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REPORT OF THE SECOND LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON
INDUSTRIALIZATION 1/

(Cali, Colombia, 10-14 September 1979)

RESOLUTION 1. LATIN AMERICA VIS-A-VIS THE THIRD GENERAL
CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

The Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization,

Taking into account the objectives of resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixth special session, the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and resolution 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its seventh special session,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/193 dealing with the preparatory work for an international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that according to the provisional agenda for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Development Organization, special attention will be paid to the study and appraisal of the world industrial situation, with special reference to the industrialization of the developing countries, the strategy for greater industrial progress as an essential element of the development process in the 1980s and beyond and the institutional arrangements required for future industrial development, particularly that of the developing countries,

Considering that the Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization has been convened pursuant to CEPAL resolution 373 (XVII) with a view to the adoption of common positions by the region for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Reaffirming the position of the Latin American countries set forth in the La Paz Appraisal, adopted in CEPAL resolution 388 (XVIII) at the eighteenth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, which undertook the

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1109.

critical exercise of carrying out the fourth regional appraisal of the implementation of the international development strategy within the framework of a New International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind the positions adopted by the Latin American countries at the Latin American Co-ordination Meeting held within the framework of SELA for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 with a view to the fifth session of UNCTAD, the agreements adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Arusha and the decisions of the fifth regular meeting of the Latin American Council,

Having examined the documents "analysis and prospects of Latin American Industrial development" (ST/CEPAL/CONF.69/L.2) and "International co-operation for development" (ST/CEPAL/CONF.69/L.3), which contain analyses and information tending to facilitate the formulation by the Latin American countries of their position at the Third General Conference of UNIDO,

Considering that in the international negotiations the developing countries have been unable to fulfil their aspirations, owing to the lack of political will on the part of the developed countries, which has made it impossible to carry into practice the New International Economic Order,

Declares:

1. The Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), to be held in New Delhi between 21 January and 8 February 1980, will necessarily have to be placed in the context of the present difficult international economic situation, and its discussions and resolutions inserted in the overall framework of the efforts to build a New International Economic Order.

2. The persistent recessive economic trends, or the slow rate of growth of the developed countries in recent years, associated with their processes of inflation, have had adverse repercussions on the rates and forms of economic activity in the majority of the countries of the region. The prospect that these trends may continue and that protectionist measures may increase, aggravating the harmful consequences for the international economic relations of the countries of Latin America oriented towards an increasing share in the international economy, means that the immediate future appears yet more uncertain, and that the adverse effects on the internal economic

and social situation of the countries affected may be further accentuated. The slowing-down of the growth of production is taking place in circumstances in which the levels of production and consumption, the degree of modernization of the economies of the countries and their degree of insertion in the world economy are greater than they were in the past. State capacity and opportunities for reorienting strategies and correcting adverse social and political trends and consequences of the present crisis in the international economy have also increased. Nevertheless, certain features of the overall situation show structural stresses and distortions which make it hard to achieve integrated development.

3. In the post-war period, the world economy has been characterized by the rapid internationalization of the production and circulation of goods and financial surpluses. In turn, the speed of technological innovations and the changes in systems of transport and communications have drastically altered the existing structures of world production and trade. This process has gone hand in hand with a radical change in the composition of trade, which has attributed decisive importance to manufactures, as well as to the dynamism and direction of international trade.

4. From the end of the Second World War until the early 1970s, world output and trade grew at expansionary rates, prices increased moderately and the disequilibria of the monetary system did not affect the steady growth of real trade. In the 1970s the behaviour of the international economy underwent a substantial change. The growth rate of world production and trade dropped considerably, prices rose much more rapidly than in the past and the disequilibria of international payments were heightened, all of which resulted in changes in the parity of the dollar and the other hard currencies without precedent since the Second World War.

5. During the present decade, the international economy and consequently the relative position of Latin America have been seriously affected by the upsurge of inflation in the industrialized countries, the subsequent recession and the slow recovery of those economies until the present. In recent years the growth rate of world trade has dropped still further, the real prices of various major commodities have deteriorated and, above all, protectionist pressures and measures have increased in the industrialized countries. At

the end of 1974 the United States of America passed its Trade Act, and the European Economic Community and Japan have likewise put into practice similar discriminatory protectionist measures. All these factors have had a decisive impact on Latin American exports and only easy access to the financing freely available from the Euromarkets and international banks enabled the region to face up to its acute external disequilibrium without severely restricting its level of internal activity; but this has heavily increased external indebtedness and debt servicing in the balance of payments.

6. The decline in the growth rate of most of the countries in the second half of the 1970s has undoubtedly had severe social repercussions. It has severely limited the capacity of absorption in productive employment, in some cases leading to a rise in open unemployment, and still more in underemployment; and it has accentuated the adverse effects of the extreme concentration in the distribution of income, thus exacerbating the struggle for redistribution, with its subsequent effects on inflationary pressures. The conclusion is clear that one of the basic objectives which the countries must pursue is the revival and acceleration of the growth rate in coming years, and especially in the 1980s, since this will furnish a better material basis for the establishment of clear, well-defined objectives in the field of social development and human advancement, which must accompany the process of economic growth.

7. The principles and guidelines set forth in this declaration constitute the Latin American position in the international negotiations which are to take place, particularly in relation to the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

A. PRESENT FEATURES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN INDUSTRIALIZATION PROCESS

8. The process of industrialization in Latin America continued during the 1970s. Industrial output has tended to become diversified as the industries producing intermediate, consumer and capital goods have developed. The characteristics and magnitudes of this process have differed greatly in the different countries of the region, and the differences in industrial

productive structures have sharpened. It is also clear that, despite the advances made, expansion of the output of industrial intermediate goods, and particularly of capital goods, has to some extent lagged behind achievements in the other manufacturing activities, and this clearly indicates unbalanced industrial development.

9. Protection - in many cases excessive and indiscriminate - which has generally characterized industrial promotion, together with the existence of small national markets, made even smaller by the prevailing highly concentrated income-distribution patterns, has contributed in many cases to shaping productive structures operating on a scale below minimum economic levels, with insufficient degrees of specialization, and therefore with high costs.

10. The progress achieved in various aspects of the industrialization process was not, in general, accompanied as much as might be wished by a definite rise in the local capacity to select and adapt foreign technology, still less to generate technological innovations. The region has had a relatively passive attitude to technological matters, although here too marked differences may be observed between countries.

11. In the course of the 1970s the Latin American countries stepped up efforts to transform their productive systems, which led to the expansion and diversification of industrial enterprises, some progress in the modernization of agriculture and growing linkages between the different sectors of the economy. However, it is not uncommon to find sectors with a high degree of modernization and productivity coexisting with others using inefficient systems of production and characterized by low productivity.

12. The direct contribution of the manufacturing sector to solving the region's serious employment problem has been smaller than had been hoped. Only during periods of expansion has the generation of industrial employment reached relatively high levels. This indicates that accelerating the growth rate well above the average rates achieved in past decades would make it possible to broaden the role of industry in solving the region's serious employment problem, not only through the direct contribution of the sector, but also through its repercussions on other economic activities.

13. The process of import substitution followed by our countries was supposed to involve the progressive substitution of consumer goods, followed by intermediate goods and finally capital goods. This planned sequence, however, has not been carried into practice and thus industrial policy has been less flexible. This has led to a drop in the dynamism of industrial production and to greater dependence with respect to the cyclical fluctuations of the developed countries.

14. Regional exports of manufactures have grown relatively fast, and now make up almost 20% of total exports. However, despite the progress made in diversifying the range of products exported, light manufactures still predominate. While a high proportion of exports of manufactures are destined for countries outside the region, the regional market also occupies an important place: in recent years it has absorbed about 40% of such exports, with a relatively high proportion of engineering products.

15. Protectionism in the developed countries has in recent years taken on new dimensions and characteristics which are of great concern to Latin American countries, since the new restrictions on trade which are being introduced systematically have a negative impact on the developing countries' exports both of primary products and of manufactures and semi-manufactures.

16. The increasing share of the transnational corporation in the economic activity of the region has given rise to concerns which are reflected in the principles upheld by the international community in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the efforts of the developing countries to conclude the negotiation of the codes of conduct applicable to the transnational corporations and the transfer of technology. These basic concerns, which were set forth in the Guatemala Appraisal and which have progressively become accepted as principles, are fully valid and refer to the need for the implementation of the agreements reached on the subject by the countries in their regional fora.

17. In various countries of the region, the maintenance of a given rate of industrial growth has been achieved at the cost of increasing external indebtedness, on less favourable terms than in the past since today financing consists primarily of short-term loans from private sources, which has resulted in higher debt service payments.

18. The industrial development process should be based on domestic effort with the indispensable support of co-operation at the subregional, regional, international and world levels. During the 1970s the regional economic integration schemes have come up against serious problems, with the exception of the Andean Group, despite which there has been a significant increase in real links and co-operation among Latin American countries. Owing to the importance of regional co-operation in the development and diversification of regional production, economic integration should constitute a basic point of departure in the international development strategy for the 1980s and the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

19. The Latin American countries have made some isolated progress in the planning and programming of industrial development policy. However, greater efforts are called for in order to achieve global congruence and take into account the interaction between the different industrial strategies of the countries of the region and between the latter and the rest of the world. The need has been recognized of establishing planning frameworks which fix explicit policy priorities and targets at the global and sectoral levels with a view to achieving economic and social objectives.

20. The importance of industrialization in furthering national development objectives of developing countries has been recognized by the international community. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, in addition to setting out the main principles of international co-operation in the field of industrialization within the framework of the New International Economic Order, has also underlined in particular that rapid industrialization of developing countries constitutes an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument of sustained self-reliant growth of their economies and social transformation. In order that the share of the developing countries in total world industrial production should reach at least 25% by the end of the century and thus the current imbalance between developed and developing countries be reduced, it is indispensable for the Third General Conference of UNIDO to elaborate concrete measures for the accelerated and effective implementation of the Lima Plan of Action within a specified time-frame. The implications of the Lima target should be fully reflected in the goals and objectives and the policy measures of the IDS for the 1980.

B. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Industrial redeployment

21. Redeployment should help to effect an equitable international division of labour at a rate and in a manner consistent with the social and economic aims of all parties involved, particularly the developing countries.
22. Redeployment should be carried out in accordance with the overall national objectives, priorities and aspirations of the developing countries; unemployment in and trade restrictions introduced by the developed market-economy countries hamper the process of redeployment. The significance of the public sector can not be overlooked in the redeployment process, and the success of redeployment depends on the step-by-step introduction of bilateral co-operative measures, supplemented by multilateral action.
23. Redeployment should be seen as part of a process designed to promote the transfer of technology to the developing countries. It should not be used as a pretext for obtaining access to abundant and cheap manpower or for transferring obsolete technologies and polluting industries, or for exploiting the natural resources of the developing countries; environment protection measures must be included in redeployment plans. It should promote the industrial development of the developing countries, but not at their expense, and it must not be accompanied by protectionism.
24. The process of world industrial restructuring and redeployment thus conceived would make it possible to achieve fuller and better utilization of the notable endowment of natural resources and the ample supplies of labour in Latin America. At the same time, this process could signify an opportunity for the region to make progress in the improvement of its industrial structure through advances in the relatively less developed branches - i.e., the sectors producing mass consumer goods and intermediate and capital goods - and through the improvement of inter-industry linkages, with all the positive effects that this would have on industrial growth rates, technology and employment as principal results of the greater access of the region's manufactured goods to external markets that such restructuring would involve: an aspect of particular significance above all for the medium-sized and small countries.

25. Thus, industrial restructuring calls for a programme of concerted international measures to facilitate and rationalize this transition, and provision must also be made for negotiations in the trade field in order to ensure the access of products of industries installed in the developing countries to the markets of the industrialized countries.

26. In the light of the principal causes of protectionism, the conviction is reaffirmed that the main solution to protectionism in the medium and long terms lies in the restructuring of industry which should take place within the developed countries, taking into account the real interests of the developing countries.

27. It is necessary to create appropriate monitoring machinery in order to follow closely the evolution of the world's production and trading arrangements and to facilitate the shift of production factors from the sectors which need to be restructured in the developed countries, with the aim of achieving the most effective inter-industry and intra-industry international specialization.

28. Technical assistance associated with redeployment should help to resolve the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in providing training, so as to make proper use of the industries and make the recipient a competent partner. Training should be provided by the sources of the industries redeployed, which should maintain at least the same conditions of profitability and quality as in their countries of origin. The developing countries lack the expertise needed to purchase equipment properly. Expertise should also, therefore, be regarded as an essential part of redeployment, which should itself be closely linked to the industrial and economic development priorities of individual countries.

29. In the course of its activities in the field of redeployment, UNIDO could provide more advice on the conclusion and technical conditions of contracts. The countries involved would not then need to discuss or negotiate those terms, although some might require improved interpretation. There is also room for redeployment between developing countries, for which UNIDO should make appropriate studies. It is stressed that in continuing its research on redeployment, the UNIDO Secretariat should bear in mind that the process should help the developing countries to achieve economic

independence; should not lead to the rapid depletion of natural resources; and should be accompanied by environmental protection measures. Neither should it become a channel for obsolete equipment and technology. Some measures should also be taken to restrict the negative consequences of the activities of transnational corporations.

System of consultations

30. The Latin American countries feel that the system of consultations in the industrial sector laid down in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO constitutes a suitable mechanism for promoting industrial redeployment in the direction in question and helping to increase the participation of the developing countries in world industrial production.

31. Consequently, the countries of the region express their support for an extended use of the UNIDO system of consultations so as to provide an international exchange of views and recommendations favouring the gradual restructuring of world industrial production. Such extended use would cover:

(a) placing the system of consultation on a permanent footing and providing it with the necessary resources for it to function effectively;

(b) widening its scope to cover all important industrial sectors;

(c) providing effective regional implementation measures to follow through on its recommendations.

32. They also state that UNIDO should give new impetus to the efforts to conclude the rules of the system of consultations in order that the latter may produce practical and effective results.

33. They also reaffirm that, in conformity with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), it is necessary that the consultations should take place at the world, regional, interregional and sectoral levels.

Foreign investment

34. Foreign investment should be compatible with national legislation and with the development priorities of the countries of Latin America including the aim of permitting greater local participation in management, administration, employment and in-service training of local staff, as well as greater local participation in ownership of the enterprises concerned.

35. The Latin American countries have agreed, in various fora, to support the following principles, for which support is also expressed now: the need for transnational enterprises to be subject to the laws, regulations and exclusive jurisdiction of the host country; their abstention from any kind of interference in the internal and external affairs of the host country and their respect for national sovereignty over natural and economic resources; their submission to national policies, objectives and priorities and their agreement to provide information on their activities; their agreement to make a net contribution of financial resources, and to contribute to the development of domestic scientific and technological capacity, abstaining from any restrictive practices.

36. It is necessary to insist on the need for giving a strong impulse to activities aimed at completing the formulation of an international code of conduct to govern the activities of transnational enterprises.

37. Emphasis is also placed on the importance of preparing collective action guidelines and exchanging information on the modus operandi of foreign corporations and between the governments of the region and transnational enterprises and on the need to assign high priority to the fuller use of the negotiating potential of the Latin American countries.

Financing

38. In view of the huge financial requirements connected with the fulfilment of the Lima objectives and the relatively unfavourable conditions governing the inflow of external funds into industry, the countries of the region confirm the need for the developed countries to undertake to work out a broad system of financial co-operation with should fulfil, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) it should ensure a greater transfer of resources in real terms in order to enable the developing countries to attain the development objectives which they have set themselves;

(b) the form and composition of these flows of capital should be compatible with the development plans of those countries and fully in keeping with their development priorities;

(c) this transfer of resources should take place on conditions consistent with the debt servicing capacity of the developing debtor countries.

39. The fundamental challenge, therefore, for international policy on finance lies in two areas:

(a) identification of means to increase the volume and improve the terms of aggregate North/South, East/South and South/South financial flows required to meet overall development goals; and

(b) identification of financial mechanisms to support changes in North/South patterns of investment, technology and trade.

40. The Latin American countries also consider it necessary to call upon the multilateral agencies once again to provide a greater volume of assistance both for the formulation and the execution of development projects. They should devote concessional funds to agro-industrial projects connected with rural development in broad depressed areas.

41. New criteria should be agreed for the allocation of official assistance resources, to replace the sole criterion of per capital income.

42. The transfer of resources should be depoliticized and realized in an increasingly secure, continuous and automatic manner and be distributed in a rational and fair way among the developing countries. The quality of Official Development Aid (ODA) should be improved in accordance with the forms agreed upon in the "Arusha programme for collective self-reliance and framework for negotiations".

Technology

43. Since substantial technological progress has been achieved in Latin America, the countries of the region should adopt measures actively to encourage the mutual transfer and dissemination of technologies in areas which can stimulate balanced economic and social development.

44. Support should be given to the recommendations agreed upon in recent international fora, especially the following:

(a) the need to support the ongoing negotiations for the adoption as soon as possible of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

(b) the need that the revision of the Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property which is being carried out by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) should provide an opportunity for the adoption of suitable measures aimed at preventing the abusive practices observed in this field;

(c) the establishment of national centres for the development and transfer of technology which can be linked with institutions or centres of a regional nature, such as the Latin American Technological Information Network (RITLA); the strengthening of the countries' own capacity for the creation and adaptation of technology, and the establishment and improvement of public sector machinery to assist in the search for and dissemination of appropriate technology in the world market of suitable technology for development;

(d) the formulation of preferential agreements on the development and transfer of technology between Latin America and other developing regions; the establishment or strengthening of subregional and regional centres in Latin America for the development and transfer of technology which can serve as links with the national centres of the other developing countries; and the establishment or strengthening of subregional, regional or interregional centres in Latin America for the development and transfer of technology in specific and critical sectors.

