on under-employment in Central America and its implications in the development of integration; (3) to analyse regional migration.

Duration: November 1971-December 1975 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII);  
CCE 27, 73 and 144

Economic development prospects for Panama (11.15.11.05)

To review the relations of interdependence established in the Canal Zone, the operation of the inter-oceanic highway and the economy of Panama. (This work is carried out with the collaboration of staff of the Government of Panama.)

The objectives are: (1) to study the economic development of Panama and its relations with the economy of the Canal Zone; (2) to carry out research into the problems and prospects which might arise from the building of a sea-level canal or the widening of the present trans-Isthmus highway; (3) to analyse the effects of the solutions indicated in (2) above at the sectoral and regional levels.

Duration: January 1973-December 1975 Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 64 (V)  
and 79 (VI)

Technical assistance and potential studies of economic and social development (11.15.11.06)

To advise the Governments of Central America and collaborate with the Central American and Common Market integration agencies in economic, industrial and social questions and other matters connected with integration and its structural reorganization. To collaborate with Central American and international agencies in training technical staff.

Mexico

The objectives are: (1) to provide specific advisory services to the Governments and integration agencies in areas connected with, inter alia; the joint development strategy, industrial policy, financial and social policy; (2) to collaborate in the work of the Common Market agencies on the structural reorganization of the Central American Common Market and the work of the experts associated with CAIP or in the work to be undertaken in the new PICA project; (3) to collaborate with ILPES and regional agencies in the organization and teaching of the technical training courses given in the region.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 307 (XIV)  
and 310 (XIV); CCE 10,  
30 and 54

Commercial aspects of Central American integration (11.15.11.07)

To analyse the problems and the development of intra-area trade within the Central American integration process, including the fair distribution of benefits and the customs union.

The objectives are: (1) to analyse the trade problems affecting the Central American Common Market and to recommend solutions; (2) to analyse the trade of the region and recommend measures tending to promote its balanced development within the integration process; (3) to formulate an outline for a customs union suited to the particular features of Central America.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII),  
CCE 54, 115, 118  
and 134

Common external trade policy of the Central American countries  
(11.15.11.08) 36/

To review the situation of the Central American countries in their role of relatively less developed economies, as regards the use of the international systems of preferences and those of a regional, Latin American nature.

The objectives are: (1) to prepare a study on basic criteria, methodology and procedures for the joint negotiation of trade agreements in Central America and third countries; (2) to propose measures for the progressive linkage of the Common Market with other economic integration schemes in Latin America; (3) within the framework of the appraisal of the development strategy, national and regional policies for the diversification

## Mexico

of exports will be reviewed, and will include work on the share of Central America in multilateral negotiations in the generalized system of preferences.

Duration: January 1972-December 1975      Authority: CCE 120, 135  
Sub-Committee on  
Trade 26 (SC.1)

### Technical assistance and potential trade policy studies of Central America (11.15.11.09)

To advise the Governments and collaborate with the Central American and Common Market integration agencies in matters concerning trade policy and other commercial aspects of integration.

The objectives are: (1) to provide specific advisory services to the Governments and integration agencies in matters concerning trade policy and commercial aspects of integration; (2) to collaborate in the work of the Central American Common Market agencies in the structural reorganization of the Central American Common Market and in the work of the experts associated with CAIP or in work to be undertaken in the new RICA project.

Duration: Continuing      Authority: ECLA 307, 310 and  
311 (XIV)

### Agricultural development in Central America (11.15.11.10)

To analyse different aspects of agricultural development in Central America and formulate recommendations for improving and accelerating it within the process of economic integration.

The objectives are to carry out studies of the main problems connected with agricultural development, e. g. : (1) the application of national self-supply agricultural policies; (2) land tenure; (3) regional and international marketing prospects for non-traditional products; (4) agricultural credit with a view to setting up a uniform system of financial assistance for the region.

Duration: March 1972-December 1977      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII);  
CCE 137 (IX) Central  
American Agricultural  
Development Sub-  
Committee 1 and 2  
(SC.6)

Technical assistance and potential studies on the agricultural development of Central America (11.15.11.11)

To advise the governments of Central America and collaborate with the Central American and Common Market integration agencies in matters connected with agricultural development and the position of the sector in the structural reorganization of economic integration.

