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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF CEPAL MEETINGS HELD
IN THE PERIOD 1977-1979

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REPORT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INTEGRATION OF
WOMEN IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF LATIN AMERICA

(Havana, Cuba, 13 to 17 June 1977)

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF
ACTION FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO LATIN
AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND MEASURES FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin
American Economic and Social Development

Taking into account the need to adopt appropriate measures to change the situation facing Latin American and Caribbean women, and to facilitate their complete integration into the process of development;

Considering that the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Development has been discussed and approved;

Aware of the mandate the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development has given CEPAL to convene under its auspices "on a permanent and regular basis at periods no longer than every three years, a Regional United Nations Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Development;"

Recalling resolution 3520 (XXX) adopted on 15 December 1975 by the United Nations General Assembly, according to which a World Conference of all States shall be convened in 1980 to analyse and evaluate the progress made in achieving the goals set by the United Nations Decade for Women, and the 1975 World Plan of Action approved in Mexico by the World Conference of International Women's Year,

Recommends:

1. That the Executive Secretary of CEPAL should convene an Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission during 1977 to give final approval to the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development and to adopt the necessary measures to guarantee its rapid and effective implementation;
2. That the Executive Secretary of CEPAL should be kept informed of the progress made in implementing the Regional Plan of Action and should maintain contact with the Officers of the Conference and the governments of the region concerning progress toward implementing programmes in the field of women's integration into development,^{5/}

^{5/} See paragraph 88(2) in Part IV of this report.

/and that

and that the Officers should meet from time to time as they deem advisable in order to fulfill this objective.

3. That the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Officers of the Conference, should convene the Regional Standing Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development in the course of 1979, as a Latin American and Caribbean regional preparatory activity for the World Conference to be held that same year.

4. That CEPAL should bring together a group of government experts in order to make an appraisal, prior to the World Conference, of the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Development and to place that appraisal before the Officers of the Regional Conference before the convening of the latter for their information, study and views.

5. That the CEPAL secretariat should make all the arrangements needed for the effective holding of these meetings.

REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

New York, 21 November 1977

The Committee unanimously agreed that the text of paragraph 86, sub-paragraph 9, of the Report of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America should be replaced by the following new text proposed jointly by the United States and Panama:

"9. To express the desirability that the parties concerned should ratify without delay the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty and the Treaty on the Permanent Neutrality and Functioning of the Panama Canal signed in Washington by the Heads of State of Panama and the United States on 7 September 1977, since these treaties are based on recognition of the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama over the entire national territory, which will help to promote the real incorporation of women into the process of development. These treaties, as noted in the Washington Declaration signed on the same date by the Heads of State and Representatives of the Republic of the Americas, represent a milestone in the strengthening of the relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere and guarantee to all countries the continued accessibility and neutrality of the Panama Canal."

There was consensus that, apart from the amendment indicated in the previous paragraph, no changes would be introduced in the Report of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and, with respect to the question of co-ordination between OAS and CEPAL, that the following paragraph should be included in the report of the present extraordinary session:

"In connexion with sub-paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of paragraph 88 of the Report of the Havana Conference (E/CEPAL/1042), several delegations stated that there was a need, in accordance with the general mandates of the secretariat, to ensure co-ordination and collaboration between the secretariat of CEPAL and of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) of the Organization of American States. Other delegations took the opposite view."

/The Committee

The Committee adopted by consensus the Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America.

The Committee of the Whole decided to leave it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Commission - as laid down in the Rules of Procedures of CEPAL - to decide on the dates on which certain regional meetings should be held in the next two years, taking into account the relevant decisions in connexion with world, global and regional meetings that might be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council which might involve some changes in the calendar of conferences within the United Nations system.

CEPAL/FAO TECHNICAL MEETING ON RURAL SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

(Montevideo, Uruguay, 9-11 August 1978)

CONCLUSIONS

The CEPAL/FAO Technical Meeting on Rural Social Development in Latin America,

Considering:

1. That rural development in Latin America depends on a multiplicity of institutional, political, economic, cultural and technical factors which are affected by the progress achieved in other sectors of the economy and by the way in which this economy is inserted into the international economy; and that it should therefore be conceived, examined, interpreted and promoted in terms of its complex relations with other economic activities and with society as a whole;
2. That each state has the sovereign right to legislate, plan, regulate, and adopt the measures and implement the actions required to restructure the tenure, ownership and use of its natural resources so as to ensure a fair distribution of the resources and of the benefits derived from their utilization; that the new structures should be suited to the conditions prevailing in the countries themselves; and that this means that there are many possible ways of tackling these problems, although this does not prevent many approaches being complementary to each other or having factors in common;
3. That an assessment of the rural situation and of its principal component - agriculture - shows that in many countries the situation is critical and contradictory; on the one hand, there is the economic expansion of a small fraction of the population which has achieved significant advances in the access to natural and financial resources, in managerial capacity, in the adoption of technological innovations and in potential benefits from opportunities on the external market; on the other hand, the old problems of emargination, characterized by, among other things, the lack of access of a large part of the population to the productive resources - land, water, credit and services - persist or are becoming more accentuated; and this, in turn,
/maintains or

maintains or renders more acute the problems of subsistence, unemployment, emigration, the unequal distribution of income and the consequent deterioration of the general living conditions of the majority of the rural population and also of sectors of the urban population.

4. That the dynamism shown by the commercial sector of Latin American agriculture and the persistence or accentuation of the problems of the traditional peasant sector in many countries are not independent phenomena, and that these socio-economic imbalances induce it to raise again the question of the urgency and need for a real integration of the peasant sector in the development process, now and in the coming decades, since this sector has suffered from inadequate attention in regard to the amount of investments which such development requires;

5. That it views with deep concern the present state of multilateral trade negotiations, in which discussions are being held on essential matters relating to agricultural products, which in large part constitute the basis for the progress of the developing countries, whose economy depends to a high degree on exportation of these products;

6. That it feels pleasure and satisfaction at the decision taken by the Director-General of FAO to hold a World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in July 1979, and underlines the importance this Conference can have for agrarian reform, rural development and the overall development of the region, since it will make possible a valuable exchange of experience among all the participating members, and also constitute an important factor in awakening world public opinion to awareness of the seriousness of the backwardness prevailing in many rural areas, in particular in the developing countries, and of the urgency of finding solutions to such a grave problem;

7. That it is glad that it is planned for the Conference to discuss agrarian reform and rural development policy within the framework of a policy of national development, as well as the implications for this policy of world economic conditions and the order which governs international economic relations;

8. That it is also pleased with the information received on the preparation of this World Conference and the contribution of the countries to preparing the corresponding studies and making an analysis of policies, programmes and /strategies in

strategies in this field, and notes that the preparations are being made in conformity with the indications given in the resolution of the Nineteenth FAO Conference to the effect that Latin America should provide for active and high-level participation in the World Conference, as recommended by the FAO Conference and by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and that this participation should take into account the multidisciplinary nature of the Conference.

Resolves to adopt the following recommendation:

1. The statements and resolutions on agrarian reform, rural development and overall development adopted within the international community, particularly those relating to the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, should constitute the framework for the aspirations and the focus of the efforts made by Latin America in this matter.

2. It reaffirms the contents of the Resolution adopted at the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, which lays down that in all the countries of the region, with a few exceptions, agrarian reform must be a pre-requisite for rural development.

3. In the formulation and implementation of projects and programmes for agrarian reform and rural development the following purposes should be pursued;

- (i) to create the conditions for a sustained improvement in the social well-being and quality of life of the rural population, combating the causes of poverty in order to eradicate it;
- (ii) to ensure the sovereign, rational and responsible use of productive resources in accordance with their potentiality and in the light of the social requirements of the population; and
- (iii) to create the conditions which will guarantee effective participation by the rural population in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country;

Programmes and projects for agrarian reform and rural development should therefore be of national scope and geared clearly and specifically towards:

/(i) fair

- (i) fair and rational distribution or redistribution of the productive resources, above all the land and the use of water;
 - (ii) equitable distribution of incomes;
 - (iii) increase of production and productivity;
 - (iv) economic and social organization of the peasants;
 - (v) increase of permanent and fairly remunerated employment; and
 - (vi) improvement of cultural and nutritional levels.
4. The strategies adopted by countries in the light of their special conditions and sovereignty should have a conceptual basis provided by the statements already approved and by a nucleus of common objectives, such as:
- (i) to carry out structural reforms or actions which will have an effect on the real root causes of the rural problem;
 - (ii) to accompany reforms in the agrarian and agricultural sectors by similar reforms in the other sectors of the economy, and in society;
 - (iii) to upgrade the role of agriculture in rural and global development, pointing out the functions fulfilled by this sector in the economy, with a view to reorienting public and private investment programmes;
 - (iv) to generate and adapt farm technology in the light of the economic and social effects that every technological innovation brings with it;
 - (v) to promote and support more effective participation by the rural population, including particularly women and the young;
 - (vi) to improve and expand social services in the rural areas, laying emphasis on training and other economic activities of the rural sector;
 - (vii) to rationalize the various government agencies and integrate them organically to enable the State to fulfil its role efficiently;
 - (viii) to promote actions that will enable the national economies to be inserted in a fair and harmonious way and reciprocal interests to be better attended to in the New International Economic Order;
 - (ix) to seek new, dynamic and imaginative forms of action for intra-regional co-operation with regard to agriculture and other rural activities; and

/(x) to

(x) to give greater coherence and continuity to policies and instruments for agrarian reform and agricultural development, in order to take more advantage of the production potential in the light of the social aims pursued and the recognized priority to be accorded to depressed areas and emarginated groups.

