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BIENNIAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 27 APRIL 1979

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CONTENTS

/INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) covers the period from 27 April 1979 to 3 May 1981.

The activities carried out during this period under the various programmes and sub-programmes derive essentially from the Draft Programme of Work 1979-1981 (document E/CEPAL/1068), which was submitted to the eighteenth session of the Commission and approved by the member Governments (subjet to the amendments made in accordance with the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at that session) in resolution 401 (XVIII).

It is hoped that this biennial report will enable member States to make a first appraisal, or at least a preliminary examination, of the extent to which the Programme of Work has been carried out. To this end, some changes have been made in the presentation of the two-year report of activities.

When making any kind of appraisal, however, it is necessary to bear in mind the disparity between the resources available and the multitude of mandates received by the secretariat,1/ which has meant that certain mandates could not be carried out in a complete and timely manner. Furthermore, any changes in activities and reassignments of resources which may have been made within the sub-programmes are likewise due to the flexibility which any programme of work must have if it is to be able to face the new problems for the development of the region which arise, after the approval of the programme, as a result of the economic, social and political changes occurring at the world, regional and national levels.

As well as highlighting the most significant or newest areas of activity, an effort has been made to summarize the work done by the secretariat during the past two years.2/ In this respect, an outstanding place is occupied by the activities in connexion with resolution 386 (XVIII) of the Commission on preparations and contributions by CEPAL for the formulation of the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s and a Regional Plan of Action for its implementation.

The energy problem, which continues to be faced by most of the countries of the region, was another central topic during the biennium. The activities

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1/ See in this respect the document entitled The Problem of Additional Responsibility and Limited Resources (E/CEPAL/G.1138) presented at the Fourteenth Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL (New York, 20 November 1980).

2/ Only a selection of the activities is covered, as it is clearly impossible to refer to all of them in this brief introduction or to try to summarize in a few lines the biennial report of activities given in the rest of this document.

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carried out in this respect were connected on the one hand with resolution 413 (XVIII) on a study for Latin American countries which are importers of energy resources and on the other with the regional preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Technical co-operation among developing countries and regions was also the subject of many activities. One need only mention, for example, those related with the improvement of information systems for decision-taking in rail transport, the co-operation between planning bodies, and the meeting between representatives of the engineering industries of Latin America and India.

As regards water resources, activities were carried out in order to support the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the action connected with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade being particularly worthy of note.

In the economic development field, mention may be made of the studies already carried out or underway on economic policies in various countries of Latin America.

In the agricultural sector, a study was completed on the various policies adopted by the Mexican government to promote agriculture during the period 1947-1979, as well as two country studies (Bolivia and Ecuador) on the commercial relations between agriculture and the rest of the economy.

With respect to international trade, studies were carried out on specific problems of trade relations with particular countries or areas (United States, European Common Market, Eastern Europe, etc.) and on questions relating to the resurgence of protectionism on the part of the developed countries. Regarding the integration processes, mention may be made of the Technical Seminar on Integration and Co-operation in Latin America, while the secretariat also collaborated with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and provided support for ALALC in its process of restructuring and adoption of the new model treaty giving rise to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI). In addition, a co-operation agreement was signed with the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

Other topics to which the CEPAL secretariat also gave special attention were critical poverty in the region, the incorporation of the environmental variable in styles of development, and the present situation and future prospects as regards the supply and production of capital goods in the region.

Finally, as a reflection of the many and varied activities carried out by the secretariat of CEPAL, mention may be made of the holding of regional conferences on industrial development, human settlements, and the integration of women into development; the regional technical meeting and regional seminar held as preparatory activities for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), and the two expert meetings on the facilitation of international trade and transport.

/WORK OF

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 27 APRIL 1979

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

This section of the report summarizes the activities of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), the Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation and its subsidiary bodies, the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) and the Meeting of Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Committee of the Whole

The Committee of the Whole, composed of 36 member Governments of CEPAL, met on three separate occasions during the period under consideration.

At its twelfth special session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 27 and 28 September 1979, the CEPAL member Governments dealt with the question of assistance to the government of Nicaragua in the reconstruction of that country following an extended conflict which caused it grave economic damage. In a resolution adopted on that occasion member Governments pledged their help and instructed the various United Nations agencies to provide full assistance to this end.

The thirteenth special session of the CEPAL Committee of the Whole was held on 19 October 1979 at United Nations Headquarters in order to analyse the severe damage suffered by Dominica and the Dominican Republic as a result of hurricanes David and Frederick which had ravaged these two Caribbean islands two months earlier. A resolution was adopted in which member Governments were requested to provide their assistance in the reconstruction of these two countries.

The fourteenth special session of the Committee of the Whole took place at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 November 1980 in order to consider the adoption of additional measures to improve the institutional functioning of the CEPAL system in accordance with the ECOSOC and General Assembly guidelines on the restructuring of the United Nations (especially General Assembly resolution 32/197). Three resolutions were adopted concerning respectively:

(a) Measures to rationalize the structure and particularly the biennial pattern of meetings of the CEPAL system;

(b) The report of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee on its fifth session, and

(c) Financing of the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

At this session concern was voiced by member Governments regarding the growing disparity between the responsibilities and duties assigned to the

/CEPAL secretariat

CEPAL secretariat and the limited resources placed at its disposal, stressing in conclusion the necessity for the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to consult with member Governments in order to seek other sources of funding.

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)

During the period under consideration the CDCC held its fifth session in Kingston, Jamaica, from 4 to 10 June 1980.

During the session, the Caribbean member Governments established priorities for the work programme of the CDCC secretariat, served by the CEPAL subregional office in Port of Spain, and made certain recommendations regarding the role and functioning of the CDCC. Specifically, the Committee recommended that the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean be given greater independence and additional resources in order to be able to carry out its tasks. During the course of this meeting, the Committee also stressed the need for the CDCC secretariat to promote close collaboration between the CDCC and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development.

Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation (CCE)

Although the Committee itself did not schedule any meetings during the period under consideration, the Interagency Commission for Implementation of the Decisions of the CCE held its eighth and ninth meetings. In addition to considering the manner in which the Committee's recommendations have been implemented, the Commission dealt with two major topics: (i) analysis of procedures for the provision of international technical co-operation for the Central American integration process; (ii) consideration of the fulfilment of the decisions adopted by the CCE at its tenth meeting, and analysis of the desirability of convening a new meeting of the Committee.

Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts held its fifth meeting in Quito, Ecuador, from 9 to 13 March 1981. The members of the Committee analysed the document prepared by the CEPAL secretariat on Latin American development in the 1980s.

Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

As established by paragraph 88 of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Presiding Officers held their fourth meeting in Quito, Ecuador, on 9 and 10 March 1981.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES 3/

Programme 210: Food and agriculture

Summary

During the period covered by this report, the programme activities carried out directly by the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division covered four main areas: (i) the analysis and interpretation of sectoral trends and the formulation of alternative hypotheses and prospective studies; these were used in drawing up sectoral strategies and policies; (ii) training of government personnel in planning and programming agricultural, rural and food development; (iii) assistance to countries in planning activities, and the preparation of policies, programmes and projects for the sector, either directly through missions or indirectly through documents; and (iv) collaboration with regional co-operation and integration bodies. The Division also assigned two full-time staff members to interagency projects: the interagency project for the promotion of food and nutrition policies (PIA/PNAM) and the regional project for training in agricultural and rural development planning, programming and projects (PROCADES).

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 4/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in in the period covered by this report
210.1 Agricultural development and food policies, plans and programmes	Resolution 3/76 of the CEPAL/FAO Latin American Food Conference (21-29 April 1976) CEPAL resolutions 362 (XVII), 365 (XVII) (XVII), 386 (XVIII) and 402 (XVIII)	(1) Interpretation of agricultural development (study of investment in agriculture and studies on peasant agriculture). (2) Training (PROCADES). (3) Completion of project on agriculture and intersectoral relations. (4) Study on agriculture and energy. (5) Completion of interagency project for the promotion of national food and nutrition policies.

3/ The principal documents arising out of these activities during the period covered by this report are given by programme in annex 1, and are identified in the text by numbers in brackets corresponding to those in the annex.

4/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, volumes I to IV (A/33/6/Rev.1), New York, 1979, and Official records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16 (E/1979/51), New York, 1979. With regard to resolution 377 (XVII), not mentioned among the legislative bases, on the development of fishing in the Caribbean, which calls for joint activities with FAO, it should be pointed out that these activities are the exclusive responsibility of FAO.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority4/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
		(6) Collaboration with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) (study on Andean agriculture and food supply in the 1980s) and with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (document on food co-operation).
		(7) Studies on the possible organization of producers'-exporters' associations in the Caribbean.
		(8) Participation in the sixteenth regional conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organización (FAO) (1 to 6 September 1980).
		(9) Assistance to the governments of Ecuador and Venezuela in the formulation and implementation of agriculture plans and policies policies, and to the governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua in activities to promote dairy and meat production.
210.2 Agriculture and its long-term production potential in Latin America	Resolution 5/76 of the CEPAL/FAO Latin American Food Conference (21-29 April 1976)	(1) Contribution to the regional plan of action for the International Development Strategy for the 1980s (agricultural sector).
		(2) Collaboration with FAO in the study of the repercussions for Latin America of the document Agriculture in the year 2000.
210.3 Agricultural policies in Central America and Mexico	CEPAL resolutions 366 (XVII), 386 (XVIII) and 401 (XVIII)	(1) Assistance to the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua in the field of agricultural development.
	Resolutions 152 (X/CCE)	(2) Completion of draft study of the various Mexican agricultural policies during the period 1947-1979.
	CEPAL resolution 375 (XVII)	

/Subprogramme 210.1:

Subprogramme 210.1: Agricultural development and food policies, plans and programmes

Research focused on two topics: capitalization in agriculture and present agriculture.

In the first case, a study was prepared on investment and accumulation in agriculture. A first draft was discussed internally and will be published at a later date. A document was also drawn up in conjunction with FAO on external resources and agricultural development and food in Latin America (LARC/80/6), which was presented at FAO's sixteenth regional conference (Havana, Cuba, 1 to 6 September 1980).

At that conference a round table was held on the question of energy and agriculture. The issues discussed included the possibilities of replacing some fossic fuels by biomass resources and the repercussions to be expected from measures aimed at devoting much of food production capacity to the production of energy crops.

The internal discussion of the drafts of the studies of peasant agriculture has now been completed, and they are being summarized for publicacion.

The studies carried out in connexion with these two topics represent a research effort aimed at an integral interpretation and explanation of the dynamics and functioning of Latin American agriculture.5/

Other activities have also been undertaken in agricultural development research and analysis.

The Joint CEPAL/CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) project on the development consequences of intersectoral terms of trade trends and other resource transfer mechanisms was completed.6/ In this connexion, two documents were prepared, one on Bolivia (1) and the second on Ecuador. A document (2) was also prepared and submitted to the seminar on styles of development and environment (Santiago, Chile, November 1979).

At the request of JUNAC, a study was prepared on Andean agriculture and the supply of food and other agricultural products in the 1980s. This study is linked with the proposals concerning the orientation of the Andean integration process put forward by the Andean Pact countries which were considered by the presidents of the member Countries of the Pact at their meeting in Santa Marta, Colombia, in December 1980.7/

5/ See also subprogramme 210.2, the activities of which are connected with this subprogramme.

6/ The project was begun in June 1977 and completed in May 1979. However, the two documents mentioned were published subsequently.

7/ CEPAL also collaborated with JUNAC in other fields such as population, planning, economic projections, industrial development and international trade.

/The Division

The Division collaborated with SELA in the preparation of a document on Latin America and the food problem which provides material for negotiations and ennumerates some co-operation measures in that field.8/ In collaboration with UNCTAD, the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean carried out two studies on the possibility of organizing producers'-exporters' associations on a subregional basis for specific commodities. These studies included the historical development and pattern of agricultural commodities, production structure, inadequacy of intersectoral linkages, production and marketing problems, lack of export policies, and weak institutional mechanisms at both the national and regional levels. Recommendations were made for fostering subregional associations in rice, legumes, fresh vegetables, citrus fruits and other produces. Extrabudgetary financing has been sought to finance the activities connected with the creation of these associations.

With the assistance of UNCTAD, a limited survey was carried out on the state of the timber industry and some proposals were made for organizing a subregional association of timber producers in the Caribbean.

The Division provided direct assistance to the governments of Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala and Nicaragua in agricultural planning and policies. In Guatemala and Nicaragua this assistance was furnished in collaboration with FAO as part of the international plans for co-ordination in encouraging milk and meat production, and in Ecuador and in Venezuela the Division collaborated with FAO in a project for institutional support and a project for the review of the agricultural development strategy.

The activities relating to food and nutrition carried out under the programme involved participation in the interagency project for the promotion of national food and nutrition policies (PIA/PNAN).9/ The following United Nations specialized agencies also took part in the project: FAO, Pan-American Health Organization of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Four main activities were carried out under the PIA/PNAN:

(a) Collaboration with governments. During the two-year period, particular support was given to three countries (Bolivia, Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the formulation of their national food and nutrition policies. This co-operation consisted primarily of the provision of advisory services to national technical groups, the preparation of policy alternatives and the implementation of programmes and projects connected with food and nutrition problems;

8/ CEPAL also collaborated with SELA in other areas in accordance with the co-operation agreement between the two institutions concluded in 1980.

9/ This project was begun in 1971 and ended in December 1980. By 31 March 1981 its regional activities should have been completed, including the publication of a methodological handbook on food and nutrition planning.

/(b) Analysis

(b) Analysis of the food and nutrition situation. A number of studies were drawn up, some of which were included in project publications and other documents particularly concerned with training activities;

(c) Training. This is one of the fields to which the project paid the greatest attention during this period, with a contribution to the International Course in Food Policy and Programme Planning (CIPAN/79) organized by the Chilean Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, with the technical assistance of PIA/PNAN and sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS), and also in course activities for the Master's degree in food and nutrition policy planning at the University of Chile, in which the participation of students from a number of countries of the region was promoted. These activities were undertaken in co-ordination with the United Nations University.

(d) Publications. In addition to the teaching and technical material published for country activities, under the project publication continued of a periodic bulletin on food and nutrition and a compendium of legislation on food and nutrition policies in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Work continued on a handbook for national food and nutrition planning, covering global and sectoral aspects at the central, regional and local levels. The handbook is to be published in 1981.

In the framework of the project the Division also participated in a number of international meetings. These included the International Conference on Food and Nutrition Planning organized by the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (Antigua, Guatemala, 14 to 18 April 1980), at which it submitted a document on international technical co-operation in the food and nutrition planning process. At the invitation of the OAS, it also participated in the Meeting of Experts on the Technological Development of the Food Industry in Latin America (Washington, D.C., 18 to 22 February 1980), for which a document was prepared on the relationship between agriculture and the food industry.

A project was also drawn up identifying the possibilities of horizontal co-operation between Africa and Latin America in the production and marketing of hot (dry and wet) and temperate climate products and the design of agricultural development policies.

With regard to training in the agricultural field, besides research and analysis aimed at the preparation of teaching material and the activities mentioned in Subprogramme 210.3, a regional project was begun for training in agricultural and rural development planning, programming and projects, with the participation of FAO, CEPAL, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).10/ The Division assigned a full-time staff member to this activity, and others worked during specific periods in teaching activities for the courses given.

10/ It should be pointed out, however, that before this project began, training activities were already being carried out in the agricultural field.

/At the

At the regional or subregional level, a course on annual operational planning for agriculture was given together with JUNAC in the last quarter of 1979, with about 30 participants from the Andean subregion. For 1981, a training course is envisaged on the Andean agricultural planning system. In addition, preparatory activities were undertaken for the international seminar on integrated rural development, which is programmed for the second quarter of 1981. An international course is also being prepared on rural development, in conjunction with the Rural Development Research Centre (CIDER), also to be held in 1981. The course will last 6 months and be attended by about 40 students from different countries of the region.

With regard to national courses, the Division collaborated, in the framework of the UNDP/FAO project for strengthening agricultural planning in Ecuador (ECU/78/006) in a course on agricultural planning (Quito, Ecuador, 14 July to 12 September 1980) which was attended by 40 officials from the Ecuadorian agricultural public sector.

The Division collaborated with the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAD) and the Planning Ministry of Honduras in the organization and holding of an introductory course on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of nutrition programmes and projects (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 27 October to 19 December 1980).

Subprogramme 210.2: Agriculture and its long-term production potential in Latin America

The Division made a contribution to the preparation of the regional programme of action for the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade adopted by the General Assembly (A/Res/35/36), from the standpoint of the countries of Latin America (5).

This contribution was based on the conclusions drawn from the interpretation of agricultural development in Latin America (see Subprogramme 210.1), and on the collaboration with FAO in the formulation and review of a regional study for Latin America which contributed a considerable amount of background material on past trends and prospects of agricultural development in the region. This document was submitted to the meeting of experts on the implications for Latin America of the study "Agriculture in the year 2000" (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 27 to 31 October 1980).

/Subprogramme 210.3:

Subprogramme 210.3: Agricultural policies in Central America and Mexico

In 1980 the study on the various policies adopted by the Mexican government to promote the agricultural sector during the period 1947-1979 and their impact on the economic and social development of the rural sectors (6) was completed. This study was carried out with the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

A special assistance project was undertaken to programme the development of the food industry in Mexico, for which purpose an agreement was concluded with Nacional Financiera S.A.

Within the context of the technical support for the programme on the food system being implemented by the government of Mexico, some analytical programming tools were contributed (7).

Progress was made in the negotiations for an agreement between CEPAL and the Mexican government for a study on the relationship between styles of economic development and food systems in Latin America.

In Central America, the Division collaborated with the Supreme Council for Economic Planning of Honduras in the revision of the Agricultural Development Plan proposed for 1979-1983, as well as in the formulation of the short-term action plan for the sector, 1980-1981.

UNDP support was received for financing the direct costs of that assistance, under the Indicative Planning Figure for Honduras.

During 1980 and 1981, assistance was given to the Nicaraguan Ministry of Agricultural Development for the formulation and evaluation of agricultural development projects in the framework of an agreement concluded between CEPAL, ILPES and the Nicaraguan government with financing from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Advisory services were also furnished to the government of Panama in connexion with colonization and land reform.

An important training programme in agricultural development was undertaken as part of a special agreement signed between the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, CEPAL and ILPES.

Finally, steps were taken to obtain the necessary financing for a feasibility study of the production of vegetables in Central America for export to the United States.

/Programme 240:

Programme 240: Development issues and policies

Summary

Activities during the period covered by this report included studies on economic policies implemented in the various countries of the region, activities related to the co-operation of CEPAL in the preparation of the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s and the formulation of a regional plan of action for implementing the Strategy.

For its part, ILPES pursued various activities related to its advisory, training and research services and services providing for co-operation among planning bodies.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 11/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
240.1 Analysis of economic trends	CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV), 320 (XV), 328 (XV), 386 (XVIII) and 388 (XVIII)	(1) Publication of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1978 and 1979. (2) Retrospective study of the socio-economic development of Central America. (3) Assistance to the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua and the governments of the Dominican Republic and Dominica.
240.2 Design of strategies and policies	CEPAL resolutions 290 (XII), 386 (XVIII) and 388 (XVIII)	(1) Finalization of a study on economic policy in Peru (1968-1977). (2) Analysis and appraisal of recent economic policies in the Southern Cone countries. (3) Assistance to the government of Panama and to the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua.
240.6 Short-term economic analysis 12/	CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV) and 388 (XVIII)	(1) Preparation of short-term indicators and analysis of the Argentinian economy, particularly in manufacturing, agricultural activities and the external sector.

11/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op.cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op.cit.

12/ The jump in the numbering is deliberate. Actually subprogramme 240.3, planning and economic policy in Central America, was incorporated into subprogramme 240.2, formulation of strategies and policies; subprogramme 240.4, analysis of the public sector in Mexico, was postponed owing to lack of resources; and subprogramme 240.5, long-term economic analysis, was eliminated because of low priority.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 11/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
240.7 Evolution and medium- and long-term prospects of Latin American development	General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3201 (S-VI) and 31/182; Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII); CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV), 328 (XV), 386 (XVIII), 388 (XVIII), and 404 (XVIII)	(1) Activities related to the contribution of CEPAL to the formulation of a new International Development Strategy for the 1980s and to the preparation of a regional plan of action for the implementation of that strategy.
240.8 Economic projections 13/	General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX) Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII) CEPAL resolutions 366 (XVII) and 404 (XVIII)	(1) Preparation of a document containing projections of Latin American development in the 1980s. (2) Preparation (design) of a new economic and social model. (3) Assistance to the Board of the Cartagena Agreement.
240.9 Advisory services 14/	CEPAL resolutions 340 (AC.66), 351 (XVI), 371 (XVII) and 397 (XVIII)	(1) Assistance to the government of Panama in the formulation of a diagnosis, revision of the national strategy, 1980-1990, and formulation of the National Development Plan, 1981-1985. (2) Assistance to the government of Venezuela in the formulation of a development strategy for the 1980s. (3) Initiation of advisory services in planning for the urban and metropolitan development of the Municipality of Cali, Colombia. (4) Initiation of co-operation to be provided by ILPES and CEPAL to IPEA (Brazil) in implementing a regional development project relating to the industrial complexes in the North-east of Brazil. (5) Continuation of advisory services to the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, aimed at strengthening its planning system.

13/ Concerns the Economic Projection Centre of the CEPAL secretariat.

14/ Concerns the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority11/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
240.10 Training 15/	CEPAL resolutions 340 (AC.66), 351 (XVI), 371 (XVII) and 397 (XVIII)	(1) Central Planning Course (one course a year), of 7 months' duration, with special training in two fields - (1) overall planning and economic policy and (2) regional planning. (2) Two social planning courses of two months' duration. (3) Two courses on the environmental dimension in development planning of one and a half months' duration. (4) Organization of 13 national courses in different countries. (5) Support to the holding of 11 national courses in the region, organized by other institutions or bodies.
240.11 Research 16/	CEPAL resolutions 340 (AC.66), 351 (XVI), 371 (XVII) and 397 (XVIII)	(1) Research into the following topics, in the order given: (i) state of planning in Latin America; (ii) the State and planning; (iii) social planning and policies; and (iv) the regional dimension of planning.
240.12 Co-operation among planning bodies 17/	CEPAL resolutions 351 (XVI), 371 (XVII) and 397 (XVIII)	(1) Improvement of the machinery for the exchange of information and experience among planning bodies in the region. (2) Support to the governments in the design of an information system for co-operation in planning (INFOPLAN project). (3) Tasks related to the design of horizontal co-operation arrangements.

15/ Ibid.

16/ Ibid.

17/ Ibid.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme 240.1 Analysis of economic trends

During the period under review the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1978 (8) and 1979(9) were published. As in previous years, Part One of the Survey contains a comprehensive review of the economic evolution of the region, while Part Two is devoted to a more detailed country analysis. Part Three of the Economic Survey for 1978 entitled "Latin America and the internationalization of the world economy: significance and options" has two chapters. In chapter I, consideration is given to the significance and historical background of this process, its salient features during the postwar period and the changes to which it gave rise in the centre-periphery complex; in the second chapter, attention is focused on Latin America, with special consideration also being given to groups of countries with some resemblance to each other. After examining the pattern of links with the exterior from the 1950s, consideration is given to the reasons for and the variants and repercussions of policies favouring openness to the exterior. Finally, an outline is made of the approaches to and possibilities for achieving new ways and means of integration into the world economy, relying on "inward-directed" industrial development and its projection toward the regional and world market.

In addition to the information on the Caribbean countries contained in the annual Economic Survey, during the two years a document (10) and (11) was also published on that subregion, which comprises a compendium of national monographs with an introduction on overall economic trends.

With regard to the retrospective study on Central America, a historical analysis of the economic and social development of the countries of that subregion (12) and of the evolution of the Central American economy since the war (13) was completed. The results of these studies were considered at a seminar (14) which took place in Mexico in March 1980.

Also within the framework of this first subprogramme, work was done in co-operation with the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua on the appraisal of the economic and social consequences of the recent political events in that country and in the identification of the needs for technical and financial assistance to bring about the recovery of the Nicaraguan economy (15). In order to programme that aid, the twelfth special session of the CEPAL Committee of the Whole was held in New York on 27 and 28 September 1979.

Also in 1979, work was performed with the government of the Dominican Republic in the quantification of the damage caused by Hurricanes David and Frederick and in the appraisal of its implications for the national economy and the immediate future. The requirements for technical assistance and financing were also determined (16). Similar co-operation and for the same reason was extended to the government of Dominica (17). Finally, and with the intention of informing the International Community of the extent of this natural disaster and obtaining the necessary aid, the thirteenth special session of the CEPAL Committee of the Whole was held in New York on 19 October 1970.

/Subprogramme 240.2:

Subprogramme 240.2: Design of strategies and policies

As part of this subprogramme, a study (18) was finalized on economic policy in Peru in the period 1968-1977. This study is one of a series relating to economic policies implemented in various countries of the region during the last decade, of which the one on Ecuador (19) has already been issued. The first part contains an account of the various diagnoses of the Peruvian situation, and this is followed by an examination of the components and specific achievements of the programme initiated in 1968; finally, an appraisal is made of the economic development and policies and their scope and limitation. In the second part, the measures adopted in the context of the overall project are examined in the light of their impact on certain decisive areas, particularly the external and public sectors; and the factors which will gradually cause imbalances in terms of inflationary trends, disturbances in the external balance and, finally, political crisis, are identified. In an appendix, because of the important role it plays in this experience, the characteristics and vicissitudes of external financing are reviewed.

With respect to the same topic - economic policies and development processes -, research was initiated, whose main aim was the analysis and appraisal of the new economic development strategy adopted by the Southern Cone countries during the second half of the 1970s. In this research, the cases of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay were dealt with first; and the case of Brazil was brought in later. It is planned to hold an internal seminar in 1981 to consider each of the studies and make a comparative analysis.

The study on styles of development continued with the case of Costa Rica. The first part, dealing with the economic development of the country from the colonial era up to 1950 was finalized. In the last part, which deals with the period 1950-1975, the immediate prospects of the country are discussed. Generally speaking, the study is an interpretation of the economic evolution of the country, in which the following aspects are distinguished: (i) structural and population changes; (ii) effects of international price trends and (iii) economic policies. The analysis is made on a comparative basis so as to bring out the distinguishing features of the Costa Rican case.

