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	<u>Page</u>
DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1976-1977 .....	1
REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME .....	6
EXPLANATORY NOTE .....	8
Global Economic Development .....	9
Social Development .....	31
Industrial Development .....	52
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries .....	62
Transport and Tourism .....	72
Natural Resources .....	82
Environnement .....	93
International Trade and Development .....	97
Statistics .....	111
Economic Projections .....	128
Supporting Activities .....	139
 <u>Annexes</u>	
I ECLA: Summary of direct costs, by programme, 1974-1975 .....	143
II ECLA: Summary of direct costs by programme, 1976-1977 .....	144
III Breakdown of extra-budgetary sources, 1974-1975 .....	145
IV Breakdown of extra-budgetary sources, 1976-1977 .....	146
V ECLA: Distribution of permanent posts, by Santiago headquarters and regional offices, 1974-1975 .....	147

## DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1976-1977

### FOREWORD

In reviewing the work programme, the attention of the Commission is invited to resolutions and other basic directives of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council and, in particular, to General Assembly resolutions 3214 (XXIX) on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, 3241 (XXIX) on economic co-operation among developing countries, 3251 (XXIX) on technical co-operation among developing countries, 3252 (XXIX) on decentralization of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme, 3273 (XXIX) on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, 3275 (XXIX) on International Women's Year, 3281 (XXIX) on Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3306 (XXIX) on Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 3309 (XXIX) on multilateral trade negotiations, 3311 (XXIX) on special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries, 3337 (XXIX) on international co-operation to combat desertification, 3338 (XXIX) on developing island countries, 3341 (XXIX) on organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council, 3342 (XXIX) on women and development, 3343 (XXIX) on special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, 3344 (XXIX) on World Population Conference, 3345 (XXIX) on research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, 3348 (XXIX) on World Food Conference, 3353 (XXIX) on employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system, 3204 (XXIX) on admission of Grenada to membership in the United Nations,

3242 (XXIX) on economic and social assistance for Honduras, 3289 (XXIX) on question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands; 3201 (S-VI) on the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order; 3202 (S-VI) on a Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order; 3213 (XXIX) on report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 3216 (XXIX) on fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 3234 (XXIX) on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, 3249 (XXIX) on United Nations Capital Development Fund, 3254 (XXIX) on reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus save to provide assistance to developing countries, 3268 (XXIX) on human rights and scientific and technological developments, 3276 (XXIX) on Conference of the International Women's Year, 3277 (XXIX) on Consultative Committees for the Conference of the International Women's Year, 3307 (XXIX) on establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund, 3308 (XXIX) on report of the Trade and Development Board, 3310 (XXIX) on participation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the multilateral trade negotiations, 3312 (XXIX) on reduction of the increasing gap between the developed countries and the developing countries, 3313 (XXIX) on United Nations University, 3316 (XXIX) on report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 3325 (XXIX) on United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT), 3326 (XXIX) on report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 3327 (XXIX) on establishment of a United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, 3334 (XXIX) on Third United Nations Conference of the Law of the Sea, 3335 (XXIX) on role of the international monetary system, 3346 (XXIX) on agreement with the World Intellectual Property Organization, 3347 (XXIX) on reform of the international monetary

system, 3351 (XXIX) on pattern of Conferences, 3356 (XXIX) on operation of the special fund, 3359 (XXIX) on programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975, 3305 (XXIX) on revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board, Decisions on quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development and publications and documentation of the United Nations, as well as the Economic and Social Council resolutions 1836 (LVI) on emergency measures in regard to the supply of fertilizers and pesticides, 1837 (LVI) on United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration, 1839 (LVI) on First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, 1841 (LVI) on social indicators for measuring social progress and application of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 1842 (LVI) on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, 1854 (LVI) on study on the interrelationship of the status of women and family planning, 1855 (LVI) on implementation of a programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and their integration in development, 1858 (LVI) on technical co-operation activities for the advancement of women, 1860 (LVI) on activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote the advancement of women and their integration in development, 1867 (LVI) on question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, 1835 (LVI) on arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1840 (LVI) on preparations for the World Food Conference, 1849 (LVI) on International Women's Year, 1851 (LVI) on International Conference to be held during the International Women's Year, 1856 (LVI) on status of rural women, especially agricultural workers, 1857 (LVI) on employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations

system, 1858 (LVI) on technical co-operation activities for the advancement of women, 1859 (LVI) on activities of the International Labour Organisation to promote the advancement of women and their integration in development, 1862 (LVI) on influence of mass communication media on the formation of new attitudes towards the role of women in present-day society, 1896 (LVII) on regional co-operation, decisions 35 (LVII) on reports of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and 39 (LVII) on report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, resolutions 1879 (LVII) on emergency measures in regard to the supply of fertilizers and pesticides, 1883 (LVII) on report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 1885 (LVII) on world housing survey, 1886 (LVII) on improvement and development of building technologies based on locally available materials, 1889 (LVII) on special report of the Administrative Committee on co-ordination on information systems, 1891 (LVII) on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations, 1894 (LVII) on rationalization of the work of the Council, 1897 (LVII) on question of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology, 1898 (LVII) on world programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas, 1899 (LVII) on mobilization of public opinion in relation to the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the regional plans, 1900 (LVII) on implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, 1902 (LVII) on the role of an international technological information system in the transfer and assessment of technology and in the indigenous growth of appropriate technologies in developing countries, 1904 (LVII) on outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, 1905 (LVII) on institutional arrangements for science and technology, 1908 (LVII) on the impact of transnational corporations on the development process and on international relations,

1909 (LVII) on United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1910 (LVII) on priorities in the economic, social and human rights fields, 1911 (LVII) on implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy; special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, 1882 (LVII) on establishment of an international habitat and human settlements foundation, 1884 (LVII) on technical assistance activities of the United Nations in housing, building and planning, 1887 (LVII) on International Book Year, 1972, and the Second United Nations Development Decade; report of the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1890 (LVII) on agreement with the World Intellectual Property Organization, 1901 (LVII) on quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development, 1903 (LVII) on application of computer science and technology to development, 1906 (LVII) on review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, 1907 (LVII) on revised pattern of conferences.

## REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

The resources on which this draft programme of work is based correspond to the levels requested by the Executive Secretary in the budget presented to the Secretary-General.

Subsequently, however, the United Nations budget organs reduced the level of the resources envisaged. Since there was actually no time to adjust the presentation of the work programme, it was maintained with the original level of resources. Therefore, it should be borne in mind that some activities, particularly meetings, may not be able to take place for lack of adequate financial support.

This draft programme is also based on the assumption that there will be no vacancies. This is because it is possible to determine the total in the light of previous experience, but not the units in which they are likely to occur.

Lastly, considering that some changes in priorities must also be expected as a result of changed circumstances and the need to deal with unforeseen requests from governments or groups of governments, clearly this document is merely the best forecast that the Executive Secretary can make at the present time regarding the Commission's activities in the next two years, and if the assumptions used are not realized, the activities undertaken may vary slightly from what was originally planned.

Accordingly, the Commission may wish to confirm 1/ its policy to the effect that, although it is desirable to adopt as final a programme as possible, it is also essential that the Executive Secretary should have scope and flexibility to adapt the programmes to any circumstances that may arise, and also to the staff and the resources available. Therefore, the Commission may wish to authorize the Executive Secretary to change or eliminate certain projects, or

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1/ Official Documents of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No 10A (E/2796/Rev.1), para. 154.



to establish a different order of priority, if, in its view, unforeseen events or circumstances warrant such a measure. These changes should be made within the context of the programme adopted by the Commission.

The Commission may also wish to authorize the Executive Secretary, in properly justified exceptional cases, to make use of resources available to him for organizing conferences and setting up working groups and meetings of experts as he thinks fit, provided prior authorization is obtained from the governments concerned and consultations have been conducted with the specialized institutions which may be interested. The conferences should be organized only when so requested by the majority of the member governments and provided the amount spent is not in excess of the available resources.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The work programme is presented this year with some changes in format, which have been introduced with a view to greater uniformity with other departments of the United Nations Secretariat.

First, the presentation by divisions has been abandoned in favour of a presentation by programmes. For example, the programme entitled "global economic development" groups together activities of the Economic Development Division and of the ECLA offices in Mexico City, Washington, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Port-of-Spain, Bogotá and Buenos Aires. Moreover, these offices are not presented as individual units, but their activities are considered within the various programmes.

For each programme there is a brief introduction, followed by a list of specific activities carried out at the secretariat headquarters and sub-offices. The description of these activities consists of details regarding the conceptual context of the objectives pursued, and the expected output in each case. Each programme is accompanied by a table showing an approximate estimate of the resources allocated to each specific activity, in terms of man-months.

## GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Global Economic Development Programme will continue at two clearly defined levels. On the one hand, it involved the periodic examination of the main events and trends in the development of the Latin American economy. This activity takes the form of the annual Economic Surveys and the appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the 1970s. The work involves the collaboration of several divisions, such as the Statistical Division for basic information and the divisions dealing with sectoral activities for the analysis of particular aspects.

Recently, as a medium-term objective, an effort has been made to bring up to date the contents of the periodical analyses of national events, in order to study in greater detail certain transient aspects and the nature of the economic policy decisions. A more careful search will be made for macroeconomic information as well as for more specific and circumstantial data relating to trends in monetary and fiscal matters, prices, incomes and remuneration, etc.

Although basic information now available on the entire region and on each individual country, there are a great differences in the extent of the coverage. The regional offices of ECLA must therefore play a major role in remedying this situation.

The Economic Survey for 1974 accordingly includes a special analysis of the revival and generalization of inflation in Latin America.

In addition to a general discussion of world inflationary trends, the analysis includes six specific studies on relevant trends, origins and policies in particular countries.

The second level at which the Economic Development Division operates is that of research into basic problems of Latin American development.

This involves both general, wide-ranging studies, such as that devoted to development styles, and other more detailed studies of

fundamental aspects of the overall problem, such as the research currently being carried out into the distribution of income and critical poverty, public enterprises, financial intermediation and transnational enterprises.

Although these two activities are quite separate there is a close relationship in them. Thus, the periodical country studies cast light on, or encourage, certain fields of research, while the latter permit the more detailed examination of certain aspects of national trends.

Moreover, some studies, such as that on inflation, frequently serve as a basis for further research.

Medium-term objectives of the Mexico Office are to strengthen and improve the processes of Central American integration, to promote the harmonious development of economies within this process and to promote economic links between this group and other countries and regional groupings, particularly with the Caribbean Area; to help the countries of Central America with information and analyses in the light of the changes taking place in the world economy that may affect their development; and to carry out an annual evaluation of the economic development of the countries covered by the Office, in order to draw attention to the main achievements and problems and to analyse the effect of the economic and social policies applied.

Medium-term objectives of the Port-of-Spain Office are to provide the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations with reports on short and medium term economic trends in the region, summary interpretations of regional economic development and analyses of the structure and trends of each country's economy.

The Bogotá Office provides inputs for general programmes of ECLA headquarters and is responsible for a project on short-term policy.

The Buenos Aires Office was established in 1973 and is not yet fully manned. The Programme of Work includes the carrying out of activities of a regional nature in Latin America and research in

conjunction with the Government of Argentina. Specifically, the continuing activities which began in 1974 consist of research and advisory services in respect of the following subjects: (a) methods and techniques for information, analysis and programming of short-term economic trends; (b) methods and techniques for the analysis of the Argentine economy and medium- and long-term projections; (c) analysis of regional development; (d) collaboration on statistics; (e) teaching activities covering such fields as global and regional planning, analysis of investment projects and environmental problems; (f) seminars and conferences. During the period covered by this programme, the Office will also carry out research on technology and environment within the context of a project carried out in conjunction with IDB and with the participation of national bodies.

The work programme of the Rio de Janeiro Office, as agreed to by the Brazilian Government only up to 1975, includes an analysis of the national system of urban investment financing, a study on urban services in Brazil, a study on the identification of regional profiles and a special programme for the training of human resources.

Medium-term objectives of the Washington Office are to continue making direct contributions to, and providing general support for, the central programme of the Santiago Office. At the same time, the Office will continue collecting and analysing the statistical and other material which the remaining offices require and which are more easily accessible in Washington.

Specific activity:(1) Annual Economic Survey

Expected completion date: March, each year

Location: Santiago Office

Although the economies of Latin American countries obviously differ widely from one another, they have in common a number of positive or negative elements and factors that lead to the adoption of basically similar economic policy measures. The annual Economic Survey is intended to provide an overall picture of the region's

economic growth, with emphasis on the various problems that arise, and to analyse national economies on the most comparative possible basis. It will, however, always include a more detailed analysis of one or more countries in order to illustrate the results of economic policies or the presence of particular, important factors that cannot be satisfactorily examined in the short space of a year.

The Economic Survey of Latin America for 1974, in addition to country studies, contains a special analysis of the processes of inflation at the world level, and of the consequent appearance or revival of inflation in Latin America, with special emphasis on the conditions prevailing in six countries. It examines the policies adopted, including measures to prevent distortions caused by inflation and to permit its gradual containment. Future Economic Surveys will also contain special analyses of subjects that are of particular significance for the region.

It is planned to hold a conference at the end of 1975 to study the problem of inflation in Latin America, on which occasion the 1974 Survey will be submitted as one of the documents to be analysed.

Output will consist of the Economic Surveys for 1975 and 1976.  
(Authority: ECLA resolutions 2 (I) and 7 (IV).)

Specific activity:(2) Styles of development

Expected completion date: 1976

Location: Santiago Office

The fact that economic growth alone is not an objective of economic policy leads to surprise that there are various requirements that it must also meet. Some of them are described in the Quito Charter. The studies on styles of development examine the options for attaining diverse hypothetical goals which determine different modes of growth and varied socio-economic patterns.

Up to 1974 analyses focused on different aspects of population and manpower growth in Latin America.

The projections respond to criteria and assumptions based on present and desirable characteristics of this population. This project was developed jointly with the Projection Centre. Henceforth part of the project will also be located in the Buenos Aires Office.

Output will consist of a report. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV) and 320 and 328 (XV).)

Specific activity:(3) Income distribution

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

Despite the sustained and at times rapid growth of the economies of the region, income distribution does not appear to have varied from its historical pattern of high regressivity. Insofar as this pattern prevents the majority of the population from having an adequate consumption of basic goods and services and, on the other hand, the surplus incomes of the wealthier groups are not channelled preferably to real investment, a serious obstacle arises against the expansion and financial stability of the Latin American economies. Until a few years ago, however, it was a complex and highly political problem. ECLA as well as several governments of the region - in national schemes - have approached it endeavouring gradually to define it and pave the way to finding out the answers to it.

During 1974 ECLA addressed its analysis to defining and identifying the income level known worldwide as "critical poverty". The various criteria for evaluating it are assessed, a general measure being reached for developing countries. The percentage of the population in that position is quantified, together with its characteristics according to sex, age, occupation, sector and whether urban, rural or living in a metropolis. Living conditions are then examined from the standpoint of insufficient food, housing and health. Lastly, its capacity for social mobility is examined. The first analysis presents the problem and will subsequently allow covering new aspects of the possibilities of improving the affected population strata.

Output will consist of a report. (Authority: ECLA resolution 328 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(4) Financial intermediation

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

Development of the financial sector in Latin America in the past two decades has been extremely rapid. This is due, on the one hand, to the introduction of international innovations which have led to disseminating and diversifying financial intermediation in Latin American economies, and, on the other hand, to economic policy attempts to channel financial resources to priority objectives. Among these objectives one of major importance is financing housing, which has led to the establishment of new intermediaries and to their being granted significant advantages over the others. In the course of the present decade, however, it has been observed that breaking up financial sectors hinders flows towards productive sectors and checks the formation of capital markets. The governments of the region, aware of this situation, are bent on giving their respective financial sector greater fluidity and capacity to support real investment. This project will endeavour to examine critically and describe such changes as they are adopted by the countries of the region, with the final aim of pointing out mistakes and advantages involved in the various modes of application.

The foregoing is connected with the analysis of housing financing given above. The way and conditions were examined in which the systems intended for this purpose were set up, as well as the advantages granted to them as opposed to other financial intermediaries. Their high absorption of financial emissions was and is not adequately supported as regards allocation since their operations are frequently restricted to the minority of the population endowed with good credit. This imbalance brings with it an accumulation of resources negatively affecting the operation of the financial sector and - under certain



conditions - the monetary authorities. Although unconnected with financial intermediation proper, housing demand and the links between housing construction and other sectors were examined, with a view to explaining the above situation, the conclusion being reached that the effort made had no satisfactory compensation from the social or the economic standpoint.

Output will be a report. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(5) Public enterprises

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

Latin American public enterprises have grown in number, importance and sectorally in the past decade. This is due to the fact that the governments of the region are seeking to fill needs that fail to attract to the private sector or are too large for private national investment.

The project under way includes a methodological analysis and empirical research in selected countries on points such as productive activity of public enterprises, their savings and investment processes, their integration into national planning systems and their microeconomic efficiency. Of the five selected countries the studies under way cover Ecuador and Uruguay.

Output will consist of a series of reports. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(6) Transnational corporations in Latin America

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

With the support of the Government of Canada and the co-operation of the Mexico City and Washington Offices.

Pursuant to several resolutions adopted by ECLA and United Nations bodies, an investigation is being prepared into the internal and external effects of the activity of transnational corporations in the manufacturing industry of Argentina and Brazil, possibly also

Venezuela; in the bauxite and banana industries in the Caribbean and Central American countries; and in the subcontractual re-export industries (magulladoras) Mexico and Central America.

The investigation methodology was prepared in the second half of 1974, including questionnaires for public and semi-public institutions (macroeconomic sector) and for subsidiaries of transnational corporations (microeconomic sector). A first paper on the presence of transnational corporations in Latin America in the early seventies was presented for consideration in the IDS. Another paper was also presented on transnational enterprises in the manufacturing industry and their effects on the development of Latin America.

Both documents are the basis for the research hypotheses and the result will possibly be published as a special study within the ECLA Economic Survey for 1974. Research in the selected countries will begin in the second quarter of 1975, and should be completed by the end of the year. Final reports should be finished by mid-1976.

Output will consist of several reports. (Authority:  
ECLA resolution 339 (XV).)

Specific activity:(7) Economic Development of Central America  
and Mexico

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Mexico City Office

Objectives are: to make periodic evaluations of the achievements, prospects and difficulties of the countries concerned, so as to provide them with basic economic policy guidelines that take into account the changing conditions prevailing at the domestic as well as at the international level; to provide technical assistance to the government of Honduras in order to strengthen its system of annual and long-term economic planning; to contribute to the consolidation of the process of economic integration of

Central America, taking into account the need for its economies to develop harmoniously; to foster increasing economic links between this area and countries and regional groups of the Latin American region.

Output will consist of: annual economic surveys of the countries of the Central American Isthmus and Mexico (February 1976 and 1977); biannual evaluation of the economic developments of these countries for the International Development Strategy (March 1977); documents to be prepared for the meetings of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee to be held during this period; various papers reporting the contribution of the Mexico City Office to the Honduran Government on different aspects of its planning system; studies on selected countries on linking short-term policies with medium-term objectives. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity: (8) Monetary and fiscal policy in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

Governments of the sub-region have been re-examining their fiscal and monetary arrangements in the context of their needs as newly independent States and the changing patterns of their economic relationships. The assistance of the Office has been sought in these high priority studies, particularly by the LDC's.

Objectives are: to formulate agreements for the avoidance of double taxation within the integration process; to make a comparative study of national taxation structures with a view to harmonizing them; to assist in outlining a framework for revised monetary arrangements; to help regulate income distribution.

Output will consist of: (i) seven documents on countries of the sub-region and the Federation of the West Indies; (ii) regional analysis of economic development in the CARICOM area; (iii) summary of economic activity in the CARICOM area, including studies on

specific subjects such as the international monetary crisis, inflation, the oil situation and current progress in regional integration.

(Authority: ECLA resolutions 289 and 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(9) Economic policies and analysis of short-term economic development

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Buenos Aires Office

The objective is to prepare and apply methods currently under study by the Economic Development Division and the Economic Projections Centre, simultaneously co-operating with the Argentine Government in forecasts and analyses of the economic situation. The co-operation effort will focus on: (i) expanding and improving the projections of the foreign currency budget; (ii) preparing a yearly monetary and credit programme; (iii) improving and expanding the basic statistical and qualitative information available on productive sectors, and national and financial accounts; (iv) preparing or applying methods and indicators for analysing and evaluating short-term policies.

Output will consist of: formulation of methods for preparing the foreign currency budget and annual credit programme; preparation of short-term economic policy models; formulation of methods to determine a series of indicators for analysing and evaluating short-term policies; recommendations addressed to improving basic information for short-term analysis, particularly regarding national and financial accounts.

An ad hoc group of experts on business cycle indicators will meet for one week in 1976; fifteen experts will be invited.

(Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(10) Planning and projections of the Argentine economy

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Buenos Aires Office

This activity covers the study of methods and techniques for analyses and long- and medium-term projections on the Argentine economy. Assistance will be given particularly to the Ministry of Economic Affairs on the critical review of sectoral plans, preparation of a methodology for controlling execution of investment projects considered basic for carrying out the Plan, and preparation of medium- and long-term models for analysing viability and implications of alternative economic policies.

Output will consist of: preparation and application of long-term models designed to evaluate alternative styles of development; preparation of techniques for evaluating plan execution; methods for preparing plans for specific sectors. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 233 (X) and 263 (XII).)

Specific activity:(11) Regional development

Expected completion date: 1976

Location: Buenos Aires Office

This activity has three complementary objectives: to identify the possibilities of developing the Argentine interior; to point out measures that should be adopted for this purpose; to contribute to a regional diagnosis of the Argentine economy.

The general centre-periphery relationship is taken as a guideline for organizing observations and attempts at a theoretical explanation of the phenomenon of territorial concentration of economic activities. The project refers to the periphery of the Argentine regional system composed of provinces with little economic diversification. The method employed is to use an overall approach to follow up - from production to consumption - a set of products which the less

developed provinces export to the rest of the country or abroad. Once the studies on individual products are completed the material will be processed applying regional analysis categories.

The research is included in the work programme of the Secretariat which proposes to examine the structure of spatial development in Latin American countries and contemplates parallel studies to be conducted in various countries. In the present case, in addition to being intrinsically useful to the Argentine Government, the work done will make up one of the "country cases" essential to the project included in the ECLA secretariat programme.