5. It reaffirms the interest expressed by the Latin American countries with regard to international trade and the need for the agricultural commodities exported by the countries of the region to have appropriate conditions of access, fair and remunerative prices and more favourable treatment on importing markets, in accordance with the just aspirations of the New International Economic Order. Rural development compatible with overall development cannot be attained unless conditions are created in international trade which make it possible to attenuate and finally eliminate the protectionist practices of the developed countries, which prevent access to the markets by the agricultural commodities of the developing countries and lower their prices, causing conditions of inequality as compared with the industrial products of these developed countries.

6. Joint and co-ordinated action should be undertaken by the United Nations Agencies to channel technical and financial resources for rural development programmes carried out by the governments of the region for the benefit of emarginated peasants.

REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Panama, Panama, 16 to 21 August 1978)

72. The Meeting adopted two resolutions, which appear below. The first concerns the preparation of the final regional document and the region's recommendations for the Programme of Action. The second contains requests submitted to the General Assembly.

1. PLAN OF WORK FOR THE PERIOD PRECEDING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on
Science and Technology for Development,

Bearing in mind that the preliminary discussions and recommendations resulting from the meeting and the national and subregional documents and comments of the Governments should serve as a basis for the final version of the regional document and for the document containing the regional recommendations for the Programme of Action.

Resolves:

1. To recommend that the following procedure should be followed in drawing up the final version of the Regional Document and the document containing the regional recommendations for the Programme of Action:

(a) The CEPAL secretariat will order and structure the basic elements contributed at this meeting and the comments of the Governments in two documents, to be contained in the Regional Document and the regional recommendations for the Programme of Action, and will send them to the Governments of the region not later than 15 September 1978;

(b) The Governments of the region, after making such bilateral and subregional contacts as they may consider necessary, will make written comments on the above documents, conserving the fundamental concepts on which consensus has been achieved. They will submit them to the secretariat of the Commission not later than 15 October;

(c) The secretariat of the Commission will order and integrate the comments received, and in keeping with a criterion of geographical representativity which will include the subregional and regional integration systems and the countries which do not belong to any of these, will convene

/a technical

a technical group of government experts from Latin America and the Caribbean to meet at the end of October in order to revise and prepare, together with the secretariat of the Commission, a draft regional document and programme of action. The secretariat will finance this meeting in its entirety, including the travel of the experts taking part in it, from the resources which the Secretary-General of the Conference will release for this purpose;

(d) The documents resulting from the meeting of the expert group will be sent to the Governments of the region before 15 November;

(e) The Governments of the region will analyse the documentation and take an active part in a second session of the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be convened by CEPAL (November/December). This meeting will adopt the final version of the Regional Document and the Regional Recommendations for the Programme of Action for submission by the Secretary-General of the Conference to the third session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference (January 1979);

(f) Prior to this, a meeting of the Latin American group will be held within SELA, in accordance with resolution 2123 (SLXIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

2. PROGRESS OF WORK, NORMS OF PROCEDURE AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR THE ACTIVITIES ANTICIPATED FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/115 of 15 December 1977,

Bearing in mind resolution 2028 (LXI) of the Economic and Social Council, which recommends that an objective of the Conference should be to adopt concrete decisions on ways and means of applying science and technology in establishing a new international economic order,

Considering that the postponement until January 1979 of the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference may produce an interruption in the budgetary, financial and administrative activities programmed, which in turn would cause a delay in the preparatory activities for the Conference,

/Considering the

Considering the manifest need to strengthen the role of the Regional Economic Commissions and provide them with human resources from the regions themselves and the necessary financial resources to allow them to carry out their science and technological activities as an essential contribution in the preparatory phase of the Conference,

Requests the General Assembly at its thirty-third session to examine the questions listed below and adopt the pertinent decisions:

- (a) The analytic report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference;
- (b) The provisional rules and norms of procedure of the Conference, and
- (c) The allocation of the funds needed for the full implementation of national, regional and interregional activities anticipated for the organization of the Conference, and especially the regional activities programmed in the Regional Meeting.

d RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SYSTEM OF FINANCING FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

73. The meeting recommended the countries of the region to study with interest the proposed machinery for the establishment of the financing system for the technological development of the developing countries which is given in Annex 5, and to examine and explore other machinery.

2. REVISION OF THE PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

74. The meeting urged the countries of the region, in their participation in the revision of the Paris Convention in progress within WIPO and in the Conference to be held to adopt the new provisions of this instrument, to consider the following aspects:

- (a) Revision of the principle of equality of treatment with regard to patents, so as to establish non-reciprocal preferential treatment in favour of the developing countries;

/(b) Establishment

(b) Establishment of efficacious provisions for granting obligatory licenses and for the renovation of patents for lack of adequate use;

(c) Revision in particular of the principle of the priority and independence of patents, in the light of the interests of the developing countries;

(d) Requirement of the local use of patents, with the special, specific and clear regulation of cancellation for non-use in local production;

(e) Establishment of the fact that patents do not confer exclusive rights to import the product or products patented, or manufactured using patented procedures. In this context, the importation of the products should not be considered as making use of the patent;

(f) Study of the modification of the voting system, and in particular of the majorities required to introduce amendments into the Convention;

(g) Establishment of special norms to facilitate access by developing countries to information from the developed countries and to achieve a real exchange of information among developing countries;

(h) Elimination of all the clauses restricting the development of the innovative capacity of developing countries.

Also recommends that the developing countries should take an active part in the international meetings, particularly those programmed by WIPO, to revise the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

3. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

75. The meeting recommended the countries of the region to consider the following aspects in their participation in the negotiations on the code of conduct for the transfer of technology:

(a) Coverage of all categories of transactions including the operations of the transnational corporations;

(b) Consecration of the sovereign right of developing countries to adopt laws, policies and/or norms to regulate operations for the transfer of technology and to take such measures as the appraisal, negotiation, registration and renegotiation of the agreements on transfer of technology;

/(c) Specific

(c) Specific regulation of the abolition of the restrictive practices which have or may have adverse effects on the internal economy of the recipient country, or which impose restrictions or limitations on the development of its technological capacity, inclusion of which in the agreements on technology would be considered contrary to the objectives of the Code;

(d) Inclusion of the principle that any agreement on the transfer of technology should be governed by the internal law of the recipient country and the norms and principles of the Code of Conduct;

(e) Inclusion of institutional machinery which will allow and facilitate an adequate implementation of its principles and objectives, including preferential treatment of developing countries;

(f) Adoption in the form of an international treaty of the final instrument approved by the United Nations Conference on the Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology, taking into special consideration the interests of developing countries with absolute respect for their sovereignty.

REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATORY MEETING ON
A DRAFT LATIN AMERICAN CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY
OF CARRIERS IN INTERNATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT

(Santiago, Chile, 4 to 8 September 1978)

DRAFT LATIN AMERICAN CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY OF CARRIERS
IN INTERNATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT OF GOODS (CRT) 3/

ARTICLE 1 - Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "International land transport of goods" is the activity whereby goods are carried by land, handled or stored, for reward, when such operations form part of the movement of said goods from the territory of one State to that of another.
2. "Goods" are any kind of merchandise that can be transported. The term "goods" includes live animals. When the goods are consolidated in containers, pallets or other similar articles of transport, or when they are packed, the term "goods" includes such articles of transport or packaging if supplied by the shipper.⁷
3. "Storage" means the safekeeping of the goods in a warehouse, depository or open area when performed by the carrier or his agents or under his responsibility.⁷
4. "Handling" means the performance of any operation involving the loading, transshipment or unloading of goods, including any operations effected in order to form or split up consolidated lots of goods when performed by the carrier or his agents or under his responsibility.⁷

3/ In order to be able to distinguish the changes proposed in the draft of the Group of Experts, it was agreed to indicate them as follows:

Proposals to revise the wording of the text, in brackets without a number: 1⁷.

Proposals to add words or phrases to the text, in brackets followed by the number 1: 1⁷1.

Proposals to delete words or phrases, in brackets followed by the number 2: 1⁷2.

Proposals to replace words or phrases, in brackets followed by the number 3: 1⁷3.

/5. "Carrier"

5. "Carrier" is any person who undertakes the international transport of goods defined in paragraph 1 of this article, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions.
6. "Shipper or sender" is the person who on his own or another's behalf, entrusts the carrier with the international land transport of goods.
7. "Consignee" is the person entitled to receive the goods.
8. Any reference to a person shall also apply to the servants or agents of the said person.
9. "Consignment note, bill of lading or waybill" is the document issued by the carrier which evidences the taking over of the goods by the carrier for delivery as agreed.⁷¹

ARTICLE 2 - Scope of application

1. The present Convention shall apply to the international land transport of goods, as defined in article 1, paragraph 1, provided that a carrier receives the goods in the territory of a Signatory State for delivery in the territory of another Signatory State.
2. It shall also apply to the international land transport of goods performed within the territory of a Signatory State, provided that such transport forms part of a process of international transport between Signatory States and that it is so stated in the consignment note, bill of lading or waybill.
3. The present Convention shall also apply to the international land transport of goods when this is effected by institutions, agencies or enterprises of a Signatory State.
4. The present Convention shall not be applicable to transport operations governed by sea or air transport regulations. This exception does not include circumstantial sea, river or lake crossing to complete the international land transport of goods. This Convention shall also not be applicable to operations effected under international postal conventions.