With regard to Central America and in the framework of project PAN/79/004, work was performed in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Panama in the design of an appropriate methodology for the formulation of the Five-year Development Plan, 1981-1985 (20). Research was also conducted into the development of alternatives in connexion with interocean transport, planning the use of the space in the Canal area and the development of the water resources of the hydrographic basin which supplies it (21), and operational assistance was extended to the Panama Canal Authority. Also in connexion with the development of the Canal and the adjacent territory, identification was made of the needs for technical assistance in the immediate future in respect of interocean transport, the development of water supply, the formulation of programmes and investment projects and other matters (22).

/During 1979

During 1979 and 1980, assistance continued to be loaned to the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua with regard to the formulation and instrumentation of a tax policy, the preparation of short-and medium-term economic indicators and the analysis of the plan of action for 1980. Finally, co-operation was extended to the government of Honduras in the formulation of a short-term economic policy.

Subprogramme 240.6: Short-term economic analysis

Under this subprogramme, extensive work was carried out in the preparation of indicators and analysis in various sectors of the real area of the economy. The main effort was concentrated on manufactures, agricultural activities and th external sector.

Early in 1980, as a result of the research carried out in the industrial sector, a study (23) was published on the fluctuations in the performance of Argentinian manufacturing, in which its cyclical behaviour is considered. This publication is the first of a set intended to present the results of a project on the preparation and systematization of statistics in the short term together with sectoral studies and indicators concerning the conjunctural evolution of the Argentinian economy.

During 1980, as part of this approach, some studies on the gross margin and distribution of income in manufacturing, the trends and fluctuations of the Argentinian agricultural sector, the Argentinian livestock cycle and the performance of the external sector of the Argentinian economy between 1973 and 1978 were submitted for internal discussion and comment by technicians in the different CEPAL divisions.

At present, two types of publication are being finalized in order to disseminate the studies mentioned above. The first of these publications, which include the analyses carried out with a minimum of statistical material, will be widely distributed in the countries of the region. The other publications, which will also contain, in addition to the analytical section, a selection of the statistical material prepared and a discussion of the sources and methods used, will be distributed in Argentina and among experts.

Now in implementation is a study which attempts to summarize and integrate the sectoral studies referred to above, the discussion centering around the fluctuations in the production of manufactures. An attempt is made to determine those elements of the studies which make it possible to identify the origin and the mechanics of the various episodic cycles of the Argentinian economy in the 25 years covered by this research.

The second stage of the agricultural study referred to above, which includes the analysis of the effects of the exchange rate and price policies on the trends and fluctuations of the activity of this sector, is also in implementation.

/At the

At the same time, work was done on the co-operation programmes with the government of Argentina, with the objective of improving information for the short term and developing methodologies for analysing and keeping track of the current economic situation. Co-operation has also been extended to the government of Uruguay for a similar purpose.

Subprogramme 240.7: Long-term appraisal and prospects of Latin American development

During the period under review, the Economic Projections Centre of the CEPAL secretariat continued to represent the Commission in the Committee for Development Planning and the Task Force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning long-term development options. In these technical forums, the studies and projections prepared in the different United Nations bodies are considered and co-ordinated. For these purposes, the Centre prepared several documents (24) to (26).

Moreover, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/193 18/ and CEPAL resolution 386 (XVIII) 19/ active collaboration was initiated with the Latin American Group in New York, through documents and notes containing the secretariat's ideas concerning the goals and objectives, policies, instruments and machinery for appraisal for which the International Development Strategy for the 1980s should provide. Among other contributions, a document (27) was prepared on the goals and objectives of Latin America with respect to the new International Development Strategy and another containing notes addressed to the Latin American Group in New York on the instrumentation, review and appraisal of strategies. Another document, drafted in conjunction with the International Trade and Development Division, is the third title listed under subprogramme 340.1 in the list of publications in annex 1. Moreover, the Executive Secretary of the Commission expressed the secretariat's views in the Preparatory Committee during its second session (28).

In October 1980, the CEPAL secretariat discussed with members of the Planning Committee at United Nations Headquarters some aspects of Latin American development in the 1980s (29).

All these activities led to the preparation of a document (30) on the development of Latin America in the 1980s, which was submitted to the Technical Preparatory Meeting of CEGAN held in Mexico from 23 to 26 February

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18/ This resoltuion specified the course to be steered by the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s and set up a preparatory committee for formulating the draft which was considered by the General Assembly in August 1980.

19/ Concerns the co-operation provided by CEPAL to the Latin American Group in New York and the formulation of a regional plan of action as the instrument for the implementation of the new International Development Strategy in Latin America.

/1980, during

1980, during which the draft of the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the new International Development Strategy was prepared for submission to the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), which met at Quito from 9 to 14 March 1980.

Although the document mentioned above (30) and the Regional Plan of Action give due consideration to the Caribbean subregion, it should be pointed out that in conformity with resolution 5 (IV) approved during the fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, a meeting of experts of CDCC was held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 19 to 21 May 1980 to evaluate the trends and characteristics of the economic and social development of the Caribbean, which have great importance for a full-scale development strategy during the 1980s. In the course of this meeting a draft strategy was approved (31).

Subprogramme 240.8: Economic projections

The work carried out in connexion with economic projections was largely made up of continuing activities.

The macroeconomic and sectoral model analyses, at aggregate level, economic growth and its implications for the external sector and the needs for capital accumulation, internal savings and external financing. The main endogenous parameters and variables of the model are reviewed periodically with the objective of taking into account new hypotheses derived from national plans, from programmes and policies and from the analysis of new problems which arise with respect to the aspects considered in the model.

This model is applied to 24 Latin American countries, which means that almost all the countries in the region are covered. The projections obtained constituted one of the sources used in the preparation of the documents prepared with regard to the new International Development Strategy.20/

These projections also led to the preparation of the document (32) on long-term development trends and prospects in Latin America, which the secretariat submitted at each session of the Commission.

Secondly, the experience obtained in recent years in the application of a model of development styles has yielded valuable conceptual and methodological background material for the preparation of a new economic and social model. A model is now being designed which will make it possible to obtain a more accurate vision of the repercussions of different development strategies and, particularly, of problems related to the eradication of poverty, to employment and to a more equitable distribution of income.

20/ See subprogramme 240.7.

/Another basic

Another basic point considered in the design of the model concerns a more accurate definition of the technological aspects of the various branches of production. After it has been prepared, the model will be applied in the first instance to the case of Brazil.

Other activities carried out under this subprogramme are related to the preparation, at the request of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, of a document (33) on long-term trends and prospects for Latin America and the Andean Group.

Finally, with regard to advisory services, a document (34) was also prepared which was presented to the Seminar on Planning Models within the Agreement on Co-operation between the Centro de Treinamento para o Desenvolvimento Econômico (CENDEC), the Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social (IPEA), ILPES and CEPAL, held at Brasilia from 4 to 8 August 1980.

Subprogramme 240.9: Advisory services

The activities performed under this subprogramme are described in detail in a document (35) which was submitted to the third Regional Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Guatemala City from 26 to 29 November 1980.

In response to requests made by the governments, the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) extended technical co-operation to various countries of the region.

In Brazil, ILPES continued to focus its technical co-operation on the strengthening of the state planning subsystems and on the effort to link them with the national system, in collaboration with the states of Minas Gerais and Pernambuco. In the state of Minas Gerais, it co-operated in the formulation of the diagnosis of the mining economy in the past 20 years, in the strengthening of the state's statistics system and in the implementation of the activities of the Zona de Mata Project, with financing from the World Bank. In the state of Pernambuco, it completed the stage of co-operation with the Development Institute of Pernambuco in formulating a state strategy for the development of the state in the long term. Moreover, during 1980, the terms of the co-operation which will be provided to the Economic and Social Planning Institute (IPEA) of Brazil in the study of the regional development project relating to the industrial complexes of the North-east were consolidated. Finally, consideration is being given to co-operation with the planning secretariats of other states of Brazil.

In Colombia, ILPES worked with the Municipality of Cali in strengthening technical and institutional aspects of the system of planning for the urban and metropolitan development of that Municipality. The following questions were covered: urban ecology, organization and operation of a land bank; budget programming; planning information; metropolitan areas and urban design and norms. In addition, a course was held on public sector planning and municipal financing and a seminar on urban and metropolitan planning.

/In Ecuador,

In Ecuador, the first stage of the technical co-operation extended by ILPES to the National Planning Junta (JUNAPLA) ended with the preparation of a document on lineaments of a development strategy for Ecuador drafted during the first half of 1979. The second stage ended in January 1980 with the support provided in connexion with the formulation of the National Development Plan, 1980-1984. During this period, ILPES worked with the National Development Council (CONADE) in alltasks related to the selection of priority projects, sectoral diagnosis and projections and their financing and the co-ordination needed for the formulation of the Plan.

In Haiti, the Institute worked with the Secretary of State for Planning (SEP) to implement the programme financed by IDB on tecnico-institutional strengthening of the planning systems and projects of that country.

In Honduras, ILPES supported the government in implementing the project for strengthening the agricultural planning subsystem. The advisory activities centred around the definition of the investment programme and product programming. In addition, it worked with the Technical Secretariat of the Higher Economic Planning Council in the analysis of the evolution of the economy of Honduras during the period 1972-1980 and of the problems related to that evolution. Special emphasis was placed on the study of inflation, the formulation of credit policies to promote agricultural development, the study of foreign commerce problems and rural regional planning. The Institute also co-operated in the preparation of a programme of work for the formulation of the Integral Land Reform Plan 1980-1983 and in the basic structuring of this Plan.

In Nicaragua, ILPES worked with the National Reconstruction Government in connexion with the formulation of those parts of the Plan for the Reactivation of the National Economy which relate to the production sectors. Together with the CEPAL subregional secretariat in Mexico, it co-operated with the government of Nicaragua in the Plan for the Reactivation of the Economy and other activities related to the organization and implementation of the national system of projects, as part of the national planning system. In both these activities the emphasis was on the agricultural sector.

In Panama, ILPES advised the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy and the Canal Authority on the presentation and discussion of the Master Plan for Land Use and on the proposal for a Master Plan in Transport, both of them basically related to the reincorporation of the Canal Zone into Panama. In addition, with the CEPAL Office in Mexico, it co-operated with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in the preparation of a diagnosis and the revision of the national development strategy of Panama (1980-1990) and in the formulation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (1981-1985), taking into account the national strategy, the regional development strategy and the long-term directives of the head of the executive organ.

/In Peru,

In Peru, it continued to advise the Multisectoral Commission for the National Water Resources Management Plan, which comes under the authority of the National Planning Institute in Lima, in the formulation of the perspective (year 2000) physical planning model, particularly in connexion with the normative distribution of the future population and the structuring of space, which is regarded as fundamental for the later formulation of the Water Resources Management Plan.

In Venezuela, during the second half of 1979, ILPES advised the Central Co-ordination and Planning Office (CORDIPLAN) in the formulation of a development strategy for the 1980s and of a co-ordinated set of social policies aimed at overcoming the situations of extreme poverty and social marginality which still affect various sectors of the population.

Finally, during 1980, at the request of the government of Venezuela and through the CEPAL Office in Bogotá, work was begun on the formulation of a technical co-operation agreement designed to strengthen the municipal councils of Venezuela in the performance of their administrative tasks, their local development planning functions and their participation in the process of regional and national planning.

Subprogramme 240.10: Training

The activities performed under this subprogramme are described in detail in a document (36) which was presented to the third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean held at Guatemala City from 26 to 29 November 1980.

During the period covered by this report, great interest was shown in the courses in the ILPES training programme. This was reflected in an increase in the number of students enroled in the various courses: 121 in 1978, 286 in 1979 and close to 350 in 1980. The number of courses offered at both the national and the international level, rose from 6 in 1978 to 10 in 1979 and 12 in 1980.

In addition to considering the global and regional aspects of planning, great importance was attached to the courses on social planning and its relationship with economic planning. Topics relating to urban development were included in the special training in regional planning provided in the Central Course, and lectures on short-term planning were added to the training in global planning.

Moreover, a new type of regional course for small countries was prepared, and preliminary versions of it were tested in Panama and Honduras.

/The changes

The changes and progress made in the international courses included the placing of more emphasis on the mastery of techniques in the Central Planning Course, particularly in the special course on economic policy and that on theory and techniques of planning, which was academically reoriented to include full development of econometric models and specially prepared teaching exercises on the cases of Guatemala, Colombia and Chile.

The following courses were held:

(a) International courses

- Central Planning Course. This course, organized in conjunction with CEPAL, offers special training in two fields: (1) general planning and economic policy and (2) regional planning. In both these fields, the duration of the course was 30 weeks. In 1979, the courses had 23 and 22 participants, respectively, from various countries in the region. In 1980 three optional subjects were introduced on sectoral planning topics. Twenty-two students participated in each of these.

- Social Planning Course-Seminar. Organized jointly by ILPES and UNICEF in collaboration with CEPAL, this first course was of six weeks' duration (5 March to 12 April 1979), and 25 professionals from nine countries in the region participated in it. In 1980, the second course was held for a duration of ten weeks (5 May to 11 July), and 39 professionals from 14 countries of the region attended.

- Course-Seminar on the Integration of the Environmental Dimension into methods of project formulation and evaluation. Organized by ILPES and the International Centre for Spanish-speaking Countries for Training and Education in Environmental Sciences (CIFCA) in collaboration with CEPAL and UNEP, the course offered in 1979 was of two weeks' duration (22 October to 2 November), and 22 professionals from 14 countries in the region participated in it. In 1980, the length of the course was six weeks (20 October to 20 November), and 15 professionals from 12 countries in the region participated in it.

(b) Regional courses

The following regional courses were offered by ILPES during the biennium:

- IV Regional Development Planning Course, Brazil, from 18 June to 7 December 1979 (35 participants);
- II Course on Planning and Economic Policy, Guatemala, from 23 July to 2 November 1979 (38 participants);
- Regional Development Planning Course, Honduras, 20 August to 30 November 1979 (37 participants);
- Regional Planning Course, Panama, 7 May to 27 July 1979 (27 participants);
- Short-term Planning and Economic Policy Course, Venezuela, 8 October to 7 December 1979 (27 participants);

/- Social

- Social Planning Course, Venezuela, 15 October to 7 December 1979, (30 participants);
- V Regional Development Planning Course, Brazil, 5 May to 5 September 1980 (27 participants);
- Course on Public Sector Planning and Municipal Finances, Colombia, 18 August to 5 September 1980 (30 participants);
- Course on Development Processes and Problems in Latin America, Spain, 13 October to 5 December 1980 (45 participants);
- I Course on Social Planning, Guatemala, 22 September to 21 November 1980 (34 participants);
- Course-Seminar on Population and Development, Paraguay, 27 October to 7 November 1980 (no information available on participation);
- Course on Planning and Economic Policy, Dominican Republic, 7 April to 8 August 1980 (37 participants);
- Agricultural Planning Course, Venezuela, 7 April to 13 June 1980 (24 participants).

Moreover, the ILPES Training Programme participated in the organization and teaching of courses held in the Development Training Centre (CECADE) in Mexico, the Universidad de Los Andes (UNIANDES) in Colombia, the Colonization Research Centre of Israel, the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the Economic Development Research Centre (CENDEC), the Interamerican School of Public Administration (Getulio Vargas Foundation) of Brazil and the National Planning Institute of Peru.

Subprogramme 240.11: Research

The activities carried out under this subprogramme are described in greater detail in a document (37) which was submitted to the third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Guatemala City from 26 to 29 November 1980.

The ILPES Research Programme focused on a limited group of research topics although new research was initiated which is regarded as being of special importance for the tasks involved in planning in the region during the 1980s.

The four basic lines of research were:

(a) State of planning in Latin America

During much of the biennium, the activities were related to the preparation of a document on this topic, which was submitted to the third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Guatemala, from 26 to 29 November 1980. To provide basic material for the final document, various national case studies and studies on specific aspects of planning activities were prepared.

/(b) The

(b) The state and planning

The basic objective of this line of research is to analyse the structural changes which occur in Latin American states, in consideration of the fact that they are main planning agents.

During the biennium, the activities focused particularly on the topic of public enterprises; in this connexion, the final version of a book on public enterprises in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay was drafted. In conjunction with the Ministry of Planning of Costa Rica and the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP), a seminar on public enterprises in Central America and the Caribbean was held in San José, Costa Rica, early in 1981. In addition, a first analysis of the enterprises in the Andean Area was made.

(c) Social planning and policies

During the period under review, special priority was given to the question of social policies and their relationship with planning. In that respect, research was carried out into the problems related to the financing of social policies, specific social policies (housing, health care and educational policy), social policies addressed to the eradication of poverty and social participation. ILPES was represented at a seminar on social participation in Latin America held at Quito, Ecuador, from 12 to 21 November 1980.

(d) Regional dimension of planning

The topics studied include the consequences of growth and spatial concentration in Latin America; techniques of regional analysis with limited data; polarized development strategies; planning a system of regions and the state of regional planning in Latin America. All these studies resulted in a number of ILPES publications.

Special mention should be made of the current projects involving research into the planning of small countries and regional disparities in Latin America, undertaken in co-operation with the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague.

Subprogramme 240.12: Co-operation among planning bodies

The activities carried out under this subprogramme are described in greater detail in a document (38) which was submitted to the third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in Latin American and the Caribbean held at Guatemala City from 26 to 29 November 1980.

Among the many activities carried out under this subprogramme, attention should be drawn to the following:

/The list

The list of planning bodies in the region and of officials responsible for them continued to be kept up to date and disseminated. In addition, support was provided for these bodies through the exchange of information and basic documents.

ILPES continued co-operating with CLADES in the implementation of the project on the establishment of a planning information system (INFOPLAN Project). With regard to horizontal co-operation, the activities of planning bodies in the Dominican Republic, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia and Costa Rica were co-ordinated. In addition, work was continued in conjunction with CEPAL and UNDP and in collaboration with the National Planning Institute of Peru in the establishment of a permanent system of horizontal co-operation in planning. In this system, the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (1978) were taken into account, and consideration has been given both to the need for inventories of the technical capacities of planning bodies to extend co-operation and to the specific needs for co-operation and also to appropriate arrangements for consolidating supply and demand and assessing the results of the activities carried out. Moreover, the establishment of a horizontal co-operation fund to provide the maximum flexibility is expected to materialize.

During the period under review, ILPES supported the holding of a number of conferences, technical meetings, and the like, among which mention should be made of the Seminar on National Development Strategies held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 17 to 21 September 1979; the Latin American Meeting on Regional Development Planning held in Mexico City from 24 to 26 May 1980; the second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, held in Kingston, Jamaica, from 29 May to 2 June 1980 and the third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Guatemala City from 26 to 29 November 1980.

Finally, some of the activities carried out by ILPES during the period under review, which cannot, because of their nature, be linked exclusively to the activities of a single subprogramme, were described in a variety of documents (39) to (54).

Programme 270: Environment

Summary

During the period covered by this report the Development and Environment Unit was set up and it began its activities for strengthening CEPAL capacity in this field with a regional seminar on styles of development and the environment, a study on the environment, and support for other CEPAL and United Nations Programmes relating to technical assistance, training and statistics. These activities led to a horizontal co-operation project for the practical integration of the environment into some national development policies and to internal studies with this same aim concerning key topics of regional and subregional interest.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 21/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
270.1 The environment as a development factor	ECOSOC resolution 2043 (LXI) CEPAL resolutions 323 (XV) and 379 (XVII)	(1) Seminar on styles of development and the environment (Santiago, Chile, 19 to 23 November 1979). (2) Latin American Workshop on Environmental Statistics and Management (Santiago, Chile, 7 to 11 April 1980). (3) Assistance to the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources of Venezuela. (4) Activities linked with the project on horizontal co-operation among Latin American countries concerning styles of development and the environment. (5) Training of planners and other professionals of the region concerning the environment as a development factor.

Subprogramme 270.1: The environment as a development factor

The Development and Environment Unit,22/ set up with the help of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), has been working in two fields: (a) strengthening CEPAL capacity to understand and orient the relations between society and the environment with a view to promoting development; (b) the organization of a horizontal co-operation programme for the practical incorporation of these considerations in some national development policies.

21/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op.cit., and Official records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op.cit.

22/ From its creation until April 1980 this Unit was part of the Division of Natural Resources and Environment, and was called the Environment Co-ordination Unit. It was subsequently renamed the Development and Environment Unit and attached to the Office of the Executive Secretary. Its activities are carried out under the project on the strengthening of the capacity of the Economic Commission for Latin America in environmental issues (CEPAL/UNEP, FP-0302-77-04) the implementation of which was entrusted to CEPAL, and which will end in December 1982.

/The strengthening

The strengthening of CEPAL capacity was undertaken at both the conceptual and the supportive levels. The initial activity of the conceptual level was the regional seminar on styles of development and the environment, held in Santiago, Chile (19 to 23 November 1979) with a view to arousing interest in the topic in the region, studying and shedding light on its characteristics in this context, and of proposing measures, including optative styles, with a view to a more integral and sustained development.23/ Fifty documents (55) to (103) were presented at the Seminar by UNEP, CEPAL, other institutions and by consultants, and subsequently the final report (104) was published. Most of these studies 24/ were published in a compilation by the Fondo de Cultura Económica (105).

In February 1980 a short study (106) was completed on environmental management in Latin America, which was designed to identify the regional development areas on which the first efforts for the inclusion of the environmental dimension would be focused, and to establish an order of priority, as well as the corresponding support activities, particularly in the statistical field.

In the second half of 1980, the Unit began internal studies on relations between society and the environment in areas of regional and subregional interest, particularly those connected with the International Development Strategy for the 1980s. The first studies should be completed in 1982 and deal with: (a) the relationship between society, energy and the environment in long-term planning; (b) the use of natural resources as a factor of regional and subregional integration; and (c) challenges and needs stemming from the relationship between society and the environment in the New International Economic Order. The strengthening of support activities is a permanent activity. In the period covered by the present report, it mainly took the form of technical assistance, training and statistics. The technical assistance focused on Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic; the training was centred on courses by ILPES and by ILPES jointly with the International Centre for Training in the Environmental Sciences (CIFCA), and the statistical support on the complementary programme of environmental statistics for development, implemented jointly by CEPAL and the United Nations Statistical Office. Since June 1979, the Unit, jointly with UNEP, UNDP and UNESCO, has participated in three co-operation missions to the government of Venezuela at the request of the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources and in the framework of the project on Venezuelan environmental macrosystems (VEN/79/001), with a view to preparing a methodology and proposing a regional delimitation for the future action of the Ministry and its co-ordination with the other sectors in the National Plan.

23/ Environment and development: regional seminar on styles of development and the environment (CEPAL/UNEP/FP-0404-78-10/974).

24/ Some of the studies presented at the seminar also appear in CEPAL Review, No. 12, Second half of 1980, Santiago, Chile.

/In June

In June 1980, the Unit provided advisory services in urban ecology for the preparation of the urban and metropolitan development plan of Cali in the framework of the project on the planning of the urban and metropolitan development of Cali (COL/80/003) with the joint collaboration of UNEP, CEPAL, ILPES and the municipal government of Cali.

In February 1981 advisory services were furnished to the government of the Dominican Republic for the identification and ranking of development policies in which environmental considerations must be taken into account, as part of the pilot study on environmental statistics for development.

The Unit supported ILPES in the preparation, holding and evaluation of the joint ILPES/CIFCA/CEPAL courses on the inclusion of the environmental dimension in the formulation and evaluation methods for investment projects (Santiago, Chile, 22 October to 2 November 1979) and on the environmental dimension in development planning (Santiago, Chile, 20 October to 28 November 1980). It also took part in lecture programmes on general and sectoral aspects of the relationship between development and the environment included in other general and specialized ILPES courses and in various conferences in Brazil, Chile, Spain and Venezuela.

Support in the statistical field was provided through the supplementary programme on environmental statistics for development, begun in June 1979 by CEPAL and the United Nations Statistical Office. The programme seeks to test the usefulness and viability of improving this statistical field in the region on the basis of the concepts, methods and guidelines developed by the Statistical Office (107) and also to adapt the latter to CEPAL's activities aimed at including the environmental dimension in development policies and plans. The Unit participated in the Caribbean Workshop on environmental statistics (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, January 1980) and organized, jointly with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Latin American Workshop (Santiago, Chile, April 1980) on environmental statistics, at which the proposals of UNEP were also considered (108). As a result of these workshops (109) some changes in the programme were agreed upon and the Dominican Republic was chosen as the host country for a pilot study by the Unit for the same purpose, which will be completed in July 1981.

Finally, as a result of the activities undertaken since July 1980, a horizontal co-operation project for the practical integration of the environmental dimension in some development policies at the national level was begun.25/ This project seeks to compile, evaluate and exchange experience with a view to producing guidelines and criteria for policies and concrete action, and views the environmental dimension initially in relation to four processes of key interest to a number of countries:

(a) the expansion of the agricultural frontier in tropical and subtropical environments;

(b) the worsening of rural poverty in semi-arid, densely populated mountainous areas;

(c) planning in marginal metropolitan areas, particularly with regard to housing, transport and public services; and

(d) environmental management in large-scale infrastructure projects.

25/ See the joint CEPAL/UNEP project (FP/0404-80-02) on horizontal co-operation among Latin American countries in styles of development and the environment.

Programme 290: Human settlements

Summary

The most important activities in the Human Settlements Programme are those related to the preparation and holding of the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (Mexico City, Mexico, 7 to 10 November 1979) and to the Seminar on Appropriate Technologies for Human Settlements (Managua, Nicaragua, 3 to 15 November 1980).

It should also be noted that the lack of resources did much to limit the regional programme on human settlements (and its subprogrammes), which the CEPAL secretariat was requested to implement in Commission resolution 378 (XVII). Thus, during the period 1977-1979, resources were available from only two extrabudgetary sources: the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and UNEP. During 1980, the CEPAL secretariat was able to develop only few activities in this field.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 26/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
290.1 Social aspects of the human environment	CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 407 (XVIII)	(1) Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (7-10 November 1979, Mexico City, Mexico). (2) Participation in the third meeting of the Commission on Human Settlements (6-15 May 1980, Mexico City, Mexico).
290.2 Human settlements planning	CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 407 (XVIII)	(1) Initiation of activities with HABITAT on a general methodology for human settlements planning (national and local) and on the improvement of appropriate technologies for makeshift urban settlements and rural settlements.
290.3 Shelter, infrastructure and services	CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 407 (XVIII)	(1) Finalization of the first phase of activities conducted jointly by CEPAL and UNEP on human settlements technology (December 1979). (2) Finalization and distribution of the directory of users and producers of technology for human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean and of the inventory of active research projects on human settlements technology.