45. The countries of the region confirm their interest in the adoption of international machinery for financing the scientific and technological development of the developing countries.

46. The Latin American countries support the operation of the Industrial and Technological Data Bank set up by UNIDO, and the inclusion of the sectors and topics covered by UNIDO system of consultations in the activities of this bank, and recognize its highly important role in narrowing the gap separating the developed and the developing countries in this field.

47. They also express their concern over the negative aspects of the reverse transfer of technology and the exodus of skilled personnel from developing to developed countries, and they consider it necessary to adopt urgent measures to eliminate and reverse this process, to which in the developed countries, and, where appropriate, the international organizations should provide their co-operation.

Natural resources

48. The countries of the region reaffirm once again the need to ensure the full exercise of sovereignty and control over natural resources and their full utilization either at the national level or within the framework of economic co-operation systems.

49. They also express their support for the principle that industrialization efforts should be accompanied wherever possible by an increase in the degree of local processing of mineral, forest or agricultural production in order, among other benefits, to promote to the maximum the range of industries which can be built up on the basis of the natural resources available to a country.

50. They also express their support for the principle that these industrial activities should be carried out through national or multinational enterprises - in the latter case in association with producers in other developing countries - for which purpose it is necessary to formulate policies aimed at giving the developing countries, individually or collectively, unpackaged access to the services previously supplied by transnational enterprises in such aspects as exploration activities, the supply of equipment, marketing, and technical and financial assistance.

51. Emphasis is also placed in a broader sense on the extensive field open to regional and interregional co-operation ranging from the exchange of information and experience to the already mentioned possibility of the formation of producers' associations, multinational enterprises or any other type of association for particular purposes in the field of industry and marketing such as the exchange of technology or its joint acquisition.

Exports of manufactures

52. The developing countries have viewed with serious concern the fact that the developed countries devote most of their efforts to the problems of their mutual trade, whilst the interests of the developing countries, including the less developed countries, do not receive the necessary attention in keeping with the commitments made in the Tokyo Declaration. They also state that the draft codes generated within the framework of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, which were intended to constitute the new rules governing international trade, fundamentally respond to the interests of the developed countries and do not take due account of the interests of the developing countries, including the less developed countries, as well as tending to institutionalize the protectionist policy currently applied by the developed countries. Finally, they express their disenchantment with the negotiating machinery and their concern on this head, and declare that owing to the lack of clarity in the negotiating process the Multilateral Trade Negotiations jeopardize their multilateral nature and barely allow for the participation of the developing countries. In addition, the developing countries are asked to make concessions which are not in keeping with their needs in terms of trade, development and financing. This implies the need for a thorough review of the negotiating process in the future.

53. It is considered that one of the main medium- and long-term solutions vis-à-vis the protectionist policies lies in the industrial redeployment which should take place within the developed countries, with the full participation of the developing countries. This redeployment would be based primarily, among other elements, on intra-industry specialization.

54. As regards the Generalized System of Preferences, they once again manifest their concern regarding the system of preferences put into practice by the United States, on account of its exclusion of Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela, and in general the necessity that its coverage should be expanded and restrictions such as those related to the rules of origin and competitive need formula should be eliminated from it.

55. The European Economic Community's GSP scheme offers better conditions of access to the developing countries for a large number of products;

nevertheless, the treatment of the "sensitive" and "semi-sensitive" products affects precisely those manufactures which Latin America is endeavouring to export, and therefore the European Community should improve the system.

56. They also stress their interest in diversifying their exports to the countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) which are at present concentrated on traditional products with an insufficient degree of processing.

57. The trade in manufactures among developing countries constitutes the other main means of achieving, among other objectives, the aims of the Lima Declaration. In this connexion, the countries of the region consider that the reorientation of trade in such a way as to promote these kinds of exports depends to a large extent on the already mentioned establishment of multinational enterprises, on support from public sector bodies such as data banks and similar entities and in particular on the efforts made to revitalize and expand the existing integration schemes, to create new ones and to make possible suitable relations or convergence between those existing in the developing world; this could also be accompanied by the establishment of trade preferences among the developing countries by expanding existing machinery for this purpose.

58. In order to secure greater access to the markets of the developed countries it is necessary to draw up and apply in the relevant fora and incorporate in the legislation of the developed countries new rules on subsidies and countervailing duties to enable the developing countries to carry out vigorous export promotion policies.

59. They further recommend the denunciation, in all appropriate fora, of the flagrant contradictions between the recommendations addressed by the industrialized countries to the developing countries to the effect that they should open up their economies to international markets and become more closely integrated in the world economy, while the former raise protectionist barriers against access to their own markets for the goods produced by the latter, thus creating a source of undeniable frustration for the countries of Latin America and other countries in a similar position.

Training of human resources

60. The countries of the region assign high priority to action aimed at improving the training and levels of skills of the labour force in order to take due account of the responsibilities assigned to the industrialization process, and at the same time they highlight the essential role to be played by co-operation in this field.

61. In the regional and interregional field, the diversity of levels and paths of industrialization of the countries of the region favours their possibilities of co-operating to increase and improve the qualifications and skills of the labour force. National industrial training institutions should therefore intensify the mutual exchange of experience and examine the possibilities of organizing joint activities and extending their scope if necessary to include the non-factory sector.

62. They also recommend that when considered appropriate support should be given to training efforts carried out on the basis of the experience accumulated in manufacturing units of various branches of industry in the countries of the region in order to give these efforts a more systematic nature and greater continuity.

63. They also consider that co-operation with the developed countries offers extensive possibilities as regards industrial training examples of areas where such assistance could be given include technical and financial assistance - of a selective and complementary nature - for strengthening industrial training organizations and the financing of fellowship programmes and expenditure on the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Regional and interregional co-operation

64. The different forms of regional co-operation are considered by the countries of Latin America to be an extremely important instrument for promoting the region's development. The various integration schemes which have existed in the region for a number of years are proof of this assertion even bearing in mind the problems experienced by some of them.

65. The countries of the region therefore reiterate that it is necessary to find as soon as possible practical formulas and mechanisms for further

increasing regional co-operation in the manufacturing field and in particular imparting renewed dynamism to the present integration schemes and facilitating their convergence and interconnexion.

66. They also emphasize the need to continue and intensify the growing process of linking together the economies of the region generally on a bilateral basis and through partial action of a specific nature between countries especially in the industrial field since this is a valuable supplement to the co-operation efforts being made in the framework of the formal co-operation schemes.

67. Interregional co-operation should be encouraged to stimulate basic industries, agro-industry and above all small- and medium-sized enterprises, and also, where appropriate labour-intensive industries, including the restructuring of the weakest sectors.

68. The establishment and expansion of multinational industries and the many possibilities of industrial complementation in general constitute suitable ways of realizing regional co-operation to which can be added the establishment of common positions by the region for negotiations in international fora or for taking advantage of the bargaining power of Latin America.

69. The countries of the region, which have laid emphasis in many international fora on the importance which they attach to international co-operation, express once again their conviction that the efforts made so far in this direction must be sustained and increased.

70. They also express their support for the action taken by CEPAL with a view to establishing greater co-operation between Latin America and Africa, and they point out that the committees of SELA can facilitate the implementation of projects through the formation of interregional action committees in which the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia which are interested in the development of a particular project can participate.

71. As regards technical co-operation they reiterate the need to promote the establishment of national research and training centres of multinational scope in the developing countries and to strengthen the centres of this type which already exist as already recommended in the Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among

Developing Countries. They also reiterate the importance which should be attached to the contribution of the developed countries and of international organizations to increase the national and collective capacity of the developing countries to help themselves and help each other, with the object of putting into practice, among other things, the provisions on industrial matters.

72. With the aim of facilitating agreements and the adoption of joint positions by the region concerning the subjects and actions referred to by the above Plan of Action it is recommended that the appropriate co-operation among regional bodies, especially SELA and CEPAL, in collaboration with UNIDO, should be strengthened.

The less developed, land-locked and island countries

73. The countries of the region consider that many less economically developed countries are not and never have been in a position to take full advantage of the results of the measures and general policies in favour of co-operation worked out at the international level with the aim of satisfying the aspirations of the developing countries as a whole. It is necessary to introduce fundamental changes in international relations so that both the existing co-operation measures and those which may be conceived in the future together with the efforts of these countries themselves will prevent a continuing deterioration in their relative situation as the differences between them and the industrialized countries and the more advanced developing countries grow larger.

74. In the same line of ideas the Latin American countries also express their conviction that the action contemplated in the strategy which is to be defined for the next decade must make an important contribution to the solution of the serious transport problems affecting the land-locked countries, and certain regions in their access to the coast.

75. Horizontal co-operation among the less developed countries should be encouraged, so that they may implement their industrial development projects to a reasonable extent. It should be channelled in particular towards technical assistance which should include raising the skill levels of the labour force, by fostering training programmes in the professional, technical and managerial fields.

Institutional aspects

76. The countries of the region reiterate the support which they have already expressed in the past for the strengthening of the regional integration mechanisms or groupings which are functioning in Latin America so as to give them renewed dynamism and facilitate their interconnexion and convergence. They also support the establishment of Latin American multinational enterprises.

77. At the international level, they express their conviction that the large number and extensive scope of the tasks needed to fulfil the objectives assigned to UNIDO call for the functioning of effective machinery with sufficient resources to tackle such tasks successfully.

78. In order to achieve this purpose it is very important that the agreement reached at the recent Conference of Plenipotentiaries should be ratified promptly so that UNIDO may be transformed into a specialized agency of the United Nations as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION 2. VENUE OF THE MEETING OF THE GROUP OF 77 IN PREPARATION
FOR THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

The Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization,

Bearing in mind the importance of the Third General Conference of UNIDO, which will devote special attention to the review and appraisal of the world industrial situation, with special reference to the industrialization of the developing countries,

Also bearing in mind the decision of the Group of 77 to hold a ministerial-level meeting with a view to preparing a common position for the Third General Conference of UNIDO,

Mindful that the meeting of the Group prior to the Second General Conference in Lima was held in Africa, and that the next ministerial meeting should be held in Latin America, in accordance with the established principle of geographical rotation,

Recommends:

1. that the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 should be held in Latin America at the end of November 1979, following the regional preparatory meetings for the Third General Conference of UNIDO; and
2. that its venue should be decided by the Executive Director of UNIDO in consultation with the governments of the region.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE 1/

Twelfth special session

(New York, 27 and 28 September 1979)

416 (PLEN.12) CO-OPERATION WITH NICARAGUA

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the gradual deterioration in Nicaragua during recent years, which could be reversed only through the triumph of a popular insurrection after a prolonged war, has helped to create a situation that has had increasingly adverse effects on the economy in general and has resulted, in particular, in a serious worsening of the living conditions of the Nicaraguan people,

Considering that this situation is characterized by a rising level of external debt as a result of efforts to overcome the country's growing financial instability and increasing balance-of-payments difficulties, with a high concentration of short-term debt payments falling due, a gradual paralysis of investment and productive activities and its impact on the level of employment, an uninterrupted flight of foreign currency which has aggravated the existing financial disequilibrium, and inflationary pressures which, among other adverse effects, have been reflected in a still greater decline in the real income of the poorest sectors of the country's population,

Noting that, in a country which has not yet recovered from the devastating effects of the earthquake that razed the city of Managua in December 1972, the war caused additional, numerous and irreparable losses in human lives and enormous harm to the people, as well as the destruction of housing, educational and health centres, industrial and commercial establishments and other physical infrastructures, and large-scale losses of equipment and supplies,

Bearing in mind that these circumstances, combined with the reduction in the sowing of some of the crops which are most important for feeding the people and sustaining the Nicaraguan economy, including basic grains and cotton, have created in Nicaragua an economic crisis without precedent in the recent history of Latin America and have caused per capita income to revert to the levels of the early 1960s, have resulted in external and internal financial maladjustments characterized by a total lack of liquidity in international means of payment, and have been reflected in a very high rate of unemployment,

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1093.

Noting that the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has begun with speed and efficiency the tasks of rebuilding the economy and making good the losses sustained, acting in strict conformity with the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the international co-operation supplementing this internal effort reflects the concept of solidarity enshrined in that Charter,

Recognizing the support that the countries of the American continent and of the international community in general have given to the efforts of the people of Nicaragua in the reconstruction of their country,

Bearing in mind the urgent request for co-operation which the Government of National Reconstruction addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 July 1979, the document prepared by the secretariat of the Commission 2/ and the ideas set forth by the Government of Nicaragua in its statement to the Committee of the Whole,

Further taking into account that the Latin American Group decided, unanimously at its meeting of 28 August 1979, to ask the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Latin America to assist in the task of reconstruction in Nicaragua,

Recalling the note of the Chairman of the Latin American Group addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/34/241) requesting the inclusion of a new item, entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua", in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

1. Conveys its deepest sympathy to the people of Nicaragua for the loss of lives and the devastation they have suffered;
2. Considers that the existing situation requires the speedy and resolute co-operation of the international community in order to spare the Nicaraguan people further suffering and prevent the deterioration of the country's economy;
3. Accordingly invites all the Governments of the countries belonging to the United Nations and especially those represented in the Economic Commission for Latin America to help solve the main economic and social problems of Nicaragua by combining their efforts with those of the Nicaraguan people themselves, adapting their co-operation to the priorities set by the Nicaraguan Government;

To that end, with regard to financial co-operation:

4. Urges the Governments in question to assist Nicaragua to the fullest extent of their capacities to overcome the acute shortage of foreign exchange with which it will be confronted for some time to come, and in particular:

(a) Requests the Central American Governments to allow Nicaragua to use, on the most favourable possible terms, the necessary existing and potential resources of the Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund, thereby supplementing the

tirely measures already adopted by the Central American Monetary Council and its member Central Banks;

(b) Recommends that the States Members of the United Nations should study, together with the Nicaraguan authorities, the possibility of their issuing agencies making deposits in foreign exchange in the accounts of the Central Bank of Nicaragua;

(c) Appeals to the Governments of the States members of the International Monetary Fund to instruct their representatives on the Executive Board of the Fund to ensure that it duly uses all the mechanisms and possibilities for action at its disposal to consider speedily and flexibly any requests that may be submitted to it by the Government of Nicaragua;

(d) Urges the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to facilitate, and contribute in so far as possible to, the placement in their respective territories of "Bonds for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua" and other securities that may be issued for the same purpose;

(e) Urges the advanced countries to apply in the case of Nicaragua the provisions of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) in so far as it relates to measures to adjust the terms of past bilateral official development assistance, and recommends, in particular, that those advanced countries whose legislation permits them to do so should consider the possibility of cancelling the debts incurred by Nicaragua in connexion with such assistance;

(f) Calls on the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations in whose territory financial institutions and enterprises which are creditors of Nicaragua operate to use their good offices to facilitate the renegotiation of their credits on the most favourable terms possible for Nicaragua, having regard to Nicaragua's circumstances which justify the application of criteria other than the usual ones;

(g) Suggests that, while the said renegotiation is being carried out and agreed upon, the private international financial community should, by extending the relevant due dates, refrain from making debt-service charges, such action not being deemed to entail a failure on the part of Nicaragua to fulfil its external obligations;

5. Requests the Governments of the States members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, including the International Development Association, of the Inter-American Development Bank and of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration to instruct their representatives in the Executive Committees of those bodies:

(a) To arrange, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of Nicaragua, such rescheduling as may be deemed appropriate of the servicing of the debt incurred by Nicaragua in the past, as well as the reorientation of loans approved for that country but not yet disbursed;

(b) To pay special attention to the need for additional resources to finance Nicaragua's emergency, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes;

(c) To adopt special measures which will make possible the over-all financing of these programmes under the best possible concessionary conditions;

(d) To simplify the procedures for the granting and disbursement of credits so as to accelerate the flow of the long-term financial assistance needed by Nicaragua;

6. Also requests the Governments of the States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to instruct their representatives on the Governing Board of that Fund to expedite the requests for co-operation that the Government of Nicaragua may submit for activities related to the aims set forth in article 2 of the Agreement establishing the Fund;

7. Urges those Latin American States that are members of the Commission to intensify their efforts in support of decision No. 43 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), and to co-operate resolutely with the Action Committee of SELA in the matter of the reconstruction of Nicaragua;

8. Invites the States members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Government of Nicaragua, through the OPEC Special Fund, by offering it the balance-of-payments support which it needs and assisting it in its programmes of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

9. Also invites the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to make the most substantial contribution possible to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua recently established by the Government of that country, through grants, deposits in foreign exchange, loans, the purchase of securities, and other forms of co-operation contemplated in the charter of said Fund;

10. Urges the Governments of States which are members of technical and financial organizations outside Latin America to instruct their representatives to enlist the co-operation of those organizations, in their respective fields of competence, in the action taken by the Nicaraguan Government to rehabilitate its economy and repair the damage sustained;

11. Likewise urges Governments to respond generously to the appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of 28 August 1979 for contributions to the financing of the most urgent and immediate requirements in respect of the return to Nicaragua of refugees and displaced persons, and to the appeal of 30 August 1979 by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration calling for the provision to Nicaragua of specialized manpower needed by that country but not locally available;

Regarding trade,

12. Appeals to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations whose legislation so permits to grant Nicaraguan products access to their markets on preferential and non-reciprocal terms for a reasonable period, thus helping Nicaragua to obtain the foreign exchange which it urgently requires;

13. Expresses the hope that the Governments participating in the Central American economic integration programme will apply flexibly the provisions of the

various integration agreements, especially those that facilitate Nicaraguan exports to the rest of the region, so as to avoid aggravating the country's difficulties in respect of its balance of trade and balance of payments, until its situation is normalized;