/ARTICLE 3

ARTICLE 3 - Period of liability of the carrier

1. The carrier shall be responsible for the goods from the moment in which he takes over the goods until the moment of delivery.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this article the goods are deemed to have been taken over by the carrier when they are received from the shipper or from any third person, including any authority in whose custody or control they may be; the carrier is deemed to have made delivery of the goods when they have been received by the consignee at the place mutually agreed upon between the parties, or in the event that the consignee does not receive the goods directly from the carrier, when the carrier places them at the disposal of the consignee in accordance with the contract, the law or the usage of the particular trade applicable at the place of delivery; or when the carrier delivers the goods to an authority or other third party to whom they must be delivered under the laws or regulations applicable at the place of delivery.

3. After taking over the goods the carrier shall issue a consignment note, bill of lading or waybill including, inter alia, the following:

- (a) The general nature of the goods, the leading marks necessary for the identification of the goods, the number of packages or pieces, and the weight of the goods or their quantity otherwise expressed; all such particulars as furnished by the shipper. Nevertheless, if the carrier has grounds for supposing that the particulars do not accurately represent the goods actually taken over or if he has had no reasonable means of checking such particulars, he shall insert in said document a reservation specifying these inaccuracies, grounds of suspicion or the absence of reasonable means of checking;
- (b) the apparent condition of the goods;
- (c) a clause stating that the carriage is subject to the provisions of this Convention which nullify any stipulation derogating therefrom to the detriment of the shipper or the consignee.71

4. The consignment note, bill of lading or waybill constitutes prima facie evidence, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the taking over by the carrier of the goods as described in said document.71

5. The

5. The shipper guarantees to the carrier the accuracy of the particulars indicated in paragraph 3 (a) of this article as furnished by him for insertion in said document. The shipper shall indemnify the carrier against the loss resulting from inaccuracies in such particulars. The right of the carrier to such indemnity in no way limits his liability to any person other than the shipper.71

ARTICLE 4 - Basis of liability of the carrier

1. The carrier shall be liable for the total or partial loss of the goods and for damage thereto, as well as for any delay in delivery,72 if the event which caused the loss or damage or delay72 took place while the goods were in his charge as defined in article 3.

2. Delay in delivery shall be deemed to have occurred when the goods have not been delivered within the agreed time limit or, in the absence of a stipulated delivery time, within the time which it would normally be reasonable to require of a carrier, having regard to the circumstances of the case.72

3. The person entitled to make a claim for the loss of the goods may treat the goods as lost when they have not been delivered as required by paragraph 2 of article 3 within 60 consecutive days or the period stipulated by the parties according to the nature of the goods71 following the expiry of the time for delivery defined in paragraph 2 of the present article72.

4. The carrier shall be liable for the acts and omissions of his agents and servants and of any third parties whose services he uses in performing the transport operation.

ARTICLE 5 - Exoneration from liability

1. The carrier shall not be liable for the loss or damage or delay in the delivery72 of the goods when said loss or damage or delay72 arises from the special risks inherent in one or more of the following circumstances:

- (a) Wrongful act or neglect of the claimant;
- (b) Inherent vice of the goods;
- (c) Act of war of civil commotion;

/(d) Strikes,

- (d) Strikes, lock-outs, or partial or total stoppage or withholding of labour beyond the control of the carrier;
- (e) Act of God or force majeure;
- /(f) Defective or insufficient packing which was not apparent;/2
- (g) Unloading, destroying or rendering harmless at any time or place, as circumstances may require, goods whose dangerous nature had not been declared by the shipper when the carrier took over the goods;
- (h) The carriage of live animals, provided the carrier proves that he has complied with all the special instructions given him by the shipper;
- (i) Normal shortages as a result of handling or the actual nature of the goods previously agreed upon by the parties or established by the relevant laws.
- /(j) Carriage in open cars as a result of agreement between the parties or express provision of the railway regulations;/1
- (k) Insufficient or imperfect marks.

2. In the case of loss, damage /or delay in the delivery/2 of the goods, it shall be incumbent upon the carrier to prove that said loss, or damage /or delay/2 was due to one of the special risks specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

/3. When a cause of exoneration from liability of the carrier as defined in paragraph 1 of this article combines with an act or omission of the carrier to produce loss, or damage /or delay in delivery/2 the carrier shall only be responsible for any loss or damage /or delay in delivery/2 that can be attributed to his act or omission. In such cases it shall be incumbent upon the carrier to prove the amount of loss or damage /or delay in delivery/2 and the act or omission as a result of which said loss, or damage /or delay in delivery/2 is not attributable to him/2, 3.

ARTICLE 6 - Limits of liability

OPTION A

Delete the article.

OPTION B

1. When, under the provisions of this Convention, a carrier is required to pay compensation for total or partial loss of goods, such compensation shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the declared value of the goods in the consignment note.
2. If for any reason the value of the goods transported is not indicated in the consignment note, the compensation shall be limited to an amount equivalent to 8 dollars per kilogramme of gross weight of the goods lost or damaged.
3. The liability of the carrier for delay in delivery according to the provisions of article 4 shall not exceed the freight payable for the goods delayed, unless the parties shall have agreed expressly to a higher amount.
4. The aggregate liability of the carrier under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article shall not exceed the limit established in paragraph 2 of this article for total loss of the goods with respect to which such liability was incurred.

OPTION C

1. When, under the provisions of this Convention, a carrier is required to pay compensation for total or partial loss of goods, such compensation shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the declared value of the goods in the consignment note.

OPTION D

1. When, under the provisions of this Convention, a carrier is required to pay compensation for total or partial loss of goods, such compensation shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the declared value of the goods in the consignment note with a maximum of ... per kilogramme of gross weight of the goods lost or damaged.
2. The liability of the carrier for delay in delivery according to the provisions of article 4 shall not exceed the freight payable for the goods delayed.

3. The aggregate liability of the carrier under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not exceed the limit established in paragraph 1 of this article for total loss of the goods with respect to which such liability was incurred.

ARTICLE 7 - Loss of the right to limit liability

1. The carrier may not avail himself of the provisions in articles 5 and 6 which exonerate him from or limit his liability, if it is proved that the loss or damage /or delay in delivery/² resulted from a fraudulent act or omission, or from wilful negligence equivalent to fraud and with knowledge that such loss or damage /or delay/² would probably result.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 8, no servant or agent of the carrier may avail himself of the provisions in articles 5 and 6 which exonerate him from or limit his liability, if it is proved that the loss, or damage /or delay in delivery/² resulted from a fraudulent act or omission, or from wilful negligence equivalent to fraud, and with knowledge that it would probably have such results.

ARTICLE 8 - Application to non-contractual claims

/1. The defences and limits of liability provided for in this Convention apply in any action against the carrier in respect of loss or damage to the goods, /as well as of delay in delivery/² whether the action is founded in contractual or non-contractual liability.³

2. If such a claim is brought against a servant or agent of the carrier, such servant or agent shall be entitled to avail himself of the provisions for exoneration from and limitation of liability which the carrier is entitled to invoke under this Convention, provided he can prove that he was acting within the scope of his employment.

3. /Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 6,² the total amounts recoverable from the carrier or from any of the persons referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article shall not exceed the limits of liability provided for in this Convention.

ARTICLE 9 - Notice of loss, damage or delay in delivery

1. It shall be presumed that the goods were received in good condition unless notice of loss or damage, specifying the general nature of such loss or damage, be given in writing by the consignee to the carrier not later than 1 3 working days after delivery of the goods to the consignee in the case of loss or damage which is apparent, or within 15 working days of delivery to the consignee, in the case of loss or damage which is not apparent.

2. If the state of the goods at the time they were handed over to the consignee has been the subject of a joint survey or inspection by the parties of which a written record has been made, notice in writing need not be given of loss or damage ascertained during such survey or inspection.

3. In the case of any actual or presumed total or partial loss or damage, the carrier and the consignee shall give all reasonable facilities to each other for verifying the fact or surveying and inspecting the goods.

4. No compensation shall be payable for delay in delivery unless notice of the delay has been given in writing to the carrier within 60 consecutive days after the date on which the goods were handed over to the consignee.

5. If the goods have been delivered by a servant or agent of the carrier, any notice given under this article to such servant or agent shall have the same effect as if it has been given to the carrier.

ARTICLE 10 - Jurisdiction

1. In legal proceedings relating to the international land transport of goods under this Convention the plaintiff may bring an action in any Tribunal agreed upon by the parties or, in the absence of any agreement in this respect, or when such agreement is legally inapplicable in any Tribunal of his choice which is competent according to the law of the State where the tribunal is situated and within the jurisdiction of which is situated one of the following:

- (a) The principal place of business of the defendant; or
- (b) The ordinary residence of the defendant; or
- (c) The branch or agency of the defendant through which the international carriage was contracted; or

/(d) The

(d) The place where the goods were taken over by the carrier; or

(e) The place designated for delivery of the goods.

2. Judgements after trial rendered under the authority of a competent tribunal of a state shall be enforceable by the parties within or outside the territory in which said tribunal is located, as best suits their interests. When such enforcement is requested outside the said territory, the formalities required for this purpose by the laws of the State in which the enforcement of the judgement is requested shall be complied with. The fulfilment of such formalities shall not provide grounds for such judgements to be reviewed or modified.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this article shall apply to judgements after trial, judgements by default and settlements approved or confirmed by an order of a competent Tribunal.

ARTICLE 11 - Limitation of actions

1. Any actions related to the international land transport of goods under this Convention must be brought within one year from the time at which the obligation in question becomes demandable. In cases of fraud or wilful negligence equivalent to fraud and established before a criminal tribunal, according to the laws of the State of the tribunal in which the action related to the transport is brought, the period of one year shall run from the time when the judgement of the criminal tribunal becomes enforceable.