26/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit. and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 26/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
		(3) Holding of the Seminar on appropriate human settlements technologies (Managua Nicaragua, 3-15 November 1980).
290.4 Land use policy	CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 407 (XVIII)	
290.5 Public participation	CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 407 (XVIII)	
290.6 Institutions and management	CEPAL resolutions 378 (XVII) and 407 (XVIII)	

Subprogramme 290.1: Social aspects of the human environment

As regards the study on the human environment, the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements was held from 7 to 10 November 1979 in Mexico. The CEPAL secretariat prepared a number of documents (110) to (121) for that Conference. In that connexion it should be noted that the activities carried out 27/ during 1978 made it possible to accumulate considerable knowledge concerning the Latin American habitat and supplied the information needed to prepare that documentation. Moreover, a revised version of those documents is contained in El estado de los asentamientos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe published in special co-operation with the Human Settlements and Public Works Secretariat (SAHOP) of Mexico.

One of the main objectives of the Conference was to formulate, prior to the third meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (122) held in Mexico City, Mexico, from 6 to 15 May 1980, a common decision for Latin American countries.

In fulfilment of the mandates contained in the resolutions adopted at that meeting, the survey on the application of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver, Canada, May-June 1976), which the member Countries present at the Conference had requested from the countries in the region, was carried out. On the basis of the replies received from the countries, the CEPAL secretariat is preparing a report which will be made available to the member Countries.

Subprogramme 290.2: Human settlements planning

At the end of 1980, operational agreements were entered into with the HABITAT Centre concerning the implementation of two joint projects, one of

27/ Under the project on social aspects of the human environment in Latin America, financed by CIDA and conducted in co-operation with HABITAT. This project ended at the close of 1978.

/them relating

them relating to a general methodology for human settlements planning (national and local) and the other to the development of appropriate technologies for makeshift urban settlements and rural settlements. Initiated in November 1980, the first of these projects will give rise to a document which will be presented at a regional meeting to be convened in 1981. The second project will be carried out by means of demonstration projects implemented in co-operation with the countries participating in the preparation and implementation of experimental prototypes.

Subprogramme 290.3: Shelter, infrastructure and services

In December 1979 the first phase of the activities related to human settlements technology came to an end.28/ During 1980 a directory of users and producers of human settlements technology in Latin America and the Caribbean was completed and distributed. An inventory of active research projects on human settlements technology was also prepared and distributed.

In addition, pursuant to the fourth recommendation of the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements, CEPAL organized, with the co-operation of UNDP and UNEP, a seminar on appropriate human settlements technologies (Managua, Nicaragua, 3 to 15 November 1980) in co-operation with the government of Nicaragua, for the purpose of training 35 professionals currently engaged in the formulation and implementation of human settlements policies, programmes and projects. Documents on the following subjects were prepared for this seminar: a conceptual approach to the purpose and scope of human settlements technology, a methodological guidebook to the selection of appropriate human settlements technologies, bioclimate and human settlements design and environment and human settlements.

Discussions are being held with UNEP concerning the possibility of extending the joint programme on human settlements technologies into a second phase, which would be devoted to the establishment of a regional network of institutions interested in conducting scientific exchange and participating in co-operation projects on a continuing basis. During this phase, which would be of 18 months duration, 12 additional studies would be prepared for inclusion in the documentation on alternative technologies.

Subprogramme 290.4: Land use policies

Owing to the financial restrictions affecting the human settlements programme, as mentioned above, no activities were carried out under this subprogramme.

Subprogramme 290.5: Public participation

Owing to the financial restrictions affecting the human settlements programme, as noted above, no activities were carried out under this subprogramme.

Subprogramme 290.6: Institutions and management

Owing to the financial restrictions affecting the human settlements programme, as mentioned above, no activities were carried out under this subprogramme.

28/ Activities carried out within the framework of the CEPAL/UNEP programme financed by UNEP.

/Programme 330:

Programme 330: Industrial development

Summary

In connexion with the industrial development programme, attention should be drawn to the activities related to the preparation and holding of the second Latin American Conference on Industrialization; the formulation of a study of industrial development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1980s for inclusion in the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s; the capital goods project and the finalization of some studies on industrial development in Central America and the Caribbean and the countries in these subregions.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 29/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
330.1 Industrial development and the New International Economic Order	CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI), 373 (XVII) and 386 (XVIII)	(1) Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization (Cali, Colombia, 10 to 14 September 1979). (2) Contribution to the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s (industrial sector). (3) Studies on industrial development in Central America and the Caribbean. (4) Assistance to JUNAC.
330.2 Global industrial co-operation at the level of specific branches of industry	CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI), 373 (XVII) and 386 (XVIII)	(1) Capital goods project. (2) Finalization of studies in the forest and petrochemicals industries.
330.3 Industrial complementarity in Central America	CEPAL resolutions 315 (XV) and 386 (XVIII)	(1) Initiation of a study to determine the effect of integration on the extra-regional exportation of manufactures in Central America.

29/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op.cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op.cit.

/Subprogramme 330.1:

Subprogramme 330.1: Industrial development and the New International Economic Order

First, during 1979, some of the activities were concerned with the preparation and participation in the Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization 30/ held in Cali, Colombia, from 10 to 14 September 1979. In this conference two documents (123) and (124) were prepared and presented.31 Later the report of the conference was issued (125).

In addition, three statistical documents (126), (127) and (128) were published. These documents set forth added to and updated some of the basic statistics it was necessary to consider in connexion with the preparation of the documents submitted to the Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization. Those studies were published to put the research efforts on record and in this way to facilitate the future work of other research workers or analysts.

Other important activities include the contribution to the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the New International Development Strategy, which involved the preparation of a support document on industrial development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1980s. In this respect, a document was prepared on industrial policy in Latin America (129) in the framework of the new international development strategy for the 1980s.

In addition, a study 32/ was completed on the industrial debate in Latin America prepared as a contribution to the analysis of the region's industrial options which may be reflected in long-term economic and social development objectives.

In Central America, a diagnosis was concluded on recent industrial development in the subregion, including an analysis of the policies implemented by the countries in the sector (130); the study to define the prospects for the industrial development of the subregion during the 1980s was carried out and some preliminary analyses were made for the end of the century. As a corollary, some suggestions were made on strategy, policy and action options in national and subregional plans.

In 1979, research initiated the previous biennium on the industrial development process in Mexico (131) was completed.

As regards to the Caribbean, a study has been undertaken on the industrial development strategy of the Caribbean countries with a view to promoting collaboration among the countries in production, trade, economic

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30/ The Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization was one of the activities carried out in preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, held in New Delhi, India, from 21 January to 8 February 1980.

31/ Both documents will soon be issued as CEPAL Cuadernos.

32/ This study will soon appear in the CEPAL Review.

/policies, joint

policies, joint ventures, research and development and technology. National monographs have been prepared for selected countries, and the CDCC Secretariat has prepared an integrated overview of these individual studies.

Some studies concerning the effects of economic policies promoting openness to the rest of the world on the industrial development of the region were also prepared for internal use. The purpose of these studies was to contribute to the internal debate on such policies and to the formulation of a research programme which may be carried out on the industrial aspects of this issue.

With regard to technical assistance, at the request of JUNAC, a study covering the following matters was prepared: (a) profile of the industrial development of the Andean Group and each of the countries in it; (b) industrial profiles for Mexico, Argentina and Brazil; (c) a brief comprehensive and selective analysis of important manufactures traded among the countries in the Andean Group, between them and each of the three countries mentioned above and with the rest of the world.

Other activities carried out during the biennium include the preparation of two documents (132) and (133) presented in the Seminar on Styles of Development and the Environment held in Santiago, Chile, in November 1979 and, in co-operation with ILPES, CELADE and other institutions, the holding of courses on subjects related to industrial policy and development planning.

Finally, mention should be made of the holding of a meeting among representatives of the machine industry in Latin America and India under the auspices of UNIDO and in co-operation with the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) and CEPAL (Santiago, Chile, 4 to 6 August 1980) (134) to (139).

Subprogramme 330.2: Global industrial co-operation at the level of specific branches of industry

The main activities of this subprogramme are the regional project on current production and prospects for the supply and production of capital goods in Latin America (RLA/77/015) which was officially initiated in the middle of July 1980 although some preparatory work had already been performed.

The project involves examining the possibilities of developing the capital goods sector in Latin America. The analysis of the combined demand and the production capacity of the different countries reveals opportunities for action which are of interest both to the large countries in the region and to the medium-size and small countries.

The studies were initiated by examining the 14 sectors which together make up over 60% of the demand for capital goods in Latin America, and account has been taken of the technological similarity of products supplied by the different branches of production. In selecting the sectors, consideration was given both to their qualitative importance and to the possibilities of countries whose markets differ in size participating in the manufacture of products they require.

/Because of

Because of their intrinsic importance, energy products have been included in the priority sectors. Activities in connexion with those products, are conducted in co-operation with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Since the purpose of the project is to make recommendations for action, the regional requirements for each product were analysed for as long a period as possible; for the majority of the sectors selected, the demand, in physical terms, can be projected for the next decade, and, in some cases, even longer.

The major opportunities for combined action offered by the project have made it advisable, from the beginning, to co-ordinate the work with the permanent secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

CEPAL's systematic collaboration in the project of the development of forest industries in Latin America (RLA/77/019) was completed in 1979, and the project was moved to Tegucigalpa. At present the main thrust of the project's activities is in the Central American and Caribbean countries. Moreover, the activities in connexion with the petrochemical sector were suspended and there are no plans to initiate new work in this field.

Subprogramme 330.3: Complementary industries in Central America

A study was begun to determine the effect of integration on the extra-regional exportation of manufactures in Central America.

Work was also done in collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in the preparation of a document on a project to establish a group to promote the development of the fertilizer industry in Central America.

Programme 340: International trade

Summary

The activities of the programme during the period covered by this report were concentrated on the following main topics: (a) analysis and appraisal of the international economic negotiations, particularly the trade negotiations conducted within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); (b) study of the specific problems of trade relations with the United States and the European Economic Community, and research, for the first time, on the economic relations between Latin America and Eastern European (CMEA) countries; (c) studies and research on different aspects of the international monetary system and the problems of external financing, and lastly, (d) an appraisal of the processes of regional and subregional economic integration through an analysis of the present problems and their possible future trends. A start was also made in this field on reviewing the prospects of co-operation with developing countries in other areas.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 33/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
340.1 Latin America and the New International Economic Order	General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX). CEPAL resolutions 368 (XVII), 369 (XVII), 381 (XVII), 385 (XVIII), 386 (XVIII), 387 XVIII) and 388 (XVIII).	(1) Document on the results achieved in the multilateral trade negotiations at 30 October 1979. (2) Documents on the problem of protectionism in developed countries. (3) Start of the joint CEPAL/ International Trade Centre (ITC) project on export promotion. (4) Support for the activities of the group of representatives of Latin American countries in Brussels, Geneva, New York and Vienna. (5) Preparation of the document on the external relations of Latin America in the 1980s for the nineteenth session of the Commission. (6) Completion of the project on the position of Latin America vis-à-vis the New International Economic Order (RLA/78/1030).
340.2 Latin America's economic relations with the main regions of the world	General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX). CEPAL resolutions 368 (XVII), 370 (XVII), 385 (XVIII), 386 (XVIII), 388 (XVIII) and 403 (XVIII).	(1) Completion of the project on the economic relations between Latin America and the CMEA countries (RLA/76/013). (2) Study of the relations between Latin America and Spain. (3) Study of the relations between Latin America and Africa.

33/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op.cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 33/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
340.3 Repercussions for Latin America of the situation of the international monetary and financial system	General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), and 3281 (XXIX). CEPAL resolutions 364 (XVII), 370 (XVII), and 398 (XVIII).	(1) Completion of the first phase of the project on the implications for Latin America of the situation of the international monetary and financial system (RLA/77/021).
340.4 Economic integration and co-operation among developing countries	General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX). CEPAL resolutions 364 (XVII), 370 (XVII), and 402 (XVIII).	(1) Technical seminar on integration and co-operation in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 10-12 March 1980). (2) Support for the activities of the Central American Common Market (CACM). (3) Support for the process of restructuring the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), now replaced by the Latin American Integration Organization (ALADI). (4) Studies on the development and integration of frontier areas of Colombia and Venezuela. (5) Preparation of the document on regional integration and co-operation in the 1980s for the nineteenth session of the Commission.

/Subprogramme 340.1:

Subprogramme 340.1: Latin America and the New International Economic Order

During the period covered by this report various activities were carried out as part of the subprogramme.

A document was prepared (140) in order to assess the results of the multilateral trade negotiations (Tokyo Round) at 30 October 1979. An attempt was also made to make a qualitative assessment of the results of the negotiation of the different types and forms of non-tariff barriers, the codes of conduct the drafting of which was completed in April 1979, the safeguards and the legal framework, and the negotiations on agricultural products with their three subgroups: meat and milk products and cereals. Lastly, the agreements as regards the revision of the General Agreement itself (legal framework) were examined.

A document was prepared on protectionism (141) and submitted at the seminar on the financing of external trade and credit insurance for exports organized by the Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras del Desarrollo (ALIDE), (Lima, Peru, 25-26 October 1979). The document analyses briefly the main causes, consequences and machinery used by developed nations to protect their domestic activities from the competition of third countries, particularly from the incipient flows of exports of manufactures by developing countries.

A study was also completed on the protectionism of the developed countries and its effects on Brazil's exports. The study had two aims: to obtain a quantitative and qualitative appraisal of the conditions of access offered to Brazilian exports by three developed markets: the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan, and to offer the necessary information to the competent authorities of Brazil in order to establish the general lines of its trade policy and the formulation of the negotiating elements and arguments which may assist in the removal where possible of the most adverse effects of the protectionism of the developed markets in question.

A third group of activities concerns the introduction in 1980 of a joint project of CEPAL and the International Trade Centre (ITC) on export promotion.34/ The general aim of the project is to give technical co-operation to the governments of Latin American countries so as to contribute to strengthening their infrastructure for the promotion of external trade and collaborate in the formulation of programmes to increase their export capacity. The project is expected to contribute to increasing the rate of growth of intra- and extrarregional non-traditional exports, particularly of manufactures.

As regards the project's own activities, four exploratory missions took place to countries of the region (Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). As an example, it was agreed in the case of Honduras, with the General Bureau of External Trade of the Ministry of the Economy and the Higher Economic Planning Council, to implement a programme which would include in its first

34/ Financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

/stage a

stage a cycle of seminars aimed at creating an export mentality. The topics it is planned to include are: analysis of the situation of external trade in Honduras, and its prospects and limitations; machinery and incentives for exports; organization, advantages, operation and activities of an export promotion centre; and exportable supply: methodology, results and preparation of specific integrated programmes for export promotion.

Subsequently a technical co-operation programme would be prepared through consultants who would provide services for short periods, bearing in mind the priorities defined and the technical co-operation which the country receives from other sources, both bilateral and multilateral.

In accordance with the foregoing, in the course of the last quarter of 1980 and the first quarter of 1981 short-term missions took place to Honduras for the preparation and holding of the seminars considered in the technical co-operation programme agreed upon, thus covering the first stage of the programme.

Other activities implemented in the context of this project included participation in a Latin American meeting on exportable supply (Brasilia) which brought together delegates from Latin American export promotion bodies and advisory services to the Fondo de Promoción de Productos no Tradicionales (FOMEX) of Peru in the preparation of their programme of short- and medium-term activities.

A chapter was also prepared on export promotion and was incorporated into the secretariat document on Latin America's external relations in the 1980s.

In this regard it should also be pointed out that with the assistance of the International Trade Centre (ITC) a feasibility study was made on the establishment of a Caribbean Trade Information Centre. This study recommended the establishment of a subregional centre supported by and linked to national centres. The CDCC approved the establishment of this centre and financing is being sought in order to set it up.

One of the central documents which the secretariat will submit at the nineteenth session was prepared, on Latin America's external relations in the 1980s.

Fourthly, CEPAL intensified its relations with the groups formed by the Latin American representatives to the United Nations in New York, the EEC in Brussels and the international bodies in Geneva and Vienna. The aim is to give direct support to the ongoing negotiations and place at the disposition of the Latin American representatives the information and technical appraisal which will facilitate their work in these negotiations. (It should be recalled that for the developed countries this task is carried out by the OECD which has vast resources.) This co-operation was provided at the technical level and only to these groups.

/The co-operation

The co-operation with the relevant group in New York consisted of the analysis of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. A document was prepared for this purpose and the text before the Latin American group was discussed in detail and subsequently dealt with by the Group of 77 and the Preparatory Committee.

A meeting was held with the Latin American group of Brussels at which studies were entrusted to the CEPAL secretariat. A study was submitted on the economic relations between Europe and Latin America, another on protectionism and another on the renegotiation of the multifibre textile agreement (142). A study is in preparation on the probable consequences for Latin America of Spain's entry to the European Economic Community (EEC).35/

At the meeting with the Latin American Group of Geneva it was agreed that there was a need for studies on the relations between Spain and Latin America and on the multifibre textile agreement (143).

The project on Latin America's position vis-à-vis the New International Economic Order (RLA/78/030) came to an end in 1980; its object was to analyse the specific interests of Latin America in the establishment of a New International Economic Order through a group of national research centres specializing in these problems and associated with the Programme of Joint Studies on Latin America's International Relations (RIAL). More specifically, the project aimed at identifying, in this group of problems, the aspects which owing to their special importance should be the object of preferential attention from the above-mentioned institutions.

Six seminars were held for this purpose: a seminar on Latin America and the New International Economic Order (Viña del Mar, Chile, first half of 1979); a second seminar on the same topic (Mexico City, Mexico, April 1980); a seminar on the Brandt Report (Canela, Brazil, August 1980); a second seminar on the same Report (Bogotá and Villa de Leyva, Colombia, October 1980); a seminar on countries with an intermediate level of development in the international system (Brasilia, Brazil, December 1980); and a seminar on prospects for academic, scientific and technical co-operation among Latin American countries, held at the headquarters of CEPAL (Santiago, Chile, January 1981). As a result of these seminars various publications were brought out, among which mention should be made of those on Latin America and the New International Economic Order (Santiago, Chile, 1979) and the programme of priorities of the Brandt report (Bogotá, 1980).

The results of the project aroused considerable interest, and made it possible to progress towards the preparation of a research programme linked with the problems of the external relations of the countries of the region; this was the object of the project on the promotion of a research programme on the international economic relations of Latin America (RLA/80/019) adopted by UNDP in 1980 for the period 1981-1983, with the support of a large number

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35/ See also Subprogramme 340.2: Economic relations between Latin America and the main regions of the world.

/of governments.

of governments. This programme will be co-ordinated by CEPAL in its capacity as executing agency of the project, and around twenty Latin American research centres all affiliated to RIAL will collaborate in it.

Subprogramme 340.2: Economic relations of Latin America with the main regions of the world

The project on the economic relations between the countries of Latin America and the CMEA member Countries (RLA/76/013) 36/ was completed at the beginning of 1981.

In this connexion, the studies were completed on the economic relations of Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Rumania and the USSR with the countries of the other region in question (144) to (156) and the interregional study on the economic relations between the countries of the two regions was prepared (157).

In addition, the CEPAL secretariat gathered data on the contractual bases of the economic relations among the countries of the two regions and on existing conventions, agreements and protocols (158) and on the institutional organization of the CMEA member Countries for external economic relations (159).

It should be pointed out that all these documents also served as reference material for the activities undertaken by UNCTAD, for example, in the framework of the interregional project on the development of trade between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries (INT/79/003).

A fourth seminar 37/ was held in Mexico City, Mexico (16 to 20 June 1980) for the purpose of examining, on the basis of the studies carried out in the framework of the project, the following topics: the present state and specific aspects of relations between Latin America and CMEA from the standpoint of trends and specific characteristics; main achievements and problems (economic, financial, contractual and concerning inter-institutional collaboration); and possible solutions and prospects.

A document was also prepared for the seminar (160) containing a general or comprehensive review of economic relations between Latin America and member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The immediate results of the seminar included the general consensus as to the great possibilities of developing economic relations between the countries of the two regions, of which full use has not, however, been made.

36/ Joint UNCTAD/UNDP/CEPAL project, approved in 1977.

37/ The first three were held in Havana, Cuba (October 1977), Prague, Czechoslovakia (April-May 1978) and Bogotá, Colombia (October 1978) respectively.

/Another result

Another result of the seminar on which participants from the two regions agreed was the need for continuing the project in a second stage.38/ At the same time, however, the need was emphasized of finishing the first stage with the preparation of a consolidated document summarizing the project monographs and incorporating the main ideas which had arisen in the course of the discussions at the seminar.

With regard to relations between Latin America and Europe, a brief document (161) was prepared for the second business symposium between Latin America and Europe (Montreux, Switzerland, 20-22 November 1979). The information in that document was subsequently updated and supplemented in another document (162) for the Italo-Latin American Institute.

The study of Latin American relations with Europe was also updated and revised and appeared as a CEPAL Cuaderno (163). In conjunction with the Iberoamerican Co-operation Institute (ICI), a study is being carried out to evaluate the consequences for Latin America of Spain's entry into the European Common Market and to recommend economic policy measures.

A study was also completed on relations between Latin America and Africa. The first chapter analyses the main features of trade between the two continents: volume, structure, balance and main trade flows. The second chapter examines the obstacles to greater expansion of trade between the two regions. This is followed by a brief examination of potential markets for the products of the two regions. On the basis of these chapters the study goes on to propose possible ways of expanding their trade.

Finally, during 1980 the CEPAL secretariat explored the possibility of beginning in the near future a study on economic relations between the People's Republic of China and Latin America.

Subprogramme 340.3: Implications for Latin America of the situation of the international monetary and financial system

During the period under consideration the first stage of the project on the implications for Latin America of the state of the international monetary and financial systems (RLA/77/021) was completed. The project was begun at the beginning of 1978, and until mid-1980 its main objective was to collaborate with Latin American governments by providing the necessary elements for improving the access of countries to external sources of financing, and to suggest policy measures aimed at increasing the availability of non-inflationary domestic finance, so as to make the most efficient use of the combined volume of domestic and external financing in the region.

With regard to the analysis of the demand for international reserves on the part of individual countries and of groups of countries of the region, a study was prepared on monetary policy and balance-of-payments adjustment (164).

38/ For which extra-budgetary resources would be needed.

/covering the

covering the topics: demand for imported goods, balance-of-payments adjustment and the monetarist approach to the exchange rate. In the first of these a model was prepared for analysing the effect of monetary disequilibria, real income, the relative price of imports and the level of international reserves on the demand for imported durable and non-durable consumer goods, intermediate goods and capital goods.

The second study was aimed at estimating the velocity with which monetary disequilibria are transmitted through the various balance-of-payments accounts and, consequently, the changes over time in international reserves in the face of disturbances in domestic credit markets. The third study includes the maintenance of international reserves not as a variable dependent on the result of the balance of payments but as an element determining exchange-rate fluctuations.

A study was also prepared on international capital movements (165) dealing with non-compensatory capital flows, which are the most volatile and do not fall under the direct control of the monetary authorities.

In connexion with the study of the interrelationship between indicators of the real advance of development and financial aspects of the economy of Latin American countries, a study was prepared on the monetary and real repercussions of financial openness to the exterior: the Chilean case (1975-1978) (166), a preliminary version of which was presented at the Sixteenth Meeting of Central Bank Experts of the American Continent (San José, Costa Rica, 25 to 30 November 1979). The study contains a preliminary analysis of the growing process of financial liberalism on the part of some Latin American countries. The efforts focussed on identifying the repercussions on various macro-economic variables, particularly the rate of inflation, the balance of payments, investment and employment. The study also assessed the redistributive effects resulting from the differences in the liberalization policy from the standpoint of form and pace, in both trade and financial terms.

Interest in the issue of external economic openness meant that during the first half of 1980 project activities focussed on the design of a research programme on the question in general, and a second stage of the project was devoted to the financial aspect of openness to the exterior.

As project activities in this field progressed, the study on domestic and external saving in the region was postponed and efforts were concentrated on joint research with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on foreign sector economic policies.

With regard to the topic of regional financial collaboration and its potential for stimulating trade among Latin American countries and regional economic integration, the project maintained contacts and collaborated with the Latin American Centre of Monetary Studies (CEMLA)

/and the

and the Central American Monetary Council (CONMONECA). At the research level, a study was completed on Latin American financial integration summarizing the main ideas, proposals and achievements of economic and financial integration and presenting the most salient features of the present financial machinery and instruments of integration. Another study on the implications for the Caribbean of developments in the international monetary and financial system deals with the availability of statistical data and the main gaps, as well as some aspects of the financial development of countries of the Caribbean and of financial co-operation among them.

A study is being prepared on the advantages and drawbacks of establishing monetary zones in Latin America.

With regard to the analysis of the developments and changes in the international monetary and financial system and their repercussions on Latin America, mention may be made of the study on institutional organization for the control and management of external debt in the Chilean case (167), containing a description and analysis of the outlines of Chilean external debt policy, the institutions responsible for implementing the policy and the machinery and authorities responsible for managing both public and private debt and the legal provisions and regulations applied.

In addition, a study compiling and evaluating the various indicators of creditworthiness used by lending institutions was revised and updated, and published under the title Un análisis sobre la posibilidad de evaluar la solvencia crediticia de los países en desarrollo in Revista Monetaria (CEMLA) (third quarter of 1979).

Project personnel also participated in the following meetings, seminars and conferences:

Technical seminar on Latin America in a changing world economy, organized jointly by the Latin American Programme of the Woodrow Wilson Centre and CEPAL (Washington D.C., June 1979). The document Latin America in the International Monetary System: Some Comments and Suggestions was presented at this seminar.39/ Twenty-ninth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain (Madrid, September 1979). Meeting of Governors of the IMF (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, October 1979). Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America (Lima, Peru, April 1980).

The project has continued co-operating with ILPES by taking part in the courses on external financing planning and policy and monetary theory and policy.

39/ A number of the papers presented at the Seminar were published in CEPAL Review, No. 10, April 1980.

Project RLA/77/021 was reviewed in mid-1980 and extended until 30 June 1982. At the moment, the project is seeking to provide governments, central banks and integration agencies of the region with information on the causes, characteristics and consequences of opening up economies to the exterior, particularly from the financial standpoint, with special reference to the impact on the process of developments in the international monetary and financial system. Another objective is to analyse and evaluate the development strategies aimed at stabilization and external liberalism in force in some countries in the region in order to assess their bases and fundamental social consequences in terms of participation, employment, education, income and consumption and on the life styles and welfare of the underprivileged sectors.