Output will consist of: studies on a set of products that the peripheral provinces export to the rest of the country or abroad; diagnosis of the regional operation of the Argentine economy; alternative hypotheses on industry location in different regions of Argentina. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(12) Export promotion in Argentina

Expected completion date: 1976

Location: Buenos Aires Office

It is intended to evaluate recent experience as regards non-traditional exports and the efficiency of the various promotion instruments utilized. It is contemplated in the work programme of the secretariat which requires examination of country cases.

Output will consist of: analysis of incentives to non-traditional exports and evaluation of relevant policies. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(13) Technological development policies

Expected completion date: 1978

Location: Buenos Aires Office

In October 1974 the secretaries of ECLA and the Inter American Development Bank signed an agreement covering a series of economic studies for defining technological development policy criteria

tending to facilitate channelling investment and promoting better utilization of funds provided by the IDB and other financial bodies in this field.

In its initial stage this activity will focus on absorption, adaptation and generation of appropriate industrial technologies on which information and analyses are perceptibly lacking in the region while they are of priority interest from the point of view of ECLA and IDB member countries.

The main topics for research in the initial stage of this activity are expected to include: (a) selection of appropriate techniques and technologies in relation to employment and other socio-economic objectives (microeconomic analysis); (b) transfer and adaptation of technology, case studies at industrial sub-sector and enterprise level; (c) indigenous technological development, case studies; (d) indigenous scientific development, case studies; (e) methods for evaluating investment projects in the field of scientific and technological development; (f) problems involved in technological forecasts in the region and methods for evaluating its scientific and technological development requirements as they relate, for instance, with energy demand and use of natural resources; (g) analysis of the scientific and technological staff required for the future scientific and technological development of Latin America, according to different prospects.

Output will consist of a series of studies. (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).)

Specific activity: (14) Economic development and short-term economic policies

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Bogotá Office

This project is a contribution of the Bogotá Office to the study of the economic, social and development problems of Latin America. Its main objective is to assess the present situation and

the principal short-term economic problems of the countries with which it is directly concerned (Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and the Netherlands Antilles).

With this objective in mind it is hoped to make a significant contribution to the preparation and strengthening of short-term economic policies in the context of development.

The project was started at the end of 1974 with the study on Colombia, which will be completed in 1975. Gradually studies will be carried out on the Netherlands Antilles (1975), Venezuela (1976) and Ecuador (1977).

For all these studies working groups will be set up in order to obtain the basic information from each country and make a thorough examination of the main findings of the analysis. In the case of the Netherlands Antilles a group of ECLA regional advisors will collaborate in the study of problems specifically relating to those islands and their economic system.

Output will consist of reports for each country in the years indicated. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV) and 328 (XV).)

Specific activity: (15) Various projects

Expected completion date: 1975

Location: Rio de Janeiro Office

On the basis of the terms of the expanded Agreement under which the IPA/ECLA/ILPES Programme is carried out by the Rio de Janeiro Office, a work programme was established for the period up to the end of 1975, comprising four projects: analysis of the National System of Financing for Urban Investment; a study on urban services in Brazil; research aimed at defining regional profiles; and a special human resources training programme.

The Analysis of the National System of Financing Urban Investment, which is being undertaken with the collaboration of the National Commission for Metropolitan Areas and Urban Policy (CNPJ), of the Planning Department of the Office of the President of the



Republic, is designed to evaluate the potential capacity of national and international sources of financing for urban investment and the capacity of local administrations to absorb such resources; to identify possible bottlenecks, estimating future needs in respect of capital, organization and human resources; and to recommend measures for the improvement of the system. In its initial phase, a pilot study will be made in two cities, for the purpose of testing the methodology proposed for the project. At a later stage, research will be conducted on infrastructure requirements and demand for financing in a major group of Brazilian cities.

The object of the study on urban services, also carried out in collaboration with CNPU, is to look into the planning, execution and administration of the various public services in Brazil, in order to identify the principal bottlenecks and make the consequent recommendations for increasing the efficiency of such services. As in the case of the preceding project, it was decided that the initial phase should comprise research on selected urban services in the social area (education, health, recreation and social security), the study of which would facilitate dealing in succession with the other public services. In view of the close interrelation of the two projects described, the intention is to work on both simultaneously, using the technical experts from the ECLA Office in Rio de Janeiro, as well as students from the co-ordinated post-graduate engineering courses of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

Originally, the objective of the studies on definition of regional profiles was to evaluate the impact of government measures at the Federal level on the major regions of Brazil, as a means of identifying cost-benefit factors in infrastructure projects and in the application of fiscal incentives through the formulation of a decision-making model. In subsequent agreements with the Brazilian Institute for Economic and Social Planning (Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social - IPEA), attention was drawn to the need to work with regional indicators at State level, leaving for a later stage

the idea of macro-regional decision models. At the close of the period covered by the present report, the Brazilian authorities are examining the proposals put forward by the Office having in view the definition and the method of work to be adopted. The work will be started as soon as IPEA's decision is made known.

The human resources training programme is concerned with courses to be organized in the Economic Development Training Centre (Centro de Treinamento para Desenvolvimento Econômico - CENDEC) of IPEA, with the participation of ECLA and ILPES. In principle, the following activities are envisaged: a course on development of regional programming (second half of 1975); a seminar on agricultural planning (July 1975); a general course on environment, with a duration of four to five weeks (end of 1975); and a seminar for the evaluation of the traditional regional development courses given by ILPES and their adaptation to the case of Brazil.

Other projects comprised in the programme in principle are still awaiting negotiation in due course, among them an urban transport project and at least one study on export promotion.

(Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).)

Specific activity: (16) Monetary and fiscal policy

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Washington, D.C. Office

The scope of this study includes the examination and analysis of some or all of the following activities: the possible scope and implications of international monetary reform on the trade negotiations of Latin American countries; the existence of financial and other incentives intended to develop and expand the export trade of Latin America; inflation in developing and developed countries and its effect on Latin America's terms of trade; and various aspects of international financial recycling policies and mechanisms.

Output will consist of a document on Monetary and Financial Policy in Latin America (1976). (Authority: ECLA resolution 317 (XV).)

Performance during past biennium

"Notes on Income Distribution and Redistribution Strategy in Latin America"

"Algunos problemas que plantea la operación de las corporaciones transnacionales en América Latina"

"El transfondo estructural de la crisis monetaria"

"Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972"

"Algunas reflexiones sobre el desarrollo regional, a propósito del caso argentino"

"Los sistemas financieros de fomento en América Latina"

"Notas sobre estilos de desarrollo en América Latina"

"América Latina y la estrategia internacional del desarrollo: primera evaluación regional" (Cap. II, III, parte Cap. IV y VI) (E/CN.12/947)

"El progreso técnico y desarrollo de América Latina"

"Economic Survey of Latin America, 1973" (E/CN.12/974)

"Technological Progress and Socio-economic Development in Latin America: General Analysis and Recommendations for a Technological Policy"

"Inflación en América Latina - Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Brasil"

"La reforma del sistema monetario internacional y las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales"

"Empresas públicas"

"Esquemas de análisis de la inflación reciente"

"Hechos y experiencias recientes en materia de política económica"

"Aspectos globales de la evolución económica"

"Significación y contenido de una política demográfica"

"La evolución reciente de los precios de exportación en América Latina"

"La heterogeneidad estructural y la distribución del ingreso en América Latina"

"Las corporaciones multinacionales en América Latina y las investigaciones de la CEPAL"

"Consecuencias de la crisis energética para la economía mundial, la periferia y América Latina"

"La viabilidad de la investigación sobre las compañías multinacionales en Argentina y Brasil"

"Distribución del ingreso en América Latina a comienzos del decenio de 1970"

"Las limitaciones de los instrumentos convencionales de política económica"

"Industrialización y sustitución de importaciones"

"Simulation Experiments with Population; the Labour Force; and Employment in the Modern Sector"

"Perspectivas de los precios de las materias primas y de la inflación internacional"

"Los sistemas financieros de fomento en América Latina (International Seminar on the Role of Development Banks in the Economic Development of Latin America - Lima, 1973)"

"El problema de la pobreza crítica"

"Distribución del ingreso y empleo"

"CARIFTA countries Overview of Economic Activity, 1972"

"CARIFTA/CARICOM countries Overview of Economic Activity, 1973"

"Report on the Damage Caused in Antigua and Barbuda by the Earthquake of 8 October 1974 and its Repercussions"

"Informe del Seminario sobre análisis y evaluación de la EID" (CEPAL/MEX/74/21/Rev.1)

"Matriz y transacciones de la Zona del Canal, 1973-1975 y proyecciones para 1980 y 1985"

"Proyecciones del tráfico canalero, ahorro e ingreso potencial, 1980, 1990 y 2000"

"Análisis de las características de los anteproyectos de canal a nivel"

"Análisis del impacto y viabilidad de las alternativas del canal a nivel"

"Notas sobre la estrategia de desarrollo de largo plazo"

"Evaluación de las implicaciones de la construcción del nuevo canal sobre el sector agropecuario"

"La medición de la población económicamente activa de México, 1950-1970"

"México: estrategia regional del desarrollo"

"Bases para la política económica regional de México"

"Desarrollo regional de la industria manufacturera"

"Instrumentación de la política regional"

"México: política de empleo"

A Central American Intensive Course on development planning was given in Guatemala, for which nine texts on various points were prepared.

Bases were drawn up for an economic and social development strategy for Honduras.

SIECA was assisted in matters pertaining to Central American budgetary systems.

Government officials of El Salvador were assisted in preparing a study on the Central Government's public finances; formulation of techniques for annual operation plans; participation in a seminar budget formulation and evaluation; a course on programme budgeting was given to staff of the Ministry of Health.

"Informe sobre los daños y repercusiones del terremoto de la ciudad de Managua en la economía nicaraguense"

"Estudio hidrometeorológico sobre las sequías y el papel del riego para contrarrestarlas"

"Bases para la programación de vivienda a mediano plazo en Nicaragua"

"Medidas para instrumentar la política de vivienda a mediano plazo en Nicaragua"

"La estrategia global y la de los principales sectores (agropecuario, industrial, vivienda, construcción, recursos naturales, educación, salud, comercio exterior y finanzas públicas"

"Tendencias demográficas y de empleo y de la situación del sector educación"

"Lineamientos de una reforma administrativa"

"Metodología para distinguir las regiones del país y formular los criterios básicos de política regional"

"Proyecciones de las finanzas públicas en el marco de los aspectos globales del plan"

Assistance was given to Nicaragua on the preparation and analysis of employment surveys; on housing, industries, employment, construction, development of water resources and transport, irrigation, aqueducts and sewers, and determination of rainfall periodicity; on preparation of the operative Plan for 1974; and on national accounts for diagnosis and projections.

A course was given on planning and projects, for which six texts were prepared.

"Informe sobre los daños y repercusiones del huracán Fifi en la economía hondureña"

Assistance was given to the Government of Honduras, in collaboration with UNDP, on an emergency programme, restructuring, development and selection of technical assistance projects.

The chapters on Argentina were prepared for the annual Economic Surveys.

In collaboration with the Argentine Government: (i) work was started on the development of techniques and methods on indicators

to analyse and evaluate short-term policies and expand and improve basic information; (ii) a long-term model, based on numerical experimentation, is being applied to Argentine conditions in order to examine the viability and implications of alternative economic policies; (iii) a regional development study was started, based on following up a number of selected products from production to consumption.

The studies on new modalities of Argentine economic policy and bilateral agreements, and on methods for conducting a survey on exports of manufactured goods were completed.

Four courses were given, on: (i) development and planning for Argentine Government officials; (ii) regional development (in collaboration with UNDP and ILPES) for Latin American trainees; (iii) development and environment planning, with the co-operation of PNUMA and ILPES; (iv) project preparation for Argentine officials.

Global Economic Development

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Annual Economic Survey (Santiago)	66				66			
Styles of development (Santiago)	30				30			
Income distribution (Santiago)	40	3			40	3		
Financial intermediation (Santiago)	26				26			
Public enterprises (Santiago)	10				10			
Transnational corporations (Santiago)	14	4			14	4		
Economic development of Central America and Mexico (Mexico)	264				264			
Monetary and fiscal policy in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain)	24				24			
Economic policies and analysis of short-term economic development (Buenos Aires)	30		24		30		24	
Planning and projections of the Argentine economy (Buenos Aires)	30		24		30		24	
Regional development (Buenos Aires)	30		24		30		24	
Export promotion in Argentina (Buenos Aires)	30		24		30		24	
Technological development policies (Buenos Aires)	a/		a/		a/		a/	
Economic development and short-term economic policies (Bogota)	24				24			
Various projects (Rio de Janeiro)	120				120			
Monetary and fiscal policy (Washington)	b/				b/			
<u>Total</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>96</u>		<u>738</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>96</u>	

a/ To be determined.

b/ Listed under International Trade and Development.



## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The major characteristics of human development in Latin America which have been studied previously continue to be the focus of concern of the region's development planners and policy-makers. Among these processes particular reference may be made to the growth of the population, rapid urban expansion, extreme inequality in the distribution of income and the incapacity of the economies to provide productive employment and adequate living conditions for an important segment of the population.

Explorations of the patterns of growth and change in Latin America have long focused on the gap between what is really happening and what should be happening according to the values and theoretical preconceptions of the explorers. They have generally concluded, for many different combinations of reasons, that the identifiable real trends are neither acceptable nor viable over the long term, but have managed to find grounds for expecting major positive changes in the trends, whether by means of enlightened policies to be embarked on by the dominant forces in the societies or by means of a transformation of these forces emerging from the trends themselves.

Nevertheless, the patterns of growth and change that have so often been described and deplored have persisted, changing quantitatively and in terms of the relative prominence of certain features rather than qualitatively, showing a great deal of resilience and adaptability beneath apparent instability and precariousness. They have brought Latin America, or at least the larger countries comprising most of its population, to situations that can be labelled "semi-development" accompanied by pronounced and persistent structural heterogeneity. In some countries of the region, it could even be called "Counter-development" because the disparity between the rich and the poor on the one hand and the urban and the rural on the other, have been heightened by the widening gap between them in distribution and sharing of the benefits of development. Thus, while the gross per capita income levels are now midway between those

characteristic of Europe and those characteristic of Africa and Asia with a few countries within the lower part of the Europe income range, the real per capita rise is not uniformly shared by all the countries particularly in the Caribbean and evenly by the entire population within the countries themselves.

Sizeable and growing proportions of the national populations, except in a few of the smaller and more predominantly rural countries, are participating in modern productive and service activities and modern patterns of consumption. The State, in most of the countries, manages to support an increasingly varied range of modern public services and infrastructural investments that are important to the livelihood and the expectations of the greater part of the population. At the same time, the majority in almost all the countries continues to engage in activities of relatively low productivity and low bargaining power, ranging from technologically intermediate labour-intensive activities fully integrated, however disadvantageously, with the more highly capitalized modern activities, down to the manifold forms of ill-paid personal services, subsistence activities, and concealed or open unemployment. The groups at the lowest levels of productivity, bargaining power and income continue to be concentrated in agriculture, as the contrast between its share of employment - still over 40 per cent for the region as a whole - and its share of the product demonstrates, but similarly disadvantaged groups persist or even grow in size in the urban activities, notoriously in the services but also in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Notable overall quantitative advances have been made in education, and, to a lesser degree, in health, health services and social security, but at the same time, their distribution is markedly uneven among sectors, social groups and rural and urban areas. Moreover, rising costs and low efficiency of these services have been detected and point to the need for improved planning, a revision of priorities and an institutional framework for enlisting and sustaining popular participation. On the other hand little

progress has been made in the areas of environmental sanitation, nutrition and the availability and condition of housing.

These problems are related to the limitations of production and the diminished purchasing power of families deriving from the distribution of income, wage and employment levels. As a result significant groups of the population are not able to satisfy their minimum needs in nutrition and housing.

Medium-term objectives in the Santiago Office are to contribute to improve the conceptual frameworks and data base for the study and development of policy alternatives in relation to an improved distribution of income, the elimination of extreme poverty and a more active participation of the human potential in the different dimensions of the development effort and social life; to undertake studies of demographic trends and their interrelation with economic and social variables within the context of differentiated development styles and patterns of socio-economic change in Latin American countries, with a view to providing a factual basis for the eventual formulation and implementation of appropriate population policies and the inclusion of demographic variables in planning; to study sociological and political requisites and diagnostic and planning methods for integration of social policies and plans within overall development planning; to analyse the range of development styles to be found in the region leading to, among other objectives, a comparative analysis of social stratification and of the interaction between the State and social classes in the different countries of Latin America; to study current development problems at the regional and local levels; in particular, the analysis of the characteristics of the regional development process, the special implications of economic planning, and the social and economic advantages and disadvantages of development concentration and urbanization.

Medium-term objectives of the Mexico City Office are to examine on an integrated basis the trends and structure of the labour market, income distribution, technology and social services, with special reference to the 1970s. Particular attention will be devoted to

processes of rapid social change so as to obtain a comparative analysis of alternative policies and their results. The ultimate purpose is, to suggest the measures which, once adopted at the national and/or regional level, might result in higher levels of employment, income and social progress.

Medium-term objectives in the Port-of-Spain Office are: the development of appropriate social indicators and establishment of an adequate information base for the formulation and implementation of policies, and for the evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative policies; assistance to the governments in the development, and where feasible, operation of training programmes for youth and adults; analysis of problems of rural-urban integration, urbanization, and environmental conditions, to provide the necessary technical base for assisting Governments in alleviating them.

Specific activity:(1) Social change in Latin America

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The social studies carried out by various United Nations agencies have consisted mainly of analyses of levels of well-being of the population and studies of the coverage and distribution of social services. The short-term trends observable in this respect suggest that the changes over the next few years will be less significant than those which are taking place at the more global levels of relations between social groups and between them and the power structures, and of the development models under which the processes are taking place. ECLA started to consider these aspects in its study entitled "Social change and social development policy in Latin America" (E/CN.12/826/Rev.1). Work will continue on this study in order to acquire a better knowledge of the social structure in terms of dynamic impetus and change.

The basic hypotheses of the study are that the countries in the region have undergone considerable quantitative changes, but there have not been equally important qualitative changes and the

resulting benefits have not been equitably distributed among the population. The proportion in the various countries which is feeling the impact of social change has increased, but this has not been accompanied by a corresponding participation in the results or in decision-making. The various national processes are being conducted under different ideological assumptions and divergent societal images, but in nearly all of them social and political factors are being given increasing importance in technical approaches and strategy. There have also been changes in relation between social groups and in their links with the State. The constant factor observable in the different models is the increasing role being played by the State in the conduct of the development processes, which warrants a special study of its structure, operation and orientation. At the same time, however, the State has only a limited capacity to satisfy or rule out expectations and requirements or to meet increasing needs. The study of changes in living conditions and in the content and distribution of services such as education and health is more valuable insofar as it can demonstrate the relationship between them and the changes in social groups, their channels of participation and their links with the State.

Objectives are to gain a deeper insight into the social changes that are taking place in the countries of the region, their social models, and the composition, relations and participation of some key social groups. The immediate objectives comprise the preparation of the chapter on Latin America in the 1974 report on the world social situation, a study on social trends in Latin America as a contribution to the second appraisal of the IDS, and the documents for the next ECLA session in 1975; they also include the preparation of a report on the participation of youth in development and continuation of the analysis of urban marginality problems.

Output will consist of a publication on changes in social stratification in Latin America based on census and sample survey data (1976) and contributions to the Annual Economic Survey of Latin America and third appraisal of the IDS - (1976 and 1977).

The following documents will also be prepared: a revised version of "Tipos de concentración del ingreso y estilos políticos en América Latina" (1975); studies on distribution of income and education (1975-1977); comparative analysis of the urban marginality situation in Latin America (1975); "Employment and income distribution in Latin America" (1975); revision of "Redistribution through growth" (1975); "Tendencias recientes de cambio social rural en América Latina" (1975); "Políticas de vivienda y seguridad social" (1975); "Estudios sobre estratificación social en América Latina" (1975). (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(2) Styles of development: Unified approach to development analysis and planning

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The project derives from a series of studies and resolutions by United Nations bodies expressing dissatisfaction with previous conceptions and strategies of development, with the present pace of development, and with its contribution to human welfare. With differing terms and emphasis, these statements have called for "balanced economic and social development", "integral development", a "unified approach", etc. At the past two sessions of ECLA, the secretariat was requested to carry out studies on styles of development. Moreover, since 1971 a joint UNRISD/ECLA research project has been exploring the implications of such demands and has produced a preliminary "Report on a Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning". This report has left a number of major questions unanswered, however, and the level of generalization unavoidable in a global treatment naturally prevents it from giving the kind of "practical" recipes that are envisaged in certain demands for this kind of study. It is evident that further progress depends on the applications of the concepts and proposals to specific styles of development and concrete national situations. At the same time a good deal of progress has been made, through research conducted by

ECLA, in testing by numerical models the capacity of countries, under certain assumptions concerning economic and demographic trends and development objectives, to maintain a given style of development or reach certain major objectives (such as full employment) through it. (See "Un modelo para comparar estilos de desarrollo o políticas económicas operativas", E/CN.12/907, and "Some results of work with a numerical model", ECLA/IDE/DRAFT/49.) The project now proposed thus aims to integrate two lines of research with similar interests but with quite different methodologies.

The general objectives of this project are to enhance understanding of development conceived as a global process of interrelated societal changes; to devise and test methods of assessing the feasibility and compatibility with human welfare of national variations in objectives and strategies of development; to construct a more adequate conceptual framework for future appraisals of development trends in Latin America; and to permit more comprehensive and realistic advice to governments concerning the policy alternatives open to them and the place of economic and social programmes within overall policy.

The basic hypotheses are: (a) International economic, political and cultural interdependence has imposed certain common traits, with variants depending on national factors, on the development of the Latin American countries, as well as the countries of other "peripheral" regions. Dominant social forces in most national societies are dissatisfied with the resulting real styles of development. Their intentions range from those of exploiting the positive advantages of international interdependence while trying to control unwanted by-products, to wholesale rejection and implantation of a radically different style. Consequently, a wide range of national "preferred styles" are emerging, some explicit and coherent, other implicit and fragmentary, and only deductible from the ways in which the dominant forces reach to events. (b) A number of declarations of United Nations Bodies (the International Development

Strategy, the Quito Appraisal, etc.), contain elements permitting specification of the limits of international consensus on the required features of a style of development combining acceptability and viability. (c) As yet there has been little serious consideration of the long-term viability of alternative "preferred styles" which meet the criteria of the international declarations within defined national situations. To what extent can different types of countries free themselves from the main constraints of the world tendencies, or manoeuvre of doing so? What alternatives are really open to countries with specific internal power relationships, institutional framework, systems of values, resource endowments, installed productive capacity, and forms of incorporation into the international order? A number of convergent lines of conceptualization and investigation seem to be needed to bring into closer contact with reality the appeals for "integral development", "original styles of development", "national projects", etc., that are now proliferating. As long as the discussion remains at the level of international good intentions and assumptions that all desirable objectives can be accomplished by all kinds of countries in the same manner, the new initiatives are likely to mean at the national level still wider gap between pretensions and real capacity to formulate and execute policies and programmes.