As regards technical assistance,

14. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ask all the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to make available the largest possible volume of resources and expand their programmes in Nicaragua to the extent required, within their respective fields of competence and in close co-operation with the Government of Nicaragua, especially in connexion with all activities related to improving the situation of the majority of the population, i.e. food production, health, education and housing, the generation of foreign exchange, integrated rural development and the creation of opportunities for productive employment;

15. Invites States Members of the United Nations to make specific contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) earmarked for strengthening its development and technical co-operation programmes and projects in Nicaragua;

16. Requests that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should accede rapidly and favourably to the requests for special assistance which the Government of Nicaragua may address to it in the near future, bearing in mind the additional requirements deriving from the present circumstances, and the need to help to promote the development of the country, having recourse if necessary to the Programme Reserve during the second programming cycle;

17. Instructs the secretariat of the Commission, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre to give their full attention and co-operation to the Government of Nicaragua, in response to the requests that it may submit, especially regarding short-, medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes and plans;

And finally:

18. Recommends that, although Nicaragua is not officially included among the least developed countries on the list adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2768 (XXVI), it should receive, to the fullest possible extent, the same treatment as that granted in the past or that which may be granted in the future to that group of countries, until its situation is normalized;

19. Requests the General Assembly and the specialized agencies of the United Nations to bear in mind Nicaragua's serious economic situation in connexion with the payment of its dues;

20. Recommends to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/121, he should consider the possibility of making investments in Nicaragua from the United Nations Pension Fund;

21. Decides to keep this subject under review and requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to submit every six months to member States and to the international agencies and organizations concerned reports on the results achieved in the implementation of this resolution during the next two years.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE 1/

Thirteenth special session

(New York, 19 October 1979)

417 (PLEN.13) INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
AS A RESULT OF HURRICANES DAVID AND FREDERICK

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the scope of the damage caused by hurricanes David and Frederick in the Dominican Republic entailed the loss of many human lives, the destruction of economic and social infrastructure, such as houses, schools, industrial plant and commercial facilities, roads and power-stations, and agricultural and ecological damage, in addition to leaving a great many inhabitants without housing or employment, all of which has reduced production levels and will affect the development of this predominantly agricultural country in years to come,

Bearing in mind that the disaster affected rural areas, where it destroyed not only housing but also large quantities of commodities destined for domestic consumption by the population,

Bearing in mind that the aforementioned circumstances have caused a serious economic crisis in this country which has considerably jeopardized its development process and caused a further deterioration in its balance of payments, which was already in deficit,

Taking note with gratitude of the support that the Latin American countries and other members of the international community and international agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have given to the emergency efforts of this people to rehabilitate the affected areas, and of the preliminary aid measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Administrator of UNDP and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Taking note of the firm intention of the Government of the Dominican Republic to continue to honour its international financial commitments,

Bearing in mind the statements and reports by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, by that country's delegation to the United Nations, and by the secretariat of the Commission 2/ on the scope of the damage and requirements as regards financial and technical assistance for immediate emergency measures and economic and social rehabilitation and reconstruction,

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1105.

2/ Dominican Republic: effects of hurricanes "David" and "Frederick" on the economy and social conditions (E/CEPAL/G.1098/Rev.1).

Bearing in mind also that, in view of the magnitude of the problems faced by the country affected and notwithstanding the efforts being made by its Government, it needs continuous, urgent and generous assistance from the international community,

1. Conveys its deepest sympathy to the people and Government of the Dominican Republic for the loss of human lives and the devastation they have suffered as a result of the recent hurricanes;
2. Expresses its deepest gratitude to the Governments of the member countries of ECLA and of the States Members of the United Nations, the bilateral agencies and the international financial bodies that have provided initial assistance to the Dominican Republic and invites them to increase their assistance by all possible means so as to continue the process of economic recovery;
3. Appeals to the Governments of the States members of IBRD and IDB to ensure that the directors who represent them in those bodies give particular attention to raising the level of external financial co-operation so that they may adopt special measures and support the priorities established by the Government both in its Three-Year Public Investment Plan and in the document entitled Emergency action for national recovery and to accelerating the mobilization of long-term external resources on the best possible concessionary conditions and with the maximum degree of flexibility;
4. Invites the governmental agencies which deal with this country on a bilateral basis to support the efforts being made through soft loans to finance emergency, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes;
5. Also requests the Governments of the States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to instruct their representatives on the Executive Board of that Fund to expedite requests for aid submitted by the Government of the Dominican Republic;
6. Appeals to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations whose legislation so permits to grant products of the Dominican Republic access to their markets on preferential and non-reciprocal terms for a reasonable period, thus helping that country to obtain the foreign exchange which it urgently requires in order to maintain existing development programmes;
7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to request all specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system to make available the largest possible volume of resources and to expand their programmes in the Dominican Republic as required, in accordance with the priorities established by the Government of that country;
8. Requests that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should accede rapidly and favourably to the requests for special assistance which the Government of the Dominican Republic may address to it in the near future, bearing in mind the additional requirements deriving from the present circumstances and the need to help to promote the development of that country, having recourse if necessary to the Programme Reserve during the second programming cycle;

9. Recommends that, although the Dominican Republic is not officially included among the least-developed countries on the list adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2768 (XXVI), it should receive the same treatment as that granted in the past or that which may be granted in the future to that group of countries, especially under UNDP projects and funds administered by UNDP, until the situation is normalized;

10. Welcomes the proposal by the Government of the Dominican Republic that the United Nations, and more particularly the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, should study ways and means of setting up specific machinery to cope with the natural disasters that periodically occur in the Caribbean basin and should report on the matter to the General Assembly;

11. Requests the member countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, within its terms of reference, to give special support to the process of economic recovery in the Dominican Republic;

12. Instructs the Executive Secretary of ECLA to give all possible co-operation to the Government of the Dominican Republic in accordance with the requests submitted and to submit to Member States and to the competent international agencies and institutions periodic reports on the results achieved in the implementation of this resolution.

418 (PLEN.13) INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF
DOMINICA AS A RESULT OF HURRICANE DAVID

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the scope of the damage caused by hurricane David in the Commonwealth of Dominica entailed the loss of many human lives, the destruction of economic and social infrastructure - houses, schools, industrial plant and commercial facilities, roads and power-stations - and agricultural and ecological damage, in addition to leaving a great many inhabitants without housing or employment, all of which has reduced production levels and will affect the development of that predominantly agricultural country in years to come,

Considering also the serious damage inflicted on the cities and towns, in particular the destruction of the city of Roseau, the capital of Dominica,

Bearing in mind that the disaster affected rural areas, where it destroyed not only housing but also large quantities of commodities destined for domestic consumption by the population and of exportable commodities produced by perennial plantations that will require a number of years to recover,

Considering further that the destruction of exportable commodities has affected the capacity of Dominica to obtain foreign exchange vital to its well-being and economic development,

Taking note with gratitude of the support that the Latin American countries and the other members of the international community have given to the emergency efforts of the people of Dominica to rehabilitate the affected areas, and of the preliminary aid measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Administrator of UNDP and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Bearing in mind the statements and reports by the Prime Minister of Dominica and by the secretariat of the Commission 3/ on the scope of the damage and requirements as regards financial and technical assistance for immediate emergency measures and economic and social rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Emphasizing that, despite the assistance received by Dominica and the efforts being made by its Government, the magnitude of the devastation caused requires the continuous urgent and generous assistance of the international community in order to make its reconstruction and rehabilitation possible,

1. Conveys its deepest sympathy to the people and Government of Dominica for the loss of human lives and the devastation it has suffered as a result of the recent hurricane;

2. Expresses its deepest gratitude to the Governments of the member countries of ECLA and of the States Members of the United Nations that have provided initial assistance to Dominica and invites them to increase their assistance by all possible means, both for relief purposes and for reconstruction and rehabilitation;

3. Appeals to the Governments of the States members of IBRD, IDB and the Caribbean Development Bank to ensure that the directors who represent them in those bodies give particular attention to raising the level of external financial co-operation required by Dominica so that they may adopt special measures and support the priorities established by the Government of Dominica contained in its Five-Year Public Sector Plan and the National Reconstruction Plan under preparation, and accelerate the mobilization of long-term external resources on the best possible concessionary conditions and with the maximum degree of flexibility;

4. Appeals to the Governments of the States members of the International Monetary Fund to ensure that their representatives on the Executive Board of the Fund ensure that it uses the mechanisms and possibilities for action at its disposal in a timely and flexible manner to deal with any balance-of-payments disequilibria Dominica may have to face;

5. Invites the governmental agencies which deal with Dominica on a bilateral basis to support the efforts being made by its Government through official grants and soft loans to finance emergency, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes;

3/ Report on effect of Hurricane David on the island of Dominica (E/CEPAL/PLEN.13/G.2).

6. Also requests the Governments of the States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to instruct their representatives on the Executive Board of that Fund to expedite requests for aid submitted by the Government of Dominica;

7. Appeals to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations whose legislation so permits to grant products of Dominica access to their markets on preferential and non-reciprocal terms for a reasonable period, thus helping that country to obtain the foreign exchange which it urgently requires;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to request all specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system to make available the largest possible volume of resources and to expand their programmes in Dominica as required, in accordance with the priorities established by the Government of that country;

9. Requests that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should accede rapidly and favourably to the requests for special assistance which the Government of Dominica may address to it in the near future, bearing in mind the additional requirements deriving from the present circumstances and the need to help to promote the development of that country, having recourse if necessary to the Programme Reserve during the second programming cycle;

10. Recommends that, although Dominica is not officially included among the least-developed countries on the list adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2768 (XXVI), it should receive the same treatment as that granted in the past or that which may be granted in the future to that group of countries, until the situation is normalized, especially under UNDP projects and the funds administered by that Programme;

11. Requests the member countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee and the Group for Co-operation in the Economic Development of the Caribbean, within their terms of reference, to give special support to the reconstruction process in Dominica;

12. Instructs the Executive Secretary of ECLA to give all possible co-operation to the Government of Dominica in accordance with the requests submitted and to submit to Member States and to the competent international agencies and institutions periodic reports on the results achieved in the implementation of this resolution.

REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 1/

(Mexico City, 7-10 November 1979)

1. DECLARATION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Latin American Conference on Human Settlements,

Considering that in the Latin American region human settlements constitute a reality linked to a shared historical process, and are an element of economic and social development, that in this process, the settlement does not precede the integral development of society nor is a consequence of it, but is an essential part of it,

That the settlement has been characterized, particularly in recent decades, by a substantial concentration of population, activities and resources in urban areas, and most particularly in the great metropolises; that together with this characteristic a marked scattering of the population has been observed in rural areas, accompanied by an almost total absence of infrastructure and basic services; that where investments have been concentrated, characteristic forms of population concentration are observed and manifested in explosive urban growth rates which give rise to unacceptable living conditions; and, lastly, that it is characteristic of the region that a great part of human settlement arises out of precarious forms of occupation, organization and management of the land,

That these characteristics show notable differences compared with other regions of the world, particularly as regards the intensity of the rate of growth of the population and its concentration in cities, originating to a large extent in the continuous flight from the land, which simultaneously produces a quantitative and a qualitative reduction in the population of those areas; that, moreover, the geographical and ecological realities of Latin America and the Caribbean together represent a differential factor of importance particularly in comparison with developed countries,

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1112.

That their historical, cultural and political community links the countries of the region more closely than any other group of nations,

That the limited number of options open to the countries of the region for solving their human settlement problems brings them together in the future too in that they are facing a common challenge; thus, the solidarity of the past is projected as a need for the future,

That the dynamism characteristic of the settlement process of the region confers on it an inevitable sense of urgency: more than 200 million new urban inhabitants will be incorporated into the cities of Latin America in the remainder of the century, equivalent to the creation of a new settlement of 10 million inhabitants each year; that, if present trends continue, the population will continue to be concentrated in great metropolises in proportions of up to 50% of the urban population and more than one-third of the total population of the region, and that of this percentage, more than half will be settled under precarious conditions, if no change takes place in present socioeconomic structures,

That the present situation offers a singular opportunity for taking efficient action on the socioeconomic and the material structures; that at the present time, when the bases on which the future society of the region will be settled are being reconstructed, the words of the President of Mexico on opening this Conference should be recalled: "To bring the fundamental freedom of movement and settlement into line with spatial justice is the basic challenge of organized development in a civilized community",

That the meetings of Caracas in 1975, Vancouver in 1976, Mexico in 1976, Guatemala in 1977, Mexico in 1978 and La Paz in 1979 constitute a sequence in which the Latin American countries reiterated their concern for and condemnation of socially intolerable situations in human settlements; that it is necessary to go beyond the declarations and the good intentions and act in a decided form in order to apply the agreements and recommendations on which a broad consensus already exists,

The countries meeting at the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements declare:

1. That for the development of Latin American and Caribbean countries, the human settlement constitutes a top priority field of action subordinated

to the need to build up a new international economic order which is in its turn a definitive step in the struggle for the claims of the developing countries;

2. That, recognizing national sovereignty, and in support of and supplementing national human settlement policies, the Latin American countries should adopt a regional co-operation policy and formulate and implement joint programmes, the responsibility for which should be in the hands of a regional organization;

3. That the third meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements should take account of this regional position when it outlines the policy of Habitat, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

2. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Latin American Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 32/162 recommends that the regional commissions should consider the establishment of regional intergovernmental committees on human settlements, comprising all members, in cases where such committees do not already exist; also recommends that such regional committees should be established as soon as possible and then co-ordinate their activities with those of the Commission on Human Settlements and report to it through the appropriate regional commissions,

Taking into account that the same resolution recommends that each regional committee should be served by a unit of the secretariat of the parent regional commission under an executive officer; these units should preferably be established as soon as possible and should be provided with the necessary resources for their operations,

Recognizing that this resolution decides that the regional committees shall be responsible for the formulation of regional and subregional policies and programmes and for their implementation,

Taking into account that the Commission on Human Settlements, at its first session, recalled the decision of resolution 32/162, with regard to the regional commissions considering the possibility of establishing regional committees on human settlements as soon as possible,

Also taking into account that at the second meeting of the Commission on Human Settlements held in Nairobi from 26 March to 6 April 1979 the activities carried out in this connexion by the Economic Commission for Latin America were recognized, and stress again laid on the need to decentralize action in this regard,

Bearing in mind that other regions of the world have already established regional committees on human settlements and channel their activities in this field through them,

Considering that CEPAL, at its eighteenth session (La Paz, 18-26 April 1979), reviewed the recommendations formulated in resolution 32/162 and decided to establish special committees on human settlements at the sessions

of the Commission, since for different reasons it was not possible at that moment to set up the regional commission on human settlements,^{2/}

Also considering that at this session CEPAL requested the Executive Secretary to study the financial implications of setting up an intergovernmental committee on human settlements,^{2/}

Considering that in this regard the Latin American and Caribbean region presents some problems of greater gravity compared with other regions, and as yet does not have sufficient resources to deal with these problems,

Lastly considering that it would be desirable to know how far the recommendations which emerged from Habitat, United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver, May-June 1976), have been implemented, and the difficulties which may have arisen in their implementation and to stimulate such activities as are being carried out satisfactorily,

1. Requests the Executive Secretariat of CEPAL:

(a) To set up an Administrative Unit on Human Settlements in the CEPAL secretariat, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 32/162;

(b) To take steps to secure the extension of the time for the implementation and expansion of the Regional Human Settlements Programme defined in resolution 378 (XVII) adopted in Guatemala in 1977;

(c) To support the information systems already established in the Latin American region, improving the channels of communication and urging those countries which are not yet participants in this system to become part of it so as to guarantee the registration and exchange of knowledge and experiences;

(d) To promote the creation of subregional centres and the strengthening of those already existing, both at the government and the non-governmental levels, for the training and use of human resources at all levels in the field of human settlements;

(e) To take the necessary steps to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/162;

(f) To convene during the first six months of 1980 the special meeting of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL anticipated in paragraphs 323 and 324

^{2/} See CEPAL resolution 407 (XVIII).

of the report of the eighteenth session of the Commission (La Paz, 18-26 April 1979) ^{3/} so as to consider the reorganization of the structure of CEPAL and its auxiliary organs in general; on this occasion the problem of the machinery responsible for dealing with the topic of human settlements should be reviewed according to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/162, and taking into consideration the region's convenience;

(g) To submit, on the occasion of the meeting referred to in the last paragraph, a report on the financial repercussions of the creation of a committee under the terms of paragraph 2 of CEPAL resolution 407 (XVIII);

(h) To request the governments of the member countries to report on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver from 31 May to 11 June 1976, and the difficulties which may have been faced in putting them into practice, so that the CEPAL secretariat can submit a report on the extent to which they have been implemented at the next meeting of the Commission at which the topic is discussed;

2. Requests the Executive Director of Habitat: Centre for Human Settlements:

(a) To implement resolution 32/162 as regards the transfer of resources, particularly for the establishment of the administrative unit mentioned in paragraph 1 (a) of this resolution;

(b) To co-ordinate with CEPAL the implementation of the Work Programme 1980-1981, so as to permit the implementation of the Regional Human Settlements Programme;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide maximum collaboration and financial support in implementing this resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure:

(a) the strict implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/162, particularly the provisions establishing regional autonomy as regards decision and control of regional policies and projects on human settlements;

^{3/} Document E/CEPAL/1083/Rev.1

(b) the transfer of resources from the regular budget of United Nations to CEPAL for the purpose of implementing these resolutions;

5. Entrusts the Latin American and Caribbean countries members of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements with representing the countries of the region at the third meeting of this Commission, seeking to implement the recommendations and resolutions adopted at this Conference.