Subprogramme 340.4: Economic integration and co-operation among developing countries

In conformity with CEPAL resolution 402 (XVIII) 40/ a technical seminar was organized on integration and co-operation in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 10 to 12 March 1980). Various documents were prepared for the meetings ((168) to (171)). A document (172) was subsequently drawn up containing the main proposals made by participants concerning the topics discussed at the seminar.

In connexion with the issue of Latin American integration, a document (173) was prepared largely devoted to a diagnosis and conclusions of the state of Latin American integration, as well as some suggestions and useful observations on the ongoing Latin American integration processes.

Continued support was given to the reactivation of the economic integration movement in Central America. To that end, a number of meetings of the Inter-Institutional Commission for the implementation of the decisions of the Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation (CCE) were held, some documents were prepared ((174) and (175)) and an ordinary meeting of the CCE was convened (planned for early 1981) and various meetings of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Economy and of Integration of the region were attended.

Various projects and actions of a regional nature - connected with the integrated development of infrastructure, services, natural resources, foreign trade, etc. - were identified and formulated, and their implementation and financing negotiated with different international and regional bodies.

Efforts were also made to define the most suitable channels and procedures for the identification and granting of regional technical

40/ Under resolution 365 (XVII) the CEPAL secretariat has already been requested to organize a technical seminar on Latin American integration and co-operation.

/assistance ((176)

assistance ((176) and (177)), and collaboration was provided to the Central American countries in the formulation of a request for technical assistance from UNDP in the regional sphere during the period 1982-1986.

With regard to the Andean Group a study was completed on Colombian manufacturing exports to countries of the Group. The study describes and analyses trends in such exports between 1969 and 1976; examines the consequences, for this trade flow, of the formation of the Andean market and the implementation of its machinery; analyses in particular these effects in the case of the Andean manufacturing branch programmes; and presents some guidelines for future action by Colombia in connexion with such exports.

A document was also prepared on the development and integration of frontier areas in Colombia and Venezuela. It studies the main features of economic development and of mutual economic relations in such areas, and analyses the bi-national and national programmes and agreements aimed at promoting frontier development and integration. The document also puts forward some policy and institutional bases for the definition and adoption of joint measures aimed at achieving these ends in the framework of the Cartagena Agreement.

Other studies under preparation relate to the economic development of Cúcuta and the prospects of frontier integration and industrialization, and will serve as a basis for a diagnostic study prepared at the request of the Cúcuta Chamber of Commerce; and the present situation and prospect of the San Antonio-Ureña economic axis. These documents will serve as a basis for a study of industrialization of this area and frontier integration, at the request of the San Antonio (Venezuela) Chamber of Commerce industry.

Another study begun in November 1980 concerns economic relations between Colombia and Venezuela and deals with trade, payments and investment regulations in Colombia in the period 1976-1980.

CEPAL secretariat activities concerning LAFTA during 1979 were mainly aimed at collaborating in the preparations for the negotiations of the member Countries of LAFTA with a view to restructuring its operational machinery at the end of the transition period. Thus, the Division took part in various seminars aimed at analysing the trend and present state of the Association; these seminars were part of the programme established by resolution 370 (XVIII) of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. At the express request of the Permanent Executive Committee of LAFTA, two documents were prepared ((170) and (171)) which served as reference documents for two of the seminars.

/On the

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from these seminars and the official positions of governments, the 1980 programme of negotiations was prepared with a view to the reorganization of LAFTA. This programme was adopted at the Nineteenth Regular Session of the Conference (12 November to 7 December 1979).

The first stage of the negotiations was held in Caracas, Venezuela (16-28 May 1980). Proposals were analysed and discussed for the restructuring of the multilateral machinery (margin of zonal preference) and of partial action (trade agreements, complementarity agreements and bilateral and plurinational co-operation agreements).

A second round of negotiations was held in Asunción, Paraguay (5-16 May 1980), where the discussions dealt with institutional aspects of LAFTA and the inclusion in the new integration arrangements of the trade agreements and preferences existing in the Association.

Subsequently, the Division participated in the High Level Intergovernmental Conference (Acapulco, Mexico, June 1980) at which the Draft Treaty designed to replace the 1960 Montevideo Treaty was adopted.

During the third quarter of 1980 a first meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of LAFTA was held in Montevideo (11 and 12 August), which examined the problems of the transition to the new integration agreement, and at the same time the Intergovernmental Meeting was held to sign the 1980 Montevideo Treaty setting up the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) to replace LAFTA.

After the Treaty had been signed, and the Council had approved the relevant resolutions for facilitating an orderly transition, activities focussed on preparing for the implementation of the necessary measures, with emphasis on the renegotiation of trade preferences.

A study was also made of bilateral trade and co-operation agreements concluded between Uruguay and Argentina and Uruguay and Brazil.

Finally, a document on regional co-operation and integration in the 1980s was prepared for the nineteenth session of the Commission. Essentially, this study seeks to summarize the negative circumstances which will forseeably surround Latin America's external trade in the 1980s and the various problems arising from the structural disequilibria of its economy, the growth of population and employment needs, energy imbalances and in general the requirements and contradictions specific of the present style and state of development of the countries of the region. It then examines the present state of integration processes and the potential of their instruments for contributing to the creation of further currents of intra-regional trade and to the development of fresh economic and technological links among member countries. It also analyses the more important cases of co-operation in more or less traditional areas, whether or not as a result of or within integration arrangements. It goes on to describe and systematize the areas with less traditional or other forms of co-operation. Finally, on the basis of a comparative analysis of the existing state of affairs and the more evident priority co-operation needs, action proposals are suggested.

/Programme 460:

Programme 460: Natural resources and energy

Summary

During the period covered by this report, mention should be made of the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action, particularly in connexion with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the organization of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and activities for the implementation of the regional study of electrical interconnexion in Central America. Of importance too are the studies on the effects of higher oil prices on the importing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and research on iron ore in the region. From the operational standpoint, there is a firm trend towards the encouragement of horizontal co-operation in various areas.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 41/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
460.1 Water resources	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1954 (LIX) and 2121 (LXIII) CEPAL resolutions 323 (XV), 337 (XV), 379 (XVII), 401 (XVIII), 409 (XVIII) and 411 (XVIII)	(1) Creation of the CEPAL Water Resources Unit. (2) Activities connected with the implementation and follow up of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action. (3) Activities connected with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. (4) Technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of water resources.
460.2 Energy	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1572 (L) and 1954 (LIX) CEPAL resolutions 302 (XIV), 337 (XV), 379 (XVII), 401 (XVIII), 408 (XVIII) and 413 (XVIII)	(1) Studies on the impact of higher oil prices on the importing countries of Latin America. (2) Support for preparatory activities connected with the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. (3) Studies on solar energy in Latin America.

41/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 41/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
460.3 Mineral resources	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1572 (L) and 1954 (LIX)	(1) Study of iron ore (joint project of CEPAL and the Japanese International Development Centre (JIDC)). (2) Study of the trends and prospects of the mining sector in Latin America. (3) Studies on copper, bauxite-aluminium, tin and iron ore. (4) Up-dating of mining sector statistics.
460.4 Development of electrical energy in Central America	Resolution 156 (X/CCE) Mandates of the Regional Group on Electrical Interconnexion CEPAL resolution 401 (XVIII)	(1) Completion of study on feasibility of interconnecting the electrical systems of the Central American countries. (2) Preparation of statistics on electricity production and consumption in Central America.

Subprogramme 460.1: Water resources

The recently-created Water Resources Unit directs its activities under this subprogramme towards the support and follow-up of the implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action and particularly in support of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.42/

In conformity with a request by the Water Committee at the Eighteenth Session of the Commission for a review and co-ordination of the relevant aspects of the regional activities of specialized agencies in the sphere of water resources, the Interagency Meeting on Water Resources in Latin America was organized in Santiago, on 23 and 24 June 1980. For this meeting documents were prepared on several activities in the field of water resources and co-ordination with other specialized agencies (178) to (180); the conclusions and agreements of the Meeting were subsequently published in a final report (181).

42/ These activities were not envisaged in the Programme of Work for the period 1980-1981, but were established by the Water Committee of the eighteenth session of CEPAL.

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On the basis of a questionnaire sent by the Committee on Natural Resources of the Economic and Social Council, the Water Resources Unit prepared a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action for submission to the Water Committee at the Nineteenth Session. As a supplement to that report, an information system was studied and designed concerning activities in the region by bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of water resources.

With regard to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Water Resources Unit participated in the General Assembly meeting at which the Decade was proclaimed (10 November 1980) and contributed to the preparation of the documentation presented on that occasion.43/

In addition, pursuant to the request of the Water Committee concerning the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, a study was completed on the needs and possible sources of financing of the necessary investment to support the programmes implemented in Latin America in the drinking water and sanitation field (182); this document will be submitted to the Water Committee at the nineteenth session of CEPAL.

In connexion with the International Decade and with the question of horizontal co-operation, the first session of the Latin American Seminar was organized in Santiago, Chile, 9 to 13 March 1981, with the general purpose of encouraging horizontal co-operation among countries and organization of Latin America as a strategy for achieving the targets of the International Decade, with special emphasis on social, economic and financial aspects (183). It is envisaged that a second session will be held in Mexico City for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean in mid-1981. Documents prepared primarily for the Water Committee at the nineteenth session include those for the meetings of the Committee itself, a report on the possibilities of horizontal co-operation for the International Driking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and a report prepared jointly with PAHO on the present situation and prospects in connexion with the Decade.

The Unit participated and collaborated in the work of WHO/PAHO aimed at concerting the efforts of the countries of the region to achieve the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and missions to the relatively less developed countries such as Bolivia were co-ordinated in order to help them in the preparation of their national plans for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

43/ See the General Assembly document on international economic co-operation and development (A/35/341). The report prepared by the Unit (included in the above-mentioned document) summarizes the preparatory activities undertaken by Latin American governments in support of the Decade.

/Furthermore, the

Furthermore, the Unit is working together with the CEPAL Development and Environment Unit on a joint CEPAL/UNEP project concerning horizontal co-operation in the field of styles of development and environment in Latin America; under this project, in connexion with environmental management in major infrastructure projects, a study has been prepared on large dams as a concrete expression of a development style. This document (184) was presented at the Seminar on Styles of Development and Environment in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, November 1979.

The Water Resources Unit has also worked jointly with the Development and Environment Unit in the search for strategies and concrete procedures for improving the management of large water-use projects, as these are one of the greatest forms of environmental management known to man. The reports will be considered at a seminar programmed for the end of 1981. One of the reports refers to a study of three major water-use projects through horizontal co-operation activities in Latin America and the corresponding conclusions.

In the Natural Resources, Energy and Transport section of the Mexico Office, among other things a study has been completed on the past and expected use of water resources in the hydrographic basin feeding interocean traffic in the Panama Canal, identifying the main problems to be tackled in the immediate future (185), and work continued on the processing and analysis of up-to-date information on the availability and use of water resources in the main basins of the Central American subregion.

Subprogramme 460.2: Energy

In accordance with CEPAL resolution 413 (XVIII) 44/ four studies were prepared 45/ concerning the impact of higher oil prices on the energy-importing countries of Latin America, some of which are at the discussion stage. The studies referred to the situation of the oil-short economies in Latin America in the face of rising world oil prices; the repercussions of the higher price of hydrocarbons in particular on the economies of Central America (186); the consequences of higher hydrocarbon prices in the world energy market for three Latin American countries which are net fuel importers (Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay); and the impact of the rise in oil prices on some Caribbean countries, emphasizing the situation in some countries such as Jamaica and Guyana. These studies served as a basis for preparing a brief report summarizing the main conclusions on the issue and the prospects for the oil-importing Latin American countries. A seminar is envisaged to analyse and discuss these studies, but due to financial problems it has not yet been possible to arrange the seminar.46/ Finally, it is envisaged to publish a

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44/ It should be pointed out that these activities were not envisaged in the 1980-1981 Work Programme, which is why it was impossible to undertake activities concerning projection and planning methods in the energy sector.

45/ Two of these studies were undertaken by consultants.

46/ See CEPAL resolution 413 (XVIII) and paragraph 597 of Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, op. cit.

/book analysing

book analysing the main economic consequences of the rise in oil prices on the importing countries of the region since 1973, with the financial support of the government of the Netherlands.

The CEPAL secretariat has been carrying out a number of activities in connexion with the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (August 1981). Focal points have been established in the countries of the region and meetings and seminars held on topics relating to the Conference (187). The Unit has collaborated in the preparation of national reports reflecting the positions of the countries and that of the region at the Conference, and so forth. These activities have been undertaken jointly with OLADE. Meetings have been organized with OLADE to programme the implementation of a joint programme containing a number of projects in the energy sector, but definite arrangements have not yet been made.

In the solar energy field, a document was prepared analysing the prospects of solar energy as an economical substitute for petroleum in Latin America by the year 2000 (188), which was presented at the Seminar on styles of development and the environment in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 19-23 November 1979).

Subsequently, research continued on this topic and a study was prepared of the commercial and social feasibility of the use of solar energy in three countries of Latin America with regard to three main uses (production of low-temperature heat for domestic use; production of medium-temperature heat for industrial use; and production of high-temperature heat for the generation of electricity). In the future it is intended to broaden this study to cover the other countries of the region.

On the basis of this experience a study was presented on the topic at the UNITAR Conference on long-term energy resources (Montreal, Canada, 26 November to 7 December 1979).

A study was begun which includes an analysis of past energy supply and demand patterns in Latin America and projections into the future. A report was also prepared as a contribution to the preparation for the regional Plan of Action for the implementation of the international development stategy in the 1980s, presenting various approaches to the energy problem in Latin America.

Finally, annual statistics were prepared on energy consumption and sources in the countries of Central America for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Subprogramme 460.3: Mineral resources

A first set of activities 47/ concerns a study on iron ore undertaken jointly with the Japanese International Development Centre, which analyses in particular the policies connected with trade and economic co-operation

47/ Not included in the 1980-1981 Work Programme.

/between Latin

between Latin America and Japan. The study is due to finish in the first half of 1981, and covers inter alia: mining sector trends in Latin America in the 1970s; regional iron-ore production and exports; and the effect of iron-ore mining on the social and economic development of Latin America. The study also includes projections to the year 2000 of iron-ore consumption and production in the mining and steel-making stages up to manufactured products. In addition, as a result of the analysis of these projections, data was obtained on Latin America's possible export potential.

A study is also being made of mining sector trends and prospects in Latin America. This deals with: world mining sector trends and their repercussions on the development of mining resources in Latin America; distribution of mining profits or surpluses among producer and consumer countries; prospects for basic guidelines or general policies for Latin America regarding the use of mining resources (consumption, production, investment, finance needs, technology, etc.). This study will be submitted as a reference document at the first seminar of experts of governments and state entities for horizontal co-operation in the mining sector, programmed for the end of 1981.

Analogous studies are being made of copper, bauxite-aluminium, tin and iron ore. Nickel, zinc and lead will be studied as of the second quarter of 1981.

At the beginning of 1981, with the help of consultants, some studies were begun on such topics as production procedures, marketing, financing and ore prospecting. On the basis of these studies the principal document for the above-mentioned seminar will be prepared outlining the basic guidelines for a horizontal co-operation programme aimed at developing the use of mining resources.

At the same time another document will be prepared on the role (or operational capacity) of state institutions in developing the mining sector of the region.

Subprogramme 460.4: Development of electrical energy in Central America

The study on the feasibility of interconnecting the electrical systems of the Central American countries was completed. The final report (189) indicates the great benefits and savings which could be achieved through integration arrangements.

Three meetings of the Regional Group on Electrical Interconnexion were held to analyse the results of the above-mentioned study. The final reports of those meetings (190) to (192) contain resolutions adopted by the government representatives with a view to the implementation of the recommendations of the study.

In addition, an agreement was reached with OLADE for technical and financial support to provide the countries of the subregion with the modern electrical planning technology developed during the interconnexion study

/and also

and also to support the initial functioning of the Electrification Council of Central America. A document was also prepared (193) providing further information in this connexion.

Finally, statistics were prepared and published on electricity production and consumption in the Central American countries for 1978 (194) and 1979, and progress was made on the statistics for 1980.

Programme 480: Population (CELADE)

Summary

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) carried out numerous activities in connexion with its four subprogrammes or areas of work: demographic statistics and the monitoring of population trends; population and development; education and training; and information, dissemination and other services. Technical assistance to the countries of the region in these fields was one of the main components of the Centre's work; another was training, which was carried out in four main ways: through the post-graduate programme, the regular training programme (courses on basic and advanced demographic analysis and intensive national courses), training courses on techniques and methods applied to specific fields, and specialization seminars. It should be noted that during the period under consideration CELADE decided to adapt its regular training programme to current needs by establishing, in place of the courses mentioned, two post-graduate Masters' degrees: one in demography and the other in social population studies. These new courses will begin in 1981.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 48/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
480.1 Demographic statistics and estimates of population trends	CEPAL resolutions 381 (XVII), 392 (XVIII) and 400 (XVIII)	(1) Analysis of demographic trends (Boletín Demográfico). (2) Specific and methodological research. (3) Activities connected with the World Fertility Survey. (4) Technical assistance to countries of the region. (5) Project on migration of unskilled labour.

48/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op.cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 48/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
480.2 Population and development	CEPAL resolutions 381 (XVII) and 400 (XVIII)	(1) Research on regional development, public policies and urban primacy in Latin America. (2) Study on development strategies and population policies in Latin America. (3) Activities in connexion with demographic models. (4) Technical assistance to the countries.
480.3 Training	CEPAL resolutions 381 (XVII) and 400 (XVIII)	(1) Holding of various courses on demographic matters.
480.4 Information, dissemination and other services 49/	CEPAL resolution 395 (XVIII)	(2) Activities of the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL). (3) Processing of population data. (4) Data bank.

Subprogramme 480.1: Demographic statistics and estimates of population trends

The activities carried out under this subprogramme refer in particular to the preparation of estimates and projections of fundamental demographic variables, generally at the national level. This work is carried out systematically in order to examine the demographic situation of the countries of the region, as well as every time that the availability of new information indicates the need to modify the existing estimates. As a result of this work, various issues of the Boletín Demográfico were published (195) to (199).50/

As regards specific and methodological research, the following may be noted:

(a) Investigation of fertility through the "own children" method in Latin America (IFHIPAL). This research aims to study the differential fertility trends in various sectors of the population, using information from national censuses and demographic surveys. The reports on Costa Rica

49/ This subprogramme does not appear in the Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit. CEPAL resolution 395 (XVIII), however, provides legislative authority for the corresponding activities.

50/ The Boletín Demográfico is a twice-yearly publication.

/and Argentina

and Argentina in this connexion were completed and have already been published. Research on Cuba under this project is now underway, with the participation of a Cuban research worker from the State Statistical Committee of that country. In this connexion, a bibliographical review of fertility studies in Cuba has already been carried out, as have the appraisal of the estimates obtained by computer through comparison with birth register data, correction of national and provincial estimates, preparation of a fertility series by provinces, descriptive analysis of the tabulations, etc.

(b) Research on infantile mortality in Latin America (IMIAL). This research is based entirely on information from the 1970 censuses and national demographic surveys. Thirteen studies were carried out (200) which establish the mortality in the first years of life and evaluate the differences between population groups defined according to geographical or social criteria, mainly in relation to the level of education of the mother. During the period under consideration, a study on the case of the Caribbean 51/ was added to the thirteen studies in question.

(c) Research on international migration in Latin America (IMILA). This research seeks to estimate international migration through the inclusion of indirect questions in censuses and experimental surveys such as the experimental census carried out in the locality of Licey Al Medio (Dominican Republic).

(d) Project on the international migration of unskilled workers in Latin America, carried out jointly by CELADE and CEPAL with the participation of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migrations (CIME). This project aims to carry out a study of the main migratory currents in Latin America, in order to measure the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the migrations of unskilled labour between the various countries. Preliminary reports have been prepared on the migration of Colombians to Venezuela and of Bolivians, Brazilians, Chileans, Paraguayans and Uruguayans to Argentina. It is also considered of interest to add further studies on the migration of citizens of El Salvador to Guatemala, Brazilians and Argentinians to Paraguay, and Nicaraguans to Costa Rica.

Research or case studies (201) and (202) have also been carried out on differential mortality by cause of death with respect to various countries of the region.52/

CELADE is participating in the comparative analysis of the surveys carried out in Latin America under the World Fertility Survey programme, a broad world-level socio-demographic study being carried out by the International Statistical Institute. To this end, CELADE is collaborating with the United Nations Population Division, which is the body responsible for organizing the analytical studies. Advisory assistance services to the countries continue to be an important component of the activities carried out by CELADE under this first subprogramme.

51/ The corresponding report will be published shortly.

52/ Many of these studies are frequently limited by the lack of adequate or reliable statistics.

/A fundamental

A fundamental part of the activities consists of technical assistance to the national statistical bodies of the countries of the region on the organization of demographic surveys and the processing and analysis of the data obtained (203) and (204). Thus, CELADE has collaborated in the holding of the population and labour census for the state of Maranhão, Brazil, the migration and employment survey on Alto Paraná, Paraguay (205) and an experimental census in the locality of Licey Al Medio, Dominican Republic.

At the end of 1979, CELADE began activities in the English-speaking Caribbean thanks to support received from the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the United Kingdom, which is financing the cost of an expert. The demographer occupying this post works in the CEPAL Office in Port of Spain and is responsible, with the advisory assistance of CELADE, for providing assistance to the countries in the preparation of programmes for the tabulation of the results of the population censuses carried out in the area in 1980; organizing a course 53/ in which suitable methods for the analysis of the information gathered in recent censuses will be examined; and collaborating in the holding of a national population census in Barbados and carrying out demographic studies of some countries of the Caribbean.

Subprogramme 480.2: Population and development

The general objective of the subprogramme on population and development is to lay the conceptual and methodological bases to help governments to take into consideration the dynamics and characteristics of population in economic and social planning and policy formulation, in the specific conditions of the countries of the region. In order to achieve this objective, the subprogramme carries out various research and assistance activities for the countries of Latin America.

As regards research, during the period under consideration a comparative investigation was completed on regional development, public policies and urban primacy in Latin America.54/ The objective of this was to make a comparative examination of the influence of development styles and public policies on the regional development of the countries in question and the repercussions of this regional development, as well as of national development, on the direction (fundamentally towards the main city) of internal migrations in these countries. The preliminary report has permitted interesting conclusions to be drawn regarding the formulation of policies for urban deconcentration.

Other research activities carried out during the period under consideration are connected with rural development, human settlements and population dynamics. Thus, a study was continued on agrarian policies designed to affect migration, the purpose being to evaluate various alternative

53/ Scheduled for mid-1981.

54/ The countries considered were Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

/agrarian policies

agrarian policies aimed at modifying migratory flows and to propose new lines in this field, taking into account the structural factors of the organization of production which influenced such migrations and the policies carried out by the countries of the region with this objective.

Furthermore, two documents were prepared on the profile of human settlements in rural areas of Latin America and were incorporated in the documentation presented by the CEPAL secretariat at the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (Mexico City, November 1979).55/

In connexion with the topic of styles of development, regional development and metropolitanization in Latin America, various documents were prepared and various studies carried out, among them one on structural poverty in the development of Latin America (206) for the project on critical poverty in Latin America; another on a historical interpretation of human settlements in the development of the region, for the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements, and a third (207) on the spatial distribution of economic activity, migrations and population concentration in Latin America, for the Regional Seminar on Styles of Development and the Environment (November 1979).

In addition, a study was completed on development strategies and population policies in Latin America.56/ This research, which covered the cases of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Cuba, examined the unforeseen and non-deliberate consequences which state initiatives, and especially social policies, have had on mortality and especially fertility. The results were publicized at various expert seminars on this topic, and the preliminary report was completed in January 1980, while the final version of this report will soon be ready for publication.

Another activity carried out in the period under consideration is that connected with the updated file on population policies (208), which involves the on-going task of keeping up to date the record of population policies in Latin American countries (their formulation, execution, evaluation and institutional arrangements).

Finally, mention should be made of the research activities carried out in connexion with the study on economic-demographic models. On the basis of the review, analysis, specification and appropriate modifications of the available models, and using Latin American data, this study aimed to develop a version of the model for the purpose of investigating the effect of demographic variables on social and demographic planning. In

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55/ See also programme 290 on Human Settlements.

56/ This project was begun in early 1975 and additional assistance was provided for its financing by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada and the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems of Relevance for Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL).

/this connexion,

this connexion, a report was completed on the endogenization of fertility in economic-demographic models and a preliminary version was prepared of a report entitled BACHUE and PDM: A comparison of two economic-demographic models. A preliminary report was also completed on the LRPM2 model and a trial of the LRPM2 model was completed, using the demographic and economic sub-models. On the basis of data from Ecuador, a trial was begun of the other sub-models of LRPM2 on internal migration, the labour force, health, housing, education and family planning, and verification of the PDM model was carried out with real data.

As regards advisory assistance to the countries of the region, a fundamental part of the work carried out under the subprogramme during the period under consideration was centered around the following technical assistance projects: Paraguay: Population studies for development (PAR/72/P02) and Population and regional planning (PAR/79/P05); Bolivia: Population policies in the framework of development planning (BOL/78/P01); Panama: Population and development (PAN/78/P01) and Metropolitan growth and its socio-economic implications (PAN/79/P03); Costa Rica: diagnosis and prognosis of the population of Costa Rica and its interrelation with economic and social development, 1980-1982 (COS/79/P01); and Ecuador: Establishment and functioning of the Population and Development Unit of the National Development Council (ECU/78/P01).

In addition to the type of advisory assistance described above, CELADE collaborated with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), CEPAL and ILPES in the execution of joint technical assistance work. In the case of UNFPA, CELADE participated in the missions to identify basic needs in population matters carried out by the Fund in Mexico and Ecuador. It also participated in the mission sent by ILPES to Panama in November 1980 with the purpose of providing assistance to the Ministry of Economic and Social Planning.

In connexion with CEPAL, during the period under consideration a number of studies and activities were carried out which have made it possible to incorporate the demographic dimension in various projects both of CEPAL itself and of an inter-agency nature on such matters as human settlements, critical poverty, and development styles.

Subprogramme 480.3: Training

The activities carried out by CELADE in the field of training cover the following topics:

(a) Course leading to Master's degree in Economics, with specialization in Demography

This programme is being carried out jointly by CELADE and the ESCOLATINA Unit of the University of Chile. The two fellowship-holders from Uruguay and Nicaragua completed the first semester of their studies on this course in July 1980. Next year, they will be able to present their theses and

/thus comply

thus comply with the final requisite for obtaining their Master's degree. This programme, which was begun in 1973, was the subject of careful review and evaluation in early 1980, and it is not planned to receive any new fellowship-holders during the period 1980-1981.