The objectives are to carry out the specific advisory services requested by the Governments and Central American integration agencies in matters connected with agricultural development; and to collaborate with the Common Market agencies in the structural reorganization of the Common Market.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII);  
CEC 54; CCE 137

Policy for the development of transport and communications in Central America (11.15.11.12) 35/

To analyse aspects of the development of transport and communications in Central America and prepare a proposal for a regional transport policy to include port development. Part of these activities are being carried out with the collaboration of the BCIE.

The objectives are: (1) to carry out studies for the proposal for a regional transport and communications policy; (2) to collaborate in the regional transport study to be undertaken by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and SIECA; (3) to prepare technical studies on highway maintenance systems and the comparative analysis of the costs of road-building; (4) to prepare studies on national and regional port development and the strengthening of the regional organization COCAAP, USUARIOS and ACAMAR and the port authority organizations; (5) to formulate a Central American draft law on the rights of National Shippers to shipping freight and the promotion of navies; (6) to appraise the progress achieved in regional structure formation programmes as part of the work of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Duration: January 1971 - December 1977

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII);  
CCE 12, 54 and 127;  
Transport Sub-  
Committee 9 (SC. 3)

Development of the electric energy sector in Central America (11.15.11.13)

To assess the electric energy resources of the region and recommend measures for promoting the development of the electricity industry in the integration process and the replacement of other energy sources by hydroelectricity. Some activities are carried out with financial support from the Central American Governments.

The objectives are: (1) to assess at the regional level the situation, trends and prospects of the electricity sector; (2) to carry out studies on the interconnexion of the central energy systems of the countries and frontier systems, on the harmonization and design of tariff structures and the development of rural electrification; (3) to collaborate in the study of high-priority drainage basins with a view to generating electricity and using water resources for other development work (see specific activity (11.15.11.15)); (4) to prepare studies and compendia of costs statistics for the electricity sector; (5) to collaborate in formulating rural electrification programmes; (6) to prepare regional agreements for the exchange of electrical energy, and draft electricity codes and uniform working-standards; (7) to prepare a project for the setting up of a regional laboratory for testing electrical materials and equipment; (8) to answer express requests from the Central American Electric Power and Water Resources Sub-Committee and its specialized working-group.

Duration: January 1968-December 1975      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII),  
CEC 54; CCE 126;  
Electric Power and  
Water Resources B  
Sub-Committee

Development of the electric energy sector in Central America (11.15.11.14)

To prepare studies on the development of rural electrification; prepare Central American electricity code; and assist meetings of the Sub-Committee and Working Groups at the bilateral and regional levels.

Duration: July 1970-December 1974      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Policy and development of natural resources in Central America (11.15.11.15)

Appraisal of the natural resources of the region with a view to making recommendations for an increase in the degree of use made of them, especially as regards energy resources and irrigation.

Mexico

The objectives are (1) to carry out appraisals of the water resources in the six Central American countries, to include availability, potential, present and future demand and legal and institutional aspects; (2) to formulate master plans for the development of the international drainage basins and for the basins of each of the countries of the region; (3) to prepare appraisals of the energy sector at the national and regional levels, and analyses of the main commercial energy sources and the possibilities of complementing or replacing sources of energy; (4) to answer express requests from the Electric Power and Water Resources Sub-Committee and its specialized working-groups.

Duration: January 1972-December 1975

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII);  
CCE 126 and 139 and  
Electric Power and  
Water Resources Sub-  
Committee 1, 5, 7,  
9, 13 and 16 (SC. 5)

Technical assistance and potential infrastructure studies of Central America (11.15.11.17)

To advise the Central American Governments and collaborate with the Central American and Common Market integration agencies in matters regarding the development of the infrastructure and other connected with integration and its structural reorganization.