3. ECOLOGY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Latin American Conference on Human Settlements,

Considering that human settlements constitute a concrete complex problem, the essence of which does not come down to the specific technique of town planning or architecture but is part of a series of problems with deep-rooted social and environmental implications, and that not only the material and spiritual self-realization of mankind is at stake but also the conservation of the environment, the vital milieu for such settlements,

Recognizing that human settlements should therefore be considered to belong to a socioeconomic and environmental group of problems as a specific part of the far greater problem stemming from the population question in general, which, approached from the environmental standpoint, requires a study of the global impact of man on the environment,

Taking account of the fact that this is a complex problem which requires a multidisciplinary approach and that therefore any human settlements policy should be part not only of a demographic but of a global environmental policy, covering the above-mentioned technical, social, economic and environmental aspects,

Bearing in mind the environmental declarations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, and the repeated references to the environment made at the different sessions of the Governing Council of UNFPA, and in Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver,

1. Declares:

(a) that from the point of view of the necessary and inevitable relations between human settlements and environment, the following general principles constitute, inter alia, basic guidelines suited to a human settlements policy integrated into a global environmental policy, tending to minimize the inevitable repercussions of the former on the latter;

(b) that the establishment, extension or restructuring of human settlements should as far as possible be carried out and organized so as to:

(i) cause a minimum of adverse effects on the ecosystem in which they evolve and on its normal functioning;

(ii) take place in areas of the ecosystems which do not possess great biological wealth or constitute terrain suited to agricultural production;

(iii) be distributed in the national territory in such a way as to be integrated into the economic circuit with the least possible effort, or so as to constitute self-sufficient economic units in minimum satisfactory conditions for people's spiritual and material life;

(iv) be maintained at a level of quantitative concentration which will permit an optimum or at least a tolerable balance between the principle of the economy of fertile land and that of people's full spiritual and material self-realization;

(v) be regulated in their different functional, especially industrial, aspects, so that these activities do not pollute or cause unnecessary deterioration in the ecosystem in which they are established;

2. Recommends that, in order to achieve these and other supplementary aims, those countries which do not as yet possess clearly-defined policies and their respective legislation for national environmental protection should adopt them as soon as possible.

4. FORMATION OF A SUBREGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE TRAINING
OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Latin American Conference on Human Settlements,

Considering that the most urgent tasks of national reconstruction have considerably increased Nicaragua's needs for high and middle-level professional personnel,

Taking into account this country's urgent need to obtain assistance from abroad,

Also taking into account that Nicaragua shares ecological and socioeconomic conditions similar to those of other countries in Central America and the Caribbean,

Also considering the importance given by international co-operation to the training of human resources in this field,

Recommends:

1. That the Executive Secretary of CEPAL should consider the setting-up in Nicaragua of a subregional centre for training and technical co-operation in human settlements;

2. That the Executive Direction of Habitat, Centre for Human Settlements should co-operate with such resources as he can offer for setting-up the proposed subregional centre, and that the multilateral regional and subregional co-operation bodies and the member countries of CEPAL should also co-operate in setting up this centre;

3. That while the subregional centre referred to above is being set up, CEPAL and the Habitat Centre should offer assistance in training the higher and middle-ranking cadres urgently required by the country.

REPORT OF THE SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INTEGRATION OF
WOMEN INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF LATIN AMERICA 1/

(Macuto, Venezuela, 12-16 November 1979)

1. CREATION OF AN AD-HOC COMMISSION TO STUDY
MOTHER AND CHILD PROBLEMS

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the
Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that the present situation of the world and
especially the developing countries due to the serious economic crisis
affects mothers and children with particular intensity,

Considering that, following a careful review of the studies and
statistics, the solution to this problem requires specific strategies
with clearly structured priorities,

1. Recommends that CEPAL should study the form of setting up an
ad hoc commission which should, inter alia:

(a) Visit the most depressed areas of the countries of Latin America
and the Caribbean and make an on-the-spot study of the serious problems
affecting mothers and children;

(b) Collaborate with the existing national sub-commissions or with
those set up with similar aims.

2. Requests CEPAL to submit this study, including the financial
implications, to the Committee of the Whole of the Commission so that
a decision may be reached as soon as possible.

1/ See document E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1.

2. CREATION OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS
OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the
Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that in the majority of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, domestic legislation and international conventions in general guarantee the equality of the rights and obligations of men and women,

Also bearing in mind that all these instruments are not put into practice at the national level and that there are glaring differences between the provisions of the legislation or conventions and their application or implementation,

Aware of the need to find a means of establishing operational machinery to solve this problem,

Urges governments to give all possible priority to constituting commissions at the national and local levels to co-ordinate and study the full integration of women into development, and in particular the real situation and problems of mothers and children; and report periodically to CEPAL on the results of their work, which may thus be reflected in the appraisal of progress in implementing the Regional Plan of Action,

Also urges governments, in accordance with their national priorities, to provide all possible facilities so that these commissions can, following their mandate, analyse the problems of women and children, and report in full to the international bodies specializing in the subject.

3. APPRAISAL AND PRIORITIES OF LATIN AMERICA WITH A VIEW TO THE WORLD
CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN:
EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the
Economic and Social Development of Latin America,

Considering that women are agents in the development process and that the situations and problems experienced by them are not exclusive to them but affect all society, and furthermore that these situations should be considered in the context of global processes in order to attain the New International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind CEPAL resolutions 386 and 388 (XVIII) adopted at the eighteenth session, containing the preparations and contributions by CEPAL for the formulation of the New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which should reflect "in an appropriate manner the need for adequate policies for the promotion of social development to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities",^{2/}

Recalling that in keeping with the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX) called upon the regional commissions "to develop and implement as a matter of priority, effective strategies to further the objectives of the World Plan of Action at the regional and subregional levels, bearing in mind their respective regional plans of action",

Taking into account in all points the spirit and letter of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, approved at the first Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development (Havana, Cuba, June 1977), and endorsed by Member States at the eleventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (New York, November 1977),

^{2/} E/CEPAL/1083/Rev.1, p. 181.

Also taking into account that several General Assembly resolutions, notably 3520 and 3505 (XXX), 31/175 and 33/200, as well as resolution 2 of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development urge the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, all financial institutions and the international, regional and subregional development banks, and the bilateral funding agencies to accord high priority as soon as possible in their development assistance to projects and programmes for the promotion of the integration of women into development, in accordance with requests by the governments,

Also considering that the efforts and strategies to implement the objectives of the Regional Plan of Action were insufficient and inadequate in the majority of countries for bringing about changes of any qualitative or quantitative significance in the situation of women, or for increasing their participation in political, economic and social life, particularly in the lowest socio-economic strata and among rural women,

Bearing in mind that the time has come to go beyond the reiteration of diagnoses which have already been made and the statement of desirable objectives, which have already been set forth in many United Nations documents such as the La Paz Appraisal,^{3/}

Considering that the delay in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development stands in the way of improving the standard of living and further participation of women in the region, and also produces discouragement among broad groups of women in the region, whose hopes were raised when the Decade for Women was proclaimed,

Particularly concerned by the fact that a substantial number of countries of the region have not yet reviewed existing legislation with a view to eliminating the aspects which affect the legal and social status of women, preventing their full incorporation into development,

^{3/} Ibid., p. 203 ff.

Taking into account the Resolution on Conditions of Work, Vocational Training and Employment of Women of the Eleventh Conference of American States Members of the ILO (Medellín, Colombia, September-October 1979),^{4/}

Considering that the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America constitutes a preparatory activity of the Latin American region for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in 1980,

Decides that this resolution, together with the report of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, should be forwarded to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and Committee for Development Planning, the Preparatory Committee for the formulation of the new International Development Strategy, and the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in 1980,

A. APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA

1. This first process of appraisal is taking place mid-way through the "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", and on the eve of the formulation of the new international strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which should incorporate the results of the appraisal of the situation of women. Consequently, it is necessary to concentrate efforts and resources on solving the problems connected with national and regional economic and social development that women will have to face in the next decade.
2. The living conditions of women of the region constitute a problem which affects the whole of Latin American and Caribbean society. Accordingly, their improvement should be a basic and explicit objective of the global processes of economic and social development and change in the countries of

^{4/} Document CRA/XI, AP/13, presented at the Conference as annex II of the reference document, Activities of the International Labour Organisation in favour of Women in Latin America (ILO/W.4/1979).

the region. Men and women share the living conditions determined by the fact that they belong to a particular society and a socioeconomic stratum of that society, but women also face the specific types of discrimination resulting from the social and sexual division of labour.

3. It may be affirmed that the situation of women in the region has generally improved, relatively speaking, but this cannot be said of all women or of every aspect of social life. The conditions in which women are living vary widely according to the socioeconomic stratum to which they belong, and their modes of participation in economic, political, social and cultural life and the sources and forms of discrimination against them vary accordingly.

4. The women most affected by this situation resulting from inadequate socioeconomic structures are those belonging to poor groups, particularly in rural and marginal urban areas.

5. The social organization of the region attributes to the family unit the responsibility for the biological and social reproduction of its members and, therefore, of the population. Virtually all adult women carry out the domestic work. However, this important contribution of women in fulfilling their reproductive roles enjoys no social recognition, and merely serves as a means of perpetuating the existing sexual stereotypes and cultural patterns that discriminate against women. What is more important, since the situation of women is usually viewed as forming part of the social welfare sector no recognition tends to be given to women's domestic activities, and thus their contribution to economic and social development is ignored. Many national development strategies and plans do not take account of the link between the majority of women and domestic work. At the same time the objective of integrated development is hampered by a group of interrelated social problems which affect men and women alike, such as critical poverty, inequitable income distribution, unemployment, illiteracy, or semi-illiteracy, the marginality of large urban, rural and indigenous sectors, little or no participation in the most important aspects of national life and so on.

6. The problems which hinder the participation of women in the economic, political, social and cultural life of their countries are closely linked with the general state of under-development. It is therefore fundamental to bring about the necessary changes in socioeconomic structures, and at the same time undertake specific action aimed at changing the Latin American woman's situation so that she becomes an active agent in transforming the existing structures and a determining factor in achieving full equality of men and women. This signifies that the situation of women in rural areas is particularly serious, they suffer not only from isolation, but also from lack of education, employment and other disadvantages which cause them to migrate to the cities in search of work, with the corresponding sequel of prostitution, begging and growth of slum areas.

7. It is therefore evident that legislation, in so far as it adversely affects women, impedes their integration into development, and while it is true that legislative measures are not in themselves sufficient to ensure women's equality, the elimination of all discriminatory provisions opens the way to equality. The de facto discrimination that exists in the region has been based on, and vitalized by, de jure discrimination and it is urgent to take appropriate measures of a legal nature to ensure the legal equality of the sexes.

8. Although education is a vital factor for the economic and social development of peoples, in the region women represent a high percentage (between 60 and 80%) of the total illiterate population. Even in the countries considered to be of a higher cultural level, the percentage of women with secondary, technical and higher education is low.

9. The limited access to education by majority groups of the population, particularly women, has led the latter to turn to the traditional sectors of the economy, basically domestic services, trade, artisanal activities and agricultural work. There is also the special problem of young people leaving school due to economic reasons, pregnancy, the need to go to work to contribute to the family income or other factors.

10. According to CEPAL and United Nations studies, the health problem in the region is alarming. Low life expectancy and high mortality and

morbidity rates, and the region's critical public health situation highlights the differences which exist between the health and living conditions of the Latin American countries and those of the developed countries of the world. This is all the more critical if one bears in mind the great differences which exist in this field among the different countries of the region and among the different social groups and regions within each country.

11. Because of the special care they need during pregnancy, childbirth and lactation, women, together with children, are worst affected by the situation. There is also the problem of the increasing cost of medicines and the monopolistic control exercised over them by transnational enterprises as well as the shortage of available and suitable medical resources.

12. With regard to employment, it may be observed that a very low percentage of women is incorporated in the labour force, although this percentage is higher in the Caribbean subregion than in the rest of the region.

13. Most of them carry out unskilled work, particularly in the services sector and above all domestic service, including unpaid family work. In many cases women are the object of discrimination and exploitation as regards pay, working conditions and hiring practices; and there are real limitations on the incorporation and retention of women in work, which hinders their participation in the political, economic and social life of their countries.

14. According to current data, the female work force is concentrated in the cities and primarily in the large capitals, where the greatest quantity of services and jobs traditionally attributed to women are grouped together, but which lack the social and educational facilities to enable the great majority of them to remain employed. Against the background of the chronic unemployment and under-employment affecting the region, this further worsens the position of women.

15. The family still inculcates and promotes among its members activities and vocations which are based more on assigned sexual stereotypes than on their possibilities and abilities as human beings, which affects not only women's opportunities of personal development but also their part as agents of development.

16. One of the fundamental limitations on the access of women to work, education, management responsibilities and possibilities of development is the excessive work load imposed on them by the domestic tasks which are wrongly viewed as the exclusive occupation of women. This double working day has an enormous influence on the millions of women incorporated into production and services, who, on top of their working day, have the added burden of all the domestic chores.

17. It is significant that women's political participation in the region in the interests of the economic and social development of their countries is extremely low. They currently form about half the electorate, but only a minute fraction of them are members of legislative bodies and an even smaller proportion are members of executive bodies. Women do not participate sufficiently in decision-making, their opinions are neglected and their needs are not taken into account in the development planning of many countries.

18. All the above, reflected in the economic and social situation of the region, is compounded by the existence of problems such as prostitution, the illegal traffic in persons and drugs, rape, drug addiction and other forms of crime and antisocial behaviour.

19. The mass media, which offer great possibilities through their functions of information, education, entertainment and persuasion, often do not attain these objectives because they usually tend to present and reinforce a stereotyped, degrading and inadequate image of women, whom they treat as sexual objects and as agents to promote indiscriminate consumption, particularly when seeking to market various types of articles.

20. To a very considerable extent the communication media, basically motivated by the economic interests of the transnational enterprises, have perpetuated the dependence of women by showing them a reality which is not theirs and hiding from them their real identity; they have contributed to keeping them restricted to the confines of the home, preventing the development of their critical consciousness and propagating the concept of their role as useful merchandise for consumption.

21. In accordance with the appraisal undertaken, and in order to overcome the above-mentioned obstacles to the full integration of women in economic and social development, governments, women, CEPAL and international organizations should commit themselves to giving importance and priority to the following measures aimed towards improving the existing state of affairs.

B. PRIORITY AREAS, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

1. It is recommended that governments should:

(a) Do their utmost to furnish maximum support for the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, which constitutes the essential instrument of the action priorities for the region;

(b) Take measures to ensure that regional, national and sectoral plans actively pursue specific actions to benefit women, provide adequate resources for this purpose and monitor and evaluate their application and impact on the situation of women;

(c) Include objectives, concrete strategies and studies relating to the situation of women in national preparatory activities for the formulation of the New International Development Strategy;

(d) Adopt the necessary measures as rapidly as possible to implement the World Plan of Action and the Regional Plan of Action in order to establish and improve national machinery for the integration of women into development, and also analyse and identify the factors hindering the creation and implementation of, and where appropriate devise the most adequate, machinery;

(e) Adopt as rapidly as possible in each country the necessary measures for the complete review of national legislation in order to ensure the legal equality of men and women in all areas, with particular emphasis upon civil, family, labour, agrarian and criminal law; and establish where appropriate regulations governing family property which ensure that the goods acquired in the marriage or consensual union of a couple benefit both members; and in countries where no Family Code exists such provisions should be included in civil legislation and finally implement the necessary measures to ensure that women are suitably informed of all the legal and legislative aspects affecting them, thus making for a better implementation of those provisions;

(f) Take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations concerning employment contained in the resolution on conditions of work, vocational training and employment of women adopted at the Eleventh Conference of American States Members of the ILO in Medellín, Colombia, September-October 1979;

- (i) Create conditions for generating employment for the growing number of women particularly heads of households, who constitute a high percentage of the unemployed and underemployed;
- (ii) Design and implement training programmes in non-traditional areas for unskilled young urban women and migrant women workers, bearing in mind their age, in order to prepare them for, and advance them in the job market and place them in a position to generate incomes through the production of goods and services and slow down migration from the countryside to the cities;
- (iii) Improve the conditions of work, promote access to credit and social security and increase the managerial training for women in the "informal" sector of the economy.

(g) Give priority in the short-term to very broad literacy and adult education programmes with emphasis on women in rural areas since they show the highest percentages of educational backwardness; it is also suggested that use should be made of the means offered by modern techniques both in the formal and the non-formal systems. In countries which still have not done so, the discrimination implicit in education where there is a separation of the sexes should be abolished very rapidly, while co-education which fundamentally strengthens coexistence, breaks with sexual patterns and stereotypes, and makes optimum use of resources, should be fostered, as should sexual education;

(h) Adjust programmes and adopt flexible curricula so as to make it possible for women to be reincorporated into secondary or university education, when their responsibilities as mothers so permit or, once their desire to devote themselves full-time to the care, education and upbringing of their children has been satisfied they consider that the time has come to resume their education or careers;

(i) Use the mass media to disseminate the Regional Plan of Action, and incorporate it into the formal education system, so that the population is suitably informed and able to participate actively and consciously in the country's development process;

(j) Provide equitable access to health services, especially for the poorest sectors, covering all the basic medical needs of the population, including suitable infrastructure and the necessary medical and paramedical services, without distinction on sexual grounds, to achieve a good level of medical care for all;

(k) Reformulate, in the countries which have social security, the criteria governing the financing and cost of nurseries or infant day care centres, for example, so that the cost is borne equally by the contributions of men and women who are parents, thus putting an end to the idea that such services are provided for mothers alone;

(l) Pay special attention to improving national information and statistical services, so as to make it possible to appraise the participation of women in all levels and sectors of the planning system; and provide timely, up-to-date information on the situation of women when so requested by United Nations specialized agencies;

(m) Promote, within the framework of programmes of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, as well as in the context of regional and subregional agreements, those aspects of this resolution aimed towards securing the full integration of women into the economic and social development of their countries;

(n) Adopt and implement, in conjunction with the bodies of the United Nations system, measures designed to alter the current image of women as sexual objects and portray women as economically, socially and politically productive human beings;

(o) Develop specific policies to improve the status of rural women, particularly in relation to the extension of social security;

(p) Include in national technical co-operation programmes, and in the corresponding indicative planning figures, those projects which concern the increased participation of women in development, attaching high priority to them;

(q) Lend firm support to the setting up in the Dominican Republic of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

(r) Request the United Nations Secretary-General to speed up the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the advisory board of the Institute, so that the latter may begin its work as rapidly as possible;

(s) Likewise request the Secretary-General to study the possibility of submitting to the 1980 World Conference a report on the work undertaken, the programmes prepared and immediate action.