2. The period concerned shall not include the day on which the said period begins.

ARTICLE 12 - Revision or amendment

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any of the parties may request, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that a conference be convened to review it. The Secretary-General shall notify the parties of this request, and if within a period of four months after the date of such notification not less than one-fourth of the parties agree, he shall convene a review conference.
2. The Secretary-General shall inform the parties that the conference convened in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is to be held and shall invite them to submit, within a period of three months, any proposals which they feel should be considered. The Secretary-General shall inform the parties of the provisional agenda of the conference, together with the text of the proposals submitted, at least three months before the opening date of the conference.
3. The Secretary-General shall invite the contracting parties and the Signatory States of this Convention to the conference convened in accordance with this article.

ARTICLE 13 - Depositary

1. The depositary of the present Convention shall be the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The functions of the depositary shall be those customary in the international sphere and shall comprise in particular:
 - (a) keeping custody of the original text of the Convention and of any full powers delivered to the depositary;
 - (b) extending certified copies of the original text and preparing any further texts of the Convention in such additional languages as may be required under its terms, and transmitting them to the parties and States indicated in paragraph 1 of article 14;
 - (c) receiving any signatures to the Convention and receiving and keeping custody of any instruments, notifications and communications relating to it;

/(d) examining

- (d) examining whether any signature, instrument, notification or communication relating to the Convention is in due and proper form and, if need be, bringing the matter to the attention of the State in question;
- (e) informing the parties to the Convention and the States entitled to become parties of acts, notifications and communications relating to the Convention;
- (f) informing States entitled to become parties to the Convention when the number of signatures or of instruments of ratification or accession required for the entry into force of the Convention has been received or deposited;
- (g) registering the Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

3. In the event of any difference arising between a State and the depositary concerning the performance of the latter's functions, the depositary shall bring the question to the attention of the signatory States and the contracting States.

ARTICLE 14 - Final provisions

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States

 until 19, at

/Reservations entered when signing this Convention shall be accepted only if they are approved by of the other contracting parties.7

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be open to the accession of any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. This Convention shall enter into force on the day following the date on which States have acceded to it or deposited their instruments of ratification. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

/5. Any

5. Any of the contracting parties may denounce this Convention by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its intention to do so. The denunciation shall take effect months after the date on which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notice of such party's intention to denounce it.

6. None of the provisions of this Convention shall prevent the implementation of any international convention signed under the auspices of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies which refers to a single contract for the transport of goods concluded by the person or organization providing this service and using two or more modes of transport.

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE
REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(Mexico City, 28 and 29 September 1978)

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS

After an active exchange of views, the Presiding Officers decided:

(1) To record their concern at the issues raised in analysing CEPAL's report, especially with respect to the lack of information regarding the progress made by CEPAL and the few projects presented.

(2) To request the secretariat of CEPAL to undertake the following activities:

(a) To make greater efforts to comply effectively with the decisions adopted by the Presiding Officers at their first meeting and the mandates of the Regional Plan of Action;

(b) To report as soon as possible both to the Presiding Officers and to all the governments on the current state of the specialized unit established in paragraph 88 (5) of the Regional Plan of Action, including its programme of work;

(c) To transmit to the Latin American governments, by way of example for the submission of projects, a copy of those approved by the Consultative Committee which were presented for the Presiding Officers' information, and at the same time to draw their attention to the content of document L.177 prepared by CEPAL;

(d) To prepare a report for the next meeting held within the framework of CEPAL - at which the subject of the integration of women in development is considered - that would contain a clear statement on:

(i) Research programmes initiated, completed or programmed, including the objectives and priorities;

(ii) Objectives and form of operation envisaged for the "clearing-house", including specifically the manner in which it will be linked with other data banks already in existence, without any duplication of functions; and

(iii) Other activities in connexion with women other than research, whether initiated or programmed, including, if appropriate, the priorities established.

(e) To report periodically to the Presiding Officers on the progress being made in compliance with the decisions adopted at the Second Meeting of the Presiding Officers, and on the arrangements for the meeting referred to in item (3) below.

(f) To inform the governments, immediately and separately from the report of this Meeting, of the Presiding Officers' concern at the fact that they had submitted only a few specific projects in which women were integrated in economic and social development, and that some of those submitted failed to meet the indispensable requirements for obtaining resources. At the same time, to remind the governments of the decision adopted by the Presiding Officers in Jamaica regarding priority in the formulating of specific projects directly aimed at benefiting women and children, with a view to their full participation in the development process.

(g) To urge the governments which have not yet answered the questionnaire circulated to do so as soon as possible so that the relevant data may be used in appraising the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action; furthermore, to transmit to the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs a copy of the answers being received, so as to avoid any possible duplication of effort in the preparations for the World Conference in 1980.

(3) To recommend that CEPAL bear the following in mind in programming the next meetings on questions related to women: (1) Group of Government Experts to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, first quarter of 1979, taking into account the content of the Report of the First Meeting of the Presiding Officers; (2) Third Meeting of the Presiding Officers to be held immediately following the meeting of the Group of Experts. These two meetings should be held, if possible, on the days preceding and at the same place as the next Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN); and (3) Second Regional Conference, on a suitable date so that its decisions may be considered at

the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference scheduled for July 1979. That CEPAL also undertake the necessary consultations regarding the place of the above meetings and inform the Presiding Officers accordingly.

(4) To recommend that the Regional Conference include the following items in its agenda:

(a) Appraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, including recommendations with a view to the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women in 1980. Analysis of the situation of children and youth in relation to women and the family;

(b) Consideration of measures for the implementation of programmes related to women and their integration in development which may be included in CEPAL's 1980-1981 Programme of Work;

(c) Regional co-ordination with a view to the World Conference for the Decade (1980).

(5) To draw attention to the fact that some Programme Officer posts are still vacant in the region and to request the CEPAL secretariat to ask the governments to nominate possible candidates for those posts within a period of not more than one month.

The Presiding Officers, taking into account the relevant United Nations Resolutions, requested the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the urgency the situation demanded, the request that he should use his good offices to prevent further bloodshed, to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population, in particular the women and children, and to curb the large-scale violation of human rights and of the basic rights of the civilian population of Nicaragua, thus putting a stop to the serious situation that had arisen.

REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL MEETING ON THE ACTION
PLAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS WATER CONFERENCE

(Santiago, Chile, 9 to 13 October 1978)

IV. RESOLUTIONS

101. The Meeting approved the following resolutions by consensus:

RESOLUTION I. INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY FOR PROMOTING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MAR DEL PLATA ACTION PLAN AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations
Water Conference,

Taking account of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the
United Nations Water Conference, which make up the Mar del Plata Action Plan,

Noting that the Conference requested the regional commissions to "play
a central role in the promotion of intergovernmental co-operation" in their
respective regions, as a follow-up to the Plan, and specifically recommended
in Resolution 8 thereof that they should:

- "(i) assist the United Nations Development Programme and the United
Nations specialized agencies and organizations, at the request
of the Governments of developing countries concerned, in
identifying intersectoral subregional, regional and interregional
projects and preparing programmes;
- "(ii) intensify their efforts in the water sector, and, with the
assistance of the competent organizations of the United Nations
system and at the request of the Governments concerned, enlarge
co-operation among the countries in the water field at the
subregional, regional and interregional levels;
- "(iii) assign specific responsibility on water to an existing
intergovernmental committee within the regional commissions, or
if necessary, create a new one, and establish or strengthen, as
appropriate, the secretariat units of the commissions dealing
with water, which would serve as the secretariat of the
intergovernmental committee referred to in this subparagraph;
- "(iv) establish ad hoc groups of experts, as and when necessary, who
should preferably be drawn from the countries of the region
concerned;"

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly recommended that "the regional commissions should exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level" (A/RES/32/197, Annex, paragraph 20, on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system),

Recalling resolution 379 (XVIII) of CEPAL,

Recognizing that in paragraph 10 of its resolution 2121 (LXIII) the Economic and Social Council requests the regional commissions "to strengthen and intensify their responsibilities in the water sector and, to this end, to assign specific responsibilities to an existing intergovernmental committee within the regional commissions, or if necessary create a new one in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference and with resolution 1 (V) of the Committee on Natural Resources, and to formulate their requirement for whatever additional resources may be necessary for this purpose",

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/158, paragraph 8 of which "requests the regional commissions to strengthen and intensify their responsibilities in the water sector and, to this end, assign specific responsibilities to an intergovernmental committee within the regional commissions, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference and with resolution 1 (V) of 16 May 1977 of the Committee on Natural Resources, with the allocation, if necessary, of additional resources",

Convinced that it is necessary that CEPAL should possess institutional machinery capable of permitting the systematic and specialized assessment of the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan by the countries of the region, with a view to promoting its most complete fulfilment by, inter alia, exchanging experience on progress made at the national level, identifying needs and opportunities for mutual co-operation, and co-ordinating and promoting the necessary technical and financial support, both within the United Nations development system and outside it,

Likewise convinced that, in view of the multisectoral nature of the action envisaged in the Mar del Plata Action Plan, it is desirable that support to governments for the implementation of the Plan should be provided through the appropriate secretariat units of CEPAL and the specialized

/agencies of

agencies of the United Nations system, such support being mobilized through a focal point in CEPAL set up to promote the convergence of efforts on the execution of the planned action,

Recognizing that it is desirable to make maximum use of the existing regional and subregional intergovernmental machinery and the available resources, in order to avoid the dispersal of effort and the proliferation of agencies, as well as to ensure economy of resources and efficiency in the action to be carried out,

Recommends that:

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America should:
 - (a) in order to promote the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level, directly assume concrete permanent responsibilities to this end at its regular sessions, preferably through a sessional committee;
 - (b) in order to expedite the implementation of this aim, include as a first step in the agenda of its next session, to be held in the first half of 1979 in La Paz, the item "Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan", and it should set up a sessional committee for the discussion of this item, to which governments should be recommended to send highly-qualified experts so that this procedure can become normal practice at all sessions.
2. The CEPAL secretariat should:
 - (a) set up a water resources unit, of a permanent nature and of high technical level, to act as a focal point within the secretariat;
 - (b) prepare, on the basis of the recommendations of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the Lima Consensus and the guidelines laid down at the present meeting, sufficiently in advance of the next session of CEPAL and in consultation with Member States and the appropriate specialized agencies, a report to help governments to take decisions regarding the programme of work to be carried out by CEPAL and its secretariat, including the relevant orders of priority and the financial implications of the measures proposed.