The objectives are: (1) to provide advisory services to the Governments and integration agencies as regards infrastructure; (2) to collaborate in the work of the Central American Common Market agencies on the structural reorganization of the Central American Common Market, and in work carried out by experts associated with CAIP or work to be undertaken in the new PICA project.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: CEC 58; CCE 64, 92, 126 and 127

Technical assistance and potential studies in statistical matters of Central America (11.15.11.18)

To advise the Governments of the Central American countries on statistical and census matters; to co-ordinate, through the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee and its Working Groups, and in co-operation with the Central American integration agencies, activities relating to the promotion and improvement of statistics in the region and the compilation of the basic data required by ECLA and other agencies in the region.

Mexico

The objectives are (1) to advise the Governments of the Central American countries on statistical and censal matters; (2) to organize and direct meetings of the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee and its Working Groups, to include the preparation of documents for these meetings; (3) to develop co-ordinated activity in conjunction with the Central American integration agencies with a view to procuring a timely reception of the basic data required for the studies and research programmed; (4) to carry out other work on statistics not catered for in the programme of activities.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: CCE 3; CCE (AC.17);  
Central American  
Statistical Co-ordination  
Sub-Committee (54,  
56, 57 and 58 (SC.2)

Regional technical assistance allocated to SIECA by the United Nations  
(11.15.11.19)

Through the experts allocated to SIECA, to advise the Central American Governments, integration and Common Market Agencies emerging from the new treaties being drawn up, on specific aspects of the structural reorganization of the Central American Common Market and the economic and social development of integration.

The objectives are: (1) to advise the Central American Governments and collaborate with Central American agencies in matters connected with fiscal policy, budget and industrial programming, industrial development, export promotion and social policy; (2) to collaborate with the Central American Common Market agencies as regards the structural reorganization of economic integration.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 186 (IX) and  
289 (XIII); CCE 121  
and 138

Mexico

Statistics for the countries of the Sub-region (11.15.12.01)

To collect, prepare and present sectoral and overall statistical series for Mexico, the Central American countries, Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, required for projects of the work programme of the Mexico Office and ECLA publications.

The objectives are: (1) to collect and prepare the statistical series needed for the notes on the countries of the sub-region to be included in the Economic Survey of Latin America; (2) to collect and prepare statistical series for the countries of the sub-region required for the Economic Bulletin and the Trimestre Estadístico de la CEPAL published by the secretariat; (4) to collect and prepare specific series required for various studies and research being undertaken by the Mexico Office; (5) preparation of a compendium containing all the historical series of statistics required by the Mexico Office.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

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Footnotes:

32/ See footnotes 1 and 2.

33/ See footnote 4.

34/ See footnotes 1 and 3.

35/ See footnote 1.

36/ See footnote 8.

## Conference services

UNIT: Division of Documents and Conference Services      PROGRAMME: 11.99 Conference services

This Division embraces all ECLA's support services dealing with meetings and the production of documents. The Library is also included under this heading.

Objectives are: to provide the following services for ECLA: translation and editing, library, documents control, conference service, typing, graphic presentation, composition, reproduction and documents distribution.

## PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

### 11.99.C1 Editorial and Language Services

The Editorial and Language Services, under the Division of Documents and Conference Services, provides the ECLA Secretariat with editing and translation services in two languages (Spanish and English).

Objectives are: (1) to edit and pre-edit ECLA documents in Spanish and English; (2) to translate ECLA documents into Spanish and English.

### 11.99.C2 Meetings

See under Specific Activities.

### 11.99.C3 Library

See under Specific Activities.

## Conference Services

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Editorial and Language Services (11.99.01.02)

Editing manuscripts and translating and revising translations; typing services; preparation of charts, maps, reproduction and distribution of documents, organization and servicing of conferences.

The objectives are: (1) to translate about 1 600 pages into Spanish and 4, 000 into English every year; (2) to edit about 8, 500 pages in both languages; (3) to produce some 850 charts and other illustrations; and (4) nearly 8, 000, 000 pages are rolled of the mimeographs and off-set presses every year.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: -

#### Planning and Meeting Services (11.99.02.01)

Organization, functioning and preparation of official conference and meetings sponsored by the Commission or in conjunction with other organizations.