This project will entail the preparation of a conceptual paper following up the implications of certain ideas presented in the "Report on a Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning" and in the ECLA studies referred to above.

Further elaboration of the methodology of numerical models now in use will be carried out, by exploring the feasibility of introducing additional variables and by applying the methodology to additional countries. At present, this methodology seems to be adequate for testing the economic viability - or rather demonstrating the lack of viability - of some national styles of development. It should be possible to introduce some important social variables



- specific types of education, redistribution of incomes and consumption - but it is not now closer whether or how other very important social and particularly political variables - strength and objectives of different organized social forces, motivations and values of different groups, consequences of different forms of popular participation in policy-making - can be quantified and introduced without a mixture of arbitrariness and complexity that would make the model unusable. This may hinder the application of the methodology to the more innovative styles of development, in which problems of political will and participation are crucial.

A comprehensive analysis will be made of real national situations and their expression in real styles and preferred styles of development. These studies should try to combine the interest in styles of development, population and development, and regional development, bringing together all the ECLA resources available for national studies. They should rely on quantitative information as far as possible but should not let the character of the available information determine the content - informed guesswork is better than ignoring a factor believed to be important. The first step will be to establish a comprehensive outline for national studies, but the studies need not be uniform in emphasis - some countries are interesting mainly for their present development processes and attempts to attain original styles, others for their historical evolution and the frustration of styles of development that once seemed promising. They will, moreover, be "national studies" insofar as they reflect real situations of types of countries; they will not, within the context of the present project, attempt an exhaustive analysis of the situation of an individual country. The objective is not to offer Governments specific alternatives, but to help them to think about possible styles of development, given the particular conditions prevailing in each case. They will thus be designed with a particular country in mind but with ample scope for estimates. As far as possible, information-gathering

and analysis will be integrated with national studies carried out with other purposes on particular studies of regional development and population and development.

Output will consist of a series of reports on selected countries (1976 and 1977). (Authority: ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV) and 320 and 328 (XV).)

Specific activity: (3) Income distribution and employment

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

(For a description of this project, see General Economic Development.)

Output will consist of the following reports: a study on the effect of employment policies on income distribution in selected countries (1977); an anthropological study of income and consumption patterns at the household level (1976); an analysis of housing demand, supply and financing as well as this sector's policies in relation to income distribution (1976); a study of the structure of the female labour force in Latin America as a conditioning variable on income distribution (1976); a document on the effect of educational policy alternatives on income distribution and of the consequence of different levels and years of formal education on income levels (1976); global evaluation of trends and policies in Latin America as regards distribution of income and employment (1976); a series of substantive studies on specific experience of countries in respect of income distribution and redistribution policies and their effect on various segments of the population (1977); a consolidated report on income distribution and redistribution policies, their formulation and definition, analysis of relevant economic experiments within a historical framework and analysis of the policy options open to Latin American countries from the standpoint of their desirability, feasibility and viability (1977). (Authority: ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV) and 339 (XV).)

Specific activity: (4) Population and development in Latin America

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Santiago Office

In spite of the growing concern of the Governments of some Latin American countries at the rapid growth of their population and the intensive and accelerated internal migration process, differing opinions continue to be expressed regarding the significance of these phenomena and the policies which should be adopted to deal with them. These differences of opinions are partly due to the lack of the information and analyses needed to determine the validity of the more essential aspects of the different options. This project is an attempt to bridge some of the gaps in knowledge about the relationship between population dynamics and economic and social change. The results obtained, together with those of studies being carried out by other institutions inside and outside the region, will enable a new dimension to be gradually introduced in the analysis of development problems.

The general objective is to analyse in greater depth the development situation and trends in Latin America and to provide criteria that will facilitate the inclusion of demographic variables in the development plans and strategies of the countries of the region. The specific objectives are: to study population trends and analyse their relation to economic and social development in Latin America, as a basis for the preparation of a review of population trends in the region, as information and the results of censuses and inquiries become available for the various countries; to analyse the nature and dynamics of demographic processes in the region; to examine the relations between the growth and redistribution of the population and the development process in Latin America; to examine the trends of employment, unemployment and absorption of the labour force in the region with a view to studying the structure and trends of employment and the utilization of human resources in Latin America during the past decade, appraising the national

development plans in force with respect to employment, and evaluating the statistical basis for the employment studies carried out in the region; to help to identify the variables which should be taken into account in formulating population policies integrated with overall development policies, with a view to exploring ways in which demographic variables can or should be integrated in development planning; and to undertake a comparative analysis of population policies in the countries of the region.

The research will focus on the following main sectors: case studies on the relationship between population dynamics and economic development; studies on population policy and theories regarding the relationship between demographic change and development; evaluation of population aspects for the second appraisal of the IDS; and specific studies on the following topics; demographic aspects of problems of employment and underemployment of the labour force; effects of migration on urban and rural areas; effects of some policies on the geographical distribution of the population; structure of households and social change; demographic aspects of educational problems; demographic aspects of the rural population; population dynamics and income distribution.

ECLA's capacity to undertake technical assistance activities is not sufficient to meet the increasing number of requests for assistance in the use of demographic data and studies for planning purposes and in the progressive accumulation of the basic knowledge required for the formulation of population policies. It is nevertheless hoped that certain requests can be fulfilled within the medium-term, and in these cases it will be essential to co-ordinate research projects with technical assistance.

Output will consist of: "Contributions to the Appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade" (1977); "Evolution of population policies in Latin America" (1976-1977); "Case studies on demographic change and economic and social development" (1976-1977); "Family structure and social change" (1975-1977).

Technical assistance will be made available to countries of the region on several aspects of population policies and the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning (1975-1976).

The following documents will also be prepared: "Migraciones entre países limítrofes, utilización de los recursos humanos e integración de los migrantes y sus familias" (1975-1976); "Migraciones de personal calificado con especial referencia a la integración regional y subregional" (1975-1976); notes on the theory and methodology of the inclusion of demographic and social aspects in development planning, based on plans of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru (1975); "Factores estructurales que condicionan el proceso de redistribución de la población en algunos países de América Latina" (1975-1976); implications of the differences observed in demographic variables as regards possible changes in the structure and growth of the population in Latin American countries (1975-1976); study on migration in Paraguay (1975); document for the Latin American intergovernmental meeting on population (Mexico, March 1975) convened to examine the implications for the region of the World Population Plan of Action adopted at the Bucharest Conference (in conjunction with CELADE, and to be used as one of the supporting documents for the second regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy). (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).)

Specific activity: (5) The spatial structure of development in the countries of Latin America

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

There is an increasing need for a better knowledge of the spatial structure and its importance in the general process of development. Many countries have therefore extended their frame of action by promoting regional development programmes, but these have still not given the expected results and this has led the countries to request technical assistance. Concern over this need has taken

the form of several ECLA resolutions, aiming at the adoption of a more integrated view of development covering all space and reflected in the general programme of work of the organization.

The preparation of the spatial diagnosis will allow a better analysis and interpretation, in all their complexity, of the critical problems of the territorial concentration of economic activities and the aggravation of the traditional regional socio-economic disequilibria; these problems frequently take the form of an inadequate use of resources, lack of regional integration, reduction of rural space, galloping urbanization, and the rapid deterioration of the human environment.

Objectives are: to achieve a fuller knowledge of the spatial aspects of the present situation of Latin America; to achieve a more accurate, detailed and localized identification of the problems of development through analysis of the variety of regional and local situations existing in each of the countries, in groups of countries and in Latin America as a whole; and to provide instruments to improve trends and practices in planning, advisory services and training.

The project will also make possible: a supply of processed and consistent data on this topic for the studies and reports which ECLA and other United Nations agencies prepare on a regular basis, particularly for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy; analysis of the operational relations between the regional action and action at the local, national and multinational levels; evaluation and strengthening of the capacity of the countries to distribute the efforts and benefits of development throughout their territory and in a planned form; improvement of the apparatus of planning so as better to integrate social, economic, spatial and political aspects, in conceptual and operational terms; the supply of ideas and experiences for better interdisciplinary and integrated co-ordination and completion in the formulation and implementation of development projects.

The methodology will consist basically of the individual and interrelated study of factors and systems (natural, human, economic, physical infrastructure and environmental), in a series of stages: (i) basic factors, (ii) present use, (iii) needs, (iv) evaluation and (v) diagnosis. Each stage will include the analysis of the different factors and systems, and will end with a partial summary of conclusions and interrelations. The final summary (diagnosis) will define the functional structure of the space and its related problems.

The project will include an initial stage designed to permit study of the selected countries. The selection will be made in accordance with criteria of the countries, representativeness of the various stages of the development situation and of related problems characterizing the Latin American countries. The following countries are proposed for inclusion: Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico and Chile.

Output will consist of advisory services to Governments, on requests, and country studies. This activity comprises a yearly course on Regional Development Planning. Duration of the course is 7 months, 20 students. The cost (\$ 65,000 per year) is financed out of extra-budgetary funds. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 328, 329 (XV).)

Specific activity: (6) Social change in Mexico

Expected completion date: 1976

Location: Mexico City Office

As a contribution to the appraisal of the Second Development Decade made by the Division of Social Affairs, the Mexico City Office will prepare a monograph on the principal characteristics of the social change taking place in Mexico, with special attention to the criteria and measures adopted by the Government with respect to the priorities and financing of basic social services, regional development and urban expansion. (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(7) Social policy and development policy in  
Central America

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Mexico City Office

The object of this survey is to examine social development trends in the countries members of the Central American Common Market, in particular the situation and prospects of employment, distribution of educational opportunities and mechanisms for social participation.

The results of this research will serve as a basis for a meeting of Central American social planning experts that the secretariat intends to convene towards the end of 1976, in view to evaluate the studies carried out and to suggest new social policies and guiding principles both at the national and at the regional level. (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XV).)

Specific activity:(8) Social change in Cuba

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Mexico City Office

Based on the work carried out by the Division of Social Affairs in ECLA, Santiago, this survey will examine, mainly for purposes of comparison, the social changes that have taken place in Cuba. The structuring of different social groups, the factors conditioning the mobility of human resources, the role of the Government and the criteria for resource allocation are phenomena that present differing characteristics depending on the patterns and tempos of socio-economic change adopted by a given society. Some unique features seem to distinguish Cuba's experience. This study aims at increasing knowledge of the alternative social policies in Latin America in order to assess their suitability to specific conditions.

The survey will be carried out by stages. It will start with a brief review of the conditions determining the qualitative change in some social structures in Cuba. In the second stage, particular attention will be given to the development of the social services,



mainly education and health. In a third phase, the policies put into practice by the Government, as well as their financing, will be analysed. Finally, a global evaluation of the process will be attempted, emphasizing its significance in relation to other alternatives for the social development of the region.

The material assembled for this survey will be used partly for the tasks related to the Appraisal of the Second Development Decade. The conclusions arrived at in each of the phases of the survey might represent a point of reference for the project on social change and styles of development, which is being carried out by the Division of Social Affairs. (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XV).)

Specific activity: (9) Social aspects of development in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

Apart from the social problems arising from historical factors, the Caribbean countries have extremely high unemployment rates ranging between 12 per cent and 20 per cent of the labour force. It is necessary to analyse and understand basic social attitudes as well as to devise measures for short-term and long-term utilization of human resources. The aim is to undertake research and assist Governments in analysing basic social problems and in applying planning techniques which integrate social and economic factors into the process of promoting development.

Objectives are: (i) to contribute to the United Nations survey of the world social situation; (ii) to analyse social trends and manpower utilization; (iii) to undertake studies in the field of human resources development and environmental conditions; (iv) to provide advisory services to governments in rural and community development.

Output will consist of advisory assistance to Governments, on request, and the preparation of papers. (Authority: ECLA resolution 310 (XV).)

Performance during past biennium

"Las tendencias de la población en el decenio de 1960 y sus repercusiones sobre el desarrollo" 1/

"Social and economic factors affecting population trends in Latin America" 1/

"Population environment and development: The Latin American experience" 1/

"Demographic trends, development and income distribution in Latin America: Introductory notes"

"La migración interna en América Latina: Volumen, características y consecuencias" 1/

"La actividad económica de la mujer y la fecundidad" 1/

"El empleo y el aprovechamiento de los recursos humanos en América Latina"

"The employment implications of recent industrialization trends in Latin America"

"Considerations on the effect of employment policies on the distribution of income in Latin America"

"Población y modernización en América Latina" 1/

"Participación de América Latina en la Conferencia Mundial y el Año Mundial de Población: actividades en materia de población y desarrollo"

"Informe sobre el enfoque unificado para el análisis y la planificación del desarrollo"

"Desarrollo: imágenes, conceptos, criterios, agentes, opciones"

"A review of redistribution with growth: an approach to policy"

"A propósito de los estilos de desarrollo. Una nota heterodoxa"

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1/ Appearing in "Population and Development in Latin America" (E/CN.12/973).

"Notas para una evaluación de las experiencias de participación en América Latina"

"Approaches to development: who is approaching what?"

"Tipos de concentración del ingreso y estilos políticos en América Latina"

"Situación del proyecto de investigación: la participación de la juventud en el proceso de desarrollo latinoamericano" (CEPAL/FAO)

"Participación de la juventud en el proceso de desarrollo latinoamericano. Un estudio de caso en Panamá" (CEPAL/FAO)

"El estrato popular urbano"

"Social change in Latin America in the early 1970s"

"Educación, imágenes y estilos de desarrollo"

"Human development and social change in Latin America in the mid-1970s"

"Indicaciones sobre conceptos" (Anexo al documento "Características y consecuencias de la configuración espacial del desarrollo en América Latina")

"Investigación para la planificación regional"

"Estudio sobre la estructura espacial del desarrollo en los países latinoamericanos"

"El concepto de región"

During this period four technical co-operation missions were undertaken in Brazil, five in Colombia, eleven in Ecuador and eight in Venezuela.

"A model of administrative co-ordination for rural and community development in Antigua"

"An organizational set-up for community development in St. Lucia"

"Some thoughts on local government reform in Jamaica"

"Integration of services for local government in Dominica"

"Surinam Plan for Hinterland Development: Some comments and proposals"

"Note on integrated approach to rural and community development in Barbados"

"Some thoughts on training of personnel in Guyana"

"Medidas para instrumentar la política de vivienda a mediano plazo en Nicaragua"

The Port-of-Spain Office met requests for technical assistance in Guyana, Antigua, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Dominica, St. Vincent, Surinam, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

Social Development

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Social change in Latin America (Santiago)	52				52			
Styles of development: unified approach to development analysis and planning (Santiago)	12				12			
Income distribution and employment (Santiago)	74				74			
Population and development in Latin America (Santiago)	28		120		28		120	
The spatial structure of development in the countries of Latin America (Santiago)	2				2			
Social aspects of development in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain)	24				24			
Social change in Mexico (Mexico)	8				8			
Social policy and development policy in Central America (Mexico)	8				8			
Social change in Cuba (Mexico)	8				8			
Contributions to projects in Headquarters Santiago (Washington)	24 <sup>a/</sup>				24			
<u>Total</u>	<u>240</u>		<u>120</u>		<u>240</u>		<u>120</u>	

a/ Lent to Department of Economic and Social Affairs to the end of 1975.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development in Latin America varies widely from country to country, and in certain aspects, such as the availability of manufactured products per capita, there is a wide gap between the region and the developed countries. These gaps between the Latin American countries themselves and between the region as a whole and the industrialized world are widening as time goes by. As a result, Latin American countries must take far more strenuous action domestically; above all, they must rationalize the employment of their productive factors by using more suitable technologies, make the best possible use of their resources and growth potential by strengthening and intensifying their systems of economic integration, and formulate industrial strategies and policies to stimulate the growth of the manufacturing sector.

Medium-term objectives of the Santiago Office are to improve the statistical basis and knowledge of the situation of the industrial sector in Latin American countries and sub-regions, so as to reach a more precise interpretation of the process of industrialization and of its problems and prospects, and thereby contribute more efficiently to the planning and formulation of industrial development policies; to carry out the regional appraisal of the industrial sector in the Second United Nations Development Decade within the framework of the International Development Strategy; to provide Latin American governments and integration agencies with information, guidelines, criteria and formulae in respect of both industrial integration and export of manufactures, so as to facilitate decision-making; to carry out a series of studies and research programmes so as to determine the role of technology in industrial development and its compatibility with specific economic and social development objectives and, thus, provide the countries with appropriate advisory services. The attainment of objectives listed above will help to meet the targets of the International Development

Strategy and will therefore be conducive to the achievement of the long-term goals of the Industrial Development Programme. The participation of the countries in regional co-operation schemes - in which industrial aspects are a fundamental consideration - and the ability to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the world market are other factors that can contribute to reviving industrial development, by accelerating it and providing it with a more stable and reliable basis. Finally, activities in the field of technology are closely linked with the speed of industrialization, its quality and its efficiency in terms of the attainment of the objectives of economic and social development.

Medium-term objectives of the Mexico City Office are to advise the Governments on the identification and realization of definite possibilities of industrial complementarity between Central American countries and between countries of this region and other Latin American countries regardless of whether they are members of integration schemes; to undertake studies of various branches to provide information on the present situation in respect of the development potential of these branches, and the alternatives of complementarity open to Central America with the other countries or regions under study; to assist in the formulation of the most suitable complementarity arrangements in Central America for these industries (subcontracting, quotas, the decentralization of the production of certain inputs, transfer payments, etc.); and to analyse the present situation and the problems caused by the transfer of industrial technology to Central America. The study will be prepared at the level of the various branches with a view to providing the countries with the most up-to-date data on alternative technology in use in the rest of the world, and on the most suitable conditions under which the region could adopt that technology.

Medium-term objectives of the Port-of-Spain Office are, in the larger countries, to improve the information base to facilitate planning and policy formulation of industry sub-sectors; and the

establishment of information systems in the smaller countries; to submit recommendations to governments, on the basis of detailed analyses, of integration measures in industry that would be advantageous to the countries; to assist the Governments in preparation of the perspective plans for industry on the basis of analyses of complementation in various industry sub-sectors, and market characteristics; and to assist the LDC's in creating an appropriate institutional mechanism for promoting industrialization.

Specific activity:(1) Process of industrial development and industrialization policies

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

It can be said that all Latin American countries, individually or through sub-regional associations, rely upon industrialization to achieve economic progress. In this context it is essential to overcome the obstacles to faster industrial growth and, at the same time, to adopt industrial development strategies more suitable to the availability of productive resources and the socio-economic objectives pursued. Nevertheless, it can be noted that some Latin American countries have not yet a clear idea of their true industrial potential and consequently, their industrial plans are not clearly defined; others have established industrialization programmes not entirely co-ordinated within the general objectives of their economic policies or have difficulties in implementing their industrial development plans; and only a few of them have been rather successful in obtaining a sustained rate of industrial growth. It can also be noted that there are, among the countries of the region, a clear tendency to follow more or less the same patterns of industrialization and use the same instruments or incentives irrespectively of their differences in productive resources, production potential, level of economic development and other economic and social parameters.

In view of this situation, it is of great importance to the countries of the region to have at their disposal different studies



on the present process of industrialization, its defects and weaknesses, the role of industry in economic development, the implementation of industrial policy and the adequacy of different instruments to fulfill certain industrial development targets, etc., which would serve as a basis for the redefinition of the industrial development policies.

Objectives are to improve and up-date statistical data and knowledge of the situation of the industrial sector in Latin America and the sub-regions; to study the importance of the public sector and small industry in the industrial development; to appraise the process of industrialization, including the review of industrial development plans and policies of Latin American countries; and to provide technical assistance to the countries of the region on these matters.

Expected output consists of reports and technical assistance.  
(Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(2) Industrial integration and exports of manufactures

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

Latin American industrialization is mainly being effected through import substitution and exports of manufactures. With regard to these points, economic integration plans play an important role on specific industrial sectors, which it is necessary to analyse in detail in order to take measures to improve results in both processes.

Objectives are: to study the influence of integration promoted by the Latin American Free Trade Association on the national processes of industrialization with a view to the identification of obstacles and the indication of possible courses of action, and same within the Central American Common Market, Andean Group, and the Caribbean Common Market; to appraise the influence of transnational corporations in the integration schemes, specifically on exports of manufactures, including the ones to the world market; to study the possibility of

setting up industries, especially in the least-developed countries, with a view to the promotion of exports to regional and world markets.

Expected output consists of the preparation of reports. A Special Meeting on Latin American Industrial Integration will be held if funds become available. The session will last two weeks and will be attended by 10 governmental experts. (Authority: ECLA resolution 289 (XIII).)

Specific activity: (3) Industrial technology

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

There is a very clear and strong attitude of the countries of the Latin American region to find out the role of technology in the economic and social development and how to formulate and implement a technological policy. Some actions have already been taken in this direction by a few countries, individually or within an integration scheme, but there is a general need to carry out further integrated research into all the aspects of technology (selection, importation, local development, etc.) and its effects on industrial development (efficiency, quality, use of local raw materials, etc.) in line with specific economic and social development objectives such as employment, export of manufactures, environment, etc.

Objectives are to continue with the studies on acquisition, absorption and development of technology at the industrial branch level; to analyse Latin America's experience in the application of different techniques of technological forecasting and assessment, particularly in evaluating the technological level attained by certain industrial sectors and forecasting their future technological requirements; to make a comparative study of the role of technological forecasting and assessment and their integration in the process of global planning; to examine the economic function of industrial property and its relationship with technological policy; and to give technical assistance, at the request of the countries, on these matters.

Expected output will consist of a series of documents and technical assistance activities. An Ad Hoc Expert Group will be held in August 1976 on Science and Technology. It will last one week and will be attended by 10 experts from the region. (Authority: ECLA resolution 325 (XV).)

Specific activity:(4) Industrial complementarity in Central America

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Mexico City Office

Objectives are: (a) To discover and specify the possibilities of complementarity between Central American industries and those of other Latin American countries, regardless of whether they are members of integration schemes; (b) To undertake studies of various branches of industry to provide information on the present situation in respect of the development potential of these branches and Central America's possibilities of complementarity with the other countries or regions under study; (c) To assist in the formulation of the most suitable complementarity arrangements in Central America for these industries (subcontracting, quotas, decentralization of the production of certain inputs - make-up industries, etc.); (d) To analyse the present situation and the problems caused by the transfer of industrial technology in Central America. The study will be prepared at the level of the various branches with a view to providing the countries with the most up-to-date data on alternative technologies in use in the rest of the world and on the most suitable conditions under which the region could adopt that technology.