(b) Course leading up to Master's degree in social population studies

This two-year programme, offered jointly by the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO) and CELADE, began its fourth and last term in 1980.

Of the 19 participants, all of them professionals from a total of nine countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama and Peru), eight have already presented their final thesis. The theses of five of them were approved, so that they thus completed all the requisites for obtaining the degree of Master. The rest of the participants had until 30 January 1981 to present their theses and thus likewise obtain their Master's degree.

(c) Course on basic demographic analysis

The second period of instruction on this course began on 10 July 1979 with the participation of sixteen fellowship-holders from various countries of Latin America, thirteen of whom obtained their diplomas in 1979. July 1979 also saw the initiation of the promotion among approximately 450 institutions of various countries of Latin America of the 1980 course on basic demographic analysis, which began in early 1980 57/ and lasted until December of that year. Seventeen students from nine Latin American countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and the Dominican Republic) participated in this course, and fifteen of them obtained a diploma in December of the same year.

(d) Course on advanced demographic analysis

This course is for the best former students of the courses on basic demographic analysis and also, exceptionally, for former students of intensive national courses on demography (see section (f) below).

A course with seven students from a similar number of countries of the region ended on 31 December 1979. The research studies of five of these students were approved, while the other two were given an extension of two months to present a revised version of their work.

The next course began on 4 July 1980 and had eight students from seven Latin American countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru the Dominican Republic and Uruguay).

57/ This is the twenty-third course of this type.

/(e) Programme

(e) Programme of research fellows

In August 1979, two of the research fellows participating in this programme completed the research which they had begun in the first semester. Their studies were entitled respectively "Estimates and projections of the population of Bolivia by sex and age, 1950-2000" and "Study on mortality in Paraguay".

A specialist in demography from Uruguay participated for three months in a project on the international migration of unskilled labour in Latin America.58/

A fellowship-holder from Brazil carried out a research project on mortality and fertility in the state of Maranhão and took advantage of his presence in CELADE to familiarize himself with methods of processing census data.

A staff member of the Population Studies Centre of Argentina spent three months in CELADE receiving training under the guidance of staff members of the formal demography area in the use of recently developed indirect methods for measuring fertility and mortality.

(f) Intensive courses on basic demographic analysis (national and regional)

On 16 August 1979 the second regional intensive course on basic demographic analysis, directed especially towards the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, began in the CELADE Office in San José, Costa Rica. The course was attended by thirteen fellowship-holders from seven countries of the region, and ended on 14 December 1979.

On 1 September 1980, the third regional intensive course on basic demographic analysis, lasting three and a half months, was initiated for officials from the Central American and Caribbean countries. In addition to these, the course was attended for the first time by two African officials from the Statistical Department of Angola.

Subprogramme 480.4: Information, dissemination and other services

The work carried out under this subprogramme included the execution of numerous activities in connexion with the following three components:

(a) Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL)

During the period covered by this report, approximately 7 500 bibliographical units on Latin America were incorporated into the DOCPAL data base, while at the same time the on-going task of attending to requests

58/ See subprogramme 480.1: Demographic statistics and estimates of population trends.

/from the

from the many users of the system in the region continued. In addition, direct technical assistance and training services in the field of documentation were provided to various countries of the region. In this respect, reference should be made to the holding in March 1980, in San José, Costa Rica, of a course (209) to (213) entitled "DOCPAL and Population Documentation Processing Techniques for Latin America", which was attended by 35 participants from 11 countries of the region. A number of officials connected with documentation centres of numerous countries of Latin America and other regions visited CELADE in order to familiarize themselves with the operation of the DOCPAL system. During the period under consideration various issues of the review "DOCPAL. Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina" (214) to (218) and "DOCPAL. Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina. Indice acumulativo" (219) were published.

(b) Processing of population data

One of the major contributions of CELADE to the work on population in the countries of the region is the technical assistance and training provided in connexion with data processing. In this respect, CELADE has not only helped to adapt and transfer suitable technology from the developed countries to Latin America, but has also contributed to the development of new computer programmes, as in the case of the data consistency and correction system (CONCOR). Thus, during the period under consideration courses were given on the CONCOR system, while direct technical assistance was given to a number of countries on data processing. Because of CELADE's experience in this field, the World Fertility Survey entrusted it with the task of providing advisory and training services on data processing to the ten Latin American countries participating in the Survey.

(c) Data bank

The CELADE data bank stores and makes available the taped data on samples from the 1960 and 1970 Latin American censuses and various population surveys (220) which are needed for technical assistance, training and research purposes. It also produces a set of tabulations for each sample, known as the OMUECE tabulations, which complement those from the censuses usually published by the countries. The data bank has continued to expand its file of tapes and has provided copies of them to various organizations in Latin America and other regions of the world. The tapes from the national fertility surveys carried out by the Latin American countries taking part in this programme were brought into the uniform format prepared by the London-based World Fertility Survey. It should be noted in particular that during this period the RAPID system for handling data bases was installed and adapted, and using it as a starting point a system was established which makes it easier and cheaper to process census and survey data in the countries, as well as facilitating better use of the information stored in the CELADE data bank.

/(d) Other

(d) Other activities

In addition, various documents (221) to (235) were prepared which, by their nature, cannot be linked exclusively to the activities of a particular subprogramme.

Programme 496: Transnational corporations

Summary

In this period mention should be made of the activities connected with the interregional project on transnational corporations conducting their business in export commodities; on research on the role of transnational banks in the external financing of the countries of Latin America; and on the studies on the presence and impact of transnational corporations in the countries of the region.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 59/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
496.3 Transnational corporations in Latin America	CEPAL resolution 349 (XVI), Economic and Social Council resolutions 1913 (LVII) and 1961 (LIX)	(1) Participation in the Interregional Meeting of a Group of Experts on the Export of Commodities (Bangkok, Thailand, 8 to 13 October 1979). (2) Participation in the Seminar on Restrictive Business Practices (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 23 to 27 June 1980). (3) Research on the role of transnational banks in the external financing of the countries of Latin America. (4) Preparation of a number of documents on topics concerning the presence and impact of transnational corporations in the countries of Latin America.

59/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period, 1980-1983, op. cit. The Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit used to report to the CEPAL Economic Development Division, but in August 1979 it was transferred to the Office of the Executive Secretary. However, it should be borne in mind that the Joint Units of the Regional Commissions play a liaison and support role for the Centre for Transnational Corporations (CTC), whose headquarters is in New York.

/Subprogramme 496.3:

Subprogramme 496.3: Transnational corporations in Latin America

In the context of an interregional project 60/ on transnational corporations conducting their business in export commodities, the Interregional Meeting of a Group of Experts on the Export of Commodities,61/ held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 8 to 13 October 1979, was attended. A number of documents on transnational corporations in the aluminium 236) and (237), tin (238) and banana (239) industries and a survey document (240) drawing preliminary conclusions on the bargaining power of Latin American governments with transnational corporations were prepared for, and submitted to, the meeting in question.

Following the Meeting of the Group of Experts, the chiefs of the Joint Units and the Centre for Transnational Corporations evaluated the recommendations made by that Group and reached agreement with regard to a specific programme of work to complete the projects. This Programme is summarized in project RLA/80/016 on the strengthening of the bargaining power of host governments in their negotiations with transnational corporations conducting business in export commodities.62/ Basically, under the Programme a number of case studies and integrated studies on mineral and agricultural products will be conducted 63/ and an interregional seminar for government representatives will be held at New York.

Even although it had not yet obtained financing for the project, the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit prepared the following additional studies, which will soon be published: Policies on, and negotiations with, transnational corporations in Peru: the situation with regard to copper; Development of the copper industry and transnational corporations: the Chilean experience; and Links of transnational corporations with the tin industry in Bolivia.

Moreover, a general synthesis document is being prepared on the basis of the three above-mentioned studies. It should be added that it is planned that a seminar on policy and negotiation alternatives in respect of foreign investors and transnational corporations in the copper and tin industries should be held in 1981 to examine and consider the studies in question.

60/ The project in question resulted from an agreement between CEPAL and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), signed in July 1977, to which the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) acceded early in 1978.

61/ With the financial support of UNDP.

62/ This project, which is to receive UNDP support in an amount of approximately US$ 67 500, has not yet been approved by that Programme.

63/ Tin, bauxite and copper; sugar cane, coffee and bananas.

/Lastly, it

Lastly, it will not be possible to prepare the remaining studies (particularly those on sugar cane and coffee), if the extrabudgetary resources required are not available.

A Seminar on Restrictive Business Practices sponsored by UNCTAD (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 23 to 27 June 1980), at which two documents (241) and (242) were submitted, was attended.

Another topic to which the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit has been devoting attention is the role of transnational banks in the external financing of the countries of Latin America. In that connexion, a study on the situation in Peru (243), examining financing granted by private banks to a developing country, was prepared. A second document (244) forming an integral part of the first study considers borrowing policies pursued in the decade 1968-1978 and proposes an institutional structure for monitoring Peru's external financing. A study similar to that carried out in Peru is currently being conducted on Bolivia.

With regard to the various studies conducted on the topic of the presence and impact of transnational corporations in the countries of the region, a document on such economic units and development modalities in Latin America, which puts forward a proposal for the evaluation of transnational corporations in the context of planning processes, was completed. It was submitted at a Seminar held by the Development Training Centre in Mexico in March 1981.64/

Moreover, study of a sample of enterprises in Chile was initiated in order to consider similarities and differences in the conduct of national enterprises and enterprises with direct foreign investment. In the case of Chile, a document on the presence and involvement of transnational corporations in the Chilean economy (245) has also been completed. A similar study is being prepared on Brazil.

Furthermore, a study on Brazil's extensive experience with policies for the treatment of foreign capital is being completed in order to consider sample cases that could be useful to other countries of the region.

A further study is being conducted jointly with the International Trade and Development Division, mainly with the purpose of measuring the involvement of the chief economic agents in the import and export trade of a number of Latin American countries and considering the most important features of their foreign trade activities, particularly in the case of transnational corporations.

64/ Seminar on Policies for Latin American Development. The study will be published shortly in the CEPAL Review.

/A study

A study on Ecuador (246) was completed as a follow-up to a series of studies to identify and define the relationships established in the processes of integration between the participating countries and transnational corporations. The study in question considers the impact of sectoral programming and of the allocation machinery (Commission of the Cartagena Agreement decision 28), whose purpose is to promote the development of the two relatively less developed countries of the Andean subregion, and, in particular, the implications for the conventional type of relationship that has been established with transnational corporations in Ecuador.

It should also be mentioned that a document on the role of transnational corporations in developing countries was prepared in co-operation with the International Trade and Development Division and submitted at the Seminar on Economic Interaction between Eastern and Western Europe, sponsored by the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 20-24 May 1980).

Lastly, a seminar sponsored jointly by the Centre for Transnational Corporations and CEPAL (Santiago, Chile, 30 March to 10 April 1981), to consider various aspects of transnational corporations and Latin American development with government officials of South American countries, was held.

Programme 520: Science and technology

Summary

The activities undertaken during the period under consideration were focused on the topics of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), held in Vienna in August 1979, both as regards the regional contribution to that Conference (preparation and submission of documents on the regional plan of action and on possible international machinery for financing scientific and technological development), and as regards follow-up action (contribution to preparation of the Operational Plan for Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action).

Also of importance was action in support of other activities or regional agencies; research on scientific and technological development in the region, particularly on the technological operation of production units in certain industrial sectors; and, lastly, action to establish co-operation machinery in the field of science and technology in the Caribbean.

Subprogramme	Lesgislative authority 65/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
520.1 Plan of Action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD)	General Assembly resolution 31/184 Economic and Social Council resolution 2028 (LXI) CEPAL resolutions 374 (XVII) and 389 (XVIII)	(1) Preparatory activities of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD, Vienna, August 1979): preparation of a plan of action on science and technology, preceded by a regional analysis and a study of, and a proposal for, international machinery for the financing of scientific and technological development. (2) Support for various regional activities: preparation of individual reports on the integration of the institutes of technology of Latin America and the Caribbean and the possibility of establishing an information system on non-conventional sources of energy.

65/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan of Action for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit., and Official Documents of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 65/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
		(3) Co-operation in the preparation of the Regional Plan of Action for Implementation of the International Development Strategy in the 1980s, and on the Operational Plan for Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.
520.2 Technological development	CEPAL resolutions 310 (XIV), 322 (XV), 374 (XVII) and 389 (XVIII)	(1) IDB/CEPAL/CIDD/UNDP Research Programme on Scientific and Technological Development in Latin America. (2) Activities relating to the establishment of a Caribbean Council for Science and Technology.

Subprogramme 520.1: Plan of Action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

An Ad-Hoc Working Group met at Lina, Peru, on 26 and 27 March 1979.66/ In that connexion, the CEPAL secretariat prepared a document (247) on international machinery for financing scientific and technological development. The report resulting from that meeting (248) was submitted at the eighteenth session, at which point it was decided (resolution 389 (XVIII)) that it should be submitted, together with the relevant proposals, for consideration by the then Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), for possible consideration at that Conference.

The above-mentioned Conference took place in Vienna, Austria, in August 1979. The CEPAL secretariat prepared and submitted to the Conference a document (249) containing recommendations on a regional programme of action

66/ At the Second UNCSTD Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting (Montevideo, 29 November to 1 December 1978) a resolution (resolution 1) was adopted in which it was decided that an Ad-Hoc Working Group co-ordinated by the CEPAL secretariat jointly with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) should be convened, so that prior to 1 April 1979 it should consider the possibilities afforded by, and limitations of, existing financing machinery for scientific and technological development, as well as new initiatives in that regard, and submit its conclusions and recommendations to CEPAL at its eighteenth session.

/on science

on science and technology 67/ preceded by an analysis that had also been prepared on a regional basis.

A study (250) was prepared on the feasibility of establishing an information system on non-conventional sources of energy in Latin America, basically analysing the fundamental facts and problems to be taken into account in establishing such a technological information system in the region.

A document was prepared in order to further the process of establishing the Latin American Technological Information System (RITLA), putting forward suggestions as to possible courses of action for integrating the institutes of technology of Latin America and the Caribbean.

A document was also prepared on appropriate and agro-industrial technology and submitted during the third cycle of conferences entitled "Problems and Prospects for Industrial Development in Mexico", which was held by the General Administrative Office for Agro-industrial Development of the Agricultural and Water Resources Secretariat of Mexico (18 April to 16 May 1979).

The first and second sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, held in New York (28 January to 1 February 1980 and 22 May to 4 June 1980) were attended, and topics such as preparation of the Operational Plan for Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and international financing of science and technology were considered.

With regard to the above-mentioned Operational Plan, CEPAL participated in the meeting convened by the United Nations Centre on Science and Technology for Development (New York, 5 to 19 January 1981) to consider and comment on the preliminary version of the Plan. The final version of the Plan will be submitted at the nineteenth session of CEPAL.

CEPAL participated as an observer in the fifth Meeting of Directors of the Register on the Transfer of Technology, sponsored by the government of Argentina and UNIDO (Buenos Aires, 15 to 19 September 1980).

It also co-operated in the preparation of the Regional Plan of Action for Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s, with regard to topics relating to science and technology. In addition, it made a contribution to preparation of a document on regional integration and co-operation in the 1980s by submitting suggestions as to possible areas of technological co-operation in the countries of the region.

67/ These recommendations on a programme of action for the use of science and technology in the development process had been adopted by the Second Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Montevideo, Uruguay, 29 November to 1 December 1978).

/In the

In the middle of 1980 the CEPAL secretariat's future programme of work (1981 and the following years) was considered in an internal seminar, one of the secretariat's chief concerns being to make a contribution to the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the countries of the region. Emphasis was placed on the need to include in that programme activities relating to what is termed "technological progress" in certain sectors (micro-electronics and genetic engineering) and to sectoral strategies for technological development in the capital goods and pharmaceutical sectors.

Lastly, it should be stressed that in 1980 the Science and Technology Unit, which was previously located at the Mexico Office was transferred to CEPAL headquarters in Santiago. A continuing effort has been made since the end of 1980 to fill the Unit's manning table, so that it should have the necessary resources to meet the requirements for implementation of the programme of work.

Subprogramme 520.2: Technological development

During the period under consideration activities relating to the IDB/CEPAL/CIID/UNDP Research Programme on Scientific and Technological Development in Latin America were carried out. In that connexion, from the beginning of 1979 to the opening months of 1980 research was conducted on the technological management of industrial plant in the iron and steel, petrochemical and petroleum sectors. The research in question resulted in a number of studies on topics such as: technological development in the iron and steel industry in Colombia; selection, absorption and generation of technology by the Brazilian petrochemical industry; the internal technological phenomenon; technological decisions at the level of the enterprise, in the case of Altos Hornos de México, S.A.; and generation of domestic technology in the less developed countries.

A second phase focusing chiefly on engineering was initiated in the middle of 1980. As a result of the studies underway, a number of reports were prepared, including a study on the historic stages and technological operation in an Argentinian engineering plant and a series of monographs on various manufacturing units in the same sector in Brazil and Colombia.

In addition, three studies on Mexico and one on Peru were started and are still underway; at the beginning of 1981 research on Venezuela was initiated.

With regard to scholarly meetings, three meetings of the Advisory Committee for the Programme were held,68/ and the fourth meeting was scheduled for March 1981 at Washington, D.C. The Programme was also represented at various meetings held in Colombia, Costa Rica, Spain and Israel.

68/ Bogotá (June 1975), São Paulo (November 1979) and Mexico (June 1980).

/At the

At the first session of the Co-operation and Development Committee of the Caribbean (CDCC) the need for close co-operation in science and technology was recognized. With the assistance of UNESCO the secretariat progressed through the stages of preparation of a feasibility study on such possibilities for co-operation. Preparatory meetings were convened in December 1977 and December 1978 to consider the Statutes, which were adopted at a meeting held in Jamaica in April 1980.

The primary objective of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) is to promote efforts at co-operation and the mutual transfer of scientific and technological knowledge in order to facilitate the adoption of imported technology and the development of indigenous technologies. CCST will act as the nucleus of a network of science councils and equivalent national bodies and perform a functional co-ordinating role.

Programme 530: Social development and humanitarian affairs

Summary

In the period covered by the present report, special mention should be made of the contribution to the Regional Plan of Action for the application of the new International Development Strategy, which was the product of an on-going convergent examination of different problems in the social development field; the activities in the field of the integration of women into development; the attention given to the problem of critical poverty and the search for policies and programmes to help governments to solve this problem, and finally, the joint CEPAL/UNESCO/UNDP project on education and development, which represents a process of reflection and search on development and education in the region aimed at formulating policy alternatives and strategies which effectively meet national and regional requirements.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 69/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
530.1 Styles of development and social change	CEPAL resolutions 328 (XV), 355 (XVI), 381 (XVII), 386 (XVIII), 388 (XVIII) and 401 (XVIII)	(1) Preparation of various studies in different areas of social development. (2) Collaboration in the preparation of the Regional Plan of Action for the application of the new International Development Strategy in the 1980s (in the social field).

69/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 69/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
		(3) Preparatory activities for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981).
530.2 Integration of women into development	General Assembly resolutions 3519 (XXX), 3520 (XXX), 3521 (XXX), 3523 (XXX), 31/133 and 31/136 World Plan of Action of the International Women's Year Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America CEPAL resolutions 321 (XV), 388 (XVIII) and 401 (XVIII)	(1) Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (12-16 November 1979). (2) Participation in the World Women's Conference (14-31 July 1980). (3) Preparation of various studies on topics connected with women. (4) Meetings on activities of the Women's Unit (26 November-11 December 1980).
530.3 Critical poverty in Latin America	CEPAL resolutions 388 (XVIII) and 401 (XVIII)	(1) Regional Seminar on Critical Poverty in Latin America (27-31 August 1979). (2) Regional symposium on extreme poverty among children in Latin America and the Caribbean (3-7 December 1979). (3) Initiation of a project on critical poverty in the Central American countries.
530.4 Social aspects of metrpolitan expansion in Mexico	CEPAL resolutions 309 (XV) and 401 (XVIII)	(1) Study on the effects which petroleum activity has had on social development in the state of Tabasco, Mexico.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 69/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered in this report
530.5 CEPAL/UNESCO/ UNDP Project on education and development in Latin America and the Caribbean	CEPAL resolutions 355 (XVI) and 401 (XVIII)	(1) Project on development and education in Latin America and the Caribbean (RLA/79/ 007). (2) Feasibility study on the establishment of a Caribbean enterprise for the production and distribution of printed and audio-visual material.

Subprogramme 530.1: Styles of development and social change

During the biennium under consideration, studies were carried out on various topics all converging towards the problem which is a central characteristic of most of the development styles of the region: namely, that there has been a considerable growth in production without concomitant social development.

In this connexion, a document (251) was prepared on the structure and dynamics of the development of Latin America and the Caribbean and their repercussions on education, and this document was presented at the Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Economic Planning organized by UNESCO with the sponsorship of CEPAL and the OAS and held in Mexico City from 4 to 13 December 1979. The document deals with the situation and tendencies of economic and social development in Latin America, and is largely based on the studies and special reports contributed by the CEPAL secretariat for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy (IDS) and also on the appraisal itself (the fourth regional appraisal of the IDS). The analysis centres on the disparity between the growth of the economy and the development of society, and the repercussions of these processes on the evolution of education are examined from this viewpoint.

In the area of rural social development, a document was prepared (252) on the social situation of Latin American peasants with economic growth. Another study which was completed concerns the structural aspects of poverty among indigenous groups in Latin America, its aim being to present a brief but well-organized summary of the basic elements of the situation of the indigenous groups of Latin America as regards their social development prospects. In addition, advisory assistance was provided to the Research Section of the National Development Council (CONADE) of Ecuador on methodological and analytical aspects of an investigation on socio-economic change among the peasants of the Sierra region (this activity is connected with a UNESCO project on social change and rural education).

/With regard

With regard to the topics of the coverage and tendencies of social security schemes and the provision of basic services and housing, a study (253) was prepared which analyses the housing dimension of poverty and shows the efforts that have been made to deal with it. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between housing policy and the most characteristic styles of development of the region; next, a description is given of the various forms of housing resorted to in the case of the poorest sectors, and finally the scope and limitations of the housing solutions designed for the poorest sectors are analysed. In addition, as a contribution to the project on critical poverty in Latin America, another document (254) was prepared on housing needs and effective demand in Latin America. Finally, a study was begun on the topic of social security and income distribution.

In the field of employment, a study was prepared on new approaches to employment problems in Latin America.

Within the framework of this first subprogramme, a further study is being carried out which seeks to measure the relative level of development of the countries of the region on the basis of a set of variables incorporating the demographic, economic and social aspects. In order to do this, the component analysis method has been used, which consists of the simultaneous combination of characteristics or indicators into a single global index.

Other major activities concern the preparation of a study on the social development process, as a support document for the Regional Plan of Action for the application of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s.

In the Caribbean area, a social work programme for the Caribbean countries was prepared; the mechanism for overseeing this programme is a Council for Social and Economic Development. Preparation of a feasibility study and draft statutes for this Council was undertaken, and these are under consideration by the governments. Monographs on social structural changes in St. Lucia and Dominica were also prepared.

Finally, mention may be made of a regional technical meeting and a regional seminar, held in Santiago, Chile from 5 to 11 November 1980, which were designed to promote the exchange of national experiences and to consider the most effective way of achieving the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) at the level of the institutions of each country (255) to (263).70/

Subprogramme 530.2: Integration of women into development

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America was held at Macuto, Venezuela, from 12 to 16 November 1979.

70/ These activities had not been programmed in the Programme of Work for 1979-1981 (E/CEPAL/1068).

/One of

One of the main purposes of this Conference was to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action.71/ For this, a synthesis document (264) was prepared on the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean as regards the fulfilment of the Regional Plan of Action. It should be added that in the preparation of this document the CEPAL secretariat received the co-operation of other organizations of the United Nations system 72/ as well as using a number of its own studies (265), some of which were presented at the Conference as support documents. The CEPAL secretariat also presented a document (266) on resolutions recently adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in connexion with activities of the United Nations system regarding the social situation of women and their integration into development. Another document presented at the Conference (267) refers to the work carried out during their term of office (June 1977 to November 1979) by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Subsequently, the report (268) of this Conference was published. No less important was the contribution of documents in connexion with the preparation of the World Women's Conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 14 to 31 July 1980, at which CEPAL was present.

In addition, during 1979 a bibliographical listing (269) was published on women in Latin American development and gives a sample of the work done in the countries of the region with regard to the situation of women and their integration into development.73/ Moreover, with the support of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES), a directory (270) was published on the integration of women into the development of Latin America. This directory was conceived as a consultation and reference tool to provide information on the efforts made by the various institutions in the countries of Latin America.

During the period covered by the present report, various other research projects or studies were carried out which led to the publication of documents. In this respect, mention may be made, inter alia, of a study (271) on the family and the situation of women in various contexts in Bolivia, the main objective of which was to examine some aspects of family organization and the work of women and clarify some facets of the relation between these matters and the socio-economic structure in which the family

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71/ Approved at the First Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (Havana, Cuba, 13-17 June 1977) (see document E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1).

72/ UNICEF (children and the family); UNESCO (education); ILO (employment), PAHO/WHO (health).

73/ It may be recalled that an inventory of projects on the Integration of Women into Latin American Development had been published in March 1979.

/operates;74/

operates;74/ a study (272) on the social structure and situation of rural women, in which the papers presented at the first Mexican and Central American Research Symposium on Women (Mexico City, 7-9 November 1977) are analysed, and another study (273) on Latin American rural women and the division of labour, which maintains that the form of production largely conditions the division which exists between the content of domestic work and social labour: a division related, in its turn, with the sexual division of labour. The latter factor affects the differential situation of the sexes in the overall economic process and ultimately affects social participation also; finally, another study (274) was prepared which constitutes a preliminary diagnosis on the situation of women in Ecuador and their incorporation into economic and social development through the national development plan.

For its part, the CEPAL secretariat Unit on the Integration of Women into Development likewise pursued its activities in connexion with various projects financed by the Voluntary Fund of the Decade for Women in Ecuador, various Central American countries, Guyana, Bolivia, some Caribbean countries, etc.

Between 26 November and 11 December 1980, various meetings connected with the activities of this Unit were held in Santiago, Chile.

Finally, with respect to the Caribbean, a subregional programme for the integration of women into development was drawn up with the assistance of two seminars convened in Cuba in July 1979 and in Barbados in May 1980. Some training in income-generating activities was undertaken, as well as studies on the juridical position of women. Assistance was given in drawing up national programmes in Belize, Grenada and Guyana, and technical assistance was given in the implementation of the programme in Guyana.