The objectives are: to plan and organize conferences, meetings, seminars, courses, expert groups, etc. (recruitment of interpreters, maintenance of sound equipment, transportation and lodging of participants, arrangements with member Governments when meetings are held outside Santiago), to prepare ECLA's Calendar of Meetings and budgets for Conferences and Seminars.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: -

#### Library (11.99.03.01)

To maintain library services for the staffs of ECLA and ILPES, and the general public.

The objectives are to: (1) compile library budget; (2) compile annual report for Headquarters; (3) order and circulate books, periodicals, pamphlets and maps at request of staff members; (4) attend to reference requests, from staff of ECLA and ILPES and general public; (5) maintain general catalogue and index to periodical articles; (6) maintain register ("Kardex") of periodical holdings; (7) compile and circulate "Lista mensual de adquisiciones y artículos seleccionados"; "Indice de revistas académicas recibidas" (weekly); "Selección de documentos de las Naciones Unidas recibidos en la Biblioteca-CEPAL" (weekly); "Documentos recibidos del Fondo Monetario Internacional"

## Conference Services

"Documentos del Banco Mundial"(irregular) and "Center Discussion Papers, Economic Growth Center, Yale University" (irregular); (8) continue revision of books, periodicals and pamphlets holdings; (9) compile specific bibliographies, per request; etc.

Duration: Continuing

Authority: -

## CLADES

UNIT: Latin American Centre  
for Economic and Social  
Documentation (CLADES)

PROGRAMME: 11.95 Documentation  
computation and  
data bank

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) is one means for the Commission to carry out its mandate to undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of economic, technological and statistical information, and to make working arrangements with other organs for the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic fields. CLADES was set up with a grant from the Netherlands Government.

Objectives are: (1) to support development activities, through the systematic organization of basic economic and social data; (2) to establish machinery to facilitate rapid access, at a reasonable cost, to economic and social data on Latin America for public and private research institutions and international organizations; (3) to promote the establishment of national documentation centres and help standardize their systems of information handling; (4) to establish a system for the interchange of information between these centres, so as to be in a position to provide the extensive and up-to-date service that will be needed, among other things, for the appraisal of the region's economic and social progress during the Second Development Decade and to be able to provide the basic material required for the programming of UNDP assistance that is to be done by the Governments themselves.

[No components.]

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Latin American Co-operative System for Economic and Social Documentation (SIST-CLADES) (11.95.01.01)

To carry out ECLA's mandate to undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of economic, technological and statistical information, and to make working arrangements with other organs for the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic fields. To support development activities through the systematic organization of such information and documentation on a continuous basis. Through the implementation of local, national, subregional and sectoral subsystems into a regional network.

**(CLADES)**

The objectives are: (1) to establish machinery to facilitate rapid access, at a reasonable cost, to economic and social data on Latin America for research workers, public and private institutions and international organizations; (2) to promote the establishment of national documentation centres and help to standardize their systems of information handling; (3) to establish a system for the interchange of information between these centres, so as to be in a position to provide the extensive and up-to-date service that will be needed, among other things, for the appraisal of the regions' economic and social progress during the Second Development Decade and to be able to provide the basic material required for the programming of UNDP assistance that is to be done by the Governments themselves; (4) to co-operate through publications, seminars, courses, in-service training, consultations and technical assistance in the formation of needed human resources for those tasks.

Duration: January 1971 - June 1974

Authority: ECLA 303 (XIV)

## Operations

UNIT: Division of Operations

PROGRAMME: 11. 97 Management of  
technical co-operation  
activities

The Division of Operations co-ordinates the efforts of the ECLA secretariat - involving utilization of its resources and of the UNDP, Section 12 of the Budget, UN/OTC, ILPES, UNIDC, UNFPA, Governments of Sweden and of the Netherlands - to provide technical assistance to the Governments of the Latin American countries. These activities cover the fields of natural resources and energy, export promotion, regional development, maritime and road transport, ports, economic development, statistics, national accounts, industrial development, budget programming, promotion of tourism, public administration, rural and community development, and fiscal policy. During 1973 and 1974-1975 the Division will continue concentrating its efforts mainly in co-ordinating the provision of advisory services to the countries of the region, especially to the economically relatively less developed countries and organizing, at the regional level, training courses and technical seminars. It will also continue its co-operation to the UNDP country programming exercise. Foremost among priorities will be negotiating bilateral funds to support and expand the operational activities of ECLA in favour of the least and land-locked developing countries of the region as established in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV). An appraisal of the impact of technical assistance to the Latin American region during the Second Development Decade will be initiated in 1973 in order to have this exercise completed for the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy.