2. It is recommended that CEPAL should:

(a) Submit as rapidly as possible this resolution, which contains the fundamental strategies for the integration of women into development, and the relevant documentation mentioned in General Assembly resolution 33/200, paragraphs 3 and 4, to the next meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, for consideration at its third session;

(b) Include in the implementation of its regular programmes the recommendations of the Regional Plan of Action as part of the instrumentation required by the New International Development Strategy, and in its periodic appraisals consider specific aspects of the form in which the situation of women has been affected in each area;

(c) Supplement the request contained in the last paragraph by establishing machinery to permit a close link between the Special Unit for the Integration of Women and the rest of the CEPAL system so as to provide for a joint analysis of the quantitative and qualitative impact of this New Strategy on the situation of women;

(d) Recommend that the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), convened periodically by the secretariat, should include in its periodic appraisals an appraisal relating to the incorporation of women in economic and social development and formulate recommendations which will lead to the active participation and improvement of the situation of women in the regional development process, and to achieving the objectives of the New International Development Strategy

(e) Co-operate with the governments of the region, in conjunction with the Permanent Secretariat at the Latin American Economic System (SELA), to identify and generate economic co-operation projects which affect the position of the women of the region in economic and social growth and development;

(f) Continue taking the necessary steps, with the urgency which the situation requires, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Presiding Officers of the First Regional Conference, to obtain the human and financial resources needed by the secretariat to be able to make a better response to the requests of governments; and to fill as soon as possible the corresponding post in the Mexico Office, so as to make a more effective contribution to the appropriate implementation of the objectives of the Regional Plan of Action and of the United Nations Programme for the Integration of Women into Development;

(g) Attach priority in the different CEPAL fora and bodies to the study and analysis of the basic concepts, strategies and action contained in the Regional Plan of Action with a view to avoiding the duplication of effort and strengthening the approach that the so-called "question of women" is not divorced from the economic, social, political and cultural problems of the countries;

(h) Deploy the necessary human, technical and financial resources to co-ordinate projects for the region through the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

3. It is recommended that women should:

(a) Participate with a greater sense of commitment in trade-union organizations and, through the women's or mixed organizations to which they belong, in the implementation of the action programmes aimed at achieving their integration into social, political and economic development; and promote the local popular organizations which strengthen the democratic principles of equality and social justice;

(b) Collaborate in the dissemination of the Regional Plan of Action, and consider it as far as possible as an instrument of reference for the specific actions which their groups may undertake;

(c) Urge non-governmental organizations and particularly women's associations to continue their invaluable work, focussing on activities to achieve directly or in co-operation with governments, the solutions proposed for the Decade for Women and the Regional Plan of Action.

4. With regard to the generation of projects

It is recommended that the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations system should:

(a) Furnish the necessary collaboration to the countries of the region for reinforcing the insertion of these projects in the national infrastructure in all the aspects mentioned, either by means of technical assistance or by bilateral and multilateral collaboration;

(b) Attach greater importance to the training of women, with special emphasis on non-traditional areas of training so that they can prepare and implement all aspects of projects; and create marketing, production and other areas which may enable them to generate income and their situation and that of their families;

(c) Establish through regional bodies the necessary flows of information and co-ordination so as to avoid the duplication of activities and concentrate efforts on key issues;

(d) Set up producer's and consumer's co-operatives, disseminate intermediate technology which relieves rural women of their heavier work and create an adequate infrastructure of basic services.

5. With regard to financing

It is recommended that governments and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system should:

(a) Ensure the effective allocation and use of financial resources for the generation and implementation of projects aimed towards the incorporation of women into development;

(b) Request in particular the organizations of the United Nations system to appraise what they have done to improve the status of women, increase their financial contributions and identify the necessary measures to implement the Regional Plan of Action;

(c) Request CEPAL to seek further funds from the General Assembly for projects, without thereby causing any reduction in the funds to be allocated by the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women;

(d) Reaffirm paragraph 88.8 (i) of the Regional Plan of Action, which "requests the Secretary General of the United Nations to assign additional resources to the CEPAL secretariat from the regular budget to strengthen its regular activities concerning women and to facilitate the establishment within the CEPAL secretariat of a specialized unit for the integration of women in development". It is also recommended that these resources should be increased so as to consolidate the unit. Additional human and financial resources should be allocated at headquarters of CEPAL and its regional offices pursuant to the recommendations to CEPAL in the resolution, and studies and research undertaken for the creation of appropriate programmes of information and dissemination;

(e) Reiterate paragraph 88.8 (ii) of the Regional Plan of Action which "requests the Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women to give the greatest possible support to CEPAL's activities, programmes and specific projects deriving from the priorities laid down in this Regional Plan of Action in the field of the integration of women in development and consistent with the criteria established by the United Nations for disbursements from the Fund", and also give greater flexibility to the criteria for the allocation of resources according to the region's needs; the time which elapses between the allocation of funds for the projects and their implementation depending on their reception should be cut as far as possible; financial support should be secured for the projects until they are inserted in the national programmes; and the maximum priority should be given to integrated programmes which will ensure a genuine impact on the situation of women;

(f) Reiterate paragraph 88.8 (iii) of the Regional Plan of Action which "requests the Administrator of UNDP to give the greatest possible co-operation - on the national and regional level - to the provisions of the present Regional Plan of Action, supporting the specific activities, programmes and projects of the CEPAL secretariat aimed at the achievement of its goals", so that it is the offices of UNDP in the countries which are responsible for

this co-ordination in order to avoid duplication of efforts; and inform the CEPAL secretariat in accordance with the procedures recently established by the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund in March 1979;

(g) Reiterate paragraph 88.8 (iv) of the Regional Plan of Action which "requests the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to explore and negotiate with bodies for international co-operation on a bilateral or multilateral basis, financial support for specific programmes connected with the fulfilment of the goals of the present Regional Plan of Action"; and request him to seek, through organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, and others, financial support for programmes whose priorities include aspects relating to women, in relation to the New International Development Strategy.

4. SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN IN NICARAGUA

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America,

Considering that the governments of the region are engaged in implementing the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, in view of its vital importance for integrated national advancement,

Bearing in mind that the governments of the region, member States of the United Nations, have taken the initiative for the integration and participation of women in activities aimed at development, as have the international organizations, since they attach priority to that issue,

Mindful that Nicaragua, a country of Central America, is currently at a crucial stage as a result of its movement for political transformation, in which women have from the start played an outstanding role,

Urges the member States of the United Nations and the international organizations to provide the necessary collaboration urgently needed in support of projects designed to benefit the women of Nicaragua in order to continue the process of rebuilding the country and restoring its national dignity.

5. WOMEN AT THE DECISION-MAKING LEVELS IN THE CEPAL SECRETARIAT

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms its belief in "the equal rights of men and women",

Noting that the majority of the officials at the decision-making level in the United Nations in general and in CEPAL in particular are men,

Convinced that a great number of women are fully qualified to take up high positions and assume major responsibilities,

Recommends the Executive Secretary of CEPAL:

1. To make a review of the staff list at all levels, particularly at the directoral levels, in order to secure greater representation of women and a balance in the distribution of posts within the system;
2. To take measures to ensure the real participation of women in CEPAL and its programmes.

6. PROBLEM OF REFUGEE WOMEN

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3318 (XXIX) and resolution 7 of the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the protection of women and children in states of emergency, national disasters and armed conflicts, in the struggle for peace, self-determination and independence, and the situation of women and children obliged to leave their countries due to well-founded fears of persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion,

Recommends

1. That the basic rights of those affected by these situations, which constitute a pressing problem in the region, should be promoted and safeguarded;
2. That the various recommendations and resolutions formulated on the subject in the different international organizations should be implemented since they will contribute in particular to providing a solution to the problems arising for refugees.

FINAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION
AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING OF MEMBER STATES
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 1/

ORGANIZED BY UNESCO WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF CEPAL AND OAS

(Mexico City, 4-13 December, 1979)

Particular problems of educational development as they
relate to socio-economic and cultural development in the Member States
of Latin America and the Caribbean

Education and the world of work

RECOMMENDATION NO. 9

The Conference,

Considering the need to establish the New International Economic Order, which, besides narrowing the gap between developing and developed countries, should help to provide better alternatives for solving the problems of the welfare and development of the peoples of the region, especially in the fields of education, employment and productive work,

Noting recommendations Nos. 3, 9, 25 and 26 adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for the Promotion of Science and Technology in Relation to Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by Unesco in co-operation with ECLA and OAS and held in Venezuela from 6 to 15 December 1971,

Considering, furthermore:

1. That, as a rule, in Latin American and Caribbean countries education, employment and productive work are treated as mutually exclusive concepts,
2. That economic differences are rendering differences of a cultural and social nature more acute, and that these in turn give rise to all kinds of social exclusion,
3. That the lack of opportunity for many people to enter the production system is a consequence of such differences, that the demand for qualified technicians and skilled labour for the production system is notoriously greater than the number of persons holding such qualifications, and that the system is unable to create sufficient employment,

Recommends to the Member States:

That they introduce policies and allocate the necessary resources with a view to:

1. increasing efforts to devise formulas and methodologies such as will ensure the compatibility of the education and production systems, with a view to increasing the pace of economic, social and political development;
2. teaching pupils from a very early age to appreciate the value of work and encouraging them to engage in work and productive activities through appropriate vocational guidance consistent with

1/ See UNESCO, document ED/MD/58, Paris, March 1980.

the physical and intellectual development of the child, while ensuring full compliance with national laws and the relevant international instruments, since the results produced will benefit the community, the school and the pupils themselves;

3. directing efforts in such a way as to ensure that marginal sectors of the population will be provided with education that will facilitate their incorporation in the labour market or their self-employment;
4. promoting the introduction of accelerated vocational training programmes or open systems, with the aim of meeting the training needs of unemployed, underemployed and self-employed workers;
5. fostering vocational training for sectors where the demand is greatest;
6. stimulating growth in sectors with the highest potential for generating employment, provided that this is not prejudicial to the least privileged social sectors, including education;
7. co-ordinating the different sectors of the production system, so that more appropriate employment is generated at all stages in the production process;
8. adapting the use of technologies to the factors of production, while bearing in mind the impact that this may have on employment;
9. supporting training and in-service training programmes to improve the skills of young people and adults engaged in the production process;
10. maintaining constant dialogue between those responsible for planning on the one hand and the education and labour sectors on the other in order to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge relating to social and economic realities;
11. studying the introduction of activities for providing workers with training in manual and other skills;
12. supporting the in-service training of workers through the use of human and material resources, placing special emphasis on technological research;

Requests Unesco:

1. to continue to collaborate in the specific efforts aimed at establishing the new international economic order and, more especially, to study appropriate mechanisms and instruments for the purpose of linking up education, employment and productive work, and to co-operate with the Member States in ensuring the implementation of those measures, thereby quickening the pace of the overall development of the countries and eliminating social exclusion;
2. to support research programmes that will respond to the need to reconcile the requirements of occupational structures with the curriculum contents and patterns of the different levels and forms of education, provided, however, that such procedures and practices do not conflict with the labour laws of the respective countries, with special reference to protection of the child from exploitation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11

The Conference,

Considering that the democratization of education implies that education should serve the development model selected by each country,

Recognizing that this requires the adoption of measures that will remove difficulties that impede access to the opportunities offered by educational systems,

Seeking to avoid the separation of children and adolescents from their families as a consequence of the need to work,

Considering the proportions which problems of unemployment and under-employment are assuming in Latin America and the Caribbean, as reflected in the documentation submitted to it, problems which call for special attention on the part of the countries of the region in view of the need to ensure individually and socially useful employment for an increasingly growing population of working age,

Taking into account the need to establish a closer link between education and work and the advisability of examining the nature of the educational policy decisions that will have to be taken and the efforts that will have to be made to attain those objectives,

Considering that all the foregoing entails establishing appropriate links between educational planning and economic planning and that the degree to which the countries of the region have advanced in applying the methods and techniques of educational planning in line with economic and social development plans and programmes differs very widely and calls for even further progress,

Recommends to the Member States:

1. that they promote appropriate legislation regarding child and adolescent labour, where such legislation does not already exist, that will establish age limits within which children and adolescents are permitted to perform remunerated work, will determine the particular working conditions to be authorized and will ensure that the right of each individual to enjoy full human freedom from the earliest years of his life shall not be restricted;
2. That they organize a suitable system for linking work with education so that education for work and in work will ensure that young people rapidly take their place within society and will provide maximum opportunities for their human and economic development, bring about their integration into a working environment adapted to the political and social model of each nation, and avoid frustration deriving from the lack of employment opportunities commensurate with their training;
3. That they promote exchanges of information regarding the experiments they have carried out or are carrying out to link education with work as well as those concerning planning processes linked to other public and private socio-economic sectors;
4. That they include in their educational development plans, policies, programmes and projects that link education with productive work, the latter being regarded as a source of dignity, creativity, skill and freedom;

Recommends to the Director-General of Unesco:

1. That he promote more widespread dissemination of the experiences of the Member States in the field of educational development planning;
2. That he foster, in co-ordination with ECLA and on the requisite systematic basis, joint technical consultations of experts from bodies responsible for educational planning and economic planning on aspects relating to the development and streamlining of methodologies and techniques for bringing about the most appropriate linkage between education and employment;
3. That he include the two foregoing proposals in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for the period 1981-1983, with a view to consideration by the next session of the General Conference of Unesco.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 26

The Conference,

Considering:

1. That university expansion is taking place through a collection of universities which do not form an integrated system in terms of homogeneous academic quality, and which show a tendency towards social stratification,
2. That the trend towards the fragmentation of higher education is aggravating a process of gradual separation through the formation of stratified social groups, which have unequal access to the employment market, and that the universities, in forming a hierarchy with regard to academic quality, are destroying the potential impact in terms of human resources that quantitative expansion might have in the region,
3. That ignorance of the practical responsibilities that are or will be incumbent on university graduates is preventing any clear definition of the training profiles that the universities should provide,
4. That, because of their voluntarist and non-specific character, the declarations and resolutions on the framing of reform policies that will guarantee academic quality have had a very limited influence on real university reform,

Recommends to the Director-General of Unesco:

1. That under the programme of the Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC) the following priority studies should be carried out:
 - (a) research on those cases, present or past, in which centres of academic excellence have been established, in order to draw conclusions from that experience which will contribute to the definition of effective policies with a view to university reform;
 - (b) investigation of the occupational tasks performed by professional persons with university qualifications in order to determine what type of knowledge is necessary for production and high-quality performance; special attention should be paid to those situations in which scientific and technological knowledge is a basis for innovations in the production process and also to the identification of the way in which additional knowledge, over and above stipulated requirements, is conducive to an improvement in production and in the organization of society;
 - (c) information concerning the social background and previous education of students at the various universities, and also the academic standards attained in the various types of university;
 - (d) encouragement and implementation of surveys among students and teachers in order to ascertain the level of instruction of students and the training situation and academic performance of the teachers;
2. That, if he considers it appropriate, he associate in some of these studies ECLA and UNDP, especially in the framework of the Joint Project on Development and Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as other relevant bodies.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 29

The Conference,

Considering that the Latin American and Caribbean region is facing the task of building a new future that will provide its population as a whole with adequate levels of well-being and advancement,

Considering that the solution of the perennial and well-known problems of the developing countries is a vital need, as part of the struggle for world peace and human dignity,

Considering that the development of the countries of the region is seriously impeded by the existence of an unjust international economic order, in which countries holding position of power adopt decisions on a world-scale that determine and govern the process of political, economic and social development in the countries of the region,

Bearing in mind that many developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are overwhelmed by their steadily increasing foreign indebtedness, the shortage of foreign exchange, the rising cost of energy resources and inequitable terms of trade with developed countries that have a market economy, and which take advantage of their privileged position, resulting from an unfair system of dealing with the countries of the region, to buy the products of the developing countries at low prices, and to sell at high prices the technology and other products that these countries must necessarily import,

In view of the fact that sufficient experience has been accumulated to show that many worthwhile initiatives, owing to the economic difficulties besetting those countries, have failed to attain their objectives,

Considering that, as a result, the practical achievements of education in the countries of the region are also being hindered,

Considering that any recommendation to increase the share of the gross national product that the countries of the region should allocate to education is based on the assumption that a truly effective absolute increase in resources can be achieved, and that this objective may be thwarted if the increase in the gross national product of those countries continues to be affected by major problems stemming from an unjust international economic order,

Considering that if the major educational problems of the region are to be solved, the major problems that are hindering its economic development must likewise be solved;

Recommends to the Member States:

1. That they recognize that a fundamental prerequisite of swifter development and hence of the education of the population, is the practical establishment of a New International Economic Order, which, besides narrowing the gap between developing and developed countries, will contribute to the well-being and advancement of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in the field of education, so as to form the new kind of citizen that the countries of the region require in order to carry out their respective national projects;
2. That, in consequence, they strive to bring about a New International Economic Order, taking into account the needs, characteristics and aspirations of peoples of the region;
3. That they help to strengthen integration and co-operation among the Member States of the region and encourage all activities that will enable them to unite in demanding economic and social justice for their peoples;

Requests Unesco to continue to collaborate assiduously in the speedy inauguration of a New International Economic Order;

Recommends to the Director-General of Unesco and to the Executive Secretary of ECLA that they strengthen co-operation between ECLA and Unesco in the analysis of education/development problems and in the planning of joint activities leading to the adoption of concrete measures to help solve these problems, with due attention to changes in the international economic situation.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE 1/

(Kingston, Jamaica, 4-10 June 1980)

Resolution 6(V) ACQUISITION OF COMPUTER FACILITIES

BEARING IN MIND the importance of information for the economic and social development of CDCC Member States, and the development of modern computer technology for the storage and rapid dissemination of information.