Subprogramme 530.3: Critical poverty in Latin America

As part of the inter-agency project on Critical Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (RLA/77/018),75/ a seminar on this subject was held in Santiago, Chile from 27 to 31 August 1979. The main aim of this seminar was to disseminate the research results and promote the exchange of experience on this subject among the countries of the region. Numerous documents produced as a result of the project activities were presented at the seminar (275) to (292).

74/ Document prepared as part of the project on research to promote the integration of women into Latin American development, the improvement of census data, and the exchange of information.

75/ During the first 18 months after the initiation of the project (January 1978), various research projects were prepared aimed at fulfilling the immediate objectives set, especially those connected with the achievement of deeper and more systematic knowledge on critical poverty in the region; the formulation of an analytical scheme permitting the design of policies to eliminate or at least alleviate critical poverty; and the formulation of criteria and methods to help governments to evaluate the effectiveness of their activities and programmes aimed at attacking poverty.

/Between 3

Between 3 and 7 December 1979, with the joint sponsorship of UNICEF and CEPAL, a regional symposium on extreme poverty among children in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Santiago, Chile. This symposium analysed experience, strategies and policies aimed at assisting poor children from birth to the age of 6. This event assumed additional importance because 1979 was proclaimed International Year of the Child (IYC) by the United Nations. A number of documents (293) to (310) was prepared on this occasion also.

At the beginning of 1980, the preparation of two books was initiated: one corresponding to the Seminar on Critical Poverty in Latin America (311) and the other to the Regional Symposium on Poverty Among Children (this book will be published jointly by CEPAL and UNICEF).

Other documents (312) to (317) prepared as part of the project on critical poverty concern such subjects as medical and sanitary attention in Latin America, the forms of production adopted by the lowest strata of the Latin American population in order to secure the resources necessary for their subsistence, the insufficiency of calorie intake in the countries of the region, and the evolution of the educational system and poverty in Latin America.

It should be noted that in 1980 a proposed revision of the project was submitted to UNDP with the aim of achieving its extension 76/ and initiating new activities. The central objectives of future activities will be:

- formulating and applying criteria to enable governments to execute and evaluate public sector budgetary policies (income and expenditure) designed to relieve poverty. In particular, policies will be considered aimed at increasing the availability of essential goods and services for poor groups;
- proceeding further with the development of the operational aspects of some policies designed to increase the amount of productivity of the assets of poor families;
- establishing policy formulation criteria which enable governments to increase the effectiveness of action aimed at helping children and young people, who form one of the focal groups most seriously affected by poverty.

It should also be noted that under the same project RLA/77/018, as the result of a special financial contribution to UNDP for this purpose from the Agency for International Development (AID) of the United States government, a project was begun in the second half of 1980 on the degree of satisfaction of basic needs in the six Central American countries (318). In this project, an effort was made to determine the main concerns of the Central American countries and the aims reflected in the various development plans, with the aim of making their main strategies and programmes more oriented towards improving the living conditions of the most under-privileged sectors of society (319).

76/ The proposed extension is to mid-1983, but so far only the budget for 1981 has been approved.

/The project

The project being carried out in the Central American subregion seeks to clarify the nature, scope and magnitude of poverty in each of the countries of the area; it also seeks to help to improve the system of instruments and indicators available to the countries for measuring the distributive structure and formulating policies for combating poverty conditions, and finally it seeks to lay the basis for concrete programmes and activities which will make it possible to raise the degree of satisfaction of basic needs.

It should be noted that in the activities in the Central American subregion CEPAL has enjoyed the support and participation of the countries of that area and an effort has been made to ensure that these activities are of practical use to the governments. In this connexion, national groups have been set up 77/ responsible for the execution of this work with advisory assistance from the project.78/

In the operational aspects, a common programme of work was prepared for all the countries, covering the necessary activities and tasks for carrying out the research, with emphasis on those activities in keeping with the interests and priorities of each country.

That part of the critical poverty project related to the Central American countries should normally finish in August 1981, but it is hoped that if extrabudgetary resources can be obtained it will be possible to continue with a second stage or phase in which emphasis would be placed on the aspects most closely related with the application of the methodologies determined in the first phase for the design of concrete policies and programmes.

Under project VEN/79/003, advisory assistance was provided during part of the second half of 1979 and early 1980 to the Venezuelan government in the formulation of a development strategy for the 1980s in which priority is given to the eradication of extreme poverty and the organization and participation of under-privileged social groups.

Finally, a study was also prepared on promotion at the popular level in Chile (1964-1970) and was presented at the International Seminar on Education, Vocational Training and Employment in Urban Peripheral Areas (Salvador, Bahía, Brazil, 25-29 August 1980).

Subprogramme 530.4: Social aspects of metropolitan expansion in Mexico

Under this subprogramme, a study was concluded on the effects of petroleum activity on social development in the state of Tabasco, Mexico. This involved a detailed analysis of the petroleum exploration and exploitation

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77/ These inter-agency groups, co-ordinated by the Ministries of Planning of the respective countries, are the actual executants of the project.

78/ CEPAL also enjoyed the participation of INCAP, BCIE, PREALC and UNESCO (the latter through project RLA/79/062).

/activities and

activities and their repercussion on social sectors and on the well-being of the inhabitants of the state in question.

Subprogramme 530.5: CEPAL/UNESCO/UNDP project on education and development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The activities carried out under this subprogramme concern the regional project on development and education in Latin America and the Caribbean (RLA/79/007).

During the period under consideration, the second phase of the project was carried out, the objectives being to contribute to the systematic process of reflection and research on the problems of development and education in the countries of the region and to formulate policy alternatives and strategies to promote the transformation of educational systems in the light of national and regional needs.

In order to fulfil these objectives, various activities were carried out, including the preparation of some synthesis documents in such areas as rural society and education, education and educators in relation to change, employment and education, and the university and development. The first two of these documents were presented at the regional seminars held as part of the project.

In addition, case and regional studies supplementing those prepared in the first phase were prepared and have been published independently or used as the basic material for the synthesis documents. The studies carried out, according to the respective subject areas, were as follows:

(i) Rural society and education: rural social structures in Latin America; the teaching process and cultural heterogeneity in Ecuador; agrarian change, social mobilization and their impact on peasant culture; radio schools in Latin America; non-formal education in rural areas and its articulation with basic educational needs.

(ii) Education and educators in relation to change: the profession of school teacher and national development in Colombia; literacy training and basic schooling for young people in Latin America; democratization and basic education in Peruvian educational reform; reading in school in Latin America; urban marginality and formal education; strategies of change in education in Latin America; technical education and the social structure in Latin America; the access of men and women to education in Latin America; teaching trends and educational change in Latin America (1960-1980); three attempts at social change through education in Mexico; characteristics of teacher training for the primary education level in Ecuador.

(iii) Education and employment: concerning the debate on education and employment in Latin America; education and employment in the tertiary sector, on the basis of census data.

(iv) The university and development: learning, technological innovation and university human resources: consideration of the case of Argentina; learning, technological innovation and university human resources: the case

/of Colombia;

of Colombia; the social origin of the students of the University of Buenos Aires; the social origin of the university students of Venezuela; the social origin of the university students of Chile; university training in the sciences and engineering and the scientific and technological system in Latin America; universities and the concentration of power.

(v) Styles of development and education: styles of development and education: an inventory of myths, recommendations and potential; educational models in the past development of Latin America: an expansion and deeper examination.

In addition, during the period covered by this report the following regional seminars were held:

- The role of university human resources in technological innovation. Science and technology in development in Latin America (Montevideo, Uruguay, October 1979).
- The social conditions of illiteracy and compliance with compulsory schooling. Problems and alternatives (Quito, Ecuador, November 1979).
- Rural society, education and the school in Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, Venezuela, October 1980), with the co-operation of UNICEF.
- Inertia and change in the educational systems of Latin America and of the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking African countries (Brasilia, Brasil, November 1980).
- The university and development (Caracas, Venezuela, December 1980), in co-operation with CRESALC (UNESCO).

The co-ordinator and the project experts also carried out various missions to countries of the region in order to supervise the progress of the work, organize and participate in the seminars held under the project, and deal with various requests for technical co-operation in connexion with the project's immediate objectives. The countries visited were Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. In addition, the co-ordinator carried out missions to the headquarters of UNESCO, CEPAL and UNDP in Paris, Santiago (Chile) and New York, respectively.

With regard to the activities carried out under this project, it should be noted that in order to carry out the work and the seminars in a joint manner, co-operation agreements have been concluded between the project and the following countries and bodies: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela; the regional offices for science and technology and education and CRESALC (UNESCO), and the UNICEF Office for the Americas.

During the period under consideration, a book was also prepared entitled Educación y sociedad en América Latina, including 17 articles on the work done under the project. This book was published by the UNICEF Office for the Americas.

Finally, with regard to the Caribbean, a feasibility study on the establishment of a Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Material is currently underway.

/Programme 540:

Programme 540: Statistics

Summary

The objectives of this programme are:

(a) to provide a regional framework of statistical information and quantitative analysis on the economic and social situation of the countries of Latin America in order to help governments, the CEPAL secretariat and the regional programmes in the evaluation and monitoring of economic and social development, the design of concerted action, and the formulation of policies;

(b) to help the countries, through regional services and advisory assistance, methodological studies, meetings to exchange experience and horizontal co-operation mechanisms, in the development and consolidation of their statistical capacity in line with national needs for the orientation and evaluation of development processes.

The articulation of the programme reflects the objective of integrating the experience accumulated by the secretariat in the utilization of the available national statistics and the application of quantitative analysis methods to the study of the economic and social problems of the region with the technical assistance given to the statistical development of the countries. It also reflects the idea of linking the two aspects in order to constitute a focal point both for the statistical experience accumulated in the region and for the statistical information most relevant for comparative studies.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 79/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
540.1 Regional framework of quantitative information	General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) CEPAL resolutions 271 (XII), 306 (XIV), 317 (XV), 328 (XV), 353 (XVI), 366 (XVII) and 393 (XVIII)	(1) Organization, evaluation and maintenance, on a recurrent basis, of specialized data bases. (2) Publication of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, the statistical Cuadernos on the Latin American balance of payments, 1950-1977 and the regional distribution of the product in the countries of Latin America, and the CEPAL/UNICEF book entitled "Indicators on the situation of children and young people in Latin America and the Caribbean"; preparation of a document containing input-product tables for Latin America.

79/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1980-1983, op. cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 79/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
		(3) Establishment of computerized data banks containing external trade statistics and household survey statistics. (4) Estimates of the incidence of poverty and income distribution by levels in the countries of Latin America; documents on the dimension of poverty in Latin America and the measurement of levels of living in Latin America. (5) Participation in the ECIEL/IDB regional project on the comparison of real prices and products; documents on extrapolations of purchasing power parities and comparisons of real products in Latin America. (6) Analysis of relevant indicators for the monitoring of social development. (7) Estimates of employment and the employment structure; document on the economically active population by sectors of activity and employment categories in 1950, 1960 and 1970. (8) Advanced estimates for the preliminary balance sheet of the Latin American economy in 1979 and 1980, and for the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1979 and 1980.
540.2 Basic statistics	General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXX) and 33/134 Economic and Social Council resolutions 1566 (L), 1947 (LVIII), 2055 (LXIII) and 1979/5	(1) Regional technical assistance to the member Countries in household surveys and population censuses. Initiation of the regional activities of the programme for developing national capacity to carry out household censuses.

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 79/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
	CEPAL resolutions 290 (XIII), 293 (XIII), 306 (XIV), 328 (XV), 363 (XVII) and 393 (XVIII)	(2) CEPAL/CIENES/INE regional seminar on the use of sampling plans for household surveys. Co-operation in the CIENES seminar-workshop on the construction of economic accounts at constant prices. (3) Working group on the measurement of employment and income in urban areas through household surveys; methodological document and final report. (4) Publication of a Cuaderno entitled Hacia los censos de población de 1980 and methodological documents on household surveys in Latin America: a panorama of the principal problems; conditioning factors for the improvement of sample designs; principles of a sample processing system; and information from censuses and household surveys for the analysis of female labour. (5) Publication of the Boletín de actividades de censos de población y habitación. (6) Horizontal co-operation on statistics; journeys of census officials of member Countries to census experiments in Chile and Mexico. (7) Participation in the activities of the Commission for the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS); meetings of its co-ordinating board, the fourteenth session of COINS in Caracas, meetings of the subcommission on household surveys, and contributions to the Inter-American Programme of Household Surveys.

/Subprogramme 540.1:

Subprogramme 540.1: Regional framework of quantitative information

Work continued on the activities connected with the organization and maintenance of specialized data bases and the analysis of their reliability and consistency in the areas of national accounts, input-product, income distribution, consumption, prices, external trade, balance of payments, production and natural resources, population, social aspects and employment.

The product series, expressed in national currency and United States dollars at constant prices, were maintained. Work was begun on the analysis of consistency between estimates of national accounts external trade statistics and industrial statistics for a group of countries. The data base of social statistics was expanded during the period, with particular attention to the methodological problems of the indicators on education and labour. In order to establish the data base on employment, which is being developed in conjunction with PREALC, a document was prepared on the economically active population by sectors of activity and category of employment for 1950, 1960 and 1970 (320).

Work continued on the activities aimed at the establishment of a Latin American bank of economic and social statistics. In this respect, a data bank on the external trade on the countries of the region was set up and came into operation on the basis of a computerized system for managing the national external trade statistics, developed with the co-operation of IDB. For all the ALALC and SIECA countries, the data stored cover at least the period 1970-1975, and for some of them they go up to 1978. A data bank for household statistics was also set up, on the basis of information collected through household surveys. The data from a number of surveys carried out in the countries of the region have been incorporated into this bank, and the basic data on the variables in question are now available for processing and accesible to users. An archive has also been designed for recording all the official surveys carried out in the region, including their characteristics and the availability of documentation.

In the field of the dissemination of statistics, the issues of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America for 1978 (321) and 1979 (322) were published, as were two statistical Cuadernos, one on the balance of payments of Latin America 1950-1977 (323) and the other on the regional distribution of the product in the countries of Latin America (324). The preparation of a statistical Cuaderno on the labour force in Latin America was begun, and the preparation of a document presenting import-product tables constructed for Latin America was completed. Finally, an analysis of indicators on the situation of children and young persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (325) was prepared and published jointly with UNICEF.

/Work was

Work was continued on the evaluation and analysis of the available data on income distribution. The reliability of these data was analysed and preliminary estimates were obtained of income distribution in various countries. The estimates on the incidence of poverty in twelve countries of the region were published as a CEPAL Cuaderno (326), and preparation of a study on poverty in Latin America, to be published in CEPAL Review, was completed. A document was also prepared on the main problems of measurement of levels of living in Latin America and was subsequently presented at the Expert Group Meeting on the Measurement of Living Standards, convened by the World Bank in Washington, D.C., (25-29 February 1980).

In the area of estimates of the purchasing power of currencies and of real products in a common currency, the Statistical Division collaborated effectively with the programme of Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECIEL) in the new research project which the latter body is carrying out, with the collaboration of IDB, on prices and purchasing power parities in Latin America. These activities will also contribute to the International Comparability Project of the United Nations. CEPAL's contribution was centered around orienting and centralizing the estimates on the structure of final expenditure prepared by the participating countries. To this end, a document was prepared on the detailed classification of expenditure in the gross domestic product and the corresponding statistical questionnaire, and the division participated in the seminares held by ECIEL in Bogotá (26-31 August 1979) and Rio de Janeiro (22-28 August 1980), at which the methodology to be followed by the participating countries and the final calendar for the project were established, with the purpose of having the results available by mid-1981. A document was prepared on extrapolations of purchasing power parities (327), and also a summary on comparisons of the real product in Latin America, which sums up the importance of parity exchange rates and describes the experiments carried out in the region and the procedures used by various international organizations.

With regard to employment, estimates of the economically active population, by sectors of activity were prepared for Latin America as a whole and work was begun on the preparation of a document on this matter. A study is also being prepared on the nature and tendencies of sectoral changes in the labour force in the last decade: in a first stage, the efforts have been centered on the measurement and analysis of the agricultural labour force, and particularly on the identification of appropriate data for analysing the evolution of peasants and the process of modernization.

During this period, the advance estimates of the evolution of the domestic and external sector economic activity of the countries of the region were regularized. These estimates, which are made towards the end of each year, served as the basis for the preliminary balance sheet of the

/Latin American

Latin American economy prepared by the secretariat at the end of 1979 and 1980. The work of preparing the statistical tables for the annual CEPAL Economic Survey took place as usual; the tables prepared referred to the product by sectoral origin, total supply and demand, the balance of payments, and external trade flows.

Subprogramme 540.2: Basic statistics

Regional technical assistance continued to be provided to the member Countries on household surveys and population censuses. Altogether, the CEPAL team of four regional advisers carried out 22 advisory assistance missions in 1979 and 30 in 1980. During 1979, the United Nations launched its programme for developing national capacity for carrying out household surveys, for which CEPAL is the regional advisory centre. The advisory assistance missions carried out came within the framework of this world programme, and some of them, carried out jointly with the Central Co-operation Unit of the programme in question, were designed to assist in the formulation of projects for channelling technical and financial assistance towards the execution of integrated national household survey programmes.

In conjunction with CIENES and the National Statistical Institute of Spain, and with the co-operation of the Spanish government, a regional seminar was held in Santiago (Chile) on the use of sampling plans in household surveys (27 October-7 November 1980).

Two meetings were held with officials of the Cuban State Committee on Statistics at the CEPAL Mexico Office and in Havana in order to initiate collaboration on the comparative analysis of estimates based on the national accounts system and the material product balance system, prepare for the holding of a regional seminar on this subject, and bring Cuba more fully into the regional statistical information framework.

In the area of training, the CEPAL Statistical Division collaborated in the holding of two training courses organized by CIENES, a seminar-workshop on the construction of economic accounts at constant prices, and a subregional course-workshop on sampling applied to national accounts.

With the financial co-operation of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), a meeting of the working group on the measurement of employment and income through household surveys in urban areas was held (Santiago, Chile, 2-6 July 1979). At this meeting, a document was discussed which had been prepared by the CEPAL secretariat. This document (328) was revised and subsequently presented at the fourteenth session of the Commission for the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 23 to 30 October 1979. Another document (329) presented at the same session of COINS analysed the necessary conditions for the improvement of sample design in Latin American countries.

/Work was

Work was begun on the publication of a Cuaderno on the 1980 population censuses. The draft of the Latin American chapter for the next United Nations manual on household surveys was also prepared and was submitted to the expert group convened by the United Nations Statistical Office in March 1980 in Geneva. On the basis of this draft, a Cuaderno was prepared on the main problems connected with household surveys in Latin America. A document is also being prepared on the principles of a system of sample processing, which will serve as a basis for the advisory assistance given to countries in this field. Finally, the Statistical Division supervised the preparation by the Argentinian Centre for Population Studies (CENEP) of a document on the measurement of female labour in censuses and household surveys (330), and this document was presented at the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, held in Caracas in 1979.

Five issues of the Bulletin of Population and Housing Census Activities (331) were published, as a way of informing census officials and statistical authorities of each of the member Countries about the methods applied and the activities carried out in the region in compliance with the 1980 world programme of population and housing censuses.

In conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office, two workshops were held on environmental statistics: one in Port of Spain (7-11 January 1980) and the other in Santiago (7-11 April 1980). These were attended by experts from the countries of the region, and both of them sought to define national and regional statistical needs in connexion with the environment and discussed the framework proposed by the Statistical Office for the development of such statistics.

Special attention was paid to the promotion of technical co-operation among the countries of the region. The efforts made enabled census officials of various countries to be present at census activities in Chile and Mexico, made possible co-operation by Argentina with Bolivia and Uruguay in the field of household survey, and permitted the dispatch of an expert from Jamaica to Haiti to design a programme for the improvement of the latter country's external trade statistics.

CEPAL has become an ex-officio member of the Co-ordinating Board of the Commission for the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), in order to make possible better co-ordination of the bodies which support this regional mechanism. In this capacity, CEPAL was present at the meetings of the Co-ordinating Board and at the fourteenth session of COINS, as well as at the meetings of the Housing Surveys Subcommission of COINS.

/Programme 550:

Programme 550: Transport

Summary

Work during the biennium covered by this report was concerned primarily with improving the effectiveness of transport planning and with reducing non-tariff barriers to international commerce through the facilitation of trade and transport. Particular emphasis was placed on increasing the application of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries.

In many cases the programmes of technical aid reached the stage where missions were performed, while in other cases they have not advanced beyond the introductory stage of seminars. Economic co-operation was the objective of most international agreements promoted during the period, whose implementation will tend to have direct impact on user charges for the services affected.

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 80/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
550.1 Improving the effectiveness of transport planning	CEPAL resolutions 356 (XVI) and 391 (XVIII)	(1) Joint ALAF/World Bank/CEPAL project on improving railway information systems. (2) Initiation of a study on transport planning models of the Southern Cone countries. (3) Diverse studies on maritime transport. (4) Co-operation in the preparation of the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the New International Development Strategy (transport sector).
550.2 Trade and transport facilitation	CEPAL resolutions 356 (XVI), 390 (XVIII) and 391 (XVIII)	(1) Finalization of the Shipping Documentation Manual. (2) Subregional meetings of experts on facilitation. (3) Support to the Southern Cone countries in their activities related to the adoption of the TIR Convention. (4) Initiation of activities related to assistance to land-locked countries in transport and transit of their foreign trade. (5) Publication of the Trade and Transport Facilitation Bulletin (FAL).

80/ See United Nations, Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the period 1980-1983, op. cit., and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 16, op. cit.

/Subprogramme 550.1:

Subprogramme 550.1: Improving the effectiveness of transport planning

Within the framework of the joint ALAF/World Bank/CEPAL project to improve railway of information systems so that the existing resources can be used more effectively, a course on railway workshop costs was held from 14 to 24 May 1979 in co-operation with Ferrocarriles Argentinos, in which a document prepared previously was examined. The participants in this course included representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. In April 1980, CEPAL sponsored a mission to Lima by two experts seconded by Ferrocarriles Argentinos (FA) to work with the Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Perú (ENAFER) in the application of the workshop costs system developed by Ferrocarriles Argentinos. The mission provided Peruvian officials with so thorough an understanding of the system that it was possible to apply it immediately to the railways in the centre and south of the country. Between 20 October and 14 November 1980, a mission comprising three FA experts visited Lima and Arequipa in continuation of the technical co-operation with ENAFER in this field.

In June 1980, another demonstrative course (whose content is described in document (333)) on information systems for the operation of freight terminals was organized in conjunction with the Mexican National Railway. It has been agreed with LAFTA to hold a seminar in 1981 on operational information and management control systems, with the participation of the Latin American railways and the Spanish National Railway.

At the request of the ninth meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries held at Cochabamba, Bolivia, from 28 May to 2 June 1979, a study was initiated at the end of 1979 on transport planning models of those countries, in which the transport planning methodologies at national scale in the respective countries were analysed with a view to exchanging experience in this connexion and to harmonizing the international transport information systems so as to make the application of a model for the subregional planning of international transport feasible.

A statistical compendium (334) was prepared for the year 1978, which describes the development of transport in the Central American isthmus and includes information on economies, world transport, maritime transport and ports, air transport and interocean transit. In addition, the task of expanding and updating this compendium was established as a continuing function.

With regard to maritime transport, a number of activities were carried out. In the framework of a Joint CEPAL/International Development Centre of Japan Project, an analysis was made of the ocean-transported commerce between the Andean area of South America and Japan with a view to identifying institutional arrangements between Japan and Latin America which would encourage the introduction of more appropriate new shipping technologies while ensuring participation by the Andean countries in the ownership and operation of the new equipment. In addition, at the request of the Centre, a document (335) was prepared with the basic aim of providing an overall view of the international maritime transport situation in South America with special emphasis on what is occurring in Brazil and in the Andean area

/(Bolivia, Chile,

(Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). Another document was prepared on the use of containers in Latin America.

On the basis of the aforementioned consideration of trade shipped by sea between the Andean area of South America and Japan, a document (336) was finalized and submitted to the 3-day event on Navigation in the World Today, organized by the general management of maritime shipping interests of Ecuador and held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, from 12 to 15 August 1980.

Again in the field of maritime transport, a study (337) of Hawaiian inter-island maritime transport systems was carried out in the light of their significance for Caribbean inter-island transport, the principles of which can also be applied to coastal transport in general.

Furthermore, during the biennium, research was also initiated to determine the combined dredging needs of the Central American and Caribbean island countries in order to explore the possibilities of joint ownership of the equipment required.

Reference should also be made to the preparation of a document (338) on the maritime transport of fruit exports, which was submitted to the seminar on fruit export prospects and industrialization alternatives organized by the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile (CORFO) and held at Viña del Mar on 28 September 1980.

Mention should also be made of the initiation of a technical co-operation project among developing countries concerning the reparation and maintenance of containers.81/

Other activities carried out under this subprogramme include:

- the preparation of a study (339) containing an analysis of the social consequences of the automobile in Latin America, which was submitted to the Seminar on Styles of Development and Environment in Latin America held in Santiago, Chile, from 19 to 23 November 1979;
- the finalization of an introductory study on the bias of transport planning in Latin America towards investments which favour nationals in higher income groups, which was submitted to a seminar on transport planning in developing countries held at Warwick University in England.

Finally, a study was prepared on the role of the transport sector in the 1980s, as a contribution to the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the New International Development Strategy.

81/ The project benefits from financing from the government of the Netherlands.

/Subprogramme 550.2:

Subprogramme 550.2: Trade and transport facilitation

With the objective of simplifying, reducing and organizing the documentary requirements for ships entering and leaving ports, thereby making it possible to facilitate the intra-regional as well as extra-regional movement of goods, a shipping documentation manual for Latin American ports (340) has been in preparation in conjunction with OAS and in collaboration with the Latin American Shipowners' Association (ALAMAR).

The first part of the manual was completed in 1979 and describes the shipping documentation requirements and consular formalities that ships in international transport must comply with in the ports of Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela. In a second stage, information pertaining to the ports of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay were incorporated (341). The final part contains a description of the requirements and formalities to be met in the ports of Mexico, Panama and the Caribbean (342). Finally, it should be pointed out that this manual will be continually updated by ALAMAR.

Secondly, and as requested in CEPAL resolution 390 (XVIII) on trade and transport facilitation, a meeting of experts in facilitation from the Central American countries, Mexico and Panama was held in conjunction with SIECA in Guatemala City, Guatemala, from 5 to 8 August 1980. At this meeting, the CEPAL secretariat submitted a working document (343) relating to the establishment of a programme on facilitation and international transport in the subregion. The report (344) of the meeting was issued shortly thereafter.