Objectives are: (1) to identify and formulate multinational, regional and subregional technical assistance projects, taking into account the development objectives of countries or groups of countries, the resolutions adopted by intergovernmental bodies, and ways in which they can complement UNDP country projects; (2) to co-ordinate ECLA's technical assistance to countries in the region, at their request, aimed at solving priority economic and social problems, developing their economics and institutions, and intensifying regional and subregional economic integration; (3) to co-ordinate the assistance to Governments, the UNDP or executing agencies, at their request, in the preparation of the background document and sectoral briefs and in the identification and formulation of projects, all related to the UNDP country programming exercise.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

#### 11. 97. 01 Technical Assistance Co-ordination

See above.

11. 97. 02 Public enterprises

The remarkable changes that have occurred in Latin American society reflect a changing set of models which nonetheless have in common the increasing participation of the State in the direct production of goods and services and a tendency to make more and more use of public enterprises in order to attain this objective. As a result, there has been an increase in Government requests for technical assistance in every aspect of the creation and administration of such bodies. Despite the historical importance of public enterprises in regional development and their increasing use by the State as a means of economic expansion, diversification and integration, experience suggests that Governments and public enterprises are not clear as to the objectives these entities should aim at promoting in the different social, economic and political contexts, that ministries do not have sufficient expertise to design and implement efficient systems of supervision of public enterprises, and that the efficiency of public enterprises has been reduced by inadequate selection and insufficient training of personnel, especially administrators and technicians.

Objectives are to conduct research into the role and behaviour of public enterprises in various national environments, so as to establish a solid basis for technical co-operation activities.

11. 97. 03 Export development

The aim is to assist Governments in the comprehensive examination of problems relating to export development, bearing in mind its relevance to general economic development.

Objectives are: (1) to carry out studies and research on various aspects of export development; (2) to organize training courses, seminars and meetings of expert groups on specific aspects of export development; (3) on request, to collaborate with Governments in the study of a general export development policy, in export development planning, and in the study of the supply aspects of the export of manufactures, fiscal and financial export incentives, institutional and administrative aspects of exports and export marketing channels; (4) to collaborate with Governments in defining and preparing medium- and long-term technical assistance projects.

## Operations

### 11.97.04 Special Projects, general

The purpose of this project is to provide co-ordination on special projects of a multi-divisional nature. While it can be expected that co-ordinators of special projects might be drawn from the various substantive divisions for temporary periods of time, many of the projects extend over a time span of one to two years and require ad hoc personnel.

Objectives are to carry out special projects of a multi-divisional nature without drawing upon, for co-ordination purposes, the resources of the various divisions concerned.

Special Projects I. 37/ This project comprises advisory services to the Government of Peru on rehabilitation and development of the Zone devastated by the earthquake of 31 May 1970.

For 1972 the following objectives were planned: (1) to assist in the preparation of the 1973-1974 budget by the Commission for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Zone affected by the earthquake of 31 May 1970 (CRYRZA); (2) to assist in establishing an administrative machinery for executing development projects; (3) to formulate the programmes to be included in the 1973-1974 budget of CRYRZA).

Special Projects II. This project comprises advisory services to the Board of the Cartagena Agreement in relation with the integration process of the Andean Group of countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru). The very progress of the integration scheme programme in the Cartagena Subregional Agreement has thrown up tasks which, given the accelerated rate of progress, require much more attention than was provided for in 1971 and 1972 and involve the provision of advisory services which had not previously been contemplated. For this reason, the UNDP is supporting the continuation of the project in 1973 in order to fill the gap between the activities carried out in 1972 and the work programme envisaged for 1973.