Expected output consists of a series of papers on development possibilities and complementarity for various branches of industry (1977). (Authority: ECLA resolution 315 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(5) Industrial development in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

The governments of the Caribbean sub-region are pursuing a programme of economic integration in which the creation of a viable industrial sector, particularly in the LDC's, is crucial. The Commission has already been requested to undertake studies on the location of industries in the smaller states and the identification of feasible integration industries. Such studies, however, will not be limited to the IDC's of CARIFTA. The aim is to assist the governments of the sub-region in planning and co-ordinating industrial development by diversifying and integrating small industrial sectors.

Objectives are: to analyse the problems of small-scale industry in the Caribbean sub-region; to assist in the establishment and location of export industries; to formulate measures for integrated industrial development; and to produce studies on linkages between agriculture and industry.

Expected output consists of reports and technical assistance missions. (Authority: ECIA resolution 305 (XIV).)

Performance during past biennium

Participation in the international seminar on the application and adaptation of foreign technology in Latin America (CONICYT, Santiago, Chile, 28 May to 1 June 1973)

"La transferencia de tecnología industrial extranjera a los países latinoamericanos: características generales, problemas y sugerencias para la acción"

Participation in the Working Group on Methodologies for Industrial Studies (UNIDO, Buenos Aires, 20-30 August 1973)

"Algunas consideraciones sobre los requerimientos estadísticos que plantean el análisis y la programación del desarrollo industrial"

"Perspectivas y modalidades de integración regional de la industria automotriz en América Latina"

Participation in the preparation of the Emergency Plan for Nicaragua

Participation in Santiago meetings of the Latin American Group of ACAST and co-ordination of preparation for the Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America (Mexico, 2-7 December 1974)

Collaboration with LAFTA in the preparation of a study on certificates of origin, at the level of sector and products

"La industria de fertilizantes en el Grupo Andino" and discussion of the document at a meeting of government experts (Lima, 25-29 June 1973)

"La crisis petrolera en el desarrollo de la industria de los fertilizantes en América Latina", submitted to the technical seminar on Latin America and current energy problems (Santiago, 23 to 27 September 1974)

Organization of the Latin American Conference on Industrialization (Mexico, 25-29 November 1974) and preparation of corresponding documents

"El proceso de industrialización en América Latina en los primeros años del Segundo Decenio para el Desarrollo"

"La industrialización en los países de menor desarrollo relativo"

"Notas sobre la cooperación internacional en el campo del desarrollo industrial"

"La industrialización de América Latina y su efecto sobre el empleo"

"Medio ambiente, recursos naturales e industrialización"

"Las exportaciones de manufacturas y la industrialización de América Latina"

"Los esquemas regionales de integración económica y la industrialización"

"La tecnología y el proceso de industrialización latinoamericano"

Group of experts for the examination of the document on international co-operation (Buenos Aires, 30 September to 2 October 1974) to be submitted to the Latin American Conference on Industrialization

Consultation meeting with the private industrial sector of Latin America (Rio de Janeiro, 4 and 5 November 1974)

Technical assistance mission to Ecuador on the identification and evaluation of industrial projects (12 to 21 November 1974)

Technical assistance mission to Uruguay on the transfer and adaptation of technology (6 to 27 November 1974)

Technical assistance mission to Bolivia on industrial programming (3 to 23 December 1974)

"Política industrial centroamericana: orientaciones y sugerencias sobre medidas y acciones"

"El proceso de perfeccionamiento y reestructuración del Mercado Común Centroamericano: algunas orientaciones y medidas sobre política industrial"

"La industrialización y los esquemas regionales de cooperación económica"

"México: La industria en el programa de desarrollo compartido"

"México: Política de empleo"

"México: Estrategia del desarrollo industrial"

"El desarrollo de la pequeña empresa y la descentralización urbana. Nicaragua"

"La industrialización y los esquemas regionales de cooperación económica. El caso del Mercado Común Centroamericano"

"Consideraciones sobre algunas experiencias en la promoción del desarrollo científico y tecnológico de América Latina"

Industrial Development

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Process of industrial development and industrialization policies (Santiago)	106				106			12
Industrial integration and exports of manufactures (Santiago)	56	8			56	12		14
Industrial technology (Santiago)	54			24	54			48
Industrial complementarity in Central America (Mexico)	a/				a/			
Industrial development in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain)	-				-			
<u>Total</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>24</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>12</u>		<u>74</u>

a/ Man-months are included under Global Economic Development.

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Although agriculture is an important and strategic sector for the economic and social development of the region, inadequate attention is given to it in the majority of countries, considering the urgency and magnitude of the problems to be solved. Even the efforts of the countries in respect of agricultural planning are limited.

Sufficient information is not available on the regional productive potential, and the systems for using productive resources are deficient. This situation is even more acute in respect of the region's use of sub-tropical and tropical lands.

The majority of the countries suffer from well-known shortcomings of a structural, institutional and social nature, which are serious obstacles to the more rapid and equitable economic and social development of the agricultural sector.

Little progress has been made in the formulation of strategies and policies to increase interregional co-operation and agricultural exchange, and in giving an impetus to agreed procedures and actions to facilitate the strengthening of the agricultural trading position of the sub-regions or of LAFTA in their negotiations with third countries. Note should however be taken of the intensification of the integration process in the Caribbean sub-region from free trade area to common market, and the steps being introduced for better co-ordination in agriculture production and trade among the participating countries.

A considerable portion of the population of Latin America's underfed and undernourished. Present knowledge on nutritional problems and on nutritional levels is, however, limited particularly in respect to the poorest population strata. There is a need to study these problems giving special emphasis to those aspects dealing with the consumption, processing, and marketing of food so as to define the most appropriate policies for dealing with these problems.



Medium-term objectives in the Santiago Office include the compiling of background information on recent trends in agriculture in Latin America and particularly, on the impact of the present world economic situation, the food and energy crises and the shortage of fertilizers on it. For these aspects to be examined adequately, it will be necessary to revise and update the indicators which reflect the development of the agricultural sector in both the national and regional contexts. In some selected countries, in addition to the general analysis on agricultural developments, substantive research will be undertaken with a view to helping the Governments to gain better and more precise knowledge of the present problems of agricultural development and its relation to the economic and social development of these countries.

In selected countries, research shall be undertaken on all matters which have an incidence on levels of nutrition. The figures available on food consumption by socio-economic strata shall be revised and in collaboration with the Governments efforts will be made to update them and make better use of them in the implementation of policies; moreover, assistance will be given in determining what can be considered a reasonable level of nutrition for the different population groups.

Technical assistance will continue to be provided to the integration agencies, to meet their requests for assistance in the preparation of sub-regional or regional strategies for agricultural development, and in those fields related to the identification and establishment of the instruments, machineries and joint actions established to reflect the arrangements provided for under the various economic integration treaties and agreements.

Medium-term objectives of the Mexico City Office are to evaluate the possibilities of complementation between the agricultural sectors of the countries of the Central American region and the Caribbean (Mexico, Central America, Panama, Venezuela, Haiti and the Dominican Republic); to review the supply and demand of the principal inputs

for agriculture and livestock farming in the above-mentioned countries with a view to determining possibilities of complementation in their production; to identify economic and agricultural regions suitable for the formulation of joint agricultural development projects.

The dualism of two separate systems of agriculture living side by side has nowhere been so strikingly evidenced as in the Caribbean. On one side is the export-oriented agricultural sub-sector, which develops generally on large expanses of land, using modern methods of exploitation and having access to credit facilities. On the other side, the domestic agricultural sub-sector barely subsists on generally small and uneconomic plots, with sometimes unsecured titles. Throughout the region, this sub-sector uses empirical techniques of production and produces at almost the subsistence level, the same range of traditional local food crops at about the same period of time. Their fluctuating and unpredictable output are destined to satisfy a good part of the local need for foodstuffs of a fast growing population. Because of the structural and organizational deficiencies combined with lack of basic information at national and regional levels, the domestic agriculture sub-sectors of the region pass haphazardly from periods of glut to scarcity. In the meantime, imports of food have almost doubled during the last decade. Consequently, the urgent problem facing Caribbean economies is agricultural transformation to encourage, at higher level, indigenous production of food products, to reduce the volume of food imports, and to lessen dependence on traditional crop exports.

Medium-term objectives in the Port-of-Spain Office include: to pursue in active association with CARICOM Secretariat integration of the agricultural sector of the countries of the region by assisting the Governments to collectively plan and rationalize the agricultural sectors; determine the prospects for diversification in generally co-ordinated agricultural development, in order to formulate proposals to Governments as to ways and means of lessening the area's dependence on the major export crops and increasing regional agriculture

in Caribbean countries, within the framework of implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Protocol; identify the possibilities for agricultural specialization and complementarity, mapping out gradually an approach and dynamic programme for agricultural development in the sub-region, taking into account the particular circumstances in, and the suitability of the different countries for, different agricultural activities; explore land tenure systems and land taxation in order to formulate policy recommendations to Governments on Land Tenure and Land Taxation questions in the context of agricultural diversification and development; determine prospects for general livestock forming and formulate feasible proposals for increasing production of livestock products, particularly dairy products; improve the data base for agricultural planning and policy formulating especially in the LDC's of the Caribbean through missions during the Medium Term Plan period, working directly with the Planning Offices or the relevant agricultural bodies in those countries; establish the income elasticities for foodstuffs for the projection exercises in selected LDC's in collaboration with the countries concerned through household surveys of consumer consumption and expenditures.

Specific activity:(1) Agricultural development in Latin America

Expected completion date: Reports every year

Location: Santiago Office

Agriculture in Latin America is important so far as its development is crucial to the well-being of a large segment of the population though the employment it creates and the income it provides. Moreover, through the food and raw materials it produces, the agricultural sector has bearing on the standard of living of the population as a whole. The foreign currency and savings it generates, contributes both to the financing of the national budget and investment and to the balance-of-trade equilibrium.

Consequently, special attention must be given to developments in this sector and the secretariat must collaborate with governments in the identification of problems and help formulate plans and

policies to solve them. From a multinational standpoint, and especially with the assistance of the accumulated experience and current studies of FAO, the secretariat is in a position to review relevant international developments which are liable to affect directly or indirectly the development of agriculture in Latin America.

Objectives of this activity are to maintain up-to-date knowledge of the progress and problems of agricultural development in the countries of the region and to contribute to ECLA's work on the appraisal of the International Development Strategy. Results will also be used in the preparation of documents dealing with the interpretation of agricultural development which are to be submitted to the FAO Regional Conferences for Latin America.

The work involves the following stages: critical analysis of the usual indicators for measuring the situation of the agricultural sector in terms of the economy as a whole; selection, design and organization of the indicators to be used; compilation of material on the recent development of agriculture in Latin American countries. Among the aspects considered will be the growth of agricultural production and productivity, technology and the use of resources, inter-sectoral relationships, foreign trade, consumption and alimentation, situation of the rural population, agrarian reform and institutional changes, infrastructure of production and markets, etc.

Apart from the general analysis of the development of agriculture in the region, case studies will be carried out involving an examination of developments in selected countries. It is hoped that these studies will be conducive to an interpretation of regional agricultural development during the first half of the Second Development Decade. The countries selected are expected to be Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago.

Expected output consists of:

- A document on the agricultural development of Latin America during the first half of the Second Development Decade (December 1975).

- A report on the situation and evolution of agriculture in Latin America for submission to the Fourteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (March 1976). (The Conference will be held during the third quarter of 1976.)

- A document on food and nutrition policies in Latin America (December 1976). (Authority: ECLA resolutions 219 (XIII) and 313 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(2) Agriculture and integration

Expected completion date: Reports every year

Location: Santiago Office

Economic integration is of crucial importance for the future development of Latin America. As regards the agricultural sector, joint programming, expansion of domestic markets, the possibilities of specialization and agricultural complementarity agreements, the need to join forces to sell products on external markets so as to offset the extent of the country's dependence on foreign trade are some of the fundamental aspects that will determine the future process of integration. The importance of agriculture in most countries of the region means that the agricultural sector must receive special attention under the integration schemes. ECLA gives this programme priority. The four existing integration schemes (LAFTA, CACM, Andean Group, CARIFTA/CARICOM) are carrying out a number of activities connected with integration and agriculture in which ECLA's assistance can be useful.

Objectives are to provide assistance to integration bodies in the design and implementation of regional agricultural agreements; to maintain up-to-date information on the progress in sub-regional and regional integration schemes in respect both of the agricultural sector of the member countries and of interregional trade in agricultural products; and to collaborate in the preparation of integrated strategies and agricultural policies.

This is a continuing activity that is closely bound up with the specific activity described earlier. A staff member of the ECLA/FAO

Joint Agricultural Division is on permanent secondment to LAFTA headquarters in Montevideo. With the permanent support of the rest of the Division in Santiago, he will be responsible for examining progress in integration in the field of agriculture.

Expected output consists of:

- Yearly reports on the progress of integration in respect of the agricultural sector. Assistance will continue to be provided to the integration secretariats, upon request. (Authority: ECLA resolution 313 (XIV).)

Specific activity: (3) Prospects for agricultural complementarity

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Mexico City Office

Objectives are to evaluate the possibilities of complementarity between the agricultural sectors of the countries of Central American region and the Caribbean (Mexico, Central America, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Haiti and the Dominican Republic). To review the supply and demand of the principal inputs for agriculture and livestock farming in the aforementioned countries with a view to determining possibilities of complementarity in their production.

Expected output consists of:

- A document entitled "Problems and prospects of complementarity in agriculture" (third quarter 1977). (Authority: ECLA resolutions 219 (XIII) and 313 (XIV).)

Specific activity: (4) Co-ordinated agricultural development in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

The urgent problem facing the economies of the sub-region is the transformation of agriculture to encourage domestic production of non-traditional goods, to reduce the volume of goods imports, and to lessen dependence on traditional exports. The aim is to assist the governments of the sub-region in collectively planning and rationalizing their agricultural sectors so as to achieve these aims.

In considering crop-zoning, account will be taken of both the space and time aspects so as to accommodate the crop production periods of different countries and the fact that an exporting country at one period could be an importing country for the same item at a different period. In this regard account will also be taken of the wider Latin American region. As regards the traditional crops, the study will include the supply and price situation in the banana trade, with special reference to the Windward Islands; the problems affecting the flow of this commodity from the Caribbean and Latin America and the factors influencing the depression of prices will be identified, while proposals for market regulation will be formulated.

Objectives are to determine the prospects for diversification in regionally co-ordinated agricultural development; to develop agricultural specialization and complementation; to explore land tenure systems and land taxation; to determine prospects for general livestock farming.

Expected output consists of: revised and improved edition of Agricultural Statistics of the Caribbean countries; evaluation of performance of the ECCM countries under the AMP and GMS; food balance sheets of selected commodities of the Caribbean countries; existing land tenure systems in selected Caribbean countries and their economic and social implications. (Authority: ECLA resolution 305 (XIV).)

#### Performance during past biennium

"Situación y evolución de la agricultura y la alimentación en América Latina"

"La alimentación en América Latina dentro del contexto económico regional y mundial"

"La agricultura en los países de la ALALC"

"Imagen agropecuaria dentro del marco de la integración andina"

"Situación actual, problemas y perspectivas del comercio de carne bovina en los países de ALALC"

Advisory assistance to the Higher Planning Council of Honduras in the preparation of the 1974-1978 development plan

Participation in the FAO Food Conference (Buenos Aires, May 1973); the Seventh Pan American Congress on Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics (Bogotá, July 1973); the Conference sponsored by UNICEF on food and nutrition policies in the Andean countries (Lima, July 1973); the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (Panama, August 1974), the UNICEF Regional Conference for the Americas (Asunción, 1974); the Seminar on the Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy (ECLA, Santiago, October 1974); and the Seminar on Agricultural Planning and Population (FAO, Rome, October 1974).

"Fuentes de proteína animal y energía en el trópico latinoamericano para la alimentación"

"Agricultural Statistics of the Caribbean countries"

"Import of Food, Foodstuffs and Selected Agricultural Inputs in CARICOM countries"

"Critical Evaluation of the Performance of the ECCM countries under the Agricultural Marketing Protocol (AMP) and the Guaranteed Market Scheme (GMS)"

"Inventory of available information for the first phase of the rationalization exercise of Agriculture in the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries (Questionnaire prepared at request of CARICOM Secretariat to assemble agricultural statistics and relevant economic data.)"

"Preparation of a questionnaire and carrying out of survey on performance of ECCM countries under the Agricultural Marketing Protocol (AMP) and the Guaranteed Market Scheme (GMS), in collaboration with the ECCM Secretariat"

"Producción y comercialización de frutas y hortalizas en Guatemala"

"Producción y comercialización de frutas y hortalizas en El Salvador"

"Nicaragua. Proyecto Río Wawa: Aprovechamiento potencial de las tierras agrícolas y sus posibilidades económicas"

The Mexico Office provided advisory assistance in connexion with regulations on land rental, colonization and international agricultural adjustments.



ECLA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Agricultural development in Latin America (Santiago)	42		84		60	6	84	
Agriculture and integration (Santiago)	30		36		12		36	
Prospects for agricultural complementarity (Mexico)	24				24			
Co-ordinated agricultural development in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain)	24				24			
<u>Total</u>	<u>120</u>		<u>120</u>		<u>120</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>120</u>	

## TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Efficient transport and related services are essential for mobilizing human and natural resources, expanding exports, and facilitating economic and social integration. Nevertheless, present Latin American transport systems are largely inefficient and frequently weigh heavily on national budgets as well.

In particular, despite the generation of quantities of data in the transport sector, these data are not processed rationally and transport planners do not have opportune and reliable information required for their decisions. The South American continent already has considerable railway and highway infrastructure which could be utilized for international trade within the region. Nevertheless, non-tariff barriers presently constitute an overwhelming obstacle to international land transport. Latin American maritime shipping lines face serious competition from foreign shipping lines and have not been able to increase significantly their small share in the carriage of the traffic which is generated by the region's foreign trade. Insurance companies and freight forwarders in the region face similar difficulties and there is strong concern that the introduction of new technology will reduce even further the region's participation in transport and related services.

The major urban centres in Latin America are growing rapidly, and considerably faster than the capacity of the urban transport infrastructure and services. Serious congestion is common while public transport facilities are wholly inadequate to meet the needs of workers, students and the population in general.

Although South America has an intensive navigable river system, this mode of transport is under-utilized especially for international trade.

Despite the sharp increase in recent years in international tourism and the many tourist attractions in Latin America, few

countries have successfully organized tourism development programmes and many countries have a net deficit from tourism in their balance of payments.

In the Caribbean, countries do not share a land mass; consequently surface water and air transport are vital both to national and sub-regional development. Efficient transport and related services are essential for mobilizing human and natural resources particularly in the context of the schemes for integrated agricultural and integrated industrial development. The transport system within the sub-region is inadequate and faced with increasing demands in its role as an engine of economic integration among the Caribbean countries. In addition, the countries only participate to a minimal extent in the carriage of their external trade, and the foreign shipping lines are undergoing technological change, requiring large-scale corresponding readaptation of ports in the sub-region.

Medium-term objectives in the Santiago Office are to improve the data base for transport planning and policy formulation in six member countries and to design a bibliographic documentation system for the transport sector; to promote the establishment of national and regional transport facilitation committee composed of representatives of government and private transport agencies, insurers, customs, and bankers and obtain their support for measures to reduce non-tariff barriers and to establish Latin American combined transport operators; to introduce a maritime transport data bank to centralize shipping, tariff and fleet data at the regional and sub-regional level; to evaluate the advantages to Latin American countries of owning or operating LASH (lighter-aboard-ship) ships; to carry out studies on urban public transportation, the social cost of the private automobile in urban centres, and the relation of transport to the quality of urban life; to carry out an integrated study of river transport in South America; to provide technical assistance to Governments on measures to increase the flow of tourists to their countries and to increase net foreign exchange receipts from tourism.

In the Port-of-Spain Office, objectives are to establish a system of data collection on cargo movements in sub-regional and other trade, as a basis for the study of maritime transport problems; provide recommendations to the Governments for improving and expanding existing shipping services, so as to meet the growing needs of integration and of foreign trade, and to ensure an adequate participation of the sub-region in the carriage of its trade; to assist the Governments and the Caribbean Economic Community in establishing and operating adequate institutional machinery; and to support the region-wide projects, conducted by the substantive Division at ECLA Headquarters, including assistance to Governments in formulating their views as required for international negotiations; and (resources permitting) to assist the Caribbean countries in formulating and implementing an integrated regional approach to tourism with emphasis on linkages to other economic sectors.

Specific activity:(1) Transport problems and systems

Expected completion date: 1978

Location: Santiago Office

The aim of this activity is to carry out studies in specific aspects of transport problems and provide expert advisory services to countries and/or groups of countries. Two specific studies are planned:

(1) Analysis of the position of the privately owned automobile in Latin American urban transport, and to recommend policy options regarding its controlled use. This will be started in 1974-1975 biennium and will continue during 1976-1977.

(2) A study of the use of LASH ships in maritime transport. On the hypothesis that the introduction of LASH technology would increase the competitiveness of regional exporters-provided that Latin American countries own or operate the LASH ships - a study of the LASH system is required, in the light of Latin American trade patterns, which takes into account the experience of the system in other parts of the world where it is already operating.

Output will consist of two studies. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 289, 290, 291 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(2) Facilitation of international transport and trade

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The objectives of this activity are to continue to promote the conversion of the working groups on international intermodal transport, now active in various Latin American countries, into permanent working groups on facilitation; arrange and co-ordinate an intense communication between these groups and their counterparts around the world, and with the relevant working groups of the international organizations, leading to collaborative efforts of these institutions; signal to the Latin American working groups the initiatives in the field which should be studied, and advise them on the best way to assure an efficacious representation of the interests of the region in the design of new facilitation measures; to assist Governments, transport enterprises and transport users to overcome the present institutional barriers which impede a rational utilization of existing international highway and railway infrastructure for intra-regional trade.

The following achievements will be made during the budget period: (a) establishment of a maritime transport data bank in two member countries (1976); (b) establishment of permanent transport facilitation of committees in at least seven Latin American countries (1976); (c) a "Regional Conference for Transport Facilitation" will be held in Santiago in 1977, if funds become available. Fifty participants will be invited to the conference, which is scheduled to last two weeks. Elimination of non-tariff barriers requires simultaneous and co-ordinated efforts by agencies in the trading and transit countries. The proposed conference will permit decisions to

be made concerning all aspects of facilitation for implementation in the respective countries. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 289, 290, 291 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(3) Development of tourism

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The aim is to provide technical assistance to Governments in order to improve their touristic facilities and related services, which would result in increased tourist flows leading to an increase in net foreign exchange income from tourism.