RESOLUTION II. THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
DECADE

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations
Water Conference,

Bearing in mind Resolution II of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 15 to 17 and 34 to 40 of that Plan, and paragraphs (e), (f) and (k) of the specific recommendations for Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the designation of the period 1981-1990 as "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" (Recommendation C.12 of HABITAT, paragraph 15 of the Mar del Plata recommendations, and resolution WHA30.33 of the World Health Assembly),

Acknowledging the work done in the region by the Pan-American Health Organization of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and the activities of the Pan-American Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Science Centre (CEPIS),

Requests the governments of the region to:

- (a) give their fullest and most decided support to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and make public their intention of fulfilling on a priority basis the objectives and goals laid down in Resolution II of the United Nations Water Conference;
- (b) promote the holding of periodic meetings of representatives of their respective national institutions with a view to exchanging experience on progress made in drinking water supply and sanitation plans;
- (c) continue to try to extend all necessary support to the national institutions responsible for carrying out the provisions of Resolution II of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;
- (d) set up the technical, economic and legal machinery needed to achieve the objectives laid down in that resolution.

Urges PAHO/WHO to pursue and intensify its programmes in the field of water resources, and in particular its activities connected with the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade.

/RESOLUTION III.

RESOLUTION III. AGRICULTURAL WATER USE

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference,

Bearing in mind Resolution III, section B.7 of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, which calls for the development of new criteria and methodologies for the evaluation of agricultural water use projects,

Considering,

- (a) the heavy investments required by projects for agricultural water use, which oblige the countries concerned to seek financing from international agencies;
- (b) the very long lead time of these projects;
- (c) the fact that by providing sources of employment they help to stabilize the rural population and avoid their migration to urban centres,

Recommends, the appropriate national bodies and international credit institutions to review their criteria and methodologies for the evaluation of projects for agricultural water use in such a way as to assign due importance to benefits of an indirect and social nature.

/RESOLUTION IV.

RESOLUTION IV. NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED IRRIGATION DAMS

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference,

Bearing in mind Resolution III of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, section B.7 of which mentions the need to formulate concrete proposals regarding the problem of water use for agriculture,

Considering,

- (a) that the vast majority of Latin American countries, especially in the Caribbean, do not possess sufficient and adequate irrigation systems for their cultivable land,
- (b) that a large proportion of their cultivable land lies unused for want of a suitable irrigation policy,
- (c) that this leads to a situation which may soon generate problems having very serious repercussions,
- (d) that it is vitally necessary for the countries of the region to increase their agricultural production continuously, without delay, and in such a way as to provide steady employment for the rural population, since most of them lack major industries which could relieve the social problems caused by shortage of food and jobs,
- (e) that the vast majority of the countries of the region lack the financial resources to carry out a policy of construction of irrigation systems,

1. Recommends the international and regional financing agencies and co-operation bodies to study the possibility of setting up a technical and financial co-operation programme designed to provide the Latin American countries which still lack such a system with an efficient agricultural infrastructure, specifically of small and medium-sized dams for the irrigation of cultivable land.

2. Extends this recommendation to those Latin American countries whose economic and technical capacity is such that they could carry out co-operation programmes in this respect.

/RESOLUTION V.

RESOLUTION V. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference.

Bearing in mind that paragraphs 4 and 5 of Resolution VI of the Mar del Plata Conference recommend the strengthening of regional institutes and the promotion by UNDP of programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries without prejudice to the action guidelines established by governments through the institutional machinery planned to provide a framework and continuity for regional action,

Considering that the financial resources of the countries of the region are limited and that technical and financial co-operation is required from the specialized bodies of the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as co-operation among countries,

Recommends that:

- (a) Measures should be taken, with immediate effect, to foster the launching of projects for horizontal co-operation in the field of water resources in Latin America. In particular, the bodies of the United Nations system should make the budgetary adjustments needed to absorb the cost of such measures in 1979;
- (b) At its eighteenth session, the Economic Commission for Latin America should request the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, and other competent bodies to assign to CEPAL in 1979 and subsequent years, from the regular budget of the United Nations, the sum of US\$ 300,000 to finance the launching of horizontal co-operation projects;
- (c) Member countries should be invited to earmark the necessary funds, in their 1979 and subsequent budgets, to finance their own co-operation activities.

/RESOLUTION VI.

RESOLUTION VI. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference,

Bearing in mind recommendations A, C, E and F and resolutions V, VI and IX of the Mar del Plata Action Plan,

Noting that environmental conservation and preservation projects are of the highest social interest,

Requests that:

- (a) A system should be set up through CEPAL to permit the assessment of the technical capacity existing in the region, priority being given to the use of the available technology and installed capacity for horizontal technical assistance;
- (b) CEPAL should promote the holding of courses and seminars in different countries of the region, make arrangements for the periodic exchange of information, and prepare a list of cases of special interest which could provide useful experience for all the member countries.

/RESOLUTION VII.

RESOLUTION VII. ASSESSMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference,

Bearing in mind Resolution I of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 1 to 4, 11 to 14 and 39(k) of the Plan and paragraphs 9(b) and (c) of the specific regional recommendations,

Considering that the evaluation of water resources, present water use and future needs is essential in order to shape water policies and programme action designed to secure the multiple use of such resources,

Noting that in spite of the considerable efforts made by governments and the substantial progress achieved, a number of countries of the region still lack processed, quantitative and qualitative data on their surface and ground water resources,

Recognizing the important work done by the United Nations specialized agencies and other world and regional organizations on the investigation and evaluation of water resources, and in particular the results achieved during the International Hydrological Decade in the installation of water measurement and data processing systems,

Suggests that the project contained in the proposal for joint action to be submitted by WMO and UNESCO to the Committee on Natural Resources in response to Resolution I of the Mar del Plata Conference should be carried out in close collaboration with the regional economic commissions and that the pilot studies should include at least one to be effected in a country of the region,

Recommends the Commission, with a view to complementing international co-operation in the assessment of water resources and of the objectives which can be achieved through their use, to consider what matters have not yet been adequately covered as regards orders of priorities, planning and programming, and project execution. This work would be entrusted to appropriate specialized bodies or, failing this, to the Commission itself.

/RESOLUTION VIII.

RESOLUTION VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON WATER MATTERS

The Latin American Regional Meeting on the Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Water Conference stressed the importance of conducting "programmes for national information campaigns directed to all people concerning the proper utilization, protection and conservation of water" (paragraph 71 of the Action Plan) and the reclamation of this resource,

Considering that it is important to assign responsibility for the execution of these campaigns to the highest possible levels of the public authorities, so that they will form an integral part of national policy on this matter,

Urges governments to foster awareness at all educational levels, through the mass media and the educational system of the need for the conservation and proper use of water resources and the environment, and to set up for this purpose a State body or a specialized unit within the national planning bodies,

Requests the support of specialized international agencies and the co-operation of governments with experience in this field, for the planning and execution of these programmes.

REPORT OF THE MEETING ON PROTECTIONISM
IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(Buenos Aires, Argentina, 31 October-3 November 1978)

3. Action to combat protectionism

17. There are some important common denominators among the Latin American countries which should give rise to intensive co-operation in the form of complementary action at the international, regional, sub-regional and national levels.

18. At the international level such action may be aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- (a) To take full advantage of the possible margin for action within the existing agreements and institutional framework, and define and implement a suitable trade policy;
- (b) To maintain continuing and co-ordinated activity conducive to securing adequate participation in international negotiations and operational machinery in defence of the interests of the countries of the region;
- (c) To take active steps to promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order;
- (d) To urge the reorientation of industrial activity in developed countries in order to increase substantially the possibilities of future action;
- (e) To devise and implement a long-term and short-term strategy so as to obtain more access to the developed countries' markets and combat protectionism.

19. In order to achieve these objectives, it is basically important to strengthen the co-ordination for joint action by the governments of the region at all negotiating forums. The existing regional and sub-regional machinery and groups, particularly the Latin American Economic System (SELA), are effective instruments which are available to the governments and should be fully utilized in order to provide the necessary instruments for and facilitate such joint action.

20. It is important to define a strategy to keep watch on the protectionist measures of developed countries and to organize collective action; for this purpose it is advisable to make intensive use of and strengthen the existing machinery and to consider the possibility of establishing an additional mechanism to carry out such surveillance and organize the action to be taken.

21. It will also be necessary to mobilize public opinion in the developed countries which have adopted protectionist measures, with the aim of showing that imports from developing countries do not have the adverse effects ascribed to them on production activity and employment in those countries, and moreover that protectionist measures will in the medium and long term have counter-productive effects on their own economies.