Objectives are: (1) to study the way by which the integration process of the Andean Group can contribute to solve some of the most acute

## Operations

development problems of the countries of the subregion or to facilitate the accomplishment of the objectives as established in the national development plans and strategy; (2) to assist in the evaluation of the progress of the integration process of the Andean Group.

Special Projects III. The aim is to co-operate with the countries members of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) regarding trade policy relating to the multilateral trade negotiations. During the second stage of the project, which is expected to begin at the end of the first quarter of 1974, and will also have a duration of 18 months, the UNDP will be required to supply additional support, the magnitude of which will depend on the course taken by the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations and on the number of Latin American countries that decide to participate effectively in the second stage. The aim is to co-operate with the countries members of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) regarding trade policy relating to the multilateral trade negotiations.

Objectives are: to assist the Governments of the countries members of CECLA to prepare for the 1973, 1974 and 1975 multilateral trade negotiations, identify the problems affecting products of export interest to Latin America and search for solutions and alternatives conducive to the speedier increase and diversification of its exports and markets.

## Operations

### LIST OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, 1973-1975

#### Technical assistance co-ordination (11. 97. 01. 01)

##### Management of technical assistance activities

Duration: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

#### Development of public enterprises in Latin America (11.97. 02. 01) 38/

The systematic compilation of information on the past and future evolution of enterprises at the level of each country's national experience. Enterprise will be analysed separately by sector and region and in terms of foreign trade.

The objectives are: (1) to arouse the interest of Governments and the various sectors of opinion of each country in assessing the extensive experience of enterprises; (2) to provide ECLA with a solid basis to assist Governments in the creation and administration of public enterprises.

Duration: 1974-1975

Authority: ECLA 230 (X),  
290 (XIII)

#### Role of public enterprises in the development process (11. 97. 02. 02) 38/

The analysis of the economic development of the region is one of ECLA's essential functions. Its study of the role of public enterprises will contribute valuable information on one of the sectors of public activity which has the longest tradition behind it and which is most likely to influence the future development of Latin American countries.

The objectives are: (1) to examine the role of enterprises in the formation of resources, the pricing and tariff policy of public enterprises, the role of enterprises in domestic investment, the technological policy of public enterprises, the enterprises and their influence on income distribution and employment; (2) to carry out a parallel analysis of the development of the public and private enterprise system and to define the financial and real relationships of public enterprises, at the national and international level.

Duration: 1974-1975

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

## Operations

### Management of public enterprises in Latin America (11. 97. 02. 03) 38/

The management of public enterprises is intrinsically a complex task. It is necessary to adopt new and sound management techniques which will enable enterprises to contribute as much as possible to the domestic economy.

The objectives are: (1) to examine the kinds of integration and functional relationship of the various types of public enterprise with the institutional system; (2) to analyse the organizational solutions that have already been attempted; (3) to review the planning systems used by enterprises and to consider their place in national planning systems; (3) to study the methods of assessing entrepreneurial management in Latin America to analyse financial management and to consider ways in which the workers can participate in public enterprises.

Duration: 1974-1975

Authority: ECLA 233 (X) and  
290 (XIII)

### Methodological review of public enterprises in Latin America (11. 97. 02. 04) 38/

The objectives are: (1) to make an analysis of techniques employed in Latin America compared with methods and practices of other areas, according to various types of socio-political organization, covering planning techniques, management and organization, accounting and controls, staff administration, administration of equipment, etc.; (2) to study methods of organization and operation of sectoral units of various enterprises, complexes, supervision of regional corporations, etc.

Duration: 1974-1975

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Ad hoc expert group on the administration of public enterprises, 1972 (11. 97. 02. 05) 37/

The activities of ECLA's Public Administration Unit represent a unique contribution to the study of Latin America's current public administration problems. It is intended to place this study on a systematic basis so as to define the major problems facing public administration in Latin America.

## Operations

The objectives are to study factors hindering an improvement in the efficiency of public administration and to suggest possible solutions.

Duration: January 1972-December 1972      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Technical co-operation in the field of public administration (11. 97. 02. 06)38/

In order to adapt public administration to the requirements of development, it is necessary to act in three fundamental directions: improve decisions, especially those relating to global and sectoral policy; prepare technical agencies responsible for the efficient implementation of development plans; and ensure the efficient organization and operation of general services.