Output will consist of a report on methods of increasing efficiency of national tourist offices. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 289, 290, 291 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(4) Information systems for transport planning

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

To improve the data base for transport planning and policy formulation in six member countries through three to four missions per year to each country; to design a bibliographic documentation system for the transport sector in two of the countries involved.

- A manual on information systems for transport planning will be published - December 1977.

- An Ad Hoc Expert Group will be held on "Information Systems for Transport Planning" - Santiago, 1977. Twenty-five planners will attend the meeting during one week. This meeting will bring together planners from the countries where the project has been implemented and from those that are interested in initiating work in their respective countries. The main purpose of the symposium will be to exchange ideas and experiences, to discuss difficulties confronted and way in which they were resolved, and to determine future courses of action, including how to expand the project to facilitate

interchange of information within the region. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 289, 290, 291 (XIII).)

Specific activity: (5) Transport and infrastructure in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

Efficient water transport is crucial in promoting trade and development in the context of integration efforts in the Caribbean.

There are deficiencies in this field, particularly in facilities for maritime transport, and these can be remedied only through the early formulation and implementation of adequate sub-regional transport policies, and suitable orientation related thereto. The aim is to assist the Caribbean Economic Community and its member Governments in elaborating and implementing these policies. Studies for the Caribbean, in particular in shipping will be undertaken, as appropriate, within the context of the wider projects for Latin America, with emphasis on establishing links between the sub-region and other countries in the Caribbean Archipelago and in the Caribbean Basin on the Continent.

Objectives are: (i) to assist the Caribbean Economic Community and Governments in the improvement of transport information and planning systems, and in the formulation and implementation of shipping policies and programmes; (ii) to effect a transport survey of the Caribbean Archipelago and Basin; (iii) to contribute to the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy, and to the implementation of its objectives in the sub-region.

Output will consist of (resources permitting), the establishment and improvement of machinery for collecting and collating transport statistics: evaluation studies and reports with recommendations to governments for improving the institutional machinery; analysis of the economics of transport and its impact as inputs to other sectors; and study of tourism as an engine and leading growth sector in economic development. (Authority: ECLA resolution 305 (XIV).)

Performance during the past biennium

"Servicios de transporte terrestre internacional en los corredores Lima-Buenos Aires y Lima-São Paulo: Tomo I - La infraestructura"

"[Idem] : Tomo II - Los servicios y aspectos institucionales"

"Mejoramiento de los sistemas de información para la planificación del transporte en América Latina"

"Sistema latinoamericano de información sobre transporte marítimo"

"Economic and institutional implications of the new transport technologies in Latin America"

"International Intermodal Transport: Statement of the Immediate Problems for Latin America and Action Programme for Affected Institutions"

"Memorandum on Trade Facilitation and Documentation in Latin America"

"Institutional Aspects of International Intermodal Transport - Contributions by Latin American Experts"

"Institutional Aspects of International Intermodal Transport: Liability and Insurance in International Intermodal Transport"

"Documentation forms relevant to International Intermodal Transport"

"Integrated Maritime Transport Study for the Caribbean Basin: methodological note"

Advisory mission to Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Cuba, Andean Group and Central American countries and Panama on promotion of tourism

"Port Planning Parameters of the Caribbean Basin"

"Ship Arrivals Distribution Tables for Port Planning"

"Validity of Poisson Distribution for predicting ship arrivals and ship congestion"

"CARIFTA Ports and Shipping Statistics"



"A Preliminary Assessment of Operational Effectiveness of Caribbean Ports"

"Ocean Cargo Movements - 1971 Eastern Commonwealth Caribbean"

"A Proposed Procedure for the Collection and Processing of Regional Ports and Shipping Statistics"

"Intermodal Transport in the Caribbean Region - 1973"

"Comments on Port Study of Bridgetown Harbour, Barbados"

"Ocean-borne Cargo Movements - Turks and Caicos Islands"

"Review of Economic Evaluation of Proposed New Port at Georgetown, Cayman Islands"

"Conclusion of Agreements on Regional Shipping"

"Proposal for a Caribbean Region Transport Study"

"Conclusion of an Agreement on Regional Shipping"

Conclusion of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972 and other related matters of interest to Caribbean Community Comptrollers of Customs

Montserrat Port Pricing Analysis

"Centroamérica: Evaluación del impacto de la crisis de energía en el transporte automotor"

The Mexico Office provide advisory services on 12 occasions on administration, development, equipment and improvement of ports, shipping conferences, infrastructure investment programmes, virtual distances, operating costs, tariff structure, traffic and turn around time, and methodology for project evaluation.

"Situación del turismo en el desarrollo regional de México"

"La política industrial regional de México"

"Eficiencia del sistema ferroviario de México en diversos aspectos"

"La situación financiera de las empresas ferroviarias"

"Análisis de los principales proyectos ferroviarios existentes  
y en perspectiva"

"Tarifas ferroviarias"

Transport and Tourism

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Transport problems and systems (Santiago)	50			8	62			8
Facilitation of international transport and trade (Santiago)	28		24	32	30		24	32
Development of tourism (Santiago)			24				24	
Information system for transport planning (Santiago)	24		12	30	28			32
Transport and infrastructure in the Caribbean (Part-of-Spain)	-				-			
<u>Total</u>	<u>102</u>		<u>60</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>120</u>		<u>48</u>	<u>72</u>

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Little use is made of water resources in Latin America, and generally speaking, they are inefficiently utilized. Planning leaves much to be desired, partly because of the shortage of statistics and data and the lack of an integrated approach. Frequently, there is poor co-ordination between the various institutions using water for specific purposes (drinking water, industries, irrigation, energy, etc.), or between them and the bodies responsible for overall planning and regional development. In many places, the ecological problems arising from the use of water without proper attention to its effect on the soil and wooded areas are extremely serious. Major changes are required in legal provisions and institutional structures.

As regards energy, in the last five years, consumption of commercial and electrical energy in Latin America has expanded at cumulative annual rates of over 7 and 9 per cent, respectively. Total investment in the sector in the 1970s is expected to be the equivalent to 45,000 million dollars. Countries depend largely on hydrocarbons (especially petroleum) to meet their requirements in terms of commercial energy (80 per cent). For most importing countries, the new price of petroleum represents an additional obstacle to their development. At the same time, there is proof that the region is rich in energy resources of various kinds (petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, hydroelectric power, coal, geothermal sources, radioactive minerals, eolian and solar energy, etc.). For the most part, current knowledge of these resources is deficient and available data afford very little indication of the feasibility of their economic use. Because of the new price of petroleum and concepts of environmental protection, the various countries' policies in respect of research, exploitation, use and marketing of energy resources must be thoroughly revised. Relations and agreements with private enterprise exploiting such resources will also be reexamined.

Minerals make up a large share of total exports in several Latin American countries (Chile, Bolivia, Jamaica, Guyana, Peru, Mexico, etc.) and offer more and more attractive prospects. In the next few years, several Governments will undoubtedly revise their policies on the exploitation of minerals, in the light of (i) the new prices they command, (ii) the world trend in legal attitudes to the conservation and exploitation of non-renewable resources, (iii) the possibility of setting up chemical and metallurgical industries on their territories which most industrialized countries are rejecting because of their effect on the environment. This economic sector is, for the most part, very short of basic statistics and data; moreover, no regional agency exists to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience between countries, save in the case of iron (ILAFA). Countries with limited mining background can benefit greatly from those with a long tradition of mining in technological, economic, juridical and other aspects.

The basic goals of this programme are to assist Latin American Governments to: improve the quality of information and methodologies employed in the planning and formulation of policies in respect of research on water, energy and mineral resources and their use; promote the general development of countries by means of the use of these natural resources; protect the environment as far as the use and exploitation of water, energy and mineral resources are concerned. Prepare and disseminate information on Latin America for studies or research at the international level and help carry out the tasks set by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of its Committee on Natural Resources.

Medium-term objectives are:

- To carry out studies and hold symposia with a view to improving information systems for the planning and formulation of policies in respect of the use of water, mineral and energy resources;

- From 1977 onwards, to disseminate the results of these studies among Latin American countries and collaborate in their implementation in two or three countries per year, on request, working

in conjunction with the corresponding government planning offices and the autonomous enterprises or agencies concerned;

- To contribute to the regional appraisal of progress made in applying the International Development Strategy in the sectors indicated, the findings being published every two years, and to contribute to the annual Economic Survey;

- To promote the harmonization of action and collaboration among the various State mining enterprises in Latin American countries on problems of mutual interest (technology, administration, professional training, social security, etc.), by means of expert meetings and the distribution at such meetings of the findings of ECLA's regional research on the mining economy. The intention is to repeat the procedure which was adopted successfully in respect of the energy sector;

- To collaborate with the Resources and Transport Division (ESA) in the preparation of the United Nations Water Conference (Buenos Aires, 1977) which involves the holding of a preliminary regional meeting (1976) to analyse the problems of Latin American countries covered by the agenda of the Conference; to carry out any follow-up action that the Conference may entrust to ECLA;

- During the rest of the decade, to collaborate with the Resources and Transport Division (ESA) also at the regional level on studies of a world-wide nature requested by the Committee on Natural Resources (Economic and Social Council), such as projections of consumption and production of energy and minerals (copper, tin, lead, zinc, bauxite);

- To provide countries and regional agencies with such technical advisory services as they request in the natural resources sectors referred to.

Specific activity:(1) Mineral resources in Latin America

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Santiago Office

Objectives are to assist governments in developing their mineral resources, identifying the factors preventing a more rapid development of this activity in order both to provide inputs for the manufacturing sector and to increase exports, to facilitate the formulation of strategies aimed at reaching more advanced stages in the local processing of mining output, considering, among other factors, the environment policies of the major centres; and to improve the exchange of knowledge between countries on their institutional and legal systems in connexion with mining.

Output will consist of contributions to the Annual Economic Survey and the Appraisal documents; a document on information systems for the improvement of mining planning methods; and a report on the evolution of Latin America's share in world supply and reserves of selected ores. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(2) Water resources in Latin America

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Santiago Office

Objectives are to assist the national authorities in the formulation of strategies for the utilization of water (for drinking, irrigation, industries, hydro-electricity, etc.) and for protecting it from degradation; to promote the prompt investigation of water sources and to improve the systems of water resources information, development planning and control; to standardize the terminology and to improve the dissemination of statistical information; to provide rules for water resources projects within the context of economic and social development; and to protect the environment.

Output will consist of contributions to the Appraisal of the International Development Strategy in this field (studies to be submitted early in 1977).

The project on the development of water resources and the environment in Latin America is scheduled to be executed with the assistance of UNFPA. It will begin in the first quarter of 1975 and end approximately one year later. The project includes a meeting of experts and a final document with the same title as the project itself.

A document will be prepared (1978), designed to lay the bases of an information system for efficient water resources planning in Latin America at both the national and the international level. The lack of adequate information and statistics is the main obstacle to the use of new planning methods, and is also the reason why national plans do not clearly reflect the real economic and social needs in the majority of the Latin American countries. The establishment of a uniform system of information and statistics in this field will constitute a real step forward in the co-operation between countries for the utilization of international rivers.

If funds become available, a regional preparatory meeting of the United Nations World Water Conference, will be convened in 1976, and a basic discussion document (last quarter of 1976) will be prepared. Fifty water resources planners will attend the meeting (one week).

Assistance will be lent to the Resources and Transport Division (ESA) in the preparation of the United Nations World Water Conference in Buenos Aires in 1977. (Authority: ECLA resolution 337 (XV).)

Specific activity:(3) Energy in Latin America

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Santiago Office

Objectives are to assist the authorities in the formulation of overall energy policies sector which will enable them to meet economic and social development needs, to utilize the natural resources in a rational manner and to reduce to a minimum the adverse effects on the environment; and to improve information and development planning systems in this sector. To facilitate the exchange of experience and to promote the execution of multinational projects so that within



the context of international co-operation the oil importing countries can successfully overcome the problem of the new price of fuels.

Output will consist of contributions to the Economic Survey (every year) and to the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy (early in 1975 and 1977) in this field.

A document will be prepared designed to lay the bases of an information system for the improvement of planning methods in Latin America's sector. The lack of adequate information and statistics prevents the use of modern planning methods which are now essential in view of the new fuel prices. This document will be submitted to the Group of Experts scheduled to meet in 1977.

The above-mentioned meeting of the Group of Experts will be convened (one week, 24 energy planners). Conclusions and recommendations will be presented to the Governments.

Co-operation will be continued with the Governments of two or three countries (at their request) in implementing such a system of information.

A study on patterns of world energy research and development and their implications for Latin America (1978). (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(4) Natural resources in Central America

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Mexico City Office

Objectives are to collaborate with governments and other agencies in the formulation of plans for the multipurpose development of water resources in the region's most important river basins, to monitor the operation of the information system on aspects of energy resources, with a view to determining the possibility of complementarity and substitution of sources of energy within the region, and to assist governments in defining actions and policies to conserve and improve the environment.

Output will consist of the following documents: total interconnexion of the electricity systems of Central America (fourth quarter 1976); co-ordinated development of the electricity sector in Central America (fourth quarter 1977); study on energy policies in Central America (1977); preliminary evaluation of the water resources of the River Lempa Basin (fourth quarter 1977); analysis of the main environment problems in selected countries: El Salvador and Nicaragua (1976), Honduras and Guatemala (1977). (Authority: ECLA resolution 337 (XV).)

Performance during past biennium

"La industria del petróleo en América Latina"

"La minería en América Latina y su evolución reciente"  
(November 1973)

"La meteorología e hidrología para el desarrollo de los recursos hidráulicos en América Latina"

"Esquema preliminar de un programa de documentación y recuperación selectiva de informaciones hidrológicas e hidráulicas de las cuencas latinoamericanas"

"Los recursos hidráulicos en el desarrollo de América Latina"

"La interconexión internacional de sistemas eléctricos en América Latina"

"La producción y el consumo recientes de energía en América Latina"

"La exploración geológico/minera como factor básico en el desarrollo económico de Sud América"

Technical Symposium on Latin America and the Current Energy Problems:

"América Latina y los problemas actuales de la energía"

"Los nuevos precios del petróleo y la industria eléctrica en América Latina"

Final report of the Technical Symposium on Latin America and the Current Energy Problems

"América Latina y la Estrategia Internacional de Desarrollo"

"Informe sobre la misión en la empresa eléctrica "QUITO" S.A."  
(24 November to 10 December 1973)

"Informe sobre la misión minera en México"

"Informe sobre la misión en la República Dominicana"

"La hidroelectricidad en el desarrollo de América Latina"

"Informe sobre la misión para colaborar con el Centro de Economía, Legislación y Administración de Aguas de Argentina"  
(12-26 March and 9-14 April 1973)

"Incremento de las necesidades de inversión originadas en el Aumento del precio del petróleo"

"Efectos del nuevo precio del petróleo en el transporte latinoamericano"

"El carbón latinoamericano y sus perspectivas"

"Fertilizantes: perspectivas de abastecimiento y precios"

R.J. Perkins (FAO), "La crisis de la energía y la agricultura: evaluación de los antecedentes"

E. Friedmann (IBRD), "Perspectivas de la oferta y demanda de energía 1980-1985"

Organization of American States (OAS) - "América Latina y los precios de los productos básicos en 1973 y 1974"

Joaquín Gonzalez (IDB) - "América Latina y el déficit del petróleo: el proceso de ajuste a largo plazo de la balanza de pagos"

United Nations Resources and Transport Division - "Energy resources development opportunities in developing countries, with special reference to Latin America"

"Centroamérica: Evaluación del impacto de la crisis de energía en el transporte automotor"

E. Walter Robichek (IMF) - "El reciclaje de los excedentes cambiarios debidos a la exportación de petróleo"

Shamsher Singh (IBRD) - "Productos primarios: perspectivas de América Latina"

Bernardo F. Grossling, United States Geological Survey, "The prospects of Latin America's petroleum in the energy crisis"

IBRD, "The impact of the oil crisis on the competitive position of jute and hard fibres"

"Proyecto de estudio sobre la planificación del desarrollo del sector eléctrico de México"

"Istmo Centroamericano: Consumo de energía, 1950, 1955, 1960 y 1965 a 1972"

"Istmo Centroamericano: Evaluación regional en el sector de energía"

"Apuntes sobre la crisis de energéticos y su impacto en las economías centroamericanas"

"Istmo Centroamericano: El desarrollo del sector eléctrico y sus perspectivas, 1960-1985"

"Estadísticas de energía eléctrica de Centroamérica y Panamá, 1971"

"Estadísticas eléctricas básicas de Centroamérica y Panamá, 1973"

"La interconexión eléctrica Guatemala-El Salvador"

"Proyecto de Código Eléctrico Regional"

"Informe de la secretaría al Comité Regional sobre el Programa de Normas Eléctricas (junio de 1973 a noviembre de 1974)"

"Informe de la Novena Reunión del Comité Regional de Normas Eléctricas"

"Istmo Centroamericano: Estructuras tarifarias de las principales empresas tarifarias y lineamientos para su armonización"

"Actualización de los precios medios regionales y de las tarifas de energía eléctrica de algunas empresas"

"Proyecto de Anuario Estadístico de Energía para Centroamérica y Panamá"

"Informe de la Tercera Reunión del Grupo Regional sobre Tarifas Eléctricas"

"Informe de la Novena Reunión del Comité Regional de Normas Eléctricas"

"Estadísticas de energía eléctrica de Centroamérica y Panamá"

"Informe de la secretaría al Comité Regional sobre el Programa de Normas Eléctricas"

"Programa de evaluación de recursos hidráulicos IV. Honduras"

"Programa de evaluación de recursos hidráulicos VII. Centroamérica y Panamá"

"Aprovechamiento de aguas subterráneas para riego del Valle de Sébaco"

"Informe de la Primera Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Honduras"

"Justificación de un programa de desarrollo y financiamiento agropecuario a base de riego en Centroamérica durante la década de los setenta"

"Justificación para la adopción de una política y para la formulación de un programa regional de desarrollo agropecuario a base de riego"

"Disponibilidad de agua subterránea para riego en los valles de Nacaome y Alianza, Honduras"

Third meeting of the Regional Group of Electricity Rates

Ninth meeting of the Regional Committee on Electricity Standards

Tenth meeting of the Regional Committee on Electricity Standards

First meeting of the Working Group on Water Resources

Various advisory services

Natural Resources

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Mining resources in Latin America (Santiago)	32	3			40	3		
Water resources in Latin America (Santiago)	44				52	3		42
Energy in Latin America (Santiago)	44	12			52	3		
Natural resources in Central America (Mexico)	a/				a/			
<u>Total</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>15</u>			<u>144</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>42</u>

a/ Man-months are included under Global Economic Development.

## ENVIRONMENT

Concern over environment protection and enhancement is growing among Latin American countries as the result of problems derived from their own styles of development as well as from repercussions of environment policies being adopted by the industrialized countries.

This situation will continue throughout the coming years and will require a clarification of the true nature of the problems and the improvement of the instruments being used to cope with them, both domestically and internationally.

As a supplement to the inventory of the main environment problems in Latin America drawn up in 1974, the creation will be promoted of an environment document service.

At the request of the governments, detailed diagnoses will be prepared of specific aspects of environment.

Advisory services will be provided with a view to improving legislation and strengthening institutions having to do with environment.

Research into the relationship between environment and development will continue.

Collaboration with the Latin American countries will be promoted so as to facilitate their participation in the United Nations HABITAT Conference.

Specific activity:(1) Information on the environment in Latin America

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

Objectives are (a) to prepare an inventory of the main environmental problems of the various countries of the region, as well as of the institutional and legal framework on environmental matters and of the capacity for research in this field; (b) to help selected countries (possibly Jamaica, Peru and Uruguay) to prepare an evaluation of their situation concerning environmental problems, with a view to assisting the preparation of policies for action in

this field; (c) preparation of the first regional report on the environmental situation in Latin America.

The inventory will be based on interviews and contacts with experts and agencies of the different Latin American countries, and should be an attempt to compile existing information on the following topics: elements which influence the quality of life in human settlements; problems stemming from the pattern of development of natural resources, problems created by styles of development; institutions and policies; state of research, scientific and technological potential and training; international co-operation.

In the absence of systematic studies on environmental matters in the majority of the Latin American countries, it is not possible to expect the inventory to present a complete picture of the situation of the environment in the continent, nor of the quality of life in human settlements, and one of its main objects will be to point out existing gaps in information and thus suggest possible lines of action.

Its principal purpose, however, should be to give a general picture placing emphasis on the problems regarded as most critical in the region and to assist in the definition of criteria for the evaluation of the situation as regards the environment and the quality of life.

The inventory should also serve as the means to reach some conclusions as regards the priorities to be assigned to the different environmental problems in each country and as a means of assessing the degree of similarity or dissimilarity of the environmental problems of the different countries.

The ECLA secretariat will have the main responsibility for the preparation of the inventory.

As regards the diagnosis, it seems obvious that it should be performed by the governments of the countries chosen for the pilot experiment, with the UNDP and ECLA secretariats' collaboration.



An effort will be made to focus diagnoses on a small number of key problems rather than tackle a broad but superficial description of all aspects of the environment issue.

The main purpose of the diagnoses will be to co-operate with governments interested in the definition of environment policies and their inclusion in a general development policy. An effort will be made to define strategic operational variables and critical levels of action.

Output will consist of a series of reports (1976 and 1977).  
(Authority: ECLA resolution 323 (XV).)

Performance during past biennium

"Inventario de los principales problemas del medio ambiente en América Latina"

Primer Curso de Planificación del desarrollo y medio ambiente  
(Buenos Aires, 21 de octubre a 29 de noviembre de 1974)

Environment

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Information on the environment in Latin America (Santiago)	72				72			
<u>Total</u>	72				72			

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The opening years of the United Nations Second Development Decade have witnessed major transformation in the international political and economic order. The crisis of the international monetary system led to a number of reforms that are currently under way, while the emergence of new power centres introduced important changes in the system of trade relationships and in the guiding principles of trade policies practised by developed market economy countries among themselves and with centrally planned economy countries and the developing world. A new round of international trade negotiations is going on and will continue to emphasize the degree of liberalization of international trade, perhaps eventually transforming the institutions that regulate such trade on a world plane.