22. CEPAL and other technical institutions of Latin America can make a useful contribution by studying the problems of protectionism and their present and prospective repercussions on developed countries, in order to help prepare Latin America's points of view and position in this respect. It is also necessary to analyse the policy options open to developed countries with respect to the causes or motives inducing them to adopt protectionist measures. The competent regional agencies can supply technical information promptly on cases of protectionism affecting Latin America, types of measures, affected sectors, action adopted by the Latin American countries to combat protectionism, and agreements concluded with developed countries. The continuing assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will help towards the achievement of these objectives.

23. It was stated during the meeting that it would be useful to explore the possibility of carrying out activities that might help to overcome the problems created by protectionism. The following examples were mentioned: to undertake negotiations among all the developing countries of the world with a view to intensifying co-operation and establishing preferential treatment among them; to hold negotiations with developed countries, especially those with which negotiations have been less intensive during the current multilateral trade negotiations within the context of GATT because they are not at present Latin America's most important clients; to suggest negotiations at the level of sectors or specific products with a view to concluding agreements or improving those already in existence,

including trade liberalization agreements; to continue the negotiations of the integrated commodity programme of UNCTAD at the level of specific commodities, with a view to exporting them with a higher degree of processing; to explore the possibility of extending the current UNCTAD negotiations on restrictive trade practices to other types of protectionist measures or sectors covered by them.

24. Latin America would have to make better use of its bargaining power both in the discussions on rules of access to the developed countries markets and in the face of their protectionist measures which adversely affect the region's exports. Latin America possesses an enormous purchasing power and a supply of natural resources that gives it considerable potential power, which must be used, and used in a co-ordinated manner so as to carry more weight. In particular, the region's capacity for action should be so organized that it will act collectively when a country becomes the object of any protectionist measure. The technical institutions of the region should make a genuine contribution by specifically analysing the region's bargaining power and the manner in which it can be used.

25. As regards advisory assistance and information, it is essential to organize an active exchange of information among countries of the region on any cases of protectionism that may affect them, with an indication of sectors concerned, the measures and action taken to combat it, including bilateral negotiations between the individual countries and developed countries, and the participation of each in multilateral negotiations. Mutual assistance in international negotiations and action among all the countries could be usefully increased, with particular benefit to the relatively less developed countries. The member countries of GATT could keep the non-member States informed about negotiations subsequent to the present multilateral round.

26. At the level of the region, sub-regions and concerted action with other developing countries it is clear that protectionism in developed countries strengthens the motives for economic co-operation and integration. Latin America has a large regional market, and an industrial and technical capacity and institutional structure which should be utilized effectively.

It should also strengthen its co-ordination with the rest of the developing world with a view to international action.

27. At the national level, by way of complementing international action, development and foreign trade policy should be so designed as to provide for a greater diversification of exports and the development, in particular, of those with the greatest technological content, or similar to the products in which the developed countries trade with one another, including industrially more sophisticated products such as capital goods which have a lower degree of protection. Latin America would have to reinforce the export capacity of its regional and national enterprises in order to lessen its unilateral dependence on transnational corporations, increase its participation in the international distribution and transport of goods, and genuinely influence the price policies and margins of these transport and trade services in such a way as to help increase their possibilities of competing on external markets. Export promotion, import, exchange and fiscal policies must also be adapted to combat protectionism. In addition, it is important to take fuller advantage of the potentiality of domestic markets in order to step up development, increase long-term competitive capacity and deal more effectively with existing protectionist pressures.

28. In each Latin American country it is necessary to organize an internal dialogue and the dissemination of information in the public and private sectors associated with external trade concerning the trade agreements arising from multilateral and other trade negotiations in process, with the purpose of so planning its action as to obtain the best possible results from them, and organizing an exchange of internal ideas on trade policy and the protectionist measures of developed countries in order to define and co-ordinate the most appropriate action at the national level. It is also important to mobilize Latin American public opinion about these problems and the manner of dealing with them.

REPORT OF THE SECOND LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING
FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Montevideo, Uruguay, 29 November-1 December 1978

III. RESOLUTIONS

45. The Meeting adopted the following resolutions:

1. FINANCIAL MACHINERY FOR THE SPEEDING UP OF SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Second Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United
Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

Bearing in mind that suitable financial machinery should be available to secure more rapid scientific and technological progress in the developing countries, and that the Meeting took note of the document entitled "System of financing for the technological development of the developing countries", submitted by the member countries of the Andean Pact.

1. Decides to forward to the Executive Secretary of CEPAL the document entitled "System of financing for the technological development of the developing countries", submitted by the Andean Group, for circulation among the member countries of the region,
2. Requests the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to transmit that document to the Secretary-General of the Conference, with the suggestion that it should be distributed to the States Members of the United Nations for information, bearing in mind that its contents are under consideration in the region,
3. Decides to convene an ad hoc working group, co-ordinated by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, in conjunction with SELA, in which interested countries may participate, to consider before 1 April 1979 the possibilities and limitations of the existing machinery for the financing of scientific and technological development and the new proposals in this respect, and forward its conclusions and recommendations to the eighteenth session of the Commission.
4. Recommends that the countries of the region should submit as rapidly as possible their proposals concerning financing machinery to the Executive Secretary of CEPAL for consideration by the working group.

/5. Recommends

5. Recommends to the secretariat of CEPAL that the Governments should be informed in good time of the calendar of activities of the ad hoc working group and of the proposals the secretariat has received.

2. CEPAL WORK PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY PRIOR TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE

The Second Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the
United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

Noting with satisfaction the statement made by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL concerning the programme of work of the secretariat for the remaining period until the world Conference is held, aimed at strengthening the interest and presence of the region in the Conference,

Considering in particular the interest in this regard of the Secretariat's current activities in support of national efforts prior to the world Conference,

Also considering the interest of the technical meetings programmed in connexion with the inclusion of such aspects in development plans, the training of human resources and the analysis and dissemination of experience in the context of regional action in particular those held by the Board of the Cartagena Agreement.

Likewise considering the observations of the Secretary General of the Conference with regard to taking all possible action immediately to implement regional and world co-operation agreements,

1. Expresses its support for the current work programme of the secretariat of CEPAL,
2. Requests the Secretary General of the United Nations to allocate the resources required for its implementation.

REPORT OF THE GROUP OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS TO APPRAISE THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA

Quito, Ecuador, 8-10 March 1979

III. CONCLUSIONS

32. The Group of Experts arrived at the following conclusions concerning items 3 and 4 of the agenda.

A. APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA
(item 3 of the agenda)

33. This Meeting is the beginning of a process of appraisal of the situation of women in the region and of the progress made in implementing the Regional Plan of Action. Its results will subsequently be submitted for consideration at the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, to be held in the second half of 1979. This process, in its turn, forms part of the process of global appraisal which will culminate in the 1980 World Conference. This first appraisal, which is being carried out only a relatively short time after the adoption of the Regional Plan of Action, and in conditions where not all the information required for a full appraisal is available, is intended to indicate trends and seek solutions to the most serious present and future problems. Use will be made for this purpose of the methodology and experience obtained in the regional appraisals already effected within the context of the International Development Strategy (Quito, 1973; Chaguaramas, 1975; and Guatemala City, 1977). The short time which has elapsed since the Regional Plan of Action was adopted, and the difficulties of distributing the documentation, have made it impossible to gather the information required to make all the relevant analyses or to consider adequately the changes recorded.

34. This first process of appraisal is taking place mid-way through the "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", and on the eve of the formulation of the international strategy which will be in force throughout the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the preparation of which the results of the appraisal of the situation of women should be incorporated. Both these circumstances heighten the need to focus on the problems that women will have to face in the next decade, given the national
/and regional

and regional development prospects. Therefore, the aim is to go beyond the repetition of diagnoses that have already been made and the statement of desirable objectives, which are sufficiently explicit in the Regional Plan of Action and whose validity can only be reaffirmed, and forge ahead in the formulation of action strategies really capable of being put into effect. The clear expression of such action strategies will, in its turn, facilitate future appraisals.

35. Because of the rate at which social changes normally take place it is advisable that the appraisal exercises should be fairly far apart, without prejudice to keeping a close watch on existing and future trends. It should be borne in mind that in addition to the usual difficulties in obtaining the information required for evaluating social processes, in the case of women other difficulties arise for want of a breakdown of the statistics by sex and because the information does not adequately reflect the situation of women, particularly as regards domestic activities and employment. The countries must make social efforts to obtain the necessary basic information for formulating diagnoses and implementing action, appropriately broken down by sex and other differences, taking advantage of the forthcoming 1980 censuses for this purpose.

36. The situations in which the women of the region are living constitute a problem which affects not only women but the whole of society. Accordingly, such situations should be considered within the context of the global processes of economic and social development and change in the countries of the region, which fall in their own turn within a specific international context. In this respect, men and women share the living conditions determined by the fact that they belong to a particular society and a socio-economic stratum of that society, but women also face the more specific types of discrimination resulting from the social and sexual division of labour.

37. Although, generally speaking, it may be affirmed that the situation of women in the region has steadily improved, this cannot be said of all women in every aspect of social life. The situations in which women are living vary widely according to the socio-economic stratum to which they belong, and their modes of participation in economic, political, social and cultural life and the sources and forms of discrimination against them vary accordingly.

38. The most alarming situation affects women belonging to poor groups, particularly in rural areas, many of whom are heads of households and live in consensual unions.

39. In the social organization of the region each family unit is responsible for the biological and social reproduction of its members and, therefore, of the population. Virtually all adult women are responsible for the relevant domestic work, which they perform with the means available to the family units according to the socio-economic stratum to which they belong. However, this important contribution of women in fulfilling their reproductive roles enjoys no social recognition, and merely serves as a means of perpetuating the existing sexual stereotypes and cultural patterns that discriminate against women. What is more important, since the situation of women is usually viewed as forming part of the social welfare sector no recognition tends to be given to women's non-reproductive roles. This is detrimental both to women and to society, since their contribution to economic development is ignored.