CONSIDERING the decisions taken at earlier CDCC Session that the Secretariat should be provided with computer facilities to accommodate both the Statistical Data Bank and the needs of the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

RECOGNIZING that after two years, the ECLA Office for the Caribbean is still without these facilities.

DECIDES that the CDCC Secretariat make the relevant arrangements in order to contract an expert to carry out studies on existing technical problems and to determine whether the needs could be met by a computer made in a country of the CDCC region.

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1133.

Resolution 7(V) STRENGTHENING THE CDCC SECRETARIAT

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution 358(XVI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America creating the Committee.

RECOGNIZING the difficulty of the tasks before the member governments during the Third United Nations Development Decade.

REITERATING their political will to pursue the objectives stated in the CDCC Constituent Declaration through a policy based on intra-Caribbean co-operation.

STRESSING the innovative character of the CDCC within the framework of the United Nations, originating in the active role played by its member governments in the implementation of their work programme, and in the co-ordination of the increasing support offered by the organs and organizations within the United Nations System and other international and regional organizations.

HAVING ASSESSED the efforts carried out during the first five years of the Committee and acknowledging the increasing support to the Caribbean sub-region by the CEPAL Secretariat. And

HAVING REACHED the conclusion that the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean needs to be endowed with sufficient flexibility and authority to meet the requirements of development and co-operation in the sub-region and desiring that the CDCC be an efficacious instrument contributing to the economic and social development of the sub-region.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF EXPERTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES,
MEXICO AND PANAMA ON TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL
TRANSPORT FACILITATION 1/

(Guatemala City, Guatemala, 5-8 August 1980)

In the subregional context

(a) Institutional strengthening of transport:

1. Promotion of co-operation among the Central American countries with a view to co-ordinating and implementing agreements on international transport and customs transit, revising existing agreements and, in general, promoting the harmonization of legal régimes relating to transport. Some of the matters where such co-operation is required are listed below:

(i) Revision of the Central American Agreement on Highway Traffic of 8 June 1958, with regard to the following:

- Standards of safety and comfort for public transport vehicles;
- Acceptance by all Central American countries of the driving licenses and registration certificates issued in each country;
- Regulations on highway traffic;
- Regulations on the maximum size and weight of vehicles.

(ii) Revision, with respect to the authorization of transport firms and vehicles to engage in international transport, of the Agreement on the Temporary Importation of Vehicles by Highway of 8 November 1956, the Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration of 10 June 1959, and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration of 13 December 1960.

(iii) Revision of the Central American Agreement on Uniform Road Signs of 10 June 1953, with a view to updating it.

(iv) Conclusion of a subregional agreement on the harmonization and regulation of land transport contracts and waybills in the subregion, taking into account the application of relevant international conventions.

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1127.

- (v) Harmonization of those laws of the different countries of the subregion which relate to the civil liability of land carriers vis-à-vis their users. In this regard, the Convention of the Civil Liability of International Land Transport Carriers (CRT) adopted at the meeting of representatives of the Latin American governments held in Santiago, Chile, in September 1978 should be considered as a basic element for such harmonization.
 - (vi) Execution, on the basis of the foregoing, of a study of types of insurance able to provide adequately for such liability, with emphasis on uniformity of coverage and acceptance throughout the region and the need to seek ways of ensuring that its cost is as economical as possible, given the types of risk involved.
 - (vii) Strengthening of the national and regional bodies responsible for the administration of transport.
 - (viii) Adoption of simplified immigration and customs procedures and the granting of more suitable facilities for the transit of nationals of the countries in the subregion across the various land borders.
2. Promotion of co-operation among Mexico, Panama and the Central American Common Market countries with a view to harmonizing their legal régimes with regard to the matters referred to above.
3. Encouragement of the organization of national and regional land carriers and implementation of programmes aimed at improving the quality of the services provided, with a view to facilitating the proper functioning of regional transport.
4. Promotion of measures to strengthen national, subregional and, possibly, regional organizations of transport users (bearing in mind that users, as well as importers and exporters, both public and private, participate directly in the flow of international trade) and to encourage the participation of public enterprises in such organizations. Users' organizations should also be urged to promote the implementation of facilitation programmes and to participate in them.

5. Encouragement of the organization of international full-service cargo terminals serving exporters, importers, customs agents and carriers, and the latter's vehicles.
6. Promotion of the establishment in the region of a rail system designed to meet, at reasonable cost, the growing demand for transport between the Central American countries, as one way of solving the problem of the constant rise in the price of petroleum and petroleum products which is having a significant impact on transport in the subregion.

(b) Trade facilitation:

1. Promotion of the application of the common standards envisaged in international conventions on the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures and in the relevant resolutions adopted by bodies concerned with the economic integration of the subregion.
2. Establishment of machinery for co-operation between the Customs authorities of each country and their counterparts in other countries, especially as regards the acceptance of checks carried out in the exporting country in order to obviate their duplication in the transit or destination countries and, in general, the simplification and standardization of border requirements and controls.
3. Promotion of the use of standard documents aligned with the United Nations layout key and more effective ways of gathering and processing statistics on international trade, as, for example, by devising a single format for import documents, to be used in all five Central American countries.
4. Evaluation of consular formalities required for international trade and transport, with a view to their reduction or elimination, as appropriate.
5. Simplification of procedures for the supervision of foreign trade and international exchange within each country, while ensuring protection of the national economy.
6. Preparation of a manual of procedure and documentation applicable to trade and land transport within the subregion.
7. Harmonization of public services, scales of charges and working hours at frontier posts in the countries of the subregion.

8. Revision of the Central American Standard Customs Code (CAUCA) and the corresponding regulations.

9. Development of joint standards for establishing the origin of goods.

Outside the region

(a) Strengthening of institutions in the field of transport:

1. Strengthening of national and subregional offices responsible for fostering and supervising maritime transport, and the adoption of appropriate legislation to permit the development of merchant shipping both nationally and regionally, in order to increase the region's share in the transport of foreign trade with countries outside the region.

2. In order better to serve the interests of trade with countries outside the region, promotion of the creation of national and multinational shipping undertakings and improvement of the services of those which already exist, through technical and economic co-operation between Mexico, Panama and the countries of Central America, as a means of overcoming the lack of capital and the absence of technological capabilities in maritime transport.

3. Fostering, by the countries of the area, of examination and adoption of international agreements on maritime and multimodal transport, particularly the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, so as to ensure that the application of such agreements will complement existing legal provisions in this regard and promote regional participation in this area.

4. Strengthening of national associations of shipping undertakings and the Central American Shipowners' Association.

5. Drawing the attention of countries sharing river basins to the importance of river and lake transport, which is being initiated in the subregion, and creating favourable conditions for their development through institutional improvements designed to permit the full utilization of physical infrastructure, the organization of multinational enterprises for dredging and the operation of transport services, through standardization of the system of buoys, markets and communications, and so on.

(b) Facilitation of trade:

1. Simplification of procedures for the granting of authorizations to enable vessels to enter and leave ports, taking into account the Manual

of Shipping Documentation (E/CEPAL/1060) and the facilitation agreements in this regard drawn up by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

2. Adoption, in the countries of the subregion, of the recommendations approved by UNCTAD for the harmonization and simplification of foreign trade documentation.

3. Encouragement of the holding, within the subregion, of seminars designed to train staff in the use of facilitation techniques, so that they can support the facilitation programme in each country and in the subregion, making use for that purpose of the Trade Facilitation Manual to be published shortly by UNCTAD under its Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO).

24. In addition to the foregoing recommendations, the experts formulated various comments and recommendations when discussing machinery for the implementation of a standing programme for the strengthening of institutions in the field of transport and the facilitation of foreign trade within the subregion:

1. In order to co-ordinate the programmes of work aimed at the strengthening of institutions in the field of transport in the subregion and assist in their implementation, the countries might use the machinery established under General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, in consultation with the governments of Mexico and Panama, and with the co-operation of other bodies and regional and specialized agencies.

2. The facilitation activities should be carried out at the national level, since international movements of goods, transport equipment and passengers represent merely the sum of various national transport operations, which are subject to the legal and institutional arrangements in each country. However, the benefits of facilitation measures are greatest when they apply simultaneously in all the countries involved in trade, and consequently the vast majority of national facilitation problems should be tackled and solved bearing in mind the need for co-ordination at the regional and even the world level.

3. Although facilitation measures may appear permanent, this is not in fact the case. A facilitation measure which simplifies a procedure, formality or requirement as regards international trade within a specific context or

a given period may cease to produce benefits, and may even become an obstacle to the trade which it was originally intended to facilitate. In order to ensure that it produces lasting benefits, trade and transport facilitation must be conceived as a programme of constant study and review at the regional and even world level.

4. Trade and transport facilitation affects many aspects of regional and world trade. This is an extensive multidisciplinary field which calls for permanent support from many agencies, both governmental and private, from different countries. Indeed, what is involved is a co-operative effort, whose objective is to contribute to developing solutions through contacts, studies and discussions at the national, regional and world levels.

Facilitation measures cannot be imposed by one sector on another, still less by one country or region on others; the only proven approach in this field is continuing dialogue, both between sectors in each country and at the international level.

5. A prerequisite for the implementation of a continuous programme of facilitation is the creation of national facilitation agencies grouping together representatives of the public and private sectors. In order to create favourable conditions for efficient facilitation efforts, the parties represented in these facilitation agencies might include:

(a) On the part of the public sector:

- (i) Foreign trade organizations
- (ii) Transport organizations
- (iii) Customs administrations
- (iv) Central banks
- (v) Insurance institutions

(b) On the part of the private sector:

- (i) Chambers of commerce
- (ii) Associations of importers and exporters and users' councils
- (iii) Customs agents
- (iv) Shipping agents
- (v) Insurance agents
- (vi) Transporters
- (vii) Banks.

6. During an initial stage, the work of the facilitation agencies should focus on a detailed study and critical review of the existing foreign trade procedures. In a subsequent stage, each facilitation agency should be constituted as an advisory body for the application of measures for the facilitation of foreign trade designed to simplify procedures and documentation. It should also ensure the proper implementation of the recommendations, and, in order to guarantee co-ordination with other national bodies within the subregion and with international facilitation agencies, a Commission should be set up under the aegis of SIECA.

7. The countries of the subregion might seek the implementation of a technical assistance project which would furnish them with the services of facilitation experts to support their national programmes and encourage co-ordination at the subregional level. In this regard it should be borne in mind that organizations exist with many years' experience in the field of facilitation, such as the ECE (Economic Commission for Europe) Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures; the IMCO and ICAO committees on facilitation; and the UNCTAD Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO), as well as many national organizations. The project for assistance to facilitation organizations in Central American countries could not only embark on an assessment of solutions found outside the region to facilitation problems in these and other organizations, with a view to their possible application in Central America, but might also encourage substantial contributions from them.

8. Another important source of substantial contributions to the work programmes in Central America is horizontal co-operation within the subregion. Central American national facilitation organizations face similar problems, and they could therefore provide each other with valuable technical advice. This type of technical co-operation would not only represent a substantial input for the work programmes in the field of facilitation, but would also lead to co-ordination and harmonization of those programmes.

9. Finally, the Group of Experts addressed a request to the subregional organizations, CEPAL and UNCTAD that, in the process of drafting and implementing a continuous programme of facilitation of trade and international transport for the countries of the subregion, efforts should be intensified to publicize the advantages which would accrue from such action.

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING AND REGIONAL SEMINAR ON
PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
YEAR OF DISABLED PERSONS (1981) 1/

(Santiago, Chile, 5-11 November 1980)

Recommendation No. 1

The implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons to the benefit of the entire population and particularly those in rural areas

The Regional Technical Meeting,

Takes the view, for the operational aspects of the applicability of national or regional actions to the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons, that the scope of the expression "rural areas" should be defined, so that disabled persons living in these areas may receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

Takes the view that the critical areas for rehabilitation are not only rural areas, but also isolated, marginal and impoverished areas.

Takes the view that the Declaration of Alma-Ata containing the concept of primary health care elaborated by PAHO/WHO implies the criterion of simplified rehabilitation, and that consequently the governments of member States must be convinced of the urgent need to apply it as an extremely valid element of disability prevention. Consequently, programmes for simplified rehabilitation must be implemented simultaneously with primary health care programmes.

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1177.

Considers that the region should test, in a number of areas having different characteristics, the feasibility of implementing the "rural areas" programmes which PAHO has already drawn up. To that end, PAHO and CEPAL should co-ordinate their activities in order to define the areas suited to such experiments.

In order to evaluate the results obtained from the experiments in those areas, a regional meeting should be programmed to review:

- (1) the number of populations covered;
- (2) the number of inhabitants reached;
- (3) the percentage of disabling diseases detected;
- (4) the number of rural social workers trained; and
- (5) the co-ordination and follow-up systems implemented or designed.

Attaches enormous importance to the implementation of the programme to extend coverage to critical areas and should make member Governments aware of the need to co-ordinate the services provided by the various social sectors so as to avoid overlapping of efforts and unnecessary budgetary expenditures (document E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.4, paragraph 12 (h)).

Urges the member States to comply in so far as possible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies (ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, etc.) and with those of the regional intergovernmental bodies (OAS and its specialized agency ICI), regarding the rehabilitation of disabled persons, including the international instruments which refer to the rights of the citizens of each country which should be made in practice to extend to these persons.

Recommendation No. 2

Measures envisaged towards the attainment of the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons

The Regional Technical Meeting,

A

Takes the view, in accordance with the theme of the International Year of Disabled Persons, that disabled persons should be considered as having equal rights and duties and the possibility of full participation.

Considers, taking into account that rehabilitation activities have been organized and implemented for many years in the different countries of Latin America, that the IYDP should strengthen such efforts and at the same time ensure that they receive due priority in national plans and policies, and also that this year must be the starting point for specific new programmes for integral rehabilitation.

Recommends in this regard that:

1. All integral rehabilitation programmes should envisage the following aspects:

- (a) medical rehabilitation and prevention measures;
- (b) regular and special educational, cultural, recreational and sports facilities;
- (c) vocational training and access to jobs;
- (d) removal of architectural barriers;
- (e) review of existing legislation to ensure the legal rights of disabled persons.

2. Efforts should be made to ensure that the needs and priorities of disabled persons channelled through associations or confederations should be considered within integral rehabilitation programmes so that the latter constitute an adequate response to the real needs.

3. Using all information and communication media, society should be made aware and educated concerning the problem of disability, the prevention of disability and the possible solutions offered by integral rehabilitation to the point of achieving the total dynamic integration of disabled persons in society.

B

With regard to follow-up action on the activities of the Year referred to in Agenda item 5 (document E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.4) the Regional Technical Meeting recommends that:

- Governments should submit a national report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 31 March 1982 on measures taken in observance of the Year;

- This report should take account of the ten points proposed by the Secretary of the Year as criteria for evaluating the implementation of the Plan of Action, adding to point 9 of the proposals the elaboration of staff training programmes which include the corresponding fellowships;
- Expected results should be quantified to allow them to be evaluated, initially taking into account the socio-economic and political circumstances which may obstruct or limit the achievement of the objectives proposed; and
- In the report, a distinction should be made between aspects corresponding to programmes which were being carried out in each country, and activities promoted specifically for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

C

With regard to regional activities, the Regional Technical Meeting recommends that:

- the programmes to be carried out should be suited to regional conditions and that actions proposed for each country should offer practical solutions corresponding to their priorities and to feasibility of implementation;
- the plans and programmes should be extended for the entire decade of the 1980s;
- that the countries and entities represented at this Meeting should make the delegations of their respective countries which will be attending the nineteenth session of the Commission aware of the importance of including rehabilitation programmes in the international development strategy in relation to Latin America;
- the Voluntary Fund for the IYDP should be used as a matter of priority in projects directly benefiting disabled persons and the participation of technical delegations in regional meetings, on the understanding that in the work of the region the active participation of all the countries composing it should be ensured.

D

- Finally, the Regional Technical Meeting recommends the governments:
- (a) to promote the training of rehabilitation staff on a level allowing the entire region to achieve a development suited for the provision of their respective services;
 - (b) to make available to persons involved in political and economic decision-making permanent information on (i) the problems of disability, (ii) the scope of integral rehabilitation programmes and (iii) the place they should occupy within the development plans of the countries of the region.

Recommendation No. 3

Projects in favour of disabled persons using UNDP resources

The Regional Seminar,

Strongly recommends that member States should include at least one project for the prevention of disability, the education or training of the disabled and their socio-economic rehabilitation in their technical co-operation programmes financed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resources through the Indicative Planning Figure assigned to the countries.

Likewise urges that this network of projects at the national level should constitute a main activity among the regional activities of the International Year of Disabled Persons.