To deal with the problems identified by the export experts in their final report, a technical co-operation project among Central American countries was set up in respect of the strengthening of transport institutions and trade facilitation. This project enjoys financing by the government of the Netherlands, the support of SIECA and the co-operation of UNCTAD/FALPRO. An attempt is also being made to obtain a contribution from the Commission of the European Communities for the implementation of the project. The meeting of experts in facilitation for the countries of South America was held in Santiago, Chile, from 16 to 20 March 1981. The CEPAL secretariat prepared a working document (345) for this occasion.82/

In addition, the ninth meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries, held in June 1979, unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the Republic of Argentina to convene a meeting of governmental representatives of these countries to consider the desirability of adhering to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention of 1975). In

82/ Consideration is also being given to holding another meeting of experts to examine the problems of the Caribbean and a governmental meeting of representatives of all the Latin American countries.

/compliance with

compliance with this resolution, a meeting of government customs and transport officials and representatives of various international organizations and transport enterprises was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 27 to 29 June 1979.

The Final Act of this meeting included a work programme designed to lead to the adoption and effective implementation of the TIR Convention. This work programme provides, inter alia, for the holding of seminars in each of the seven Southern Cone countries to analyse the TIR Convention and the conditions in which it might be applied. After the Buenos Aires meeting, the CEPAL secretariat undertook an exhaustive investigation of the various means by which financial assistance to ensure that the programmed semi seminars could be attended by representatives of organizations such as LAFTA and the ECE Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures. In response to this concern on the part of CEPAL and in recognition of the positive effect the TIR Convention would have on its own efforts to develop transport in the Southern Cone, the World Bank agreed to make a limited amount of funds available to initiate the TIR work programme. Additionally CEPAL prepared an informative study (346) which was used not only in the seminars but also to demonstrate the need for the creation and modification of institutions necessary for the effective application of TIR. The seminars were held during November 1979 in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay and during January 1980 in Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru.

Subsequently, a short document (347) was prepared on the TIR Convention in response to the increasing industrial development of the Southern Cone countries and containing suggestions for the future programme of work, which was submitted to the meeting of a group of technical experts held at La Paz, Bolivia, in June 1980. The document was revised and then submitted to the tenth meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries, which was held in Brasilia from 13 to 17 October 1980.

It should be noted that the government of Uruguay adopted the TIR Convention in November 1980. In that connexion, CEPAL requested the co-operation of the International Road Union (IRU), proposing the establishment of a group of experts to advise the first Southern Cone country to adopt the TIR Convention. This country would thereafter help the other countries within the framework of activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries.

A fourth set of activities is related to CEPAL resolution 391 (XVIII), in which the CEPAL secretariat was requested to proceed with a study, among whose objectives will be the identification of the international measures which must be taken to ensure that the use of the infrastructure built in Bolivia and Paraguay facilitates the creation and operation of economical and efficient transport services as part of a genuine regional integrated transport system.

/As specified

As specified in this resolution, a project proposal 83/ was prepared for consideration by UNDP. Subsequently, and on the basis of the comments made by UNDP and other bodies, the project was reformulated and the new project document was sent to UNDP for its approval. The project has been held in suspense owing to the financial restrictions on that body.

Because of the importance which CEPAL attaches to the project, however, the secretariat used its own resources to initiate the analysis of the potential of rail, river and road transport in the Asunción-Atlantic corridor and in the identification of the institutional obstacles to the realization of this potential.84/

The activities carried out with regard to resolution 391 (XVIII) concern a study (348) on the case of Paraguay in connexion with its problems in respect of the transport of exports, the promotion of the national merchant marine and the viability of multimodal transport.

In addition, and in part related to the study just referred to, a short document (349) was prepared containing an analysis of some institutional aspects of river transport in the Río de la Plata basin and suggesting the adoption of basically operational measures to reduce or eliminate the administrative obstacles to trade flows by river. This study also meets a request made by the Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries at their ninth meeting (June 1979), in which they asked the secretariat to undertake a study on the potential of river transport in the Río de la Plata basin and of the obstacles to its full development.

Other activities carried out during the biennium concern the organization of technical co-operation extended by the customs of Argentina and Mexico to the customs of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay within the joint CEPAL/LAFTA programme on co-operation among Latin American countries with regard to customs and facilitation of the international transit of goods.85/ A customs nomenclature workshop was organized in Peru from 1 to 28 September 1980 and another, in Ecuador from 4 to 26 September 1980; and a customs appraisal workshop was held in Paraguay from 8 September to 3 October 1980. In addition, taking advantage of the presence of an expert from the European Economic Community, a symposium on international customs transit was held in Santiago, Chile, in August 1980, the final report of which (350) discusses the use of international customs transit régimes as a tool for facilitating foreign trade.

83/ Assistance to the landlock countries of South America in connexion with the transport and transit of their foreign trade (RAL/78/002). In the case of Bolivia, the project is co-ordinated with the activities of a project (BOL/77/006) on an integrated transport study.

84/ In the field of rail transport the support is available from an expert who is also participating in a CEPAL/Federal Republic of Germany project.

85/ This programme benefits from a financial contribution from the government of the Netherlands.

/A document

A document entitled "The Potentiality of Containerization in South America" was also prepared and submitted to the third Technical Conference on containerization held in London, England, from 17 to 23 November 1980.

The FAL Bulletin (351) which provides a wide range of readers with the latest regional and world news relating to procedures, documents and data in connexion with the conduct of international trade, continued to be published.

Work was finished on a study (352) of maritime transport statistics of the Caribbean subregion, which will help the governments to formulate relevant policies at both the national and regional levels. Assistance was also provided to various projects in connexion with subregional co-operation in the development of maritime transport, providing for support for small boats, search and rescue operations and training and facilitation in the sphere of maritime transport.

Other activities

The secretariat played a big role in an effort not directly related to any subprogramme of the transport programme, concerning the signing of an agreement to establish a small postal union for the English-speaking Caribbean countries and Haiti, now in the early stages of application.

Programme 782: Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Centre (CLADES)

Summary

CLADES concentrated a large share of its activities on the implementation of the INFOPLAN Project (Planning Information System) for initiating an information system for the exchange of experience and for co-operation in the field of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Centre also performed activities related to information on the environment, finalized the project on an inventory of socio-economic information units in Latin America and the Caribbean and continued cataloguing and indexing documents published by CEPAL and ILPES (CLADINDEX).

/Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Legislative authority 86/ (resolutions)	Main activities undertaken in the period covered by this report
782.1 Information/ documentation systems for development in Latin America and the Caribbean	CEPAL resolution 303 (XIV)	(1) INFOPLAN Project (Planning Information System). (2) Compilation of the environmental thesaurus and publication of an addendum to the Directorio del medio ambiente en América Latina y el Caribe. (3) Final drafting of the regional diagnostic report on the information infrastructure in the field of development in Latin America and the Caribbean. (4) Publication of volumes 2 and 3 of CLADINDEX.

Subprogramme 782.1: Information/documentation systems for development in Latin America and the Caribbean

One group of activities relates to the project 87/ on planning information (INFOPLAN) (353) and (354). The project began as a tool of the system for co-operation and exchange among the planning bodies which the planning bodies of Latin America repeatedly requested ILPES to establish.

In this connexion, it should be borne in mind that in April 1977, during the first Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Caracas, Venezuela, basic agreement was reached on the creation of the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of Latin America, with the objective of promoting and carrying out the exchange of national experience in economic and social planning and establishing ways of putting into practice common initiatives to embark on appropriate arrangements for strengthening co-operation. Subsequently, the need to establish the system was reiterated in CEPAL resolution 371 (XVII). Finally, the report of the first Meeting of Planning Officials of the Caribbean, held in Havana in January 1979, added the proviso that Caribbean planning co-operation should become the basic subregional tool for improving the work of this system.

86/ See Economic and Social Council, Official Records: Fifty-first session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5027).

87/ This project was initiated in January 1979 and its first phase was completed in December 1980. This first phase was financed with extrabudgetary funds from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. It was a joint ILPES/CLADES project supported by the CELADE Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL).

/The overall

The overall objective of the project is the design and implementation of an information system providing for the exchange of experience and for co-operation in the field of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, while its specific objectives may be described as follows:

- defining the characteristics of a planning information system;
- designing the planning information system;
- carrying out a pilot project to ensure the regular operation of the project in a second phase of activities;
- creating a bibliographic data base in the field of planning.

Moreover, because of the magnitude of the undertaking, the project was divided into two components, each with its own centre of co-ordination: (i) Latin America-CLADES; (ii) Caribbean-Documentation Centre of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean.88/ The activities during the two years the phase was in implementation were as follows:

(a) Design of the Planning Information System

During 1979, the project was designed as a continuous learning process in which the need is envisaged to seek consultation with experts and planning activities in the region from time to time. This is necessary to ensure greater feasibility in the later stages of its implementation and so that the system can really become a tool of exchange capable of meeting the real information needs of the experts.

Two successive meetings,89/ one of planning experts and the other of experts in information science, were convened and a report was drafted on them (355). Another document was prepared in which a proposal for a design of the system (356) is considered. Subsequently, the formal version of the design (357) was prepared and approved at the third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean held at Guatemala City from 26 to 29 November 1980.

(b) Promotion activities

First, the support and co-operation of national experts was sought for preparing the design of the system, and second, four missions were carried out with the objective of obtaining sufficient support from the countries of the region.90/

(c) Training

With the objective of training the operational staff of the information units of the countries participating in INFOPLAN in the management and

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88/ CARISPLAN (Information System for Economic and Social Planning in the Caribbean) was established for the Caribbean.

89/ April and June 1979, respectively.

90/ Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

/operation of

operation of the system, the first course-seminar on the structure and operation of INFOPLAN was held in Santiago, Chile, from 14 July to 1 August 1980 (358) and (359). It was attended by 27 representatives of institutions directly or indirectly related to planning.

(d) Indexing

The first issue of PLANINDEX (360), a twice-yearly publication, each issue of which indexes the planning documentation processed and integrated into the CLADES data base in the six-month period covered,91/ was published in February 1980. The second issue (361) was published in November 1980. At the same time and in respect of the Caribbean, two issues of CARISPLAN Abstracts (362) were published (it should be pointed out that much of the information contained in them has also been incorporated into PLANINDEX).

Finally, in view of the fact that the project terminated its activities at the end of 1980, a project document was prepared envisaging a second phase (1981-1982), which is indispensable if the proposed objectives are to be realized. In this connexion, it should be pointed out that unless the necessary extrabudgetary resources are forthcoming, the future activities of the INFOPLAN project will be seriously jeopardized.

Activities other than the INFOPLAN project performed by CLADES relate to environmental information. Thus, for example, work on the environmental thesaurus (363) was completed. Moreover, although the Directorio del Medio Ambiente en América Latina y el Caribe 92/ had already been published in April 1978, an Addendum (364) containing basic information on new Latin American institutions and other agencies which sent in their replies after the 1978 publication date was issued in 1979.

CLADES also participated in two important meetings: the meeting on INFOTERRA II (International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information), held in Moscow from 24 September to 8 October 1979 and the Regional Inter-agency Meeting on Joint Topical Programming of Environmental Information Systems, sponsored by the UNDP/Regional Office for Latin America and held at Lima, Peru, from 16 to 19 June 1980.

CLADES also carried out activities in connexion with a project on an inventory of socio-economic information units in Latin America and the Caribbean. This project, which was financed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, concerns a basic information inventory covering 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries containing:

- a diagnosis of the advantages and draw-backs of the region's information infrastructure in the socio-economic field and an appraisal of

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91/ During 1979 and 1980, the processing of documentation was confined exclusively to that produced by the central planning offices so as to establish a basic information nucleus.

92/ Identifies institutions which generate information on the environment.

/the possibility

the possibility of integrating the regional information bodies or co-operative information systems or networks in order to increase their servicing capacity;

- a diagnosis, in each country, of the advantages and limitations of the national information infrastructure in the socio-economic field;
- a definition of national and regional information policies on the basis of the diagnoses made with the data collected.

It should also be noted that six of these national diagnostic reports were discussed at national seminars.

Although the project was officially completed at the end of 1979, activities during 1980 included the drafting of the regional diagnostic report on the information infrastructure for development in Latin America and the Caribbean (365).

Finally, during the period under review, CLADES continued with the cataloguing and indexing of the documents generated by CEPAL/ILPES and with the publication of CLADINDEX 93/ (366) and (367).

Programme 790: Administration of technical co-operation

The activities undertaken by the CEPAL secretariat relating to technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions (TCDC and ECDC, respectively) are included in this part of the biennial report on activities.

The legislative authority of these activities is constituted by the recommendations in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 30 August to 12 September 1978) and in Commission resolutions 316 (XV), 354 (XVI), 363 (XVII) and 387 (XVIII).

It should be pointed out firstly that, in order to achieve the objectives of the forms of co-operation in question, at the internal level the TCDC and ECDC promotional functions centered chiefly on the Division of Operations, and an internal focal point that has the support of the secretariat divisions, centres and units and of the institutes belonging to the CEPAL system, namely ILPES and CELADE, was thus established.

With regard to activities at the regional level, the secretariat set in motion and promoted TCDC activities in the fields of transport, the environment and development, natural resources, transnational corporations, economic and social planning, economic and social documentation, statistics, industrial development and academic co-operation. The relevant programmes

93/ Beginning with volume 3, CLADINDEX is being published under the title CEPALINDEX.

/and subprogrammes

and subprogrammes and the secretariat note on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions prepared for the nineteenth session contain further details on the activities carried out in these areas.

With regard to co-operation among regions of the developing world, the programming of secretariat activities includes, inter alia, measures to strengthen co-operation links, consultation and co-ordination with the other regional commissions; to promote, in co-ordination with the relevant regional commission, the establishment or strengthening of links between subregional and regional organizations of different areas and groups of Latin American countries and developing countries in other geographic regions, so as to facilitate the holding of meetings of experts from two or more regions and the organization of study tours in order to share experience, exchange knowledge and promote interregional co-operation projects. Specific activities at the interregional level included the following sectors:

(a) Trade, science and technology and human resources

In this connexion, CEPAL and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) recently initiated, with UNDP financing, a project to promote technical and economic co-operation between Latin America and Africa, to consider the possibilities for co-operation in the areas of trade, science and technology for development and training of human resources. This project also includes compiling information on existing bilateral and multilateral agreements on technical and economic co-operation between African and Latin American countries in the areas mentioned, in order to consider the extent to which the agreements in question have been, or are being, implemented.

(b) Foreign trade

CEPAL and ECA also agreed that a joint study on current and potential trade between Latin America and Africa should be conducted. In that connexion, a review of the current flows of trade between the two regions shows that, although there was strong growth in interregional trade during the first half of the 1970s, such trade is still of relatively modest proportions and is confined to a small number of countries and a limited number of sectors (chiefly oil, foods and a number of manufactured goods).

(c) Transnational corporations

CEPAL, jointly with ECA and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and with support from the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations, conducted activities relating to an interregional project on the strengthening of the bargaining power of host governments in negotiations with transnational corporations that conduct business in export commodities. In that connexion, a series of commodities that fall under the headings of ores (tin, bauxite and copper), foodstuffs (sugar cane, coffee and bananas) and non-food products (cotton). Where Latin America is concerned, the following countries and products are being included in this project (Bolivia (tin), Brazil (sugar cane), Colombia (coffee), Chile (copper), Honduras (bananas), Jamaica (bauxite), Mexico (cotton), Panama (bananas) and Peru (copper).

(d) Co-operation

(d) Co-operation between India and Latin America

With the co-operation of CEPAL and ESCAP, the government of India held an advisory meeting, which took place at New Delhi from 5 to 7 June 1979, with the purpose of creating and establishing conditions that would facilitate understandings and agreements in the field of co-operation between India and the Latin American countries in certain fields of mutual interest. At the meeting in question a number of recommendations to promote TCDC and ECDC in the following fields were adopted: measures to promote mutual trade and remedy the lack of economic data; joint marketing of commodities; maritime transport; industrial development and other programmes, and programmes in which third countries participate; co-operation in the field of consultancy services; technological research and development; and the establishment of links between Indian and Latin American research and training institutions.

(e) Mechanical engineering

As a follow-up to the advisory meeting referred to under section (d) above, a meeting of representatives of the Latin American and Indian engineering industries took place at CEPAL headquarters at Santiago, Chile, from 4 to 6 August 1980; this meeting, which was organized jointly by UNIDO and CEPAL, had the following objectives: to promote the exchange of ideas and co-operation between industrial associations of the Latin American and Indian engineering sectors; to promote co-operation between industrial enterprises in the Latin American and Indian engineering sectors; to consider appropriate machinery for the establishment of joint enterprises that would make possible more rational use of production capacities in selected engineering branches and permit co-operation between Indian and Latin American producers in the fields of technological exchange, technical consulting, consultancy services, training, promotion of mutual trade, the holding of industrial fairs, staff exchanges and joint projects with third countries.

Substantive support programmes

(a) Documents and Publications Service

The Documents and Publications Service prepares and distributes reports and working documents 94/ for meetings and other purposes in Spanish, English, and occasionally French. It also prepares and prints a varied range of publications in Spanish and/or English, comprising studies, reports, statistical compendiums, methodological manuals and, in general, work produced by the CEPAL secretariat in carrying out its programme of work and whose wider dissemination is considered useful, particularly for the countries of the region.95/ During the period covered

94/ See annex 1 to this report.

95/ See the Catálogo de Principales Publicaciones de la CEPAL, el ILPES y el CELADE issued in 1980 as document E/CEPAL/G.1128.

/by this

by this report, the Service was affected by two important occurrences: in the first place, in compliance with the recommendations formulated by the Administrative Management Service and on the advice of the Chief of the Documents Reproduction Section at Headquarters, the CEPAL/ILPES printing unit was integrated with that of CELADE; in the second place, the budgetary restrictions on the secretariat in general necessitated a marked reduction in the staff of the Service and especially in the integrated printing unit. To cope with this situation, it was necessary to readapt human resources, equipment and material in order to bring productivity up to the maximum and, in so far as possible, to avoid a qualitative or quantitative slackening in the services provided to the Organization.

To do this, various measures were adopted which may be briefly summarized as follows: an attempt was made to lower translation costs by resorting to external contracts based on the number of pages translated rather than on the amount of time worked, and where possible, the revision of translation was eliminated; staff was redistributed, and people were trained in new techniques. New photo-composition equipment was acquired which is expected to be in operation in 1981; texts and statistical tables began to be composed by computer; in the printing unit, the cost and materials control systems were reorganized, and some equipment was replaced by more productive models; new suppliers were sought, and the formats of publications were standardized; finally, a system of computer-based distribution of documents and publications was adopted. Thanks to the new equipment installed and the measures applied, it has been possible to raise the productivity of some processes by 40% and to make a 30% saving on some of the materials used.

An example of the improvement made was the rapid internal printing of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1979, using data for the whole year communicated by the countries during the first quarter of 1980. Use of a novel pamphlet-type format enabled the country studies to be distributed between May and October, and the subsequent compilation of the final publication from these pamphlets made it possible for the complete Survey to appear in December of the same year.

In short, the methodological and technical innovations introduced enabled the CEPAL Documents and Publications Service to complete its programme of work, to absorb part of the external printing, to improve the graphic presentation of its documents and to reduce its costs, all without appreciably increasing the number of pages printed, thanks to the greater content per page made possible by the new formats.

The budgetary restrictions did not, however, allow the desired increase in the number of English publications and made it all but impossible to issue documents in French owing to the lack of translators and support personnel in this language.

/(b) Conference

(b) Conference services

During the period covered by this report, CEPAL sponsored or co-sponsored more than 50 conferences, meetings, seminars, etc., at which various topics of importance to the economic and social development of the region were discussed. A list of these meetings is given in annex 2 to this report.

(c) Computer Centre

The CEPAL Computer Centre provides all types of computer facilities and services to the secretariat of the Commission. Current activities include the processing of statistical data, econometric modelling and projections and information retrieval from bibliographic data bases. The administration is served through accounting, payroll, personnel, project control and inventory of capital equipment systems.

From a modest beginning in the early 1970s, consisting largely of the preparation of data and programmes which were then hand-carried to a computer in the city, the Computer Centre has evolved to a facility that offers a wide range of computer equipment and services to both substantive and administrative users.

The primary installation is a pair of time-sharing minicomputers, linked to each other by a high-speed cable, and servicing a network of 26 terminals, both printing and video display, providing access to 268 million characters of on-line disc data storage. These terminals are installed throughout the headquarters buildings, and are used by a wide range of secretariat personnel. The majority of the system usage is in the area of substantive work and investigations, but all administrative systems, for reasons of data security, cost and accessibility, are processed on the in-house minicomputers, These administrative systems are currently being converted to on-line interactive systems using an integrated data base. It is hoped that these modernized systems will help the executives and administrators of the secretariat to solve the difficult budgetary problems that face the Commission in this decade.

The Computer Centre also provides terminals linked to a large IBM system in Santiago, via a control unit and telephone lines. This system is used to process application packages that function only on IBM main frames.

The goal of the CEPAL Computer Centre is to become a computer utility supplying information management and computation facilities directly to those who need the results. The equipment installed in the last two years, and the services and training provided by the Centre, have gone a long way towards achieving this goal.

/C. RELATIONS

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC)

The CEPAL/CTC Joint Transnational Corporations Unit located at CEPAL headquarters, set up as a result of an agreement between the Commission and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, initiated a number of workshops for Latin American government officials, designed to prepare them for negotiation with transnational corporations. During the period under consideration, workshops were held covering the problems corresponding to the areas of South America and the Caribbean. Representatives of the Joint Unit also participated actively in meetings of the Commission on Transnationals in order to present the results of research and studies carried out in Latin America.

A seminar jointly sponsored by the CEPAL/CTC Unit and the United Nations Centre, entitled "The transnational enterprise and Latin American development", was held in Santiago, Chile, from 30 March to 10 April 1981.

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA)

From 2 to 5 December 1980, CEPAL participated in the Technical Meeting on the Third Age for Latin America (Reunión Técnica sobre la Tercera Edad para la América Latina, held in San José, Costa Rica, and sponsored jointly by CSDHA and the Costa Rican Presidential Commission on the Third Age. A frequent exchange of information is carried on between the Social Development Division of CEPAL and CSDHA on many aspects of social development analysis and planning. A focal point has been established in CEPAL to act as a liaison with CSDHA on questions dealing with preparatory activities for the World Assembly on the Elderly. Consultations have been held and technical assistance given with regard to the formulation of the Medium-Term Plan 1984-1989, and the "Draft Programme of Measures and Activities" prepared for CSDHA for the first meeting of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (1985).

Secretariat of the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP)

CEPAL has co-operated very closely with the Secretariat of IYDP in preparatory activities for the International Year.

From 5 to 11 November 1980 CEPAL held a regional technical meeting and a regional seminar, attended by representatives of the member Countries of the Commission, during the course of which a number of recommendations were adopted, especially relating to the inclusion of programmes for the disabled in the development plans of Latin American countries.

/United Nations

United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

The initiation of the activities of the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development in mid-1980 has resulted in a close working relation between the Secretariat of the Centre and CEPAL. Initial activities were concentrated in particular on the implementation of the plan of action adopted at the Vienna Conference on UNCSTD. In this task CEPAL has co-operated actively in the preparation of the first operational plan, making sure that the position of Latin America is taken into consideration. This operational plan is also being brought to the attention of the member Governments of CEPAL for their comments and approval.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The UNIDO/CEPAL Joint Industrial Development Division centralizes the growing activities carried out jointly by these two organizations. One of the major activities was the holding of the Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization, held in Cali, Colombia, from 10 to 14 September 1979. During the course of this meeting a detailed analysis was carried out of the process of industrialization in Latin America and prospects for the 1980s as well as of the need for international co-operation for regional industrial development. A declaration was adopted which constituted the position of the Latin American region at the Third General Conference of UNIDO, held in New Delhi in early 1980.

Another important joint activity was a meeting held from 4 to 6 August 1980 at CEPAL headquarters in Santiago between representatives of the engineering industries of India and Latin America, whose basic purpose was to identify areas of co-operation and mechanisms to carry out such co-operation. Other activities were carried out in conjunction with SELA, particularly referring to the capital goods industry in Latin America.

Regional Commissions

Relations between CEPAL and the other regional commission were considerably intensified during the period under consideration. Aside from the biannual meetings of executive secretaries (the February 1980 meeting was held at CEPAL headquarters in Santiago, Chile), there have been a number of visits by officials of other commissions to Santiago and close working relations have developed among colleagues of the different commissions in connexion with activities in the field of population, technical co-operation among developing countries, science and technology, and many others.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

In collaboration with UNCTAD, a joint seminar on the financing of multinational marketing firms was held in August 1980 at CEPAL headquarters. In addition, CEPAL participated in an UNCTAD-sponsored seminar on restrictive trade practices held in Buenos Aires in June 1980. The secretariats of CEPAL and UNCTAD are co-operating in the preparation of projects to be presented to the "second account" of the Common Fund for possible financing. The Executive Secretary and the Director of the International Trade and and Development Division participated in UNCTAD V, held in Manila in May 1979.

Specialized Agencies

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Relations between UNEP and CEPAL increased greatly during the period under consideration and resulted in a number of joint projects, conferences, studies and other activities. Among the more important is the joint Caribbean Environmental Project (CEP), based in Port of Spain, which is engaged in drawing up an environmental action plan for the Greater Caribbean area. In connexion with this project a joint meeting of CEPAL and UNEP experts was held in Mexico City from 5 to 7 September 1979, followed by a meeting of the consultative panel from 10 to 12 September in the same city. Subsequently, from 28 January to 1 February 1980, a meeting of government-nominated experts was convened in Caracas, Venezuela, in order to analyse and revise the draft plan of action which had been drawn up.

Finally, from 23 to 27 February 1981 another meeting of government-nominated experts met in Managua, Nicaragua, in order to finalize the Caribbean environmental plan of action.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division has been engaged since its initiation in channeling co-operation between the FAO programme of CEPAL and the technical division of FAO in Rome. During the biennium under consideration joint studies were prepared and the Division participated in the 16th Latin American regional conference of FAO (Havana, 1-6 September 1980), especially with regard to external resources for agricultural development and in the round table on energy and agriculture.

The Division also participated in the FAO expert meeting (Río de Janeiro, 27-31 October 1980), on the regional implications of the agricultural study up to the year 2000 for Latin America.

/As regards

As regards training, the Joint Division participated actively in the CEPAL-ILPES/FAO-UNDP regional project covering planning, programming and projects for rural development.