In this international context the developing countries of the region are facing new problems. The recession in the economies of industrialized countries and the end of the boom period in the markets for basic commodities, together with the changes operated in the distribution of international financial flows, bring in new elements whose weight on and implications for the external sector of the Latin American economies demand the study and continuing attention of the International Trade and Development Programme, so that conclusions may be drawn which may help in formulating national and regional policies. Decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 6th special session and the responsibilities assigned to the Regional Commissions by the Economic and Social Council at its 57th session, in connexion with the decisions of the General Assembly, are also included in the field of activities of the Programme. The objectives of the Santiago Office as regards international trade and development are framed in this context.

At the Mexico Office objectives include identification of fields of action where the member countries of the Central American Common Market might set up a common foreign trade policy; this programme

supplements other studies and aims at the reorganization and improvement of the Central American integration process; it also covers examination of possible points of economic co-operation between the region and other Latin American countries, stressing industry, transport, and technological development. The medium-term objectives comprise co-operation with the governments of developing countries on the Caribbean, for identifying economic and financial co-operation projects that may contribute to consolidate stronger economic links among them.

The medium-term objectives of the Port-of-Spain Office are to co-operate with the CARICOM working groups and with the governments in analysing the trade in traditional export crops; to help the negotiating groups to determine feasible conditions for future trade relations that would be reflected in the renegotiated agreements; to improve the operating efficiency of integration instruments, and promote expansion of the Caribbean integration process.

The Montevideo Office co-operates with the Executive Committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association and its secretariat. The Bogotá and Washington Offices pursue ancillary activities in the field of trade and development, also co-operating with the work done at the Santiago Office.

Specific activity:(1) The external sector of Latin America and the evolution of the economy

Expected completion date: Continuing activity

Location: Santiago Office

The efforts displayed by the Latin American countries to accelerate economic growth and social development require to be appropriately supplemented by external co-operation, which is reflected principally in the international trade policies of developed countries and in the way in which the international financial and monetary system works. Hence the need to keep the system of international relations under constant examination and discussion, and to evaluate the possible effects on the economies of the developing countries of the region arising from changes in the various elements composing

the system. While this is done the analytical and informative material is being processed that will enable the Commission to fulfill its responsibility in the regional evaluation of progress made towards achieving the goals and aims set out in the International Development Strategy, and in connexion with subsequent decisions of the General Assembly having to do with the establishment of a new international economic order.

The specific objectives of the studies to be conducted include main aspects of international economic evolution and its effects on the external sector of Latin America: (i) status and prospects of the reform of the international monetary system; (ii) new aspects in external financing policies for development; (iii) present and long-term evolution of industrial centres and international markets.

Specific activity:(2) Development of export of manufactures

Expected completion date: Continuing activity

Location: Santiago Office

The objective of this activity is to examine in depth the experience gained in recent years in the countries of the region which have made the greatest progress in expanding exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, in order to obtain useful criteria for preparing future strategies in this field as well as for helping to clarify some of the principal questions that arise.

The study of two complementary matters is envisaged: factors influencing expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures, and effectiveness of the policies adopted.

A technical meeting will be organized jointly with the World Bank in 1976, to discuss export policies for manufactured goods in selected Latin American countries and others outside the region. For this purpose preliminary versions of examinations and studies conducted will be completed in the course of the first half of that year. The country studies will be completed and reviewed later.

This activity is conducted by the ECLA secretariat based on project RLA/73/053 approved by UNDP, which provides experts devoted exclusively to it and working in collaboration with ECLA economists. (Authority: ECLA resolution 291 (XIII).)

Specific activity: (3) Regional and sub-regional economic integration

Expected completion date: Continuing activity

Location: Santiago Office

This project is designed to examine developments and problems involved in the economic integration of the region, both as carried out through the four existing sub-regional schemes and as conducted through specific forms of co-operation between countries.

It gives priority consideration to the development of major sectors of economic activity by promoting co-operation in investments, production and intra-regional trade. One of the main centres of attention will be the development of industries producing capital and intermediate goods, without neglecting agriculture, traditional industries and regional infrastructure.

The principal objectives of this project are: (i) identification of ways and means to strengthen integration schemes in the region; (ii) matters connected with promoting co-operation projects and actions having to do with investment, production and trade; mobilization of financial resources from oil-exporting countries; (iii) promotion of Latin American multinational corporations; (iv) points connected with the creation of a regional payment system to promote intra-regional trade.

Output will consist of an analysis - to be available in 1976 - of the prospects of development in Latin America based on utilizing the full scope of the regional market. Studies on specific topics will be prepared according to LAFIA requirements. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 328 (XV) and 331 (XV).)

Specific activity:(4) Regional project for participation of CECLA member countries in multilateral trade negotiations

Expected completion date: 1975

Location: Santiago Office

At its 16th Meeting (Brasilia, August 1973), the Special Commission on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) adopted resolution 2 (XVI) on the second stage of project RLA/72/098 under which, inter alia, the ECLA secretariat was entrusted with preparing the operating plan for the second stage of the CECLA Programme. The present work programme of the secretariat in this field contemplates preparing documents for the use of Latin American countries participating in trade negotiations. Such documents will cover studies and analyses on topics specified by the interested governments.

The duration of this project is limited to the end of 1975. Until then output will consist of: three sub-regional seminars, each one of ten days duration, as well as advisory and organizing missions to governments requesting them; a set of reports containing the following: (a) consideration, analysis and formulation of options offered by the rules of negotiation to be applied in developing countries; (b) identification of temperate-zone agricultural products interesting to Latin America, and principal barriers affecting them; analysis of the operation of international agreements or other experiences relevant to these products, as well as analysis of the respective negotiation techniques and modalities; (c) identification of main tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting oleaginous products; analysis of the régime under which they are imported into developed countries and of relevant negotiation techniques and modalities; (d) identification of main processed foodstuffs interesting to Latin American countries, and principal barriers affecting them; analysis of external markets and negotiation techniques and modalities affecting these products; (e) identification of main sea products of particular interest to Latin American countries, principal barriers affecting them and relevant import régimes prevailing in developed countries;

analysis of negotiation techniques and modalities; (f) identification of main non-ferrous minerals of particular interest to Latin American producing countries and principal barriers affecting them; analysis of external markets and negotiation techniques and modalities; (g) identification of main wood products of interest to Latin American countries, and principal barriers affecting them, and analysis of negotiation techniques and modalities; (h) identification of main sanitary provisions affecting Latin American exports, classified under three categories: sanitary measures applied to plants, products of animal origin, and sea products; collection and analysis of all information available for negotiating the revoking or modification of any that appear discriminatory against Latin American exports; (i) identification of any non-tariff barriers applied by developed countries that may be of interest to Latin American countries for establishing differential treatments, and identification of such treatments; (j) identification of those Latin American export products whose position would improve, were they to receive a preferential treatment currently not granted because they are excluded from the various preferential programmes in force; analysis of justifications and reasons invoked for such exclusion with a view to obtaining a recommendation for preferential treatment; (k) identification of products of interest to Latin America on which scale tariffs are applied; analysis of the reason for such scales with a view to recommending measures in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations tending to correct this distortion; (l) methods tending to give guidelines to identify and select barriers affecting Latin American export products which these countries might be interested in including in the respective lists of concession requests; analysis and proposal of the divers work instruments available in Project RLA/72/098, GATT, UNCTAD and the Inter-regional Project on Multilateral trade negotiations, etc.; (ll) preparation of a methodology for the study of proposals submitted by developing countries; (m) detailed analysis of the United States trade law and its implications for



Latin America: (n) legal reform of GATT as well as normative approaches taking into account fundamental aspects such as subsidies, compensatory rights, antidumping regulations, etc.; (o) updating of the study on safeguards including recent events and considering the granting of preferential treatment in favour of developing countries; (p) continuation in greater depth of the study on Goals and Objectives in order to draw up a strategy covering new international events such as the evolution of the monetary system, the energy crisis, etc.; (q) treatment of exports; scale tariffs and effective tariff protection; (r) State purchases, their effect on exports of developing countries and forms of utilization (long-term contracts, etc.); (s) producers' agreements; (t) analysis of alternative or complementary options between the GPS and multilateral trade negotiations; (u) study of sectoral negotiation technique and its implications for Latin America; (v) documents whose subject and content cannot be foreseen ahead of time and will have to be decided in the course of the negotiations.

Specific activity:(5) Promotion of economic links among the countries on the Caribbean Basin

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Mexico City Office

The objectives of this activity are to carry out a study of the various potential forms of systematic co-operation among the developing countries of the Caribbean Basin, and of the obstacles impeding such co-operation.

The project will be executed in three stages:

(1) In the first stage, which will cover a period of twelve months, a preliminary investigation will be made in order to identify the factors hindering greater co-operation among the countries of the basin. The characteristics and economic significance of the region will be analysed, as well as the existing infrastructure, especially transport and communications.

(2) In the course of the second stage the findings of this study will be expanded and enlarged upon a multidisciplinary level, in order to cover trade, finance, tourism, education, transport and technology, and similar fields.

(3) In the last stage specific projects will be prepared according to the different priority areas emerging from the investigation. (Authority: Resolutions 120 and 135 of the Economic Co-operation Committee of the Central American Isthmus (CCE).)

Specific activity:(6) Central American economic integration

Expected completion date: Continuing activity

Location: Mexico City Office

Objectives are: to identify concrete action that the Central American countries could undertake jointly in the field of foreign trade; to examine the external factors conditioning Central American economies, with special reference to the market situation for their principal exports, to the supply of energy resources and other strategic imported inputs, as well as to international negotiations under way in commercial, monetary and financial circles. This study will provide guidelines to draw up joint policies in these fields.

Output will consist of several documents on the above subjects, including one on forms of co-operation between Venezuela and the Central American Common Market (1976) and a document on economic complementarity between Mexico and the Central American Common Market (1977). (Authority: Resolutions 120 and 125 of the Economic Co-operation Committee of the Central American Isthmus (CCE).)

Specific activity:(7) Trade and integration in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: Continuing activity

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

Because the Caribbean countries are small, economic integration is a pre-requisite for their economic development. Hence high priority attaches to this component, insofar as it comprises all activities directly connected with the promotion of regional economic integration.

Moreover, while recognizing the importance of traditional links, emphasis must be laid on trade between the Caribbean countries and the rest of Latin America. To this end close co-operation is maintained with the Caribbean governments, intergovernmental institutions and other organizations, and with United Nations staff active in the sub-region.

Objectives are to intensify the CARICOM integration programme; to promote trade policies involving third countries, including the expanded EEC; to intensify the integration process in the Caribbean, and to improve the growth prospects of intra-regional trade.

Output will consist of a number of documents. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 289 and 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(8) Integration in the framework of LAFTA.

Expected completion date: Continuing activity

Location: Montevideo Office

The increase of trade in the region depends both on the progress of national and sub-regional policies relating to regional diversification of trade and in trade promotion, facilitation and development activities, and on import substitution at multinational level within the region. Both possibilities are aspects of the development policies of the LAFTA countries. The main future activities are therefore addressed to investigating the possibility of consolidating the multinational co-operation and economic association system which is currently negotiating the reorganization of its operations with a view to increasing efficiency and, particularly, establishing the appropriate machinery.

Work done lately has focused on three fields, selected according to the priorities arising from collective negotiations to be concluded in 1975, as follows: trade liberation programme; industrial complementarity agreements; bases for co-operation in the agricultural sector.

During 1976 and 1977 the work is expected to concentrate fundamentally on the last two points and on the analysis of specific possibilities of joint action.

As regards the industrial sector, work will continue on the definition of options afforded by sectoral and intersectoral complementarity agreements, and their new operating methods.

An analysis will be made jointly with the Santiago Office on the role that regional and sub-regional economic integration can fill in national development policies, and its possible contribution to the reasonably balanced development of the region, the participation of the different countries being calculated according to their degree of development.

Regarding the agricultural sector, work will continue in close collaboration with the LAFTA Secretariat and with the support of the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. Priority topics are: trade agreements based on complementing supply, surpluses and deficits; agreements on individual products or groups of products, and improvement of the market information system for agricultural products.

Output will consist of: bases for trade expansion and diversification among LAFTA member countries; co-operation agreements by industrial sector; guidelines for agreements in the agricultural sector; co-operation agreements to cover production deficits; action in favour of relatively less developed countries.

#### Performance during past biennium

"Integración, sustitución de importaciones y desarrollo económico de América Latina"

"Recent Evolution of the International Commodity Market"

"Algunas orientaciones básicas para el eventual ajuste del Tratado de Montevideo a una nueva etapa de integración económica"

"Nota informativa preparada por la Secretaría de la CEPAL para una reunión del Comité Ejecutivo Permanente de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (ALALC) - Junio 1974"

"Some Conclusions on Integration, Industrialization and Economic Development in Latin America"

"Metas y objetivos de las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales"

"Efectos de la ampliación de la CEE sobre las preferencias generales que los países latinoamericanos reciben del Reino Unido"

"Ampliación de la CEE (efectos sobre el comercio de América Latina)"

"Identificación de barreras tarifarias y no tarifarias"

"Nota informativa sobre la ley estadounidense sobre la reforma de comercio y las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales"

"Estudio sobre restricciones a las importaciones y otras barreras no tarifarias"

"Efectos de la ampliación de la CEE sobre los países del CARIFTA"

"La reforma del sistema monetario internacional y las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales"

"Técnicas y modalidades de negociación para productos industriales"

"Técnicas y modalidades de negociación para productos tropicales"

"Nota informativa para la Tercera Reunión del Comité Preparatorio"

"Evaluación del trabajo del Comité Preparatorio de las negociaciones del GATT"

"Referencia bibliográfica de las negociaciones"

"Fichas conteniendo valor exportado total y por países y grupos de países, tarifas máximas y mínimas y barreras no arancelarias identificadas por el GATT"

"Reciprocidad y salvaguardia"

"Barreras tarifarias y no tarifarias"

- "Posición de los países de menor desarrollo y con poca diversificación de exportaciones"
- "Participación de los países no miembros del GATT en las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales"
- "Nota metodológica sobre la identificación de productos industriales de probable exportación"
- "La crisis de la energía"
- "Obstáculos al comercio de frutas (frescas y conservas)"
- "Técnicas y modalidades de negociación de alimentos procesados"
- "Códigos de conducta"
- "Actualización y profundización del documento sobre la situación monetaria"
- "Compensación bajo el Artículo 24 - 6 del GATT por el ingreso del Reino Unido a la CEE"
- "Critical Evaluation of the Performance of the ECCM countries under the Agricultural Marketing Protocol (AMP) and the Guaranteed Market Scheme (GMS)"
- "Proposed Amendments to the ECCM Common External Tariff"
- "CARIFTA Developments in 1973"
- "Widening of the Caribbean Integration Process: Note on Some Institutional Procedures and Aspects"
- "Comments on the Draft Model Investment Protection Agreement for use with Associated States"
- "Antigua, ECCM and CARICOM - Preliminary Observations"
- "Informe sobre los principales acontecimientos ocurridos en el Mercado Común Centroamericano"
- "Centroamérica: Incidencia arancelaria de algunos rubros de importación"
- "Elementos de juicio para la formulación de un tratado de comercio y de desarrollo fronterizo entre Costa Rica y Panamá"

"Planteamiento y posibles medidas en torno al problema del desarrollo equilibrado en Centroamérica"

"El Mercado Común Centroamericano, 1973-1974"

"Algunos factores externos que afectan el movimiento de integración centroamericano"

"Esbozo de bases mínimas para orientar el reajuste de los actuales mecanismos de la ALALC"

"Consideraciones acerca de la reformulación de los acuerdos de complementación de la ALALC"

"Algunas orientaciones básicas para el eventual ajuste del Tratado de Montevideo a una nueva etapa de integración económica"

"Revisión estadística del funcionamiento de los acuerdos de complementación industrial de la ALALC"

"Análisis de los documentos preparados por la Secretaría de la ALALC en cumplimiento del Plan de Acción 1970/1980"

International Trade and Development

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
The external sector in Latin America (Santiago)	120				120			
Development of exports of manufactures (Santiago)	120				120			
Regional and subregional economic integration (Santiago)	120				120			
Regional project for participation of CECLA member countries in multilateral trade negotiations (Santiago)			36	24			36	36
Central American economic integration (Mexico)	a/				a/			
Trade and integration in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain)	24				24			
Monetary and financial policy b/ (Washington)	72				72			
Trade expansion and consolidation of integrated economic development in the context of LAFTA (Montevideo)	24	4			48	4		
The Bogota Office contributes inputs to the principal projects in Santiago (Bogota)	48				48			
<u>Total</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>

a/ The resources for this activity are listed in the programme for global economic development.

b/ This activity is described under the programme for global economic development.



## STATISTICS

The countries of the region have made substantial progress in statistics during the last decade. Among other advances the following may be mentioned: (a) co-ordination between national statistical and planning agencies has improved; (b) new economic, social and demographic aspects have been introduced into population, housing and economic censuses and surveys; (c) computer centres, attached to national statistical offices, have been established; (d) national awareness of the importance of statistics for policy and decision-making has increased; (e) efforts towards the centralization of statistical information in the sub-regional economic groups (LAFTA, SIECA, Andean Group and CARIFTA) have been undertaken.

However, those developments, while encouraging, cannot be deemed sufficient to meet the present needs, which are steadily growing. Within that framework of advance, the following weaknesses are glaring: (a) lack of satisfactory programming: some countries of the region have not organized or conducted the population census for 1970 because of unsatisfactory programming of budgets and inadequate provision of administrative and human resources; (b) lack of funds and trained personnel: in several countries of the region insufficient funds are assigned for the improvement of permanent statistics and basic registers - as is the case with the civil registration system and national economic data banks; (c) inadequate data-processing equipment: electronic data processing equipment and services have been installed or rented without due consideration of the requirements of statistical collection, analysis and availability for users; (d) insufficient co-ordination among organizations and agencies: lack of communication blocks, access to available information.

The following medium-term objectives are pursued in connexion with the long-term goal of providing the countries of the region, and other agencies and users in general, with basic statistical

information and analyses: organization of a centralized economic and social data bank; intensification of technical assistance to the countries of the region in the statistical aspects of censuses, sampling techniques, household surveys, national accounts, vital statistics; processing, analysis and tabulation of basic statistical information; preparation of special studies on income distribution, national accounts and the new systems of social accounts, external trade, relations between statistics and planning social and demographic statistics and regional statistics.

Specific activity:(1) Current statistics

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Santiago Office

It is necessary to compile, analyse and prepare current statistics for the use of the ECLA secretariat and to provide general information on economic, social and sectoral matters.

Objectives are: to maintain series of basic statistics; to prepare series for the annual Economic Survey and for special studies; to prepare the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America; to co-operate upon request with officials of Governments and integration agencies.

Subactivities are:

National accounts: estimates for the Economic Survey; Permanent files: (i) National accounts; (ii) Public sector accounts; (iii) Regional product; (iv) Data on other regions.

Statistical Yearbook: updating of methodology; Secretariat of the Permanent Group of Latin American Experts on Social Accounting; regular consultations with countries; preparation of material for missions (aide-mémoires and tables); technical assistance missions; preparation of indicators for the review and appraisal of the IDS; organization of meetings and working groups; contacts with technical assistance staff in the countries of the region; special studies requested by other divisions.

Foreign trade and the balance of payments: foreign trade indexes and indicators. Classification of exports and imports.

Foreign trade by origin and destination. Index of international export prices. Participation in co-ordination of foreign trade statistics programmes with LAFTA and SIECA. Consumer and wholesale price indexes. Compilation and preparation of balance of payments statistics. Organization and centralization of the Statistical Yearbook. Preparation of statistical programmes for computer processing of foreign trade data on magnetic tape. Co-ordination with the United Nations Statistical Office to obtain the foreign trade data of Latin American countries on magnetic tape.

Industrial statistics: mining (production by product; quantum indexes of production by product, country and region). Manufacturing (production by product; quantum indexes by country and region; reclassification in accordance with SITC/Rev.2). Employment (investigation of data; conversion to indexes of data on employment, remuneration and man/hours, by country and region). Construction and electric power (tabulation of data). Industrial inquiries and censuses (tabulation of data in homogeneous tables). Assistance to other divisions. Organization and revision of work; administrative work.

Demographic and social statistics: social statistics and indicators. Statistics on employment and unemployment. Maintenance and expansion of the bibliographical archives.

Statistical Yearbook: co-ordination of activities of regional advisers. Regional advisory services. Output will consist of statistical series in the various fields. (Authority: ECLA resolution 290 (XIII).)

Specific activity:(2) State of national statistics

Expected completion date: Early 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The other regional commissions have for some time past organized meetings of statisticians and planners - the utility of these is eloquently expressed by their very title - and for several years they have had Statistical Conferences which have been operating with

pronounced success. The Statistical Office at Headquarters has suggested on several occasions that such a Conference should be organized in Latin America. The ECLA secretariat, as in the other commissions, would be the co-ordinating centre of this Conference. This would enable the secretariat to improve its position in the double role it performs in the region - as user of data for its studies and research, and as the agency responsible for promoting the international recommendations produced by the Organization.

Objectives are: to improve ECLA's hitherto insufficient role in the promotion of international recommendations and the improvement of the basic statistics of the region; to contribute to establishing national statistical programmes with similar characteristics in the countries of the region; to achieve a better interrelation between ECLA's work programmes and research projects and those being carried out by the countries; to discover technical assistance requirements more precisely and at an earlier date, and to direct action towards these priority areas; and to stimulate the activities of subsidiary bodies such as the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee and other sub-regional bodies that may be established.

A second regional Conference of Statisticians and Planners will be convened by ECLA in 1976. All regional Member Governments of the Commission will be invited. It will consist of a plenary meeting or a combination of working groups and meetings of experts on specific topics. A plenary session would be held every year or two years with the participation of the highest statistical authority of each country; in the discussions, decisions would be taken on the proposals for statistical programmes, international recommendations, and topics of discussion fixed for the working groups and the meetings of experts. The working groups and meetings of experts will discuss technical aspects. It would be advisable initially to hold two meetings of this type annually, progressively increasing their frequency to a total of around five meetings per year on different areas of statistics of interest to the region.

Output will consist of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians and Planners in December 1976; the Seventh Meeting of the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee (1976); and the Working Group on Problems and Achievements in the Use of the New System of National Accounts (1976). This working group will consist of 15 participants, meeting for one week to discuss the achievements and problems of the countries in connexion with their plans to use the New System of National Accounts. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 306 (XIV) and 328 (XV).)