40. When strategies are formulated and the corresponding action is planned, this link between the majority of women and domestic work should be taken into account, while at the same time bearing in mind that the objective of integrated development is hampered by a whole group of interrelated social problems which affect the men and women of large population sectors alike, such as critical poverty, inequitable income distribution, unemployment, illiteracy, or semi-illiteracy, the marginality of large urban, rural and indigenous sectors, little or no participation in the most important aspects of national life; and so on.

41. The widely varying situations at the national level and within each country suggest the advisability of placing more emphasis on general strategies than on the detailed consideration of specific action programmes. The choice of the appropriate strategy will depend on the particular conditions prevailing in each country, according to the nature of the problems identified, the resources available and the existing political will, in line with the principles stated in the Introduction to the Regional Plan of Action.

42. In the light of the general situation that is commonly found in the region, however, a satisfactory strategy should: assign priority to the situation of women in the poor rural and urban sectors; be incorporated in global national or regional development programmes and strategies; have an integrated and multisectoral approach, since the deficiencies existing in the various sectors aggravate one another; and take into account the role of family units in the reproduction of individuals as well as the contribution made by women to the economy, according to the various socio-economic strata. Within these general principles, several options may be discerned which, far from being mutually exclusive, tend to complement one another.

43. A strategy could consist of a review of the policies currently in force so as to determine how far and in what way women are considered as social or domestic consumers or producers, in order to recommend the adjustments necessary to achieve the proposed objectives. In this respect, (a) it would have to be determined how far the policies intended to have a direct influence on the operational levels of the economy, apparently unrelated to the social side, affect the living conditions of women; (b) in integrated policies such as those applicable to critical poverty or rural development, account must be taken of the existence of family units with female heads of household, which are often excluded from such policies, and of the fact that in changing the characteristics of economic activity they ultimately lead to increased discrimination against and subordination of women; (c) in sectoral policies it should be borne in mind that women are considered in various roles. First, as consumers of services: in many cases they do not have access to goods and services (wages and salaries, education, etc.) on an equal footing with men, so that it becomes necessary to determine the reasons for this differential access and to adopt complementary corrective measures. Secondly, as producers of services: in critical sectors such as education, health, production and marketing of domestic food supplies, women make a major contribution to the economy. Thirdly, as those benefiting from and executing social development policies, on the basis of their domestic tasks. In this respect, their training has a certain priority. Lastly, as persons deserving of special consideration (maternal and child care services) or recipients of particular benefits (basic services infrastructure, housing, technology to lighten their domestic duties, etc.).

/44. Another

44. Another possible strategy would be to define as accurately as possible the focal groups and a central high-priority objective (for example, the provision of piped water, the elimination of illiteracy among the whole rural population within a specified period, etc.). Action could be centred on this objective, resources could be channelled to it, and other objectives and programmes devised as the needs are identified. If several countries of the region were to agree on the definition of the same central objective, this would open up a broad field for horizontal technical co-operation and provide a basic framework for the co-ordination of international assistance.

45. Another possible strategy for improving the situation of poor families could consist of a minimum set of measures that would include: (a) providing the heads of households, including women in consensual unions, with stable employment or self-help activities providing an adequate minimum family income, near the family unit's place of residence; (b) health, housing, education and basic services infrastructure programmes designed to lighten the burden of domestic work and enable women to initiate other activities; (c) mass family education programmes, especially for adolescents and young couples; (d) programmes for the organization of families in neighbourhood and community associations; (e) legislative measures designed to support the preceding action and objectives. This is considered to be a minimum set of measures because of its interrelated nature, since the lack of any one measure leaves intact the other limiting factors affecting the organization of poor family units, with their sequel of negative consequences for the family members, in particular the women and children. It is also regarded as minimum because the governments of the region are to a greater or lesser extent implementing policies in virtually all the areas indicated, earmarking for the purpose human and financial resources whose co-ordination would increase their effectiveness. The creation or strengthening of co-ordination machinery would enable national activities to be placed on a more rational basis and make possible the proper channelling of international assistance received.

46. Special attention should be given to the situation of female heads of households. Although these are found in various social strata, they are more numerous and the results more serious in the rural and poor urban sectors.

/The policies

The policies designed for this type of family unit should take into account both the domestic tasks performed by the heads of household and the fact that they are responsible for obtaining the family income, with all the resulting difficulties in combining these two activities. Experience shows that assistance-oriented approaches do not solve the problems of this focal group but quite the opposite, since they are only a short-time palliative and do not attack the root of the problem. A long-term solution could therefore be the development of a strategy which would link training to self-employment, i.e., the promotion of income-generating activities.

47. Attention should once again be drawn to the need for a review of the existing legislation, in particular that relating to the family institution (conjugal union, parental authority, duties and rights of spouses with respect to each other and the children), accompanied by campaigns for the dissemination and extension of legal services.

48. It will also be necessary, as section III of the Regional Plan of Action indicates, to lay stress on campaigns against sexual stereotypes and the respective cultural patterns which are maintained, strengthened and transmitted through textbooks, publicity and the mass media. Educational programmes should be incorporated in these fields and particular emphasis should be placed on revaluating domestic work, modifying the concept of it as exclusively women's work, and changing such cultural patterns as undermine the value of women. It should be borne in mind, however, that this involves redefining the roles of both sexes, not only of women, in view of their mutual social relationship.

49. The political will required to prepare strategies, formulate policies and implement measures should not be understood to be confined to the governments' technical and administrative teams. Such political will can have the necessary effectiveness only if the awareness, consensus, organization and active participation of the women in the focal groups in question are sought and obtained.

B. POSSIBLE ACTION PRIORITIES
(item 4 of the agenda)

50. The Group of Government Experts was of the view that it would be the responsibility of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America to finalize the appraisal of the progress made in the application of the Regional Plan of Action and to draw up priorities for the action to be taken in the region in the coming years. In adopting this view it took into account the fact that both the appraisal and the priorities were to be drawn up at the present particularly important stage of international action, when the United Nations was engaged in defining guidelines and priorities for the international strategy which would be in force throughout the Third United Nations Development Decade and in preparing for the forthcoming World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women; that the World Plan of Action established global priorities which would have to be fulfilled within a given period of time; and that the Regional Plan of Action did likewise with respect to specific sectors. Nevertheless, it was considered appropriate to recommend the adoption of the following measures:

(a) To reiterate the urgent need for governments, according to their own administrative systems of operation, to set up or strengthen administrative machinery in accordance with paragraph 21 of the Regional Plan of Action, placing special stress on the functions of information, co-ordination and communication;

(b) To urge governments which had not already done so to incorporate in their global and sectoral plans action designed to ensure the full integration of women into development;

(c) To recommend to governments that they should endeavour to define the priorities - national, regional and international - which they wished to see adopted specifically at the Second Regional Conference, including those relating to the activities of international bodies;

(d) To invite the international bodies to co-ordinate their requests for information from governments, and invite the governments to reply to such requests in a full and timely manner, particularly to the questionnaires which such bodies send them;

/(e) Request

(e) To request the secretariat, when convening the Second Regional Conference, to furnish the relevant documentation, which should include the report of the present meeting of the Group of Experts, the reports of the meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference, secretariat document E/CEPAL/CRM/R.1/2, a document containing all the comments and observations on the subject which member governments considered necessary and appropriate, and another document containing the observations of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. All this should be done without prejudice to the documentation which governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations might wish to contribute towards the subject matter of the Conference, in conformity with the appropriate provisions;

(f) To emphasize, finally, that since the Regional Conference was a permanent and regular body functioning within the framework of CEPAL, the results of its second session should serve two purposes: to facilitate the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action and define the action to be taken by the CEPAL system in that field in coming years, and to contribute to the preparatory activities for Latin America's participation in the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING ON POPULATION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

Quito, Ecuador, 12-14 March 1979

III. RESOLUTIONS

48. At its First Meeting on Population, the Committee of High-Level Government Experts adopted the following resolutions.

1. CELADE work programme, 1979-1980

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts, at its First Meeting on Population

Taking into account the fact that resolution 357 (XVI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America instructed the Committee of High-Level Government Experts to provide among other matters, at specialized meetings, general orientation with regard to the Latin American Regional Population Programme.

Also taking into account that CEPAL resolution 376 (XVII) recommended to the Committee of High-Level Government Experts that, at specialized meetings, it should consider matters relating to population in the region within the framework of the International Development Strategy as it applies to Latin America and in conformity with the proposals for the New International Economic Order and the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, paying due regard to national policies.

Bearing in mind both the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population (Mexico City, 1975), as the expression of a regional consensus on the nature and importance of the relations between economic and social development and population trends, and the need to consider the population variable in economic and social development plans and policies, and stressing those recommendations referring to action by regional bodies in research, training and technical assistance, owing to their particular relevance for this first meeting of CEGAN on population.