The objectives are to render Governments technical co-operation services on request with a view to solving concrete problems regarding the adaptation of public enterprises to the requirements of development.

Duration: Continuing      Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Training courses, seminars and technical meetings (11. 97. 03. 01)

Organization of regional and subregional training courses and meetings of experts.

The objectives are: (1) to organize training courses on general topics and on specific aspects of export development; (2) to organize seminars and meetings of expert groups.

Duration: Continuing      Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII),  
290 (XIII) and 291 (XIII)

### Advisory missions (11. 97. 03. 02)

Provision of advisory services to Governments of the region and, on request, to regional or international agencies.

The objectives are: (1) to offer advisory services on a general export development policy, export development planning, supply aspects of the export of manufactures, fiscal and financial export incentives, institutional and administrative aspects of exports, export marketing channels; (2) advisory services to subregional or regional agencies; (3) advisory services to other international agencies.

Duration: Continuing      Authority: ECLA 289, 290 and  
291 (XIII)

## Operations

### Research (11. 97. 03. 03)

To carry out studies and research as support for operational activities.

The objectives are: (1) to examine export development policies and strategies in the countries of the region in 1973 and 1974; (2) to evaluate financial and fiscal export incentives in specific countries of the region in 1973 and 1974.

Duration: 1973-1974

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

### Special projects, general (11. 97. 04. 01)

To be defined.

### Assistance to CRYRZA (Earthquake in Peru of 31 May, 1970) (11. 97. 04. 02)

To be defined.

### Advisory services to the Cartagena Agreement Board (11. 97. 04. 03) 39/

Co-operation with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement in the application of the basic machinery of the subregional integration process, and in laying the foundations for the development of the Andean subregion.

The objectives are to study the way in which the integration of the Andean Group can help to solve the most pressing development problems of the various countries.

Duration: January 1972-December 1973

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

### Co-operation with member countries of CECLA (11. 97. 04. 04) 40/

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of the country members of CECLA to prepare for the forthcoming Geneva multilateral trade negotiations, identify the problems affecting products of export interest to Latin America, search for solutions and alternatives conducive to the speedier increase and diversification of its exports and markets.

The objectives are: (1) to process and analyse data on Latin American exports and imports; (2) to identify the main juridical, economic and commercial objectives, products of export interest, tariff and non-tariff barriers and trade barriers; (3) to conduct complementary studies on reciprocity, escape clauses, monetary system reform, etc.

Duration: December 1972-February 1974

Authority: ECLA 285 (XIII)

## Operations

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### Footnotes:

37/ Although this project refers to 1972, it is listed here in order to harmonize its presentation with the Budget document prepared at the same time, which covers the period 1972-1977.

38/ See footnote 5.

39/ See footnote 15.

40/ See footnote 13.

## Administration

UNIT: Division of Administration

PROGRAMME: 11.96 Departmental  
Administration

This Division is responsible for administering the finances and personnel of the ECLA secretariat, including the bimonthly preparation of manning tables in accordance with the budget allotments and other financial regulations issued by the Office of the Controller at Headquarters and with the Staff Rules and Regulations. It handles the work related to the recruitment of staff. It is responsible for buildings and office maintenance, the procurement of equipment, supplies and services, and for the registry, mail and communications services.

[No components.]

## Executive Secretary

UNIT: Office of the Executive  
Secretary

PROGRAMME: 11.00 Executive  
direction and  
management

It directs and co-ordinates the work of the secretariat and controls the implementation of the work programme as approved by the Commission. It maintains liaison with Governments, specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, and with the United Nations Headquarters, UNCTAD, UNIDO. The Executive Secretary is a member of the Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Latin American Demographic Centre.

Objectives are: (1) to preside over the conduct of research, the preparation of seminars and other meetings and the execution of the technical co-operation programme; (2) to plan, organize, prepare and service all meetings of the Commission and subsidiary organs; (3) to disseminate the results of the work of the secretariat; (4) to supervise administrative aspects of the work of the secretariat; (5) to execute some special projects (Economic Bulletin of Latin America, etc.).

[No components.]