Specific activity: (3) Statistical analysis of income distribution in Latin American countries

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The secretariat has given the study of this subject top priority as a continuation in greater depth of work carried out in past years for groups of countries or specific cases analysed in detail. Work in connexion with the Appraisal of the IDS has shown that currently available quantitative estimates are inadequate or not sufficiently up-to-date to meet the requirements of the new research programmes. The Statistics and Projections Division began working on this matter following the meeting of the Group of Experts on the subject in November 1971, and has been able to obtain detailed information from household surveys which contain abundant basic material on the distribution of income. In order to take proper advantage of this information and in view of the limited nature of certain resources, contacts were established with other agencies with a view to combining efforts and establishing a suitable programme. A request for financing was made to UNICEF, which agreed to provide funds to cover the cost of computer work and expenditure involved in the collection and processing of the original survey registers. In exchange, it was agreed to extend the tabulation plans to include data on demographic and social aspects of interest to that organization.

At the same time, an agreement was reached with the World Bank to carry out a joint project whose fundamental purpose is to develop a quantitative framework of income distribution which will be of use to both organizations in their analytical work.

It is therefore hoped that the project on income distribution statistics will make it possible to provide on schedule the information which the secretariat requires for its studies, while at the same time meeting commitments entered into with other participating agencies.

Objectives are: to devise an up-to-date and consistent quantitative basis to support analysis and research on the subject; to draw up methodological guidelines for the relevant statistical programmes of Latin American countries and to encourage the application of United Nations recommendations.

First stage: (a) preparation of tabulations based on data obtained from household surveys (approximately 25 surveys) for a group of 12 countries, with accompanying notes; (b) development of procedures for checking the data obtained from the surveys against information deriving from national accounts and population censuses; (c) permanent up-dating of the stock of existing material and creation of a library of magnetic tapes containing the basic data of the main surveys or preparation of special tabulations.

Second stage: the study will also include other sources of data on income distribution, such as: (a) income tax; (b) social security; (c) economic censuses; (d) other.

Third stage: (a) research; (b) permanent statistics.

Fourth stage: (a) study of certain cases in depth; (b) promotion and dissemination of the complementary system.

Output will be programmed according to the results of research during 1975. A Working Group on income distribution statistics (1977) 15 participants will meet during one week. The purpose of the meeting is to help systematize and make use of income data provided by household surveys and other sources. (Authority: ECLA resolution 306 (XV).)

Specific activity:(4) Foreign trade indexes

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Santiago Office

Since its inception the Statistical Division has been calculating the quantum and unit value indexes of exports and imports and the concepts deriving from these indexes: terms of trade and the purchasing power of exports. This task, which is a part of the regular programme of the foreign trade statistics section and which occupies a large part of the Statistical Division's personnel resources, requires that the basis on which the indexes are calculated should be periodically revised, a sample of products being selected for each country to reflect changes in the composition of its export and import trade and the indexes being calculated accordingly.

Indexes for the 10 South American countries have in the past been calculated in Santiago and those for the remaining countries in the Mexico Office.

A second stage involving the use of computer techniques will endeavour to extend the range of indexes to include quantum, unit value, terms of trade and purchasing power of exports, classified by area of origin and destination, and by various other classifications.

Objective is: to maintain series with an up-to-date system of weighting, in accordance with the recommendations of the Statistical Office at Headquarters.

To calculate the indexes, a number of successive operations will be required, representing an important addition to known theoretical principles relating to index numbers in general. These operations involve: (a) classifying products in groups suitable for economic analysis and international comparability, for various purposes; (b) selecting the sample; (c) improving the method of deflating articles excluded from the chosen samples so as to obtain values at constant prices according to various classifications; (d) determining indexes of quantum, unit value and terms of trade according to main economic areas of origin and destination.

Output will consist of foreign trade indexes (1977); a Working Group on the Centralization of External Trade Statistics, which will meet during 10 days, 30 participants, if financing becomes available (\$ 25,000). The purpose of the meeting will be: to centralize in ECLA all external trade statistics based on taped country data; to propose a system based on a uniform treatment of data using international classifications and a co-ordinated action of the Statistical Division with the countries and other interested international agencies, in order to facilitate comparability and availability of the required statistics. (Authority: ECLA resolution 317 (XV).)

Specific activity: (5) Compilation and statistical analysis of regional development data

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

It is necessary to make use of the experience already acquired in some related topics and of the professional capacity for the direction and orientation of the study; it is also important to ensure that the data will be prepared in line with the data on national accounts and other statistical series at present being compiled in ECLA.

Objective is: to provide the data base which will be required for the research proper.

The work will be executed in successive stages in which use will be made of statistical material which is available in ECLA or which, on account of its nature, can be obtained in the countries and compiled in ECLA. These stages of exhaustive use of the sources of data will be as follows:

Population censuses: publications by the countries and the CELADE data bank. This bank has tapes of the samples of the 1960 censuses of all the countries, but for 1970 it only has tapes for Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama. Other countries which have made progress with their 1970 censuses and from which special



tabulations could be requested are Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Paraguay and Peru (this would require from 3 to 8 months depending on the country).

Multipurpose household surveys: all these surveys provide data on employment, underemployment and unemployment, while some of them also provide data on incomes, education, family structure and expenditure. Material already exists in the Division for a small number of surveys of national scope and size and sampling plans which ensures acceptable representativity for disaggregated results, but it will also be possible to obtain copies of the special tapes and tabulations from the countries, although this will take from 2 to 6 months depending on the country.

Industrial censuses and surveys: a valuable fund of data is available, compiled by the 1970 Working Group on Industrial Statistics. To obtain more disaggregated or crossed data it would be necessary to request special tabulations from the countries.

Agricultural censuses and surveys: the only information available is the publications of the countries in the ECLA library and in the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. Some additional details could be obtained from the Regional Office of FAO; but it is certain that if anything in depth is wanted, it will be necessary to have recourse to the countries to obtain special tabulations.

Censuses and surveys on trade and services: only the publications of the countries are available: these generally provide the most important data classified by jurisdictions, but there is little crossing with other variables. Here also it will be necessary to have recourse to the countries if further details are desired.

Social statistics and indicators: generally speaking, the data available are taken from administrative education and health registers, which are published with classifications by jurisdictions. There is little crossing with other variables and some delay in publication.

Public services statistics: some data are available in ECLA on such items as energy, water, gas, telephones, etc., for a small group of countries. These data, however, are relatively easy to obtain in the majority of the countries.

Statistics on prices and wages: practically no data are available in ECLA, but some countries (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile), possess data which it is possible to obtain, at least for certain years.

Statistics on public sector expenditure and investment: what can be produced or prepared in ECLA is very limited and fragmentary, but in the countries it is possible that more plentiful and adequate material is available, although no research has been done on the matter.

Regional accounts: three countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) make periodic estimates of the product by sectoral origin and jurisdiction; these series cover nearly all the decade of the 1960s and the 1970s to date. Some other countries have estimates for isolated years (Colombia 1964; Ecuador 1965; Mexico 1965; Peru 1963 and 1965; and Uruguay 1961). No country prepares estimates on income generated, nor masters of interregional flows, trade, balances or balance of payments between regions.

Output will be programmed according to the result of research during 1975. (Authority: ECLA resolution 306 (XIV).)

Specific activity:(6) Preparation of a system of social indicators

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The secretariat has already done some work in this field. The Statistical Division has prepared a project on economic and social indicators, specially for the work of appraisal. In addition, when the first regional appraisal of the IBS was published, the Division included an annex with some social indicators.

In the same document it was pointed out that it is necessary to continue to acquire experience in the handling of appropriate techniques so as to secure briefer and more useful presentation of the indicators for the analysis.

It is also important to note that a group of indicators defined to satisfy ECLA's needs cannot function as a body in isolation, but must necessarily be intimately related to a good-quality, timely statistical base.

It is therefore important to ensure proper orientation of the work on the definition of the socio-demographic indicators, together with the development and expansion of the possibilities of application of the United Nations system of demographic and social statistics from which the indicators derive.

Objectives are: the development of a system of socio-demographic indicators, basically for the work of appraisal of the IDS and the studies on social change in Latin America; and the extension and improvement of basic data, situating it within the scheme proposed by the United Nations in its project for a system of demographic and social statistics.

Analysis of the documents produced and the bibliography existing on this topic will be necessary.

The various Divisions, especially the Social Development Division, will be called upon to indicate their requirements when carrying out the work on social indicators.

Output will be programmed according to the result of research during 1975. (Authority: ECLA resolutions 306 (XIV) and 328 (XV).)

Specific activity:(7) Analysis of input-output tables

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

The new United Nations System of National Accounts is designed to permit the inclusion of input-output matrixes. This raises a number of problems regarding the treatment of flows of goods and

services and their utilization. Furthermore a number of countries of the region have taken steps to prepare matrixes on the basis of economic censuses.

It will accordingly be useful to provide comprehensive information on experiments carried out both inside and outside the region, along with methodological handbooks adapted to the current limitations of statistical systems and to the requirements of macroeconomic planning and analysis.

ECLA has made a positive contribution to the application and dissemination of the input-output technique in Latin America; it therefore has definite responsibilities in the matter and must continue encouraging and providing technical assistance for this type of research, whose findings have proved tremendously important.

Following a period of definite progress, Latin America has fallen behind in the input-output field. The results of the work to be carried out under this project could help significantly to reverse the situation.

Objectives are: to study and disseminate input-output experiments conducted in Latin America so as to increase their usefulness to the work of the secretariat and other agencies; to describe and analyse the criteria, sources and methods employed in the matrixes and their principal uses; to provide countries with up-to-date information on progress made and on techniques being employed in other areas of the world; to produce and disseminate methodological handbooks on the subject to countries of the region; to make a comparative analysis of the industrial structure of countries by means of data contained in the input-output matrixes.

Activities will be divided up in four stages:

First stage: compilation and presentation of all known input-output experiments in Latin America in a document which, as well as referring to the wealth of statistical information that exists, would describe the principal characteristics of these experiments and make general reference to the methods and sources utilized.

Second stage: preparation of various conceptual and methodological documents dealing with the treatment of specific problems arising in the preparation of input-output tables, such as: external sector; government; secondary products and by-products; valuation, aggregation and classification; relationship of the matrixes to other accounts in the System; up-dating of matrixes in respect of prices and new industries.

Third stage: study and dissemination of early and recent experiments conducted in other regions so that proper advantage can be taken of them, especially in the case of European countries and other regions that have made significant progress in the field in recent years.

Fourth stage: preparation and dissemination of methodological guidelines for preparation of input-output tables in Latin American countries, based on the new system of national accounts and with a view to the integrated utilization of available statistical information and the determination of solutions for problems raised by the system's shortcomings and its utilization for planning purposes.

Output will consist of a study testing different methods to up-date the input-output tables available, and inter-temporal comparisons between them.

Output will be programmed according to the results of research during 1975. (Authority: ECLA resolution 328 (XV).)

Specific activity: (8) Statistical co-ordination

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Mexico City Office

The aim of this activity is (1) to advise the Governments of the Central American countries on statistical and censal matters; (2) to organize and direct meetings of the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee and its Working Groups, to include the preparation of documents for these meetings; (3) to develop co-ordinated activity in conjunction with the Central American

integration agencies with a view to procuring a timely reception of the basic data required for the studies and research programmed; (4) to carry out other work on statistics not catered for in the programme of activities.

Output will consist of the Seventh Meeting of the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee, to be convened after the first and before the second Regional Conference of Statisticians and Planners; and the preparation of the necessary documents for the meeting. (Authority: CCE 3; SCE (AC.17); Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee 54, 56, 57 and 58 (SC.2).)

Specific activity: (9) Quantitative studies in the Caribbean

Expected completion date: Continuing

Location: Port-of-Spain Office

The increasing range and depth of basic studies relating to economic and social development in the Caribbean requires a more comprehensive and revised system of data collection and analysis. Furthermore, the Associated States require greater assistance in setting up the organizational and technical framework for systematic data collection. The aim is to conduct an annual review of basic economic and social trends, to continue research and evaluation of the development process, and to provide advisory assistance in statistical and related matters.

Objectives are: (i) to contribute to the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy; (ii) to provide sub-regional information for the annual Economic Survey of Latin America; (iii) to collect, compile and analyse information as required for research projects; (iv) to assist the States of the sub-region in devising appropriate methodologies and improving the quality and range of basic economic and social statistics.

Output will consist of (a) publication of a sub-regional statistical bulletin; (b) individual reports on the Statistical Situation in selected relatively more developed countries of the

region and Belize; (iii) report on the feasibility of conducting industrial inquiries in the less developed countries.

Performance during past biennium

International Seminar on Statistics of International Economic Relations (Berlin, 10-28 September 1974)

"Relación de precios de intercambio de América Latina"

"Nomenclaturas arancelarias y clasificaciones estadísticas del comercio exterior"

"El sector externo en las experiencias de insumo-producto de América Latina"

"Programa estadístico del Instituto Colombiano de Comercio Exterior" (INCOMEX)

"Experiencias de insumo-producto en América Latina", CEPAL

"Las cuentas nacionales en América Latina: desarrollo reciente, situación actual y perspectivas"

"Experiencias sobre cálculos de producto interno bruto regional"

"Notas para orientar el desarrollo del tema de información para la planificación"

"Los procesos de planificación y las necesidades de información"

"Notas sobre algunos aspectos de la situación actual de los sistemas estadísticos nacionales en América Latina"

"América Latina: principales indicadores derivados de los censos y encuestas industriales"

Expert Group on the Improvement of Sources of Information for Demographic Statistics (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 25 to 29 March 1974)

"Estudio de un método para evaluar la integridad de las estadísticas vitales en América Latina"

"Situación de las estadísticas vitales en América Latina"

"Algunos indicadores socioeconómicos de los países en América Latina"

"Un archivo de datos sobre distribución del ingreso procedentes de encuestas de hogares en países latinoamericanos"

Second Latin American Conference of the International Association for Research on Income and Wealth

"Tabulados de trabajo: distribución y medición del ingreso en América Latina, Programa Conjunto CEPAL/Banco Mundial". Uruguay, Colombia, Panamá, Panamá, Chile, Venezuela, Venezuela, Brasil, Brasil.

"Working Paper on Processing of External Trade Statistics for the ECCM countries"

"Proposed Amendments to the ECCM Common External Tariff with corresponding External Trade Statistics Classification Codes"

"Agricultural Statistics of the Caribbean countries"

"Need for Technical Assistance in Statistics in the Caribbean (with particular reference to the Smaller Territories)

"Imports of Food, Foodstuffs and Selected Agricultural inputs in CARICOM countries"



Statistics

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Current statistics (Santiago)	48				48			
State of national statistics (Santiago)	20				20			
Statistical analysis of income distribution in Latin American countries (Santiago)	20				20			
Foreign trade indexes (Santiago)	20				20			
Compilation and statistical analysis of regional development data (Santiago)	20				20			
Preparation of a system of social indicators (Santiago)	20				20			
Analysis of input-output tables (Santiago)	20				20			
Statistical co-ordination (Mexico)	48				48			
Quantitative studies in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain)	a/				a/			
<u>Total</u>	<u>240</u>				<u>240</u>			

a/ Included under International Trade and Development.

## ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

The constant appearance of new problems connected with development has prompted ESIA to carry out more and more global and sectoral studies on the situation in Latin America. As a result it is essential to use procedures and methodologies to ensure consistency and co-ordination. The purpose of this component is to assist the Executive Secretary and the various divisions to do so.

This objective entails the use of a large number of quantitative and qualitative methods; hence the importance of carrying out a constant analysis of the progress made in integrated approaches to development, in the use of mathematical models covering a wide range of variables and parameters and in economic projection techniques. Moreover, progress in computers and new data-processing systems open up new possibilities for action.

The Economic Projections Centre is required to carry out two closely connected activities in respect of the above: on the one hand, its work of synthesis has to do with the regional appraisal of the IDS; on the other, it must disseminate the findings obtained from projections of variables so as to serve as a reference framework for the other divisions.

Medium-term objectives are to make a regular appraisal of the development process in Latin American countries; to examine and revise periodically and systematically the qualitative and quantitative systems for analysing and evaluating development trends in Latin American countries; and to prepare a series of mathematical models covering a wide range of variables and parameters for comparing national development styles.

During the period under consideration, it is hoped to co-ordinate the work assigned to the secretariat in respect of the International Development Strategy; to carry out studies and research on criteria, methodologies and procedures for the review and appraisal of the IDS; to prepare a model for the quantitative analysis of the

economic projections and policies of the Latin American countries within the context of the "Link" project initiated by the Centre and to try to analyse other projects of this kind, such as the Rome Club models and the Bariloche Project.

The foregoing objectives will further require a periodic follow-up of United Nations resolutions connected with the IDS and close contact with the other ECLA divisions as regards the systematic collection and supply of information.

Specific activity:(1) Appraisal of the International Development Strategy

Expected completion date: March, every two years

Location: Santiago Office

Experience gained from the first regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy has shown the advisability of maintaining a permanent unit for carrying out the biennial review and for taking care of the conceptual, methodological and technical aspects of such exercises. The importance of these tasks for the Second Development Decade has been stressed on many occasions and at the highest level in United Nations fora and is one of the fundamental activities of the Secretary General and of the specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system.

Objectives are: to assist the secretariat in the tasks assigned to in under the appraisal machinery of the International Development Strategy; to participate in joint programmes with other agencies and/or in appraisal work under other projects dealing with specific aspects of the economic and social process, by sharing the experience that has been acquired through research and studies and by proposing uniform criteria, methods and techniques to facilitate an integrated approach to such activities; to carry out studies and research on criteria, methodology and procedures for the periodic review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy and on techniques for defining appropriate indicators and processing them in such a way that they will clearly and concisely reflect the progress made.

The tasks involved in the first group of objectives under this project are as follows: (i) to collect and analyse studies, projects and resolutions and discussions of meetings so as to maintain a stock of up-to-date information and reference work to assist the secretariat in its tasks; (ii) to assist the secretariat in its relations with other elements of the appraisal machinery (United Nations policy bodies, especially the Commission and Group of High-Level Government Experts, and United Nations specialized agencies and other bodies, above all, the CDPPP and the Committee for Development Planning); (iii) to assist the secretariat in the organization and co-ordination of work on its biennial report and on those prepared by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and the Commission.

Output will consist of: a document entitled "Third Appraisal of the International Development Strategy" (March 1977); four meetings of government experts on control and evaluation of plans and policies (1977); advisory services for an integration group; methodological reports. (Authority: DCLA resolutions 310 (XIV) and 328 (XV).)

Specific activity: (2) Medium- and long-term econometric models

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

In the developed countries it is considered essential to use econometric models for the analysis and planning of economic policy. At the same time it has been found necessary constantly to up-date these models in respect of both information and structure.

A number of national and international bodies have prepared macroeconomic models for some Latin American countries, mainly covering such aspects as the probable effects of devaluation on the balance of payments; the causes of inflation, unemployment; socio-economic consequences of migration, etc. These activities should be carried out on a more continuous basis, and it should be borne in mind that their usefulness increases as the institutional basis of the planning system is strengthened. At the same time, however, a long-term programme

for the construction of models, with a certain degree of elaboration and up-dating, entails a considerable effort on the technical and financial side. Accordingly, and in the light of ECLA's experience in this field, it is not an exaggeration to say that there is scope for playing an important role in the implementation of a programme of this kind. An illustrative example is the successful preparation by the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania of a model for the Mexican economy. Indeed, the projections of this model have been commented on with great interest in widely varying spheres of Mexican opinion, such as the press entrepreneurial circles, economists, politicians, etc. It should be noted that this model has been constantly revised during the last five years in line with criticisms and suggestions for modifying the inelasticities observed in the development of the original model.

From a different standpoint, it is useful to note that although the macroeconomic models prepared by ECLA have been useful for analysing potential savings and foreign trade deficits under a specific growth hypothesis for the gross domestic product, their structure does not permit a study in depth of important topics of economic policy: a more detailed level of disaggregation would be necessary for this. The Link Project consists of the integration of models prepared by countries in different parts of the world. One of its purposes is to increase knowledge about the nature and intensity of international economic relations between countries in a world economy. The project will also facilitate the study of balance of payments problems and policies and foreign exchange policies, the systematic study of the transmission of influences with stabilizing and disrupting effects, the study of the process of adjusting individual economies to disequilibria caused in the rest of the world, the analysis of integration effects, etc.

Objectives are: the design and preparation of models in order to: undertake econometric analyses of economic policies; provide economic projections on a regular basis; collaborate with the "Link

Project" in studies in world and regional trade; encourage national planning offices of member countries to undertake similar tasks in the future; provide a basis for the examination of Latin America's economic prospects in the second appraisal of the IDS; make available a guide that will show the course of economic growth.

A study will be made of the most relevant phases of some models of developed countries which are of interest for possible adaptation to developing countries; at the same time the existing models for countries in the region will be examined with a view to taking advantage of those aspects which are compatible with the objectives of the project.

It is a well-known fact that in the preparation of models for developed countries particular attention is generally given to demand factors. In this study, however, more attention will be paid to supply factors although this does not mean that in the course of the study demand factors of particular interest may not be included, since, as is known, many of the Latin American economies present a certain duality of operation, with modern production sectors after the style of developed countries, and very backward sectors. In any case, the study is intended to cover long-term growth as well as institutional aspects related to the monetary and fiscal sectors.

Within the overall approach to the study the most up-to-date known methods will be used for the construction of models, in both the theoretical and the operational aspects. Given the information available, part of which has already been processed, the study would begin with models for Brazil and Colombia, the final goal being to undertake this work for all the countries in the region.

Output will consist of a publication entitled "Econometric models" (1977). (Authority: ECLA resolutions 328, 329 and 330 (XV).)

Specific activity:(3) Numerical experimentation models

Expected completion date: 1977

Location: Santiago Office

A number of studies and resolutions of various United Nations agencies express disagreement with past conceptions and strategies of development and with the present rate of development and its contribution to human well-being. In addition, at the last two ECLA sessions the secretariat was requested to carry out studies on development styles.

In some studies on development policy, together with an examination of economic growth, its structure and social projections are analysed in greater depth. Thus, consideration is given not only to the dynamic impetus of the main economic variables, but also to their implications in terms of content and of economic, social, technological, sectoral and regional options, factors which undoubtedly help form an image of the society it is wished to establish. As a rule, however, these factors are introduced into the analysis on a quantitative basis and are often superimposed on the economic review. Therefore, in order to incorporate them in an overall analysis it is necessary to work out methods of introducing these basic options and clearly showing their main requirements and effects. (Authority: ECLA resolution 328 (XV).)

Objectives are: to design and prepare models in order to: improve the explanation and interpretation of development conceived as an overall process of interrelated social changes; examine the feasibility and compatibility of different objectives and strategies for promoting human well-being; prepare an adequate conceptual framework of activities for future appraisals of development trends in Latin America; guide the operational integration of economic and social programmes within the context of overall policy.