Considering that it is the duty of the Commission to assist in promoting the development of Latin America, and that population policies are an integral part of socio-economic development policies, and bearing in mind the importance of and the need for a regional programme of specific activities by the secretariat in the field of population,

/Recalling the

Recalling the recognition by the international community of the implications of the demographic trends prevailing in countries in the process of industrialization for the economic, social, environmental and political problems of development, and the effect of the rate and forms of that development on those demographic trends,

Also recalling that the Regional Population Programme, in view of the resources available, can only offer a selective response to the needs of the region, and that action must therefore be oriented in the first place towards a group of topics which will identify those areas of critical problems in which population variables play a recognized role, and to which the governments devote most attention in their policies and plans, including regional and urban development, employment and income distribution, critical poverty, habitat and the quality of the urban and rural environment, basic social services (health, education, social security), the status of women and protection of the family,

Further recalling that in view of the socio-economic differences and differences in demographic behaviour resulting from the internal structural diversity of national societies, attention should be concentrated on population groups which are considered to be strategic from the point of view of policy and planning objectives, such as the lowest income groups, the scattered rural population and the migrant population,

Also taking into account that since the aim of the Regional Population Programme is to create and expand the know-how, capabilities and inputs required for the formulation of sovereign policies, development plans and programmes in the field of population, the Regional Programme should continue with and as far as possible intensify activities aimed at improving the population data base of the countries, increasing knowledge of the interrelations between population variables and the socio-economic factors of development in the particular context of each country, and promoting and facilitating the training of local staff and the dissemination of information, with a view to the institutionalization of such activities,

/Also taking

Also taking into account that until the countries of the region create adequate institutional conditions, possess their own technical resources and are able to commit sufficient funds to establish and maintain in operation the programmes of activities required to meet their needs, external assistance will continue to play a significant qualitative role,

Also considering that substantial additional demands are anticipated for technical assistance as a result of the opening up of new areas of concern, more complex approaches designed to achieve more integrated understanding of population dynamics, and the introduction of more advanced technology in computing and information sciences,

Recalling at the same time that one of the basic principles of technical co-operation is to help to foster the self-reliance of the developing countries as soon and as rapidly as possible, thus requiring that the countries should attach high priority to the development of human resources through training programmes and the transfer of technology, and to the development of institutions responsible for producing and analysing basic population statistics, preparing population studies and formulating and implementing population policies and programmes, including the type of high-level body in the national administrative structure whose creation - or strengthening, should it already exist - was recommended by the Second Latin American Meeting on Population,^{2/}

Taking note of the section referring to population (Programme 804) of the CEPAL Medium-term Plan for 1980-1983, approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session,

Taking note also of the resolutions and recommendations of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population,^{3/}

Likewise taking note of secretariat reports E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB/2 and E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB/3 and the Report on the Activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre, 1977-1979,

^{2/} See ST/ECLA/CONF.54/L.9/Rev.1, chapter III, paragraph 134.

^{3/} See ST/ECLA/CONF.54/L.9/Rev.1.

1. Endorses the following general objectives of the CEPAL Population Programme:^{4/}

(a) To foster understanding in the different areas of national life of the nature and importance of the mutual relations between the demographic, socio-economic and environmental factors of development;

(b) To develop and improve the continuing capacity of the countries to organize and implement population censuses and surveys (including the processing of data and their publication);

(c) To develop and promote improvement of the quality of population statistics, their adaptation to the needs of economic and social planning, and analytical techniques and methods for making better use of them;

(d) To maintain up-to-date basic information on the situation and prospects of the demographic evolution of the countries of the region;

(e) To promote and develop research projects aimed at clarifying the interrelation between population and development, especially in connexion with quantifying the determinants and consequences of population dynamics in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, bearing in mind the differing sub-national regional systems and social groups;

(f) To develop analytical tools, adapted to the conditions of the countries of the region, for the incorporation of demographic variables into the planning process;

(g) To promote and develop the preparation of conceptual frameworks (including objectives, targets and instruments) and inputs for formulating, implementing and evaluating population policies and programmes;

(h) To stimulate, maintain and improve the training of professionals in demographic analysis and population topics, including specific fields;

(i) To publish studies, manuals and other technical reports and disseminate them among the public of the different countries; and

(j) To keep up a flow of data and documentation on population matters in Latin America.

^{4/} This CELADE work programme was submitted at the seventeenth session of CEPAL (Guatemala City, 1977) and adopted together with the rest of the programme of work of CEPAL in resolution 381 (XVII) of the Commission.

2. Recommends that the CEPAL population programme 1979-1980 should give priority to the following topics and activities, as part of the general objectives described above:

(a) Monitoring of population trends

Maintenance of up-to-date information on the population situation and prospects of the countries of the region;

(b) Advisory services in population statistics

Advisory services aimed at strengthening national capacity for organizing, preparing and analysing census data and population surveys;

(c) Regional development, migration and urbanization

Research on the interrelations of the main economic and social dimensions of urban and regional development, the geographical distribution of the population, and international migrations, highlighting key population groups and strategic variables, in order to provide suggestions for the planning and formulation of policies on migration and urban and regional development;

(d) Development and population growth

Continuing deeper research, in specific historical situations, into the causal relations between the levels and trends of population growth in the countries of the region, the structural changes which accompany their development, and socio-economic factors at the family level, concentrating the analysis on the social groups regarded as being of key importance and the variables considered of strategic value by each country in the light of its own circumstances;

(e) Population and economic and social planning

Development of a regional methodology for incorporating demographic variables into the planning process and for the analysis of the relationships between alternative patterns of economic and social development and population dynamics in specific national circumstances;

(f) Technical advisory services in population and planning

Aid to the countries, by means of technical assistance missions, in developing know-how, training staff and preparing the inputs needed in order to be able to incorporate population aspects into the formulation of sovereign policies and development plans;

(g) Training

Continuation and expansion of the present training programme in the field of population, and the holding of courses and seminars in specific areas;

(h) Latin

(h) Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL)

Updating and maintenance of the DOCPAL computerized data base and provision of documentation services to users in the region; periodic publication of a review of bibliographical summaries; provision of data and documents; technical advisory services on documentation systems;

(i) Supporting computing services and advisory services

Supporting services to the substantive activities of the Regional Population Programme, including support to DOCPAL and advisory services to governments through missions to the countries;

(j) Publications service

Publication, printing and distribution of research reports, studies, information on population programmes, population data and other outputs from the various activities of the Regional Population Programme;

(k) Human reproductive behaviour and cultural changes

Investigation of the interrelations between the reproductive behaviour of human groups and their cultural evolution, with an evaluation of their impact on each other and the implications for society as a whole.

2. Technical assistance in population and development planning

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts, at its First Meeting on Population,

Bearing in mind the recommendations and conclusions of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, and particularly the contents of paragraph 168,

Recognizing the progress made in the organization of national government teams responsible for formulating, implementing and evaluating population policies;

Bearing in mind the content and orientation of the CEPAL population programme,

1. Recommends that CEPAL should intensify technical assistance to interested governments with a view to the creation or strengthening of national institutions and machinery which will contribute to the integration of population policies into the countries' global, sectoral and regional planning;
2. Further recommends the CEPAL should request the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue increasing its support for technical assistance activities carried out in the region.

/3. Decentralization

3. Decentralization of CELADE activities and training in population and development planning

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts, at its First Meeting on Population,

Bearing in mind the recommendations and conclusions of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, and particularly the contents of paragraph 145 (d),

Taking account of what has been said by the delegates to this meeting regarding the inadequate supply of trained human resources for analysing in each concrete situation the specific relations between population trends and the characteristics inherent in development, so as to permit the introduction into economic and social planning of policies aimed at changing those population trends,

Recognizing that it is necessary that CEPAL's action in population matters should adequately cover the different subregions and areas, giving attention to the specific individual features of each,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the support being provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for population activities in Latin America, both to the Commission and directly to the countries,

Considering the content and orientation of the population programme of the Latin American Demographic Centre, and particularly the objective laid down in it of stimulating, maintaining and improving the training of professionals in demographic analysis and population matters, including specific fields,

1. Recommends that CEPAL should strengthen action aimed at decentralizing the activities of the Centre so that it serves subregions with common problems, seeking for that purpose the support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

2. Also recommends that as part of CEPAL's Population Programme for 1979-1980 high priority should be given to the intensification of courses and seminars aimed at the rapid training of government officials from the countries of the area in matters concerning population and development planning;

/3. Recommends

3. Recommends that CEPAL should request the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to try to increase the support which it has been giving to activities of this type in the region, so as to make it possible to put the foregoing recommendations into practice.

/4. Institutional

4. Institutional arrangements in the field of population

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts, at its First Meeting on Population

Recalling that the action taken by CEPAL, through the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), in connexion with population in the context of the region is mainly aimed at collaboration with member States in the various activities required for the formulation of sovereign population policies and their inclusion in development plans and strategies,

Stressing the fact that demographic variables and their dynamics are an inherent part of the development processes, and that they cannot be harmonized through piecemeal action regarding the economy or the social system, but require co-ordinated action which will be consistent with a given historical and geographical context, in which government action plays a decisive role,

Bearing in mind that resolution 345 (AC.68) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL at its tenth extraordinary session, and subsequently ratified by the Commission at its sixteenth session, provided for the incorporation of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) in the CEPAL system as a permanent institution with its own identity,

Also bearing in mind that at the Second Latin American Meeting on Population, the Latin American countries recommended that CELADE should, in the regional context, strengthen and adapt its activities, within its field of competence, in such a way as to consolidate its role as a regional technical agency in the field of population,

Considering that the above resolution recommended that the secretariat should study appropriate means of enabling the Latin American governments to take more regular, direct and effective action in the field of population and its relations with economic and social development,

Considering that the Commission, in resolutions 357 (XVI) and 360 (XVI) on institutional aspects, recognized the need to intensify efforts aimed at improving the institutional machinery for action in certain areas,

/Also considering

Also considering that the Commission, in resolution 357 (XVI), decided "meanwhile" to instruct CEGAN to take up the topic of population,

Recommends that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, should take a decision regarding the best way of placing CEGAN's activity in the field of population on a regular and permanent basis.