Recommendation No. 4

Permanent national co-ordination bodies

The Regional Seminar,

Recommends to the governments of member States that after the ending of the International Year of Disabled Persons action should continue through permanent bodies for the co-ordination of all activities relating to the processes of prevention of disability and integral rehabilitation of the disabled, and that these bodies should consult the associations and confederations of the disabled as regards their needs and priorities, and, wherever possible, form part of them.

Recommendation No. 5

Co-operation of ILPES and UNICEF

The Regional Seminar,

Recommends that the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) should be requested to include approaches and methodologies for the formulation of programmes and projects for disabled persons in its regular training courses for planners.

Also requests the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to give support to experimentation in prevention and rehabilitation among disabled children at the level of basic services in marginal rural or urban communities, in co-ordination with Rehabilitation International.

Recommendation No. 6

Participation of UNIDO

The Regional Seminar,

Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) should be requested to participate actively in programmes of co-operation supporting the development of preventive vaccines, the mass-production and possible formation of banks of prostheses, wheelchairs and other rehabilitation equipment, and the selection of appropriate technologies facilitating the full incorporation of the disabled into the working world.

Recommendation No. 7

Exchange of technological information and experts in Latin America

The Regional Seminar,

Considering that the participants in the Regional Seminar observe the need for an exchange of technological information and experts in Latin America,

Recommends that the competent bodies in each field should assist the programmes on training and exchange of experts and that the information centres should constitute a network to collect and disseminate information with the aims of exchanging information, documents and experts, organizing

surveys or workshops and seminars or both and preparing specialized consultation publications. The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should give clearly-defined and specific support to these aims.

Recommendation No. 8

National priorities and programmes

The Regional Seminar,

Recommends that, in developing national programmes for the International Year of Disabled Persons, the following priority areas should be kept in mind:

- Education of the population on the prevention of handicaps and attitudes towards the various impediments or disabilities.
- Organization of appropriate prevention and early detection activities.
- Ensuring the informed participation of parents and families.
- Expansion of integral rehabilitation training programmes (teachers, doctors, nurses and other professionals) so that they may better serve those with special needs and simultaneously facilitate their integration into schools and life.
- Creation of working opportunities in areas where training, professional instruction, or both activities are being carried out.

Consequently, the kinds of programmes which must be planned in relation to the above-mentioned priorities should cover the following fields:

(a) prevention; (b) early detection; (c) timely intervention and for treatment; (d) participation of parents and teachers; (e) personnel training; (f) special education; (g) training and professional instruction; (h) integration of disabled children and young people into normal educational structures and active life; (i) education of children; (j) economic support of governments to established private institutions which are carrying on the work of rehabilitation; (k) economic measures enabling employers to hire the rehabilitated; and (l) legal measures suited to the working capacity of the disabled.

Recommendation No. 9

Personnel training

The Regional Seminar,

Recommends the formulation of training programmes in the plans of activities prepared by the governments of member States for the International Year of Disabled Persons. These training programmes should primarily consist of:

- (a) Specialized postgraduate courses;
- (b) Integral rehabilitation courses forming part of the regular teacher-training programme;
- (c) Training courses in different aspects of integral rehabilitation and special education for regular teachers;
- (d) Training courses for technical auxiliaries in health and education which may be of assistance in dealing with disabled persons with special needs, and short sessions for training non-professional staff for specific tasks of rehabilitation.

Recommendation No. 10

Dissemination of technical information

The Regional Seminar,

Recommends that the use of videocassettes and other modern means of communication be increased as a useful form of disseminating technical information to public and private organizations responsible for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of the disabled.

Recommendation No. 11

Long-term World Plan of Action

The Regional Seminar,

Having analysed the Preliminary Draft for the Long-term World Plan of Action (E/CEPAL/Conf.72) and the Basic Outline of a Long-term World Plan of Action 2/ prepared by the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons at its second session (Vienna, 20 to 29 August 1980).

2/ A/AC.197/W.P.2.

Recognizing that conceptually and in general terms, the document of the Advisory Committee corresponds to the fundamentals and objectives established for the Year, that is to say, that full integration and participation will be achieved through prevention and rehabilitation.

Accordingly agreeing with the definitions of rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities contained in the document reviewed,
The Regional Seminar,

Recommends the establishment of the following priorities for the area:

- (a) To mobilize human resources for training, information and motivation in order to achieve the target set for rehabilitation, that is, full integration and participation;
- (b) To carry out permanent national campaigns for immunization and mother and child assistance;
- (c) To wage permanent educational campaigns at all levels for the prevention of traffic, labour and domestic accidents;
- (d) To contribute to the improvement of the environment through mass education and information and specific actions;
- (e) To ensure the access to all educational levels of disabled persons in regular programmes, where possible;
- (f) To ensure the inclusion of rehabilitation content in the courses of the schools of medicine, architecture and education;
- (g) To establish organizations of disabled persons to collaborate in related activities.

Recommends that the bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system (CEPAL, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, etc.) and regional intergovernmental organizations (IACI, PAHO, CINTEFOR, etc.) should be requested to ensure technical co-ordination among themselves in order to facilitate information on their activities.

Suggests that this co-ordination should be evaluated through periodical regional meetings of the above-mentioned organizations.

Recommends that in carrying out these activities:

- (a) appropriate contacts and consultations should be established with the national commissions for the IYDF of the countries of the region or the bodies which the respective governments may indicate, in addition to those which they maintain among themselves;

(b) links should be maintained with non-governmental organizations interested in these issues; and

(c) as part of the activities organized, impetus should be given to programmes of intra-regional exchange in the context of the IYDP Plan of Action, so as to offer the developing member countries of each region the possibility of enriching their own plans for the Year through action co-ordinated with the pertinent authorities of the member countries, aiming at taking the best possible advantage of the human and technical resources which the region possesses and can offer in terms of horizontal co-operation. In this regard assistance and advisory services should be received from the bodies specializing in different areas and acting in the region. The programmes of this type should include, in addition to the relevant administrative infrastructure, activities such as the holding of regional technical and practical multidisciplinary seminars with the participation of specialists from the countries of the region, the promotion of the exchange of experience among them in the field of rehabilitation, including the participation of disabled persons and short courses for professionals; technical auxiliaries and non-professionals working in the areas of the prevention of disabilities and rehabilitation of the disabled, given by specialists from the countries of the region.

AGREEMENT

Venue of the International Symposium (1981)

The Regional Seminar.

Mindful of the United Nations General Assembly resolution accepting the offer of the Government of the Republic of Argentina to host the International Symposium for the International Year of Disabled Persons;

Agrees to congratulate the Argentinian delegation and through it the Argentinian Government on the honour received;

Expresses the hope that this decision will act as a stimulus for the other Governments of the region in the preparation of their activities for the Year, thus contributing to the Argentinian effort.

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE 1/

(New York, 20 November 1980)

419 (PLEN. 14) RATIONALIZATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND
THE PATTERN OF MEETINGS OF THE CEPAL SYSTEM

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Also recalling resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, by which the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, basically so as to bring it into line with the new and expanded requirements emanating from the above-mentioned resolutions, and resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in which the General Assembly adopted a group of measures and provisions of an institutional nature recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee which since then constitute the most recent basic mandate for all the organs and machinery of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, including the regional economic commissions, to which Section IV of the annex to that resolution, entitled "Structures for Regional and Interregional Co-operation", particularly applies, and resolutions 33/202 of 29 January 1979 (particularly Section IV) and 34/206 of 19 December 1979, requesting the decentralization and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Taking into account the resolutions on technical co-operation among developing countries adopted by the General Assembly, such as 32/182 and 32/183 of 19 December 1977 and 33/134 of 19 December 1978, and resolutions 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/119 of 16 December 1976, 32/180 of 19 December 1977, and 33/195 of 29 January 1979 on economic co-operation among developing countries,

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1142.

Also taking into account the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, especially section IV on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the new international development strategy and the role to be played by the regional commissions in that review and appraisal, in co-operation with development banks and regional and subregional groups and organizations, and in the preparation of regional action programmes,

Recalling resolution 386 (XVIII) on preparations and contributions by CEPAL in connexion with the new strategy, which provides for the preparation of a regional action programme,

Reaffirming in particular paragraph 20 of resolution 32/197, "Structures for regional and interregional co-operation", which states that the regional commissions "should exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level",

Taking into account resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system (especially its provisions relating to the establishment of priorities), Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/74 of 4 August 1978, 1979/64 of 3 August 1979 on regional co-operation and development, and CEPAL resolutions 316 (XV) of 29 March 1973, 354 (XVI) of 13 May 1975, 363 (XVII) of 5 May 1977 and 387 (XVIII) of 26 April 1979 on co-operation among developing countries and regions, as well as the corresponding criteria adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its meeting in June 1980,^{2/} particularly as regards determining the priorities of the multinational programmes for the five-year period 1982-1986, to be discussed at special intergovernmental meetings convened by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the executive secretaries of the respective regional economic commissions,

Also recalling other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the control and limitation of documentation and the calendar of meetings, particularly General Assembly resolutions 31/140, 33/55, 33/56, 33/417, 34/50 and 34/405, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1768 (LIV), 1913 (LVII), 1979/41, 1979/69 and 1979/1, and ECOSOC decisions 52 (LVII), 281 (LXIII), 1978/1 and 1979/81,

^{2/} Document DP/435.

Recognizing that the present structure of the CEPAL system generally corresponds to the basic requirements stemming from the original terms of reference and subsequent mandates given to the Commission,

Also recognizing that the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and the regional conferences, expert meetings, technical seminars, working groups and other meetings constitute valuable contributions to achieving the objectives and accomplishing to the full the responsibilities entrusted to the CEPAL system and its secretariat,

Conscious, however, that the increasing scope and variety of tasks entrusted to the CEPAL system make it necessary to rationalize still further its institutional machinery and procedures, including its pattern of meetings, taking particular account of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/197 and of the resolutions and decisions of the Commission itself and of its subsidiary bodies,

Decides to maintain the existing fundamental institutional structure of the CEPAL system, while further rationalizing its machinery, procedures and meetings and introducing the following adjustments:

- (a) The biennial sessions of the Commission and the sessions of the Committee of the Whole in the years when the Commission does not meet should constitute the focal points around which the other meetings of the CEPAL system in the forthcoming bienniums should be organized, in conformity with the decisions and priorities adopted by member governments and with the mandates of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council;
- (b) The CEPAL system, beginning with the Commission itself, should bring its pattern of conferences and meetings into line with the two-year budget programming cycle introduced by the General Assembly. To that end, at its nineteenth session the Commission should decide on the new calendar of conferences and meetings of the entire CEPAL system with a view to implementing it, duly synchronized with the General Assembly's budget programming cycle, as from 1982 and taking into account the objectives and priorities established in the various work programmes and regional action programmes approved by member governments;
- (c) The regular sessions of the Commission should continue normally to be preceded by a meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts

(CEGAN), in conformity with resolution 310 (XIV) and other pertinent resolutions of the Commission, in particular those relating to the implementation and appraisal of the International Development Strategy and to the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

(d) The Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) should also meet when necessary prior to the ordinary session of the Committee of the Whole in the years in which the Commission does not hold a session, in order to carry out the additional responsibilities entrusted to it under CEPAL resolution 357 (XVI) with respect to population, industrialization and science and technology;

(e) The statutory rationalization of the meetings of the Commission, the Committee of the Whole and the Committee of High-Level Government Experts as described above shall be without prejudice to any extraordinary sessions which it may be decided to convene in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure in order to deal with emergencies such as those caused by natural disasters and other problems considered urgent by member governments;

(f) With respect to the statutory meetings of the CEPAL system, it is necessary to indicate as clearly and early as possible the priority issues which member governments wish to consider in some depth, correlating them with the issues to which the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly attach priority, thus facilitating co-ordinated and convergent action with the other relevant international bodies both within and outside the United Nations system;

(g) The Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, which was established as a permanent subsidiary organ of the Commission in 1977, will continue to be convened periodically at intervals of not more than three years in conformity with the resolution adopted on the subject at the eleventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL;^{3/}

(h) Without prejudice to the specialized conferences or technical meetings which it may be decided to hold from time to time at the regional level, at each of the Commission's biennial sessions the subjects of (i) co-operation

^{3/} Document E/CEPAL/AC.71/4.

between developing countries and regions, (ii) human settlements, and (iii) water must be discussed in sessional committees, in accordance with CEPAL resolutions 387 (XVIII), 407 (XVIII) and 411 (XVIII). In order to ensure that these committees function efficiently during the Commission's regular sessions, government delegations should include experts in the specific matters to be covered;

(i) It is recommended that, at their next session, the permanent subregional subordinate bodies of the Commission, that is to say, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, should consider the best means of adapting their general institutional functioning - including the adjustment of their annual subregional meetings - to the biennial pattern established for the United Nations by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(j) The Technical Committee of ILPES will continue to serve as the governmental organization guiding the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which is part of the CEPAL system, and will meet for this purpose when necessary in the manner provided for in resolution 340 (AC.66) of the Committee of the Whole and resolutions 371 (XVII) and 397 (XVIII) of the Commission;

(k) The Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) will continue to review and approve the reports of activities and programmes of work of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), which is also part of the CEPAL system, and will meet at least every two years in order to establish guidelines for the Latin American Regional Population Programme and to deal with other matters relating to this field, in conformity with the provisions of CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI) and 400 (XVIII);

(l) As a general rule, no more than five substantive regional conferences or meetings should be held each year, including the above-mentioned statutory sessions of the Commission, the statutory meetings of the Committee of the Whole and of CEGAN, and extraordinary preparatory meetings for world conferences or international years, the costs of which, like the costs of the statutory sessions of the Central American Co-operation Committee and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, must be provided for in CEPAL's regular budget and approved by the General Assembly;

(m) At each of the Commission's regular sessions, the complete calendar of conferences and meetings of the entire CEPAL system planned up to the next ordinary session must be considered, stipulating, where possible, the date, duration, and location of each meeting;

(n) The regional meetings which must be organized within the geographical area of the CEPAL system in preparation for world conferences or international years of the United Nations to be carried out under mandates of the General Assembly must be provided with the necessary financing duly authorized by the General Assembly itself. The CEPAL secretariat is encouraged to intensify its efforts to inform promptly the United Nations Budget Division of those additional resources that CEPAL believes may be required by General Assembly proposals calling for regional activities in preparation for world conferences or international years of the United Nations additional to those already funded under the United Nations regular programme budget. This should enable the Budget Division to better reflect such requirements in statements of financial implications on proposals before the United Nations General Assembly.

420 (PLEN. 14) ACTIVITIES OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT
AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling resolution 399 (XVIII) of the Commission, in which the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean is requested, in its functions as the CDCC secretariat, among other things, to give particular attention to the priorities identified by that Committee,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/56, in which the Secretary-General is requested to make appropriate provision for the implementation of priority projects within the framework of the work programme adopted by CDCC and for the strengthening of the secretariat of that Committee,

Bearing in mind the report of the fifth session of CDCC (E/CEPAL/G.1133, of 30 September 1980), particularly as regards the implementation of the work programme of the Committee since its fourth session and the review of the role and functioning of CDCC,

Taking note with satisfaction of the statement by the Executive Secretary concerning the measures adopted to delegate to the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean, in its functions as focal point for the CDCC secretariat, additional authority in matters relating to operational and administrative questions,

Acknowledging that, despite the serious limitations of the resources available to it, the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean has provided valuable co-operation in connexion with the implementation of some of the activities in the work programme adopted by CDCC,

Expressing its profound concern that the resources of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean nevertheless do not allow it to carry out opportunely other priority activities in the work programme,

1. Endorses the report of the fifth session of CDCC (E/CEPAL/G.1133), held in Kingston, Jamaica, from 4 to 10 June 1980, and the resolutions contained therein;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the efforts made by the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean to carry out activities included in the CDCC work programme in its functions as focal point for the secretariat of the Committee;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the steps taken by the Executive Secretary of the Commission to delegate additional authority to the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean with regard to functions of an operational and administrative nature;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to intensify his efforts and his representations vis-à-vis the appropriate United Nations authorities with a view to ensuring that the latter, in turn, seek to arrange the budgetary appropriations necessary to enable the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean to carry out those activities in the work programme that have been assigned priority and cannot be postponed;

5. Also requests the Executive Secretary to continue the practice of making formal and informal arrangements with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system with a view to obtaining their co-operation in the implementation of specific activities in the CDCC work programme.