Long experience has been gained in the analysis of the most important aspects of the national economies. ECLA has studied economic trends in the Latin American countries and has put forward

suggestions regarding economic policy and its requisite rationalization; in addition, it has recently undertaken the task of establishing long-term overall economic projects for the countries of the region. However, it is clearly necessary to extend these studies in depth and in scope to include the largest possible number of important socio-economic aspects, such as: the sectoral and regional structure of production; industrial development; import substitution; the foreign trade deficit; income distribution; external dependence; human and natural resources; urbanization; population; fiscal, credit and monetary problems; etc. It is of particular interest to examine different conceptions or styles of development, with the corresponding policies and strategies. In this respect, it may be affirmed that such studies will be meaningful and useful only if they can be integrated in an overall framework which is as complete as possible, since if each problem or factor is considered independently, this would amount to assuming - as a powerful conditioning factor - that all other factors are equal, which in practice may be more unrealistic than many other hypotheses; or else it would amount to accepting and introducing in an implicit, indiscriminate and imperfect manner a number of assumptions which have not been subjected to any explicit examination. In other words, if each factor is considered independently, ignoring the rest, in practice this is tantamount to denying that the whole socio-economic-political system develops as a result of the constant interaction of all its components. Thus, for example, a specific production policy influences human resources, technological, financing, wage and other policies, which in their turn affect the production policy. It seems imperative, therefore, to organize these interrelationships on a systematic basis, which can be done with greater or lesser precision according to the analytical instruments used.

Owing to the lack of sufficient statistics for the preparation of large-scale analytical or econometric models that will satisfy



the above requirements, research specialists have been compelled to use techniques such as numerical experimentation so as to make some progress in this important field.

In principle, the numerical experimentation model is based on an accounting system, which is calculated yearly with the help of the usual coefficients, propensities, elasticities and rates, on which information can be obtained directly or by means of international comparisons; thus some reasonable conjectures may be formulated without too much risk.

It may be affirmed that when this model is tried out with a simple policy - e.g., increase in the share of labour-intensive technology - several of the main effects can be foreseen without the necessity of any model: in fact, it is obvious in this example that employment will increase and investment rates, and possibly imports, will decrease. Even in this simple case, however, the model serves to confirm the above conclusions and express them in fairly accurate quantitative terms as far as the data permit; to deduce indirect effects, which may sometimes be important and which are not so easily foreseen (for example, the effects of this policy on income distribution and changes in sectoral structure, and its implications in government and enterprise accounts); to accumulate all these effects over several years, generally showing final results which are more difficult to predict when the policy is first announced; in particular, to calculate the effects of complex policies made up of various simultaneous measures whose consequences are not always convergent, so that their final effects cannot be intuitively foreseen; for example, it would be no simple matter to use a mental or intuitive method of predicting the feasibility and results of a policy which is intended to combine a labour-intensive technology with an improvement in income distribution, which in its turn would change the sectoral structure of demand and affect import requirements.

It is important to note that the degree of confidence in the quantitative results will depend on the reliability of the available data and/or the hypotheses prepared as regards the "technical coefficients", e.g., labour and capital productivity, average useful life, input coefficients, import substitution coefficients and behaviour coefficients. Owing to a certain margin or inaccuracy in the data, the result obtained through their independent use cannot be taken as a forecast, but merely as a qualitative indication. In spite of this, however, the model helps to achieve a steady improvement in the results. It must be repeated that the model is a working instrument which in time is perfected as regards both the information it processes and its actual structure. Thus, results which may initially be merely provisional gradually improve in quality as the data utilized become more reliable.

Furthermore, the possibility of working with an integrated model which includes the fundamental aspects of a country makes it possible to consider the short- and the long-term in a consistent manner. It is already a common place that short-term measures do not make sense unless they are integrated in a long-term frame of reference which charts the general course the country wishes to take; in other words, short-term policy should respond to a national conception. It is often forgotten, however, that unless this conception or image is explicitly formulated, the fundamental issues would be left to chance, or to competition between social sectors at any particular time.

Output will consist of a series of national models (1977).  
(Authority: ECLA resolution 328 (XV).)

#### Performance during past biennium

Organization of information for the appraisal of development

"Naturaleza y requisitos metodológicos de la evaluación del desarrollo"

"Indicadores para evaluación de situación y perspectivas económicas de corto plazo"

"Incremento de las necesidades de inversión originadas en el aumento del precio del petróleo"

"Proyecciones de las exportaciones de productos básicos"  
(Document prepared by CECLA)

"Modelo para comparar estrategias o políticas alternativas de desarrollo" (Revised version)

"Modelos de desarrollo" (with the Development Division)

"Integrated maritime transport study for the Caribbean Basin" (with the Transport Division)

"A simulation model for the small and medium size firm in Chile"

Economic Projections

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Third appraisal	24				24			
Medium and long-term econometric models (Santiago)	48				48			
Numerical experimentation models for comparison of development styles (Santiago)	48				48			
<u>Total</u>	<u>120</u>				<u>120</u>			

## SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

The supporting activities consist of the following programmes: executive direction and management, management of technical co-operation activities, administration and common services, and conference services.

The executive direction and management programme entails directing and co-ordinating the work of the secretariat, controlling the implementation of the work programme as approved by the Commission, and maintaining contact with governments, specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, and with United Nations Headquarters, UNCTAD, UNIDO. The Executive Secretary is the executing agent of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Latin American Demographic Centre.

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

Technical co-operation activities are carried out by the Division of Operations, which was established in May 1972 with the aim of (a) establishing the necessary machinery for the practical harmonization and co-ordination of ECLA's research and operational activities, (b) setting priorities for the advisory services and technical assistance to Governments provided by ECLA, (c) managing operational programmes and projects approved in line with the policy and order of priority established in the Commission's work programme, and (d) translating broad objectives and general policy guidelines into concrete operational activities.

The Division is responsible for (a) formulating and negotiating regional and sub-regional technical assistance projects, financed by multilateral and bilateral sources, and holding the relevant negotiations, (b) co-ordinating ECIA's advisory services and technical assistance to Governments, through both regional advisers and staff members of the secretariat, (c) managing special projects, such as those related to the provision of technical assistance arising from natural disasters, (d) co-ordinating the provision of advisory services and technical assistance to Governments provided by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) in the field of planning, and (e) co-ordinating the assistance provided to UNDP, executing agencies and Governments, at their request, in the preparation of background documents and sectoral briefs which are required under the UNDP country programming exercise and in the formulation of country programmes and country projects.

The Division of Administration is responsible for administering the finances and personnel of the ECLA secretariat, in accordance with the budget allotments and other financial regulations issued by the Office of the Controller at Headquarters. It handles the work related to the recruitment of staff. It is responsible for building and office maintenance, the procurement of equipment, supplies and services, and for the registry, mail and communications services.

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) fulfils one of the general objectives of the Commission, namely, collecting, evaluating and disseminating economic, technological and statistical information or sponsoring such activities. Its purpose is accordingly to support development activities by means of the systematic organization of basic economic and social information, establish machinery for allowing public and private institutions and international agencies to have rapid and inexpensive access to economic and social information on Latin America, promote the creation of national documentation centres, and collaborate in the standardization of information systems.

The objectives of the Latin American Centre for Information Technology (CLADI) are (a) to process mathematical models and support the utilization of new techniques for analysis and projections in the field of economic and social development; (b) to carry out research and studies capable of increasing Latin America's scientific and technical contribution to computer technology, with a view to their economic and social applications; (c) to collaborate in the training of high-level computer experts by means of appropriate orientation and training activities; (d) to advise regional agencies, Governments and other official institutions in computer sciences and techniques, upon request; (e) to provide support for the statistical, research and administrative work of ECLA by means of the mechanization and automation of the handling, processing, storage, recovery and dissemination of statistical and documentary data, integrated in a Latin American data bank.

The conference services programme is the responsibility of the Documents and Conferences Division and consists of the translation, revision and publishing of documents and the preparation of summary records and minutes of conferences and meetings.

Supporting Services

P Professionals  
 C Consultants  
 RB Regular budget  
 XB Extrabudgetary

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS  
 EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL MAN-MONTHS

Specific activities	1974-1975				1976-1977			
	RB		XB		RB		XB	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Executive direction and management (Santiago, Mexico, Port-of-Spain)	408				408			
Management of technical co-operation activities (Santiago and Mexico)	96				96			
Administration and common services <sup>a/</sup> (Santiago, Mexico, Port-of-Spain)	456				576			
Conference services (Santiago, Mexico)	210				288			
<u>Total</u>	<u>1 200</u>				<u>1 368</u>			

<sup>a/</sup> Includes CLADES and CLADI.



## Annex I

## ECLA: SUMMARY OF DIRECT COSTS, BY PROGRAMME, 1974-1975

(Regular budget and extra-budgetary sources)

Programme	Established Posts		Salaries a/	Common Staff Costs	Travel	Printing	Other	Total
	Pro-fes-sion-al	Gen-eral Serv-ice						
<b>1. Sessions of the Commission</b>								
Regular Budget	-	-	43 000	-	42 000	-	15 000	100 000
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Subtotal</u>	-	-	<u>43 000</u>	-	<u>42 000</u>	-	<u>15 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>
<b>2. Executive Direction and Management</b>								
Regular Budget	17	9	712 600	289 500	37 000	-	-	1 039 100
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>712 600</u>	<u>289 500</u>	<u>37 000</u>	-	-	<u>1 039 100</u>
<b>3. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>								
Regular Budget	5	4	200 300	81 300	3 400	-	-	285 000
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	308 400	-	-	-	-	308 400
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>508 700</u>	<u>81 300</u>	<u>3 400</u>	-	-	<u>593 400</u>
<b>4. General Economic Development</b>								
Regular Budget	33	20	1 273 500	509 200	50 600	-	-	1 833 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	214 700	-	41 000	-	3 500	259 200
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1 488 200</u>	<u>509 200</u>	<u>91 600</u>	-	<u>3 500</u>	<u>2 092 500</u>
<b>5. Environment</b>								
Regular Budget	3	2	85 200	34 600	-	-	-	119 800
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>85 200</u>	<u>34 600</u>	-	-	-	<u>119 800</u>
<b>6. Industrial Development</b>								
Regular Budget	9	11	366 700	139 700	25 400	-	-	531 800
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>366 700</u>	<u>139 700</u>	<u>25 400</u>	-	-	<u>531 800</u>
<b>7. International Trade and Development</b>								
Regular Budget	21	18	804 100	318 200	19 000	-	-	1 141 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>804 100</u>	<u>318 200</u>	<u>19 000</u>	-	-	<u>1 141 300</u>
<b>8. Natural Resources</b>								
Regular Budget	5	6	233 500	79 900	7 000	-	-	320 400
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	175 000	-	31 000	-	6 500	212 500
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>408 500</u>	<u>79 900</u>	<u>38 000</u>	-	<u>6 500</u>	<u>532 900</u>
<b>9. Social Development</b>								
Regular Budget	9	4	345 000	140 200	5 000	-	-	490 200
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	524 800	-	6 000	-	33 000	563 800
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>869 800</u>	<u>140 200</u>	<u>11 000</u>	-	<u>33 000</u>	<u>1 054 000</u>
<b>10. Statistics b/</b>								
Regular Budget	15	26	734 900	285 400	15 800	-	-	1 036 100
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>764 900</u>	<u>285 400</u>	<u>15 800</u>	-	-	<u>1 066 100</u>
<b>11. Transport and Tourism</b>								
Regular Budget	5	4	220 800	69 500	10 000	-	-	300 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	40 000	-	10 000	-	-	50 000
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>260 800</u>	<u>69 500</u>	<u>20 000</u>	-	-	<u>350 000</u>
<b>12. Management Technical Cooperation Activities</b>								
Regular Budget	4	3	179 000	66 300	-	-	-	245 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	45 900	-	-	-	-	45 900
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>224 900</u>	<u>66 300</u>	-	-	-	<u>291 200</u>
<b>13. Administration and Common Services</b>								
Regular Budget	19	173	1 860 400	683 300	6 800	93 700	1 040 600	3 684 800
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	126 000 <sup>c/</sup>	-	-	-	-	126 000 <sup>c/</sup>
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>1 986 400</u>	<u>683 300</u>	<u>6 800</u>	<u>93 700</u>	<u>1 040 600</u>	<u>3 810 800</u>
<b>14. Conference Services</b>								
Regular Budget	10	59	1 003 400	408 000	-	-	-	1 411 400
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1 003 400</u>	<u>408 000</u>	-	-	-	<u>1 411 400</u>
Total Regular Budget	155	339	8 062 400	3 105 100	222 000	93 700	1 055 600	12 538 800
Total Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	1 464 800	-	88 000	-	43 000	1 595 800
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>9 527 200</u>	<u>3 105 100</u>	<u>310 000</u>	<u>93 700</u>	<u>1 098 600</u>	<u>14 134 600</u>

Note: Annex III contains details of extra-budgetary resources.

a/ Including salaries and other remunerations of permanent staff and consultants and ancillary staff.

b/ Including Economic Projections.

c/ Financed by ILFES.

## Annex II

ECIA: SUMMARY OF DIRECT COSTS BY PROGRAMME, 1976-1977<sup>a/</sup>  
 (Regular budget and extra budgetary sources by budget section)

Programme	Established Posts		Salaries <sup>b/</sup>	Contract Staff Costs	Travel	Printing	Other	Total
	Professional	General Services						
<b>1. Sessions of the Commission</b>								
Regular Budget	-	-	00 000		80 000		28 000	188 000
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	<u>00 000</u>		<u>80 000</u>		<u>28 000</u>	<u>188 000</u>
<b>2. Executive Direction and Management</b>								
Regular Budget	17	9	809 400	353 500	50 300			1 293 200
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>809 400</u>	<u>353 500</u>	<u>50 300</u>			<u>1 293 200</u>
<b>3. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>								
Regular Budget	5	4	269 700	98 000	4 000			372 500
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	306 000					306 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>575 700</u>	<u>98 000</u>	<u>4 000</u>			<u>678 500</u>
<b>4. General Economic Development</b>								
Regular Budget	33	20	1 635 700	622 100	67 500			2 345 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	272 500		50 000			322 500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>33</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1 908 200</u>	<u>622 100</u>	<u>117 500</u>			<u>2 667 800</u>
<b>5. Environment</b>								
Regular Budget	3	2	133 700	53 500				187 200
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>133 700</u>	<u>53 500</u>				<u>187 200</u>
<b>6. Industrial Development</b>								
Regular Budget	9	11	471 300	171 300	37 200		25 000	705 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>471 300</u>	<u>171 300</u>	<u>37 200</u>		<u>25 000</u>	<u>705 300</u>
<b>7. International Trade and Development</b>								
Regular Budget	22	18	1 029 100	392 000	28 300			1 449 400
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1 029 100</u>	<u>392 000</u>	<u>28 300</u>			<u>1 449 400</u>
<b>8. Natural Resources</b>								
Regular Budget	6	6	324 100	115 300	9 400		25 000	474 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>324 100</u>	<u>115 300</u>	<u>9 400</u>		<u>25 000</u>	<u>474 300</u>
<b>9. Social Development</b>								
Regular Budget	10	5	427 400	169 300	6 100			602 800
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	372 000		50 000		20 000	942 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>809 400</u>	<u>169 300</u>	<u>56 100</u>		<u>20 000</u>	<u>1 544 800</u>
<b>10. Statistics c/</b>								
Regular Budget	15	28	984 700	340 200	19 400		25 000	1 369 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	50 000					60 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>15</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1 034 700</u>	<u>340 200</u>	<u>19 400</u>		<u>25 000</u>	<u>1 429 300</u>
<b>11. Transport and Tourism</b>								
Regular Budget	5	5	257 200	98 300	12 100		25 000	392 300
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	30 000					30 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>287 200</u>	<u>98 300</u>	<u>12 100</u>		<u>25 000</u>	<u>422 300</u>
<b>12. Management Technical Cooperation Activities</b>								
Regular Budget	4	3	206 900	82 700				289 600
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	22 500					22 500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>229 400</u>	<u>82 700</u>				<u>312 100</u>
<b>13. Administration and Common Services</b>								
Regular Budget	3	142	2 755 300	1 035 400	8 200	90 000	3 035 300	6 920 200
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-	126 000 <sup>d/</sup>					126 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>3</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>2 881 300</u>	<u>1 035 400</u>	<u>8 200</u>	<u>90 000</u>	<u>3 035 300</u>	<u>7 046 200</u>
<b>14. Conference Services</b>								
Regular Budget	12	59	1 045 800	406 700				1 452 500
Extra Budgetary Sources	-	-						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>12</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1 045 800</u>	<u>406 700</u>				<u>1 452 500</u>
<b>Total Regular Budget</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>10 528 300</b>	<b>3 937 800</b>	<b>322 500</b>	<b>90 000</b>	<b>3 163 300</b>	<b>18 041 900</b>
<b>Total Extra Budgetary Sources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 689 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>1 809 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>12 217 300</b>	<b>3 937 800</b>	<b>422 500</b>	<b>90 000</b>	<b>3 183 300</b>	<b>19 850 900</b>

Note: Annex IV contains details of extra-budgetary resources.

a/ These figures represent tentative proposals by the Executive Secretary. They are subject to cuts by the budgetary organs of the secretariat and the General Assembly.

b/ Including salaries and other remunerations of permanent staff and consultants and ancillary staff.

c/ Including Economic Projections.

d/ Financed by ILPES.

## Annex III

## BREAKDOWN OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY SOURCES, 1974-1975

(In US dollars)

	1974	1975	Total
<b>I. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Estimated salary of 1 D-1, 4 P.4's and 1 G.S. for the period 1974-1975 amounts to \$308 400, financed by FAO			
<b>II. General Economic Development</b>			
<b>A. CIDA (Canadian Government)</b>			
Professional salaries	20 000	55 200	75 200
Consultants	10 000	20 200	30 200
General Service salaries	4 800	12 000	16 800
Travels	5 000	21 000	26 000
Office equipment	3 500	-	3 500
<u>Total</u>	<u>43 300</u>	<u>108 400</u>	<u>151 700</u>
<b>B. The Netherland Government</b>			
Professional salaries	17 500	30 000	47 500
<b>C. Federal Republic of Germany</b>			
Professional salaries	15 000	30 000	45 000
Official travel	5 000	10 000	15 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>20 000</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>60 000</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>80 800</u>	<u>178 400</u>	<u>259 200</u>
<b>III. Natural Resources</b>			
<u>CIDA (Canada) for 1975</u>			
Professional salaries		122 000	
General Service salaries		20 000	
Consultants		33 000	
Travel		31 000	
Office equipment		3 500	
EDP		3 000	
<u>Total</u>		<u>212 500</u>	
<b>IV. Social Development</b>			
<u>UNFPA (Population infrastructure)</u>			
Professional salaries	108 800	126 000	234 800
General service salaries	52 000	38 500	90 500
Consultants	137 000	62 500	199 500
Travel	3 000	3 000	6 000
Office equipment	5 000	1 000	6 000
EDP	6 000	3 000	9 000
Miscellaneous	7 000	11 000	18 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>318 800</u>	<u>245 000</u>	<u>563 800</u>
<b>V. Statistics</b>			
<u>The Netherland Government for 1975</u>			
Salaries professional staff		30 000	
<b>VI. Transport and Tourism</b>			
<b>A. CIDA (Canada)</b>			
Consultants	-	10 000	10 000
Official travel	3 000	7 000	10 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>17 000</u>	<u>20 000</u>
<b>B. The Netherland Government</b>			
Salaries professional staff	15 000	15 000	30 000
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>18 000</u>	<u>32 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>
<b>VII. Management Technical Cooperation Activities</b>			
<b>A. The Netherland Government</b>			
Professional salaries	7 500	30 000	37 500
<b>B. CELADE</b>			
Salary 1 G.S. staff	4 200	4 200	8 400

Annex IV

BREAKDOWN OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY SOURCES, 1976-1977

(In US dollars)

	1976	1977	Total
<b>I. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Estimated salary of 1 Deel, 4 B.A.'s and 1 G.S. for the period 1976-1977 amounts to \$316 000, financed by FAO			
<b>II. General Economic Development</b>			
<b>A. CIDA (Canadian Government)</b>			
Professional salaries	50 000	60 000	120 000
Consultants	30 000	30 000	60 000
General Service salaries	10 000	10 000	20 000
Travel	20 000	20 000	40 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>120 000</u>	<u>120 000</u>	<u>240 000</u>
<b>B. The Netherlands Government</b>			
Professional salaries	12 500	30 000	42 500
<b>C. Federal Republic of Germany</b>			
Professional salaries	30 000	-	30 000
Travel	10 000	-	10 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40 000</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>172 500</u>	<u>150 000</u>	<u>322 500</u>
<b>III. Social Development</b>			
<b>A. UNFPA (Population infrastructure)</b>			
Professional salaries	220 000	210 000	420 000
Consultants	60 000	60 000	120 000
General Service salaries	36 000	36 000	72 000
Official travel	10 000	10 000	20 000
EDP	10 000	10 000	20 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>326 000</u>	<u>326 000</u>	<u>652 000</u>
<b>B. The Netherlands Government</b>			
Professional salaries	30 000	30 000	60 000
<b>C. SIDA (Sweden)</b>			
Professional salaries	30 000	30 000	60 000
Consultants	60 000	60 000	120 000
General Service salaries	10 000	10 000	20 000
Official travel	15 000	15 000	30 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>115 000</u>	<u>115 000</u>	<u>230 000</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>471 000</u>	<u>471 000</u>	<u>942 000</u>
<b>IV. Statistics</b>			
<b>The Netherlands Government</b>			
Professional salaries for 1976 and 1977 at the rate of \$30 000 per annum			
<b>V. Transport and Tourism</b>			
<b>Federal Republic of Germany</b>			
Professional salary for 12 men-months 1976			
<b>VI. Management Technical Cooperation Activities</b>			
<b>The Netherlands Government</b>			
Professional salary for 9 men-months 1976			

Annex V

ECLA: DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT POSTS, BY SANTIAGO  
HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES, 1974-1975

Santiago or regional office	Level	SGA	D 2	D 1	P 5	P 4	P 3	P 2/1	Total	SO
Santiago		1	1	9	19	26	33	17	106	260
Mexico, D. F.		-	-	1	2	10	1	10	24	63
Port of Spain		-	-	-	1	3	2	1	7	8
Washington		-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	3
Rio de Janeiro		-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	3
Montevideo		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Bogota		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	-
Buenos Aires		-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5	-
<u>Total</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>339</u>