421 (PLEN. 14) FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN
AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 150 (VII) and 571 (XIX), General Assembly resolutions 1838 (XVII), 2211 (XXI) and 2626 (XXV), and resolution 346 (AC.68) of the CEPAL Committee of the Whole, which express the permanent concern of the United Nations regarding population matters and their connexion with economic and social development,

Bearing in mind also the conclusions and recommendations of the World Population Conference (Bucharest, 1974) and the Second Latin American Meeting on Population (Mexico, 1975), as well as resolutions 357 (XVI) and 400 (XVIII) of the Commission,

Emphasizing those of the above conclusions and resolutions that recognize the need to incorporate population variables in development planning processes and instruments and the importance of formulating policies with demographic effects that are integrated in development strategies and plans, which constitute mandates for CELADE as regards technical co-operation, research and training,

Considering that it is the task of the Commission and of its technical bodies to help to promote the development of Latin America and that consequently it is necessary for those bodies to have the resources required for the efficient and timely performance of that task,

Recalling the acknowledgement by the international community of the consequences of population dynamics for socio-economic development, as well as the effects of the modalities and rate of that development on those dynamics,

Considering that the work done by CELADE in the sphere of population in the region has won the recognition of governments because of its value and significance with regard to the efforts to promote economic and social development and because of the timeliness and efficiency with which it is carried out,

Bearing in mind that the purpose of the CEPAL Regional Population Programme is, among other things, to provide technical co-operation and

to carry out the studies required to create and expand the knowledge, skills and inputs which contribute to the incorporation of population variables in economic and social planning and the formulation of policies with demographic effects that are integrated in development plans at the national and regional levels,

Bearing in mind also that CELADE, in its functions as a body of the CEPAL system responsible for the implementation of that Programme, should pursue, and as far as possible intensify, the technical co-operation and research activities aimed at improving the population data of the various countries and the techniques for their processing and analysis, increasing knowledge about the interrelationships between population and development, improving the techniques and instruments that make it possible to incorporate population variables in planning, promoting and facilitating the training of national personnel and disseminating information, while co-operating in the institutionalization of such activities in the various countries,

Considering moreover that the new and different concerns of the countries of the region regarding the connexions between population and development and the more complex approaches to the analysis of those connexions and the formulation of measures that will affect them, as well as the creation of increasingly advanced techniques for planning, the collection of information, and data processing and analysis, entail a substantial increase in requests for technical co-operation, not only at the national level but also at the subnational and local levels,

Bearing in mind the growing discrepancy between the resources required for the efficient implementation of the recommendations and mandates relating to population activities on the one hand, and the available financing, on the other,

Acknowledging the continuous and valuable support that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has been providing for the activities carried out by CELADE in the region under the CEPAL Regional Population Programme,

Acknowledging also the efforts made by the CEPAL secretariat and the CELADE administration to maintain the level of efficiency of the Centre while adapting to the continuing reduction in available financial resources,

which on several occasions has entailed drastic personnel reductions at both seats of the Centre.

Taking note of the reports of the secretariat concerning the institutionality of CELADE, its work programmes and its financial situation,

1. Endorses the validity of the objectives of the CEPAL Regional Population Programme, as well as the outlines and priority areas of the CELADE work programme, adopted at the eighteenth session of the Commission;

2. Reiterates its acknowledgement of the importance of the work done by CELADE pursuant to those mandates;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in order to ensure that the activities of the Commission in the field of population are pursued on a permanent basis, to make the necessary representations with a view to increasing the number of professional and local posts in CELADE that are included in the regular budget of the Commission, from 1982 onwards;

4. Recommends the governments of member countries to study the possibility of establishing bilateral agreements with CEPAL/CELADE not only for the implementation of activities in priority areas of development within the framework of the Regional Population Programme, but also with a view to ensuring and intensifying the participation of CELADE in the implementation of their national projects financed by UNFPA or other organizations of the United Nations system;

5. Also recommends the governments of member countries to study the possibility of making special contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, so that the latter may intensify its support for the activities carried out by CELADE in the region, and to that end requests the Executive Director of the Fund and the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to make the necessary representations;

6. Urges national and international financing institutions and co-operation agencies, especially the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to intensify their efforts to provide the financial support necessary for the efficient implementation of the Regional Population Programme in general and the CELADE work programme in particular.

REPORT OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND HEADS OF
PLANNING OF LATIN AMERICA 1/

(Guatemala City, Guatemala, 26 to 28 November 1980)

The Third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Guatemala City from 26-29 November 1980. This Conference forms part of the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of the region of which ILPES is Technical Secretariat.

During the first two days, the planning technicians of the different countries met in commissions and discussed thoroughly the three topics figuring on the agenda: the present state of planning, regional development and science and technology. Following the meetings, each of the commissions prepared a summary of the discussions and a set of conclusions and recommendations which were submitted to the ministers for their consideration.

At the end of the first two days, plenary sessions were held and following the agenda of the conference, national experiences - global as well as sectoral and regional - in planning were described. The discussions of the plenary sessions centered basically on the reports drafted in the technical meeting.

The conclusions on each topic may be summed up as follows: as regards the state of planning, the ministers stressed the importance of continuing the permanent review of the planning processes as the most adequate form of becoming familiar with the progress achieved, the obstacles to planning and the means of establishing orientations and guidelines for overcoming them. They also stressed the need to intensify the studies on social planning and concern themselves with the topic of annual operational planning and the harmonization of medium-term planning and conjunctural policies.

In the conclusions and recommendations on the topic of planning in science and technology, the Conference recalled that the application of science and technology must contribute to eliminating the growing disparities between developed and developing countries, since the benefits of technology are not fairly shared by all the members of the international community. It also recommended encouraging the restructuring of the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property so as genuinely to reflect the interests of the developing countries, particularly those of Latin America and the Caribbean.

1/ See document E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.33 (Spanish only).

It also stressed the need to aim at the development of a group of functions in the field of research, interinstitutional co-ordination, information and participation.

As regards the topic of regional development planning, the conference recommended that in the short and medium term the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should be able to depend on a duly institutionalized regionalization, provided with a regional administrative structure at the national level and relatively autonomous regional authorities. It is considered that in this way it will be possible to achieve a technical and political form of operation which will enable differentiated policies to be formulated and implemented and the broadest possible participation and active general co-operation achieved in regional development.

Lastly, the success achieved in the last four years by the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies was recognized and it was recommended that detailed machinery should be prepared which will enable a material form to be given to the interest of the governments in carrying out specific programmes and activities in co-operation for planning.

DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF GOVERNMENT-NOMINATED
EXPERTS TO REVIEW THE DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR THE
WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION 1/

(Managua, Nicaragua, 23-27 February 1981)

At the meeting in question the Action Plan for the Caribbean environment programme was adopted without any changes, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Second Meeting of Government-Nominated Experts to Review the Draft Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean Region, which took place at Managua, Nicaragua, from 23 to 27 February 1981. The establishment of a Regional Co-ordinating Unit to implement the Action Plan, with headquarters in Jamaica, was also approved. A monitoring committee was set up to supervise implementation of the various aspects of the Action Plan in the periods between the intergovernmental meetings of the countries of the Wider Caribbean, and lastly, a trust fund of US\$ 1.5 million, based on contributions from participating countries, was set up to finance the measures adopted.

1/ See draft report of the Meeting.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE
REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 1/

(Quito, Ecuador, 9-10 March 1981)

To Governments:

(a) To do their utmost to furnish maximum support for the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, which, together with the decisions of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, constitutes the essential instrument of the action priorities for the region. In this connexion, they should take measures to ensure that regional, national and sectoral plans actively pursue specific actions to benefit women, provide adequate resources for this purpose and monitor and evaluate their application and impact on the situation of women. In the implementation of the objectives and targets of the new International Development Strategy, all aspects relating to the problems of women should receive full attention.

(b) To adopt as rapidly as possible the necessary measures to establish and improve national machinery for the integration of women into development, ensuring that they have a political decision-making capacity as well as statistical data on the situation of women, appraisal machinery and suitable financing for the execution of programmes and projects.

(c) To foster the active economic, social and political participation of the entire population in the economic and social development process in all levels of decision-making, ensure the participation of young people and the integration of women in economic and social development and the welfare of children. With regard to employment, policies should be applied to correct the deformations existing in the labour markets, reduce unemployment and underemployment, generate new productive employment and improve the distribution of income. In this connexion, policies should be aimed at ensuring women's access to work, suitable education and permanent training so that they may better perform their work.

(d) To set up machinery for ensuring compliance with existing legislation regarding equal pay for equal work. Planning in the employment sector should take account of the need to provide women with access to credit, to set up production, consumption and service co-operatives, to disseminate intermediate technology, to provide

educational and vocational training courses and to apply any other measure designed to raise productivity. The employment policies should be included in the national development programmes.

(e) To give priority in the short-term to broad adult literacy education programmes, with emphasis on women in rural areas since they show the highest percentages of educational backwardness; it is also suggested that use should be made of the means offered by modern techniques both in the formal and the non-formal systems. In countries which still have not done so, to abolish in the short term the discrimination implicit in education where there is a separation of the sexes; to foster co-education which fundamentally strengthens coexistence, breaks with sexual patterns and stereotypes, and also to foster sexual education; to adjust programmes and adopt flexible curricula so as to make it possible for women to be reincorporated or recycled in secondary or university education, when their responsibilities as mothers so permit or, once their desire to devote themselves full-time to the care, education and upbringing of their children has been satisfied, they consider that the time has come to resume their education or careers.

(f) To procure free access to public health services, extend medical and paramedical coverage, especially in rural areas, develop special plans particularly aimed at mother and child health, give women access to the means and information concerning responsibility for their own fertility and encourage breast-feeding in the first few months of a child's life as a natural form of basic feeding. This requires the full and equitable participation of men and women in implementing the policy decision relating to health services.

(g) As regards the agricultural sphere, to provide support for the training and organization of rural women so as to increase their job opportunities in rural areas and effect a structural change which will avoid their migration to urban areas and facilitate their access to financing through credit or any other means which will ensure this participation. A central role will devolve on agriculture in solving the nutritional problems which affect large percentages of the Latin American population. Women play a vital role in the food systems in connexion with the production, processing, handling, distribution, preparation and consumption of food. This means that women should take part in all the levels of the decision-making process concerning food and nutrition.

(h) To foster policies to reduce urban marginality, whose adverse effects are redoubled for women. These policies should be oriented towards their education and training in order to incorporate them effectively into the economic and social development process on equal conditions.

(i) To facilitate services of support to the family including nurseries, infant day care centres and others so as to permit the full participation of women in the activities of economic and social development. In this regard, the criteria relating to the financing and costs of these services must be reformulated so that cost is borne equally by the contributions of governments, entrepreneurs and men and women who are parents, thus putting an end to the idea that such services are provided for mothers alone. It is of vital importance that in the planning of the services, specific account should be taken in the development plans and programmes of the needs of all women, particularly working women.

(j) To ensure that women participate directly and actively in all decisions relating to the organization and distribution of services relating to the supply of water, the elimination of waste, the use of new and renewable energy resources and community sanitation, since it is they who are most affected by the lack of these services.

(k) To pay special attention to improving national information and statistical services, so as to make it possible to appraise the participation of women in all levels and sectors of the planning system. To provide timely, up-to-date information on the situation of women when so requested by United Nations specialized agencies. The institutions responsible for data collection should furnish them broken down by age and sex, where appropriate, in connexion with any information compiled.

(l) To adopt as soon as possible, in countries which have not yet done so, the measures needed for the integral revision of national legislation, so as to ensure in all areas the legal equity equality of men and women with particular stress on civil, criminal, family, labour, agricultural and commercial law; to establish where appropriate, a family inheritance system which will ensure that the goods acquired during the marriage or cohabitation of the couple will benefit both; and in those countries where no family code exists, to include the relevant norms in the civil legislation; lastly, to apply the necessary machinery for adequate information for women in all the legal and legislative aspects which concern them, thus guaranteeing the best implementation

of the measures. With regard to penal legislation, the protection of women prisoners should be taken into account as set forth in the Regional Plan of Action.

(m) To use the mass communication media to disseminate the Regional Plan of Action and the International Development Strategy so that the population is informed and can participate actively and consciously in the country's development process. Likewise, to take measures to erradicate the present image of women as sexual and commercial objects, and to present them as socially and politically productive human beings.

(n) To take into account the foregoing recommendations, in the context of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), and at the nineteenth session of CEPAL, when drawing up the regional programme of action for the implementation of the new IDS for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

To CEPAL:

(a) To continue efforts for the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action in carrying out its regular programmes as part of the instruments required for the New International Development Strategy, and to consider, in its periodic appraisals, specific aspects of the way in which the situation of women has been affected in each area.

(b) To complement the request in the preceding paragraph by setting up machinery to provide close links between the Unit for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America with the rest of the CEPAL system and with the bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to analysing jointly the quantitative and qualitative impact of the new Strategy on the situation of women.

(c) To co-operate with the governments of the region, in conjunction with the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), in the identification and generation of economic co-operation projects which concern the situation of women in the region in growth and economic and social development.

(d) To continue taking steps, with all due urgency, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Presiding Officers and of the Regional Conferences, for obtaining the human and financial resources needed by the secretariat in order better to respond to requests from governments; and also to strengthen the Women's Unit and the advisory services provided by the secretariat for the

implementation of the Regional Plan of Action. In this connexion, financing should be obtained for continuing the activities of the subregional co-ordinators.

(e) To provide the necessary human, technical and financial resources for co-ordinating projects for the region through the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. In this connexion, governments, the United Nations and world and regional financial institutions should provide financial contributions and inputs in kind so that the Institute may carry out its activities.

(f) To include in the agenda for the Third Regional Conference on Women, to be held in 1982, the appraisal of the application and implementation of the Regional Plan of Action in the light of the postulates of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

To the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Decade for Women:

(a) To request the General Assembly for funds for CEPAL projects, without thereby reducing the resources to be allocated by the Consultative Committee of the Voluntary Fund for Women.

(b) To continue providing support to Latin America and the Caribbean, and ensure greater flexibility in the criteria for the allocation of resources, in accordance with the specific needs of the region and of each country; to reduce to a minimum the time between the allocation of funds for projects and the execution of those projects depending upon the receipt of the funds; to ensure that the amounts approved are more in keeping with the amounts requested for projects; to ensure financial backing for projects until they are included in national programmes; and to attach all possible priority to integrated programmes which will have a real impact on the situation of women.

(c) To urge governments to step up their financial contributions in order to broaden the Fund's activities, specifically in the approval and execution of projects.

To governments and to the bodies of the United Nations system, in connexion with financing:

(a) To ensure the effective allocation and utilization of financial resources for the generation and execution of projects aimed at the incorporation of women into development.

(b) To request in particular the organizations of the United Nations system to evaluate what has been done to improve the status of women, to increase their financial contributions and to adopt the necessary measures to implement the Regional Plan of Action.

COMMITTEE OF HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT EXPERTS (CEGAN)

Fifth Session

(Quito, Ecuador, 9-14 March 1981)

At the fifth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) a regional programme of action to speed up the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was adopted.

This programme is set forth in document E/CEPAL/G.1155.

REPORT OF THE FIRST LATIN AMERICAN SEMINAR ON HORIZONTAL
CO-OPERATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE 1/

(Santiago, Chile, 9-13 March 1981)

CONCLUSIONS

The participants adopted the following recommendations on the two aspects indicated:

- (a) Identification of operational machinery of a global nature:
- (i) It is recommended that governments should set up focal points or national co-ordination centres to institutionalize horizontal co-operation in the field of drinking water and sanitation, which will operate as the basis for a Latin American horizontal co-operation network. These centres or focal points could be the national committees for the International Decade, or whatever agencies or machinery each country considers most appropriate to achieve this objective.
 - (ii) It is recommended that, within the framework of its terms of reference, CEPAL, through its Water Resources Unit, should promote horizontal co-operation in support of the objectives of the International Decade, co-ordinating its activities with those of WHO/PAHO and other international organizations.
- (b) Identification of specific operational machinery:
- (i) It is recommended that CEPAL should continue supporting WHO/PAHO in the convening of periodic meetings on horizontal co-operation. It is suggested that as far as possible use should be made of the system of international meetings already in existence at both the governmental and professional levels, such as the meetings of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering (AIDIS) or those held under subregional agreements. With regard to the AIDIS meetings, it further recommended that these should include the organization of entrepreneurial-level meetings for the purposes of horizontal co-operation at the same time and place as the AIDIS meetings.
 - (ii) It is suggested that governments should draw up bilateral horizontal co-operation agreements to serve as a framework for mutual co-operation agreements among institutions in the field of drinking water and sanitation in relation to the International Decade.

1/ See document E/CEPAL/G.1171.

- (iii) In order to improve the exchange of information, it is recommended that countries should strengthen or set up co-operating national centres and national information networks in order effectively to develop the Pan-American Information Network operated by PAHO through CEPIS. It is requested that CEPIS should adjust its information system, if necessary, in order to facilitate the identification of potential areas or specific projects for horizontal co-operation, and specifically to prepare a directory of institutions and a register of professionals working in the drinking water and sanitation field in Latin America and the Caribbean. In this connexion, countries are recommended to reply promptly to the surveys to be undertaken by PAHO for the purposes of preparing the above-mentioned directory and register.
- (iv) It is recommended that international credit agencies should organize seminars or other machinery to review technical standards and standards relating to the quality of materials and equipment and so forth, with a view to facilitating the preparation and execution of projects financed through their loans.
- (v) Finally, it is recommended that enterprises and entities in general linked with the drinking water and sanitation sector should annually earmark the necessary financial, human and other resources, to ensure that horizontal co-operation programmes can be implemented.

HORIZONTAL CO-OPERATION PROJECT IN THE FIELD OF DRINKING
WATER AND SANITATION: OFFERS AND NEEDS, BY COUNTRIES

The delegation also announced specific offers and requirements in terms of horizontal co-operation relating to drinking water and sanitation with a view to providing a solid basis for future co-operation agreements.

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY
TECHNICAL LEVEL

(Mexico City, 16-18 March 1981)

At the meeting in question the document Regional Plan of Action on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (E/CEPAL/Conf.73/L.2) was submitted for consideration by delegations. The main points covered by the document were pointed out and considered, both in the context of the various paragraphs and of their specific aspects. The delegations present were thus given ample opportunity to make both a general and a detailed examination of the Draft Plan of Action submitted by the Secretariat. During the above-mentioned plenary meetings, suggested amendments relating to general and specific aspects of the document were considered, and amendments to various paragraphs were subsequently submitted in writing by delegations.

Two drafting committees at the Latin American level met to consider the amendments submitted and to begin the final draft. Both groups met on 17 and 18 March to make a detailed study of the document.

The revised version of the draft (E/CEPAL/Conf.73/L.2/Rev.2) was submitted to the Ministers for consideration, following its adoption at the last plenary meeting on 19 March 1981.