The Division also co-operated in FAO technical assistance missions in a number of Latin American countries during the period under consideration. Finally, in the area of nutrition, an inter-agency project on the promotion of national food and nutrition policies was carried out in conjunction with FAO, PAHO, UNESCO and UNICEF.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Very close contact was maintained both with the ILO local office in Santiago and the ILO regional office for Latin America located in Lima, Peru. In addition, several joint activities were carried out with the ILO Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

During the period under review the Latin American Demographic Centre of CEPAL carried out a number of technical assistance projects in the field of population on behalf of UNFPA. A number of joint meetings between UNFPA and CELADE took place during this period, perhaps the most important being in November 1980, immediately prior to the 14th session of the Committee of the Whole in New York. During the course of this meeting an extensive analysis was made of CELADE's activities and UNFPA support for this organization.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

CEPAL and IMF are engaged in a joint project to develop a simulation model which is to evaluate the economic effects of different policy options with regard to economic "opening up". Teams are working on this project in Santiago and Washington, and three joint working meetings have been held.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Since the World Bank Conference on the Caribbean, held in Washington in September 1977, the CEPAL Office in Port of Spain, through which CEPAL acts on the secretariat of the CDCC, has closely followed the meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development. A project financed by UNDP through this Group has also been completed.

Together with the Woodrow Wilson Center, IBRD and CEPAL jointly sponsored a conference on a new Latin America in a changing world economy. In addition, a joint study on national income and critical poverty was carried out by the World Bank and CEPAL.

/Inter-American

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

As part of a joint IDB/CEPAL project on technology based in Buenos Aires, Argentina, a number of seminars and other activities were carried out during the period under consideration. IDB and CEPAL continued to co-operate and exchange information on the external financing of the countries of Latin America.

Organization of American States (OAS)

CEPAL maintains very close contacts with the OAS Secretariat in a number of fields of mutual interest in the economic and social sphere. In addition activities have continued on a joint project on maritime transport (preparation of the Manual de Documentación Naviera and publication of the Boletín FAL) in the CEPAL Transport and Communications Division.

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

The increasing co-operation between SELA and CEPAL was formalized by the signing of an agreement at a ceremony held at CEPAL headquarters on 14 March 1980. Since that time, both organizations have co-operated very closely in the preparation of a number of documents and studies.

Among the provisions of this agreement are the carrying out of projects and other joint efforts on a regular basis to be decided at a joint meeting to be held at least once a year. Of particular importance are the areas of co-ordination and consultation among Latin American countries and regional co-operation in the areas of finance, energy, technical information, capital goods, etc.

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

In view of the repercussions caused by energy problems in many countries of the region, CEPAL has intensified its relations with OLADE. Thus, for example, CEPAL organized a regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Mexico City, 16-20 March 1981), which was jointly sponsored by OLADE and the Secretariat of that Conference.

/Annex 1

Annex 1

PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE COMMISSION SINCE THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION, GROUPED BY PROGRAMMES a/

Programme 210: Food and agriculture b/

(1) La agricultura y las relaciones intersectoriales: el caso de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.205).**/

(2) Interrogantes en torno a la agricultura campesina y el deterioro del medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/Proy.2/R.47).**/

(3) Report of survey in CDCC countries regarding co-ordination through producers and/or exporters associations of agricultural products (CEPAL/CARIB.79/2).*/

(4) Trade patterns and policies of CDCC countries in rice, legumes, ground provisions, fresh vegetables and citrus products and identification of areas for joint action (CEPAL/CARIB.80/2).*/

(5) El desarrollo agrícola en los años ochenta (E/CEPAL/G.1159).**/

(6) Informe final del proyecto CIDA/CEPAL sobre análisis comparativo de las políticas agrícolas en los países en desarrollo (CEPAL/MEX/SAC/29).**/

(7) Economía campesina y agricultura empresarial: tipología de productores, sistema alimentario y desarrollo rural (CEPAL/MEX/SAC/56 Restringido).**/

Programme 240: Development issues and policies

(8) Economic Survey of Latin America, 1978 (E/CEPAL/G.1103/Rev.1).

(9) Economic Survey of Latin America, 1979 (E/CEPAL/G.1144).

(10) Economic Activity 1978 in Caribbean Countries (CEPAL/CARIB.79/3).*/

(11) Economic Activity 1979 in Caribbean Countries (CEPAL/CARIB.80/5).*/

(12) Notas sobre el trasfondo histórico del desarrollo centroamericano (CEPAL/MEX/ODE/33).**/

(13) Centroamérica: evolución económica desde la postguerra (CEPAL/MEX/ODE/34).**/

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a/ */ English only; **/ Spanish only; ***/ Portuguese only.

b/ Other documents prepared by the Division were published by FAO and therefore do not appear in this list.

(14) Informe del Seminario sobre la Evolución de la Economía Centroamericana desde la postguerra (CEPAL/MEX/SEM.1/4).**/

(15) Nicaragua: repercusiones económicas de los acontecimientos políticos recientes (E/CEPAL/G.1091).**/

(16) Repercusiones de los huracanes David y Federico sobre la economía y las condiciones sociales de la República Dominicana (CEPAL/MEX/1019).**/

(17) Report on the effects of hurricane David on the island of Dominica (CEPAL/CARIB.79/11).*/

(18) Perú 1968-1977: La política económica en un proceso de cambio global (E/CEPAL/R.230).**/

(19) Ecuador: desafíos y logros de la política económica en la fase de expansión petrolera (Serie Cuadernos de la CEPAL, N° 25), Santiago de Chile, 1979.**/

(20) Panamá: aspectos metodológicos y conceptuales para la elaboración del Plan de Desarrollo 1981-1985 (CEPAL/MEX/1020).**/

(21) Consideraciones para la formulación de un programa de desarrollo de la subregión canalera (CEPAL/MEX/1018).**/

(22) Asistencia técnica a la Autoridad del Canal de Panamá durante el primer semestre de 1980 (CEPAL/MEX/ODE/33).**/

(23) Las fluctuaciones de la industria manufacturera argentina 1950-1978 (Serie Cuadernos de la CEPAL, N° 34; E/CEPAL/G.1114).**/

(24) Programme of activities of CEPAL in the field of long-term economic, demographic and social projections, and summary of main findings and conclusions (E/CEPAL/L.188).*/

(25) Selected aspects of the Programme of Activities of CEPAL in the field of long-term projections (E/CEPAL/PV/CPE/197).*/

(26) Selected aspects of the Programme of Activities of CEPAL in the field of long-term economic, demographic and social projections, and summary of main findings and conclusions (E/CEPAL/L.225).*/

(27) América Latina y la Nueva Estrategia Internacional de Desarrollo: Enunciación de metas y objetivos (E/CEPAL/L.210).**/

(28) Los objetivos globales de la estrategia del desarrollo de América Latina y el programa de actividades de la CEPAL en relación con la nueva EID para la próxima década (E/CEPAL/L.198).**/

(29) El desarrollo de América Latina en el decenio de 1980 (E/CEPAL/R.241).**/

(30) El desarrollo de América Latina en los años ochenta (E/CEPAL/G.1150).**/

(31) Estrategia para los países caribeños en el tercer decenio para el desarrollo (E/CEPAL/G.1132).c/

(32) Proyecciones del desarrollo latinoamericano en los años ochenta (E/CEPAL/G.1158).**/

(33) Tendencias y perspectivas de largo plazo para América Latina y el Grupo Andino. Proyecciones macroeconómicas, sectoriales y de empleo (E/CEPAL/R.237 y E/CEPAL/R.237/Corr.1).**/

(34) Modelos de experimentación numérica de corto plazo. Modelo para formulación de políticas económicas en Brasil (E/CEPAL//L.230).**/

(35) Programa de Servicios de Asesoría. Actividades desarrolladas en 1979-1980 y síntesis del programa de trabajo para 1981 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.30).**/

(36) Programa de Capacitación, Informe de actividades desarrolladas en 1979 y 1980 y programa de trabajo para 1981 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.22).**/

(37) Programa de Investigaciones, Informe de actividades de los años 1979 y 1980 y programa de trabajo 1981 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.27).**/

(38) Programa de Cooperación y Coordinación entre Organismos de Planificación, Informe de actividades de los años 1979 y 1980 y programa de trabajo para 1981 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.29).**/

(39) Notas sobre ciencia y tecnología y planificación del desarrollo (INST/118).**/

(40) Report and Documentation Submitted to the Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean (CEPAL/CARIB.80/7; vols. 1 and 2).*/

(41) Informe de la Segunda Reunión de Expertos en Planificación del Caribe (E/CEPAL/G.1129).**/

(42) El estado de la planificación en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.16).**/

(43) La planificación del desarrollo regional (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.17).**/

(44) Reflexiones sobre ciencia y tecnología y planificación; vols. 1 and 2 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.28).**/

(45) Encuentro latinoamericano sobre planificación del desarrollo y ciencia y tecnología (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Coop./R.9).**/

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c/ This document was published in French as well as English and Spanish.

(46) Coordinación y cooperación horizontal para la planificación en los años ochenta (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.21).**/

(47) Informe de la III Conferencia de Ministros y Jefes de Planificación de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.33).**/

(48) El proceso de planificación en América Latina: escenarios, problemas y perspectivas (Cuadernos del ILPES N° 26, E/CEPAL//ILPES/G.1).**/

(49) Técnicas de análisis regional con información limitada (Cuadernos del ILPES N° 27, E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.2).**/

(50) Boletín de Planificación, N° 8-9, Año 3, 1979.**/

(51) Boletín de Planificación, N° 10-11, 1980.**/

(52) Planning Bulletin, No. 3-4, 1979.*/

(53) Planning Bulletin, No. 5-6, 1980.*/

(54) Teoría y práctica de la planificación regional en América Latina (Serie Temas de planificación N° 4, 1980).**/

Programme 270: Environment

(55) Desarrollo, medio ambiente y generación de tecnologías apropiadas (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.1).**/

(56) Desarrollo y medio ambiente. Principales escuelas, tendencias y corrientes de pensamiento (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.2).**/

(57) Economía y ambiente: análisis del subsistema regional chaqueño (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.3).**/

(58) Expansión de la frontera agrícola y medio ambiente en el Brasil: el sur de la región centro-oeste y la Amazonia (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.4).**/

(59) Estilos de desarrollo, medio ambiente y estrategias familiares (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.5).**/

(60) Perspectivas: el medio ambiente en la palestra política (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.6).**/

(61) Centros de crecimiento explosivo en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.7).**/

(62) El precio del progreso: crecimiento económico, expoliación urbana y la cuestión del medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.8).**/

(63) An analysis of some of the social consequences of the automobile in Latin America (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.9).*/

(64) El sector forestal latinoamericano y sus interrelaciones con el medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.10).**/

(65) Estilos de desarrollo, modernización y medio ambiente en la agricultura latinoamericana (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.11).**/

(66) Renta de la tierra, heterogeneidad urbana y medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.12).**/

(67) Información medioambiental para la planificación (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.13).**/

(68) La incorporación de la dimensión medioambiental en la planificación regional: aspectos operacionales (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.14).**/

(69) Perspectivas de la energía solar como sustituto del petróleo en América Latina hasta el año 2000 (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.15).**/

(70) El medio oceánico y la actividad pesquera (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.16).**/

(71) The impact of socioeconomic development and ecological change on health and nutrition in Latin America (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.18).*/

(72) Las grandes presas: expresión concreta de un estilo de desarrollo (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.19).**/

(73) La incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo: una alternativa de guía metodológica (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.20).**/

(74) La "interiorización" espacial del estilo de desarrollo prevaleciente en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.21).**/

(75) Biosfera y desarrollo (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.22).**/

(76) Impacto del turismo: la experiencia del Caribe (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.23).**/

(77) Organización social y estrategias de sobrevivencia en los estratos marginales urbanos de América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.24).**/

(78) Distribución espacial de la actividad económica, migraciones y concentración poblacional en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.25).**/

(79) Information, development styles and environmental problems in Latin America (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.26).*/

(80) Ecosistema, componentes y atributos relativos al desarrollo y medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.27).**/

(81) Bases ecológicas de la modernización de la agricultura (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.28).**/

(82) Papel de la educación en la interacción entre estilos de desarrollo y medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.29).**/

(83) Generación de empleo y la conservación de los recursos naturales. Un programa para El Salvador (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.30).**/

(84) Los nuevos problemas de la planificación energética en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.31).**/

(85) El medio ambiente humano (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.32).**/

(86) Ecología y atributos del ecosistema (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.33).**/

(87) Notas sobre la historia ecológica de América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.34).**/

(88) Technological development, development styles and environmental problems (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.35).*/

(89) Los estilos de desarrollo y el medio ambiente en el proceso histórico reciente de América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.36).**/

(90) Transporte marítimo y contaminación en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.37).**/

(91) Perspectivas de desarrollo y medio ambiente: el caso de Brasil (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.38).**/

(92) Las variables medioambientales en la planificación del desarrollo (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.39).**/

(93) Medio ambiente marginal y estilos de desarrollo en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.40).**/

(94) Antecedentes jurídicos del medio ambiente en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.41).**/

(95) Localización y tecnología industrial en América Latina y sus impactos en el medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.42).**/

(96) Estilos de desarrollo de la industria manufacturera y medio ambiente en América Latina. Impacto en el recurso hídrico (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.43).**/

(97) La dimensión ambiental y el cambio en las relaciones internacionales de los países en desarrollo (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.44).**/

(98) La evolución del pensamiento ecológico (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.45).**/

(99) Consumo energético en la industria manufacturera: el caso del Brasil (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.46).**/

(100) Interrogantes en torno a la agricultura campesina y el deterioro del medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.47).**/

(101) Expansión de la frontera agropecuaria en la Cuenca del Plata: antecedentes ecológicos y socioeconómicos para su planificación (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.48).**/

(102) Conceptos de estilos de desarrollo: una aproximación (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.49).**/

(103) Estilos de desarrollo y medio ambiente en América Latina (borrador de informe global) (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.50).**/

(104) Informe del Seminario sobre Estilos de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/G.1).**/

(105) Estilos de desarrollo y medio ambiente en la América Latina, Lecturas N° 36, Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, 1980.**/

(106) Propuesta de estudios sobre la gestión del medio ambiente en América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.212).**/

(107) Informes técnicos sobre estadísticas ambientales (E/CEPAL/R.211).**/

(108) Notas sobre balances de recursos naturales (E/CEPAL/R.221).**/

(109) Informe del taller latinoamericano sobre estadísticas ambientales y gestión del medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/G.1120).**/

Programme 290: Human settlements

(110) Temario provisional (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.1).**/

(111) La situación de los asentamientos humanos en América Latina (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.2).**/

(112) Los asentamientos humanos en el desarrollo de América Latina (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.3).**/

(113) Población, urbanización y asentamientos humanos en América Latina. Situación actual y tendencias futuras (1950-2000) (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.4).**/

(114) El proceso de asentamiento humano en América Latina (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.5).**/

(115) La base material del hábitat (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.6).**/

(116) Políticas de asentamientos humanos para América Latina (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.7).**/

(117) Sentido y alcances de la tecnología en los asentamientos humanos (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.8).**/

(118) Tecnología de los asentamientos humanos en América Latina (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.9).**/

(119) Cooperación internacional en el campo de los asentamientos humanos (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.10).**/

(120) Proyecto de informe (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.11).**/

(121) Informe (E/CEPAL/CONF.70/L.11/Rev.1 or E/CEPAL/G.1112).**/

(122) La Comisión Económica para América Latina y los asentamientos humanos (CEPAL/MEX/1031).

Programme 330: Industrial development

(123) Análisis y perspectivas del desarrollo industrial latinoamericano (ST/CEPAL/Conf.69/L.2).**/

(124) Cooperación internacional para el desarrollo industrial en América Latina (ST/CEPAL/Conf.69/L.3).**/

(125) Informe de la Segunda Conferencia Latinoamericana de Industrialización, Cali, Colombia, 10 al 14 de septiembre de 1979 (E/CEPAL/G.1109).**/

(126) Crecimiento económico e industrial del mundo y regiones desde 1950 hasta 1977. Elaboración estadística (E/CEPAL/L.231).**/

(127) América Latina y el Caribe: exportaciones de manufacturas por países y según origen industrial desde 1961 hasta 1978. Elaboración estadística (E/CEPAL/L.235).**/

(128) América Latina y el Caribe: producto interno bruto global e industrial y estructura del sector manufacturero desde 1950 hasta finales de la década de 1970. Elaboración estadística (E/CEPAL/L.236).**/

(129) América Latina: La política industrial en el marco de la nueva estrategia internacional para el desarrollo (E/CEPAL/G.1161).**/

(130) Características principales del proceso y de la política de industrialización de Centroamérica. 1970 a 1979 (CEPAL/MEX/1016).**/

(131) Principales rasgos del proceso de industrialización y de la política industrial de México en la década de los setenta (CEPAL/MEX/1011/Rev.1).**/

(132) Estilos de desarrollo de la industria manufacturera y medio ambiente en América Latina. Impacto en el recurso hídrico. (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.43).**/

(133) Consumo energético en la industria manufacturera: el caso del Brasil (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.46).**/

(134) La industria de equipos eléctricos en la India (E/CEPAL/L.223).d/ **/

(135) Cooperación entre América Latina y la India en la esfera de la industria mecánica. Documento de antecedentes (E/CEPAL/L.226).e/ **/

(136) La industria de piezas de automóviles en la India (E/CEPAL/L.227).f/ **/

(137) La industria de la fundición en la India (E/CEPAL/L.228).g/ **/

(138) Industria del alambre y de productos de alambre en la India (E/CEPAL/L.229).h/ **/

(139) Conclusiones y recomendaciones. Reunión entre representantes de la industria mecánica de América Latina y la India (E/CEPAL/L.236).**/

Programme 340: International trade

(140) Ronda de Tokio: evaluación de los resultados alcanzados en las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales al 30 de octubre de 1979 (E/CEPAL/L.218).**/

(141) Notas sobre el proteccionismo en países desarrollados (E/CEPAL/L.207).**/

(142) Posiciones adoptadas por los gobiernos latinoamericanos sobre el desarrollo económico y social y las relaciones externas de América Latina (E/CEPAL/L.209).**/

(143) Renegociación del Acuerdo Multifibras (E/CEPAL/R.245).**/

(144) Relaciones económicas de México con los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.1).**/

(145) Relaciones económicas de Colombia con los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.2).**/

(146) Relaciones económicas de Argentina con los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.3).**/

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d/ Documents prepared by the Association of Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI).

e/ Ibid.

f/ Ibid.

g/ Ibid.

h/ Ibid.

(147) Relaciones Económicas de Bulgaria con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.4).**/

(148) Relaciones económicas de Costa Rica con los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.5).**/

(149) Relaciones económicas de Cuba con los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.6).**/

(150) Relaciones económicas de Checoslovaquia con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.7).**/

(151) Relaciones económicas de Hungría con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.8).**/

(152) Relaciones económicas de Perú con los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.9).**/

(153) Relaciones económicas de Polonia con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.10).**/

(154) Relaciones económicas de Rumania con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.11).**/

(155) Relaciones económicas de la Unión Soviética con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.12).**/

(156) Relaciones económicas de la República Democrática Alemana con países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.13).**/

(157) Relaciones económicas entre los países de América Latina y los Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.16).**/

(158) Recopilación de convenios, acuerdos y protocolos vigentes (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.14).**/

(159) Información sobre la organización institucional de los Países miembros del CAME para las relaciones económicas externas (E/CEPAL/Proy.4/R.15).**/

(160) Relaciones económicas entre América Latina y Países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME). Informe de la secretaría de la CEPAL (E/CEPAL/G.1104).**/

(161) ¿Cómo puede Europa Occidental contribuir al logro de las metas de desarrollo de América Latina? (E/CEPAL/R.201).**/

(162) Las relaciones comerciales y financieras entre Europa y América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.204).**/

(163) The Economic Relations of Latin America with Europe (E/CEPAL/G.1116).*/

(164) La política monetaria y el ajuste de la balanza de pagos: tres estudios, 1979, 67 pp. (Serie Cuadernos de la CEPAL, N° 29).**/

(165) Movimientos internacionales de capitales, 1979, 210 pp. (Serie Cuadernos de la CEPAL, N° 32).**/

(166) Revista de la CEPAL, N° 10, abril de 1980.

(167) Organización institucional para el control y manejo de la deuda externa. El caso chileno, 1979, 41 pp. (Serie Cuadernos de la CEPAL, N° 28).**/

(168) Notas para la agenda del seminario técnico sobre integración y cooperación en América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.216).**/

(169) Reexamen de la integración económica en América Latina y búsqueda de nuevas orientaciones (E/CEPAL/R.209).**/

(170) Programa de liberación comercial y su relación con la estructura de las tendencias del comercio zonal (E/CEPAL/L.195).**/

(171) ALALC: Algunos aspectos de las políticas de desarrollo zonal (E/CEPAL/L.196).**/

(172) Ayuda-memoria de los principales planteamientos efectuados por los participantes en relación a los temas de la agenda (E/CEPAL/R.225).**/

(173) Reflexiones sobre la integración latinoamericana (E/CEPAL/L.214).**/

(174) Informe de la octava reunión de la Comisión Interinstitucional para el Cumplimiento de las Decisiones del Comité de Cooperación Económica del Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/394).**/

(175) Informe de la novena reunión de la Comisión Interinstitucional para el Cumplimiento de las Decisiones del Comité de Cooperación Económica del Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/397).**/

(176) Apuntes sobre el otorgamiento de cooperación técnica internacional para proyectos regionales en el Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/395).**/

(177) Algunas consideraciones sobre la cooperación técnica internacional dirigida a fortalecer el proceso de integración económica centroamericana (E/CEPAL/CCE/396).**/

Programme 460: Natural resources

(178) Temario provisional anotado. Reunión Intersecretarial sobre Recursos Hídricos en América Latina (E/CEPAL/L.220).**/

(179) Coordinación entre los organismos especializados y la CEPAL en el campo del agua. Nota de la secretaría (E/CEPAL/L.221).**/

(180) Actividades de la CEPAL en materia de recursos hídricos (E/CEPAL/L.222).**/

(181) Informe. Reunión Intersecretarial sobre Recursos Hídricos en América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1126).**/

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(184) Las grandes presas: expresión concreta de un estilo de desarrollo (E/CEPAL/Proy.2/R.19).**/

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(197) Boletín Demográfico, Año XIII, N° 25 (F/25).**/

(198) Boletín Demográfico, Año XIII, N° 26 (F/26).**/

(199) Boletín Demográfico, Año XIV, N° 27 (F/27).**/

(200) La mortalidad en los primeros años de vida en países de América Latina, Argentina. 1966-1967 (A/1039).**/

(201) Compatibilidad entre población y mortalidad (A/165).**/

(202) El uso de modelos lineales en el análisis demográfico, con aplicaciones al estudio de mortalidad infantil (A/166).**/

(203) Encuesta Demográfica Nacional del Paraguay. Informe general sobre aspectos demográficos.i/ **/

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(205) Alto Paraná: diagnóstico de la región (análisis crítico de la bibliografía existente).k/ **/

(206) La pobreza estructural en el desarrollo de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/9).**/

(207) Distribución espacial de la actividad económica, migraciones y concentración poblacional en América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.2/R.25).**/

(208) Las políticas de población en América Latina, Cuadernos del CELADE, N° 1, 1974-1977 (4/1).**/

(209) Procedimiento para la utilización de la tarjeta de registro bibliográfico, Manual N° 2 (B/42 DOCPAL).**/

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(231) Las estructuras modelo de fecundidad de Coale-Trussel. Un análisis empleando información de América Latina (C/1010).**/

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(236) Transnational Corporations in the Bauxite Industry of Caribbean Countries (E/CEPAL/L.199).*/

(237) Transnational Corporations in the Bauxite Industry of Caribbean Countries: Recent Development in Jamaica (E/CEPAL/L.201).*/

(238) Transnational Corporation linkages with the Tin Industry in Bolivia (E/CEPAL/L.202).*/

(239) Transnational Corporations in the Banana Industry of Central America (E/CEPAL/L.203).*/

(240) Negotiating Capacity of Latin American Governments vis-à-vis Transnational Corporations in Export-Oriented Primary Commodities (E/CEPAL/L.204).*/

(241) El impacto de las empresas transnacionales sobre el comercio exterior de América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.228).**/

(242) Las empresas transnacionales y la modalidad actual de crecimiento económico de América Latina: algunas consideraciones (E/CEPAL/R.229).**/

(243) Los bancos transnacionales y el financiamiento externo de América Latina. La experiencia del Perú, 1965-1976 (E/CEPAL/G.1124).**/

(244) Mecanismos institucionales del financiamiento externo del Perú: 1968-1978. Análisis de sus agentes e instrumentos (E/CEPAL/L.205).**/

(245) Presencia y participación de las empresas transnacionales en la economía chilena (E/CEPAL/R.235).**/

(246) La programación andina y sus resultados en el Ecuador: el papel de las empresas transnacionales (E/CEPAL/R.200).**/

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(247) Mecanismos internacionales para el financiamiento del desarrollo científico y tecnológico. Guía de discusión para su análisis y diseño (E/CEPAL/L.189).**/

(248) Informe de la Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo ad-hoc sobre mecanismos de financiamiento para el desarrollo científico y tecnológico, Lima, Perú, 26 al 27 de marzo de 1979 (E/CEPAL/1079).**/

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(250) Estudio preliminar sobre el establecimiento de una red de información sobre energías no convencionales en América Latina (CEPAL/MEX/1014).**/

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(251) Estructura y dinámica del desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe y sus repercusiones para la educación (E/CEPAL/L.208).**/

(252) La inserción social del campesinado latinoamericano en el crecimiento económico (E/CEPAL/R.232).**/

(253) La vivienda en América Latina: una visión de la pobreza extrema (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.1).**/

(254) Necesidades de vivienda y demanda efectiva en América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.57).**/

(255) Reunión Técnica Regional (5 al 7 de noviembre de 1980). Temario provisional (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.1).**/

(256) Seminario Regional (10 al 11 de noviembre de 1980). Temario provisional (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.2).**/

(257) Resoluciones de la Asamblea General atinentes al Año Internacional de los Impedidos (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.3).**/

(258) Plan de Acción Mundial de Largo Plazo del Año Internacional de los Impedidos (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.4).**/

(259) Proyecto Preliminar del Plan de Acción Mundial de Largo Plazo del Año Internacional de los Impedidos (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.5).

(260) Propuesta de criterios para evaluar la aplicación del Plan de Acción Mundial de Largo Plazo del Año Internacional de los Impedidos, en 1982 (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.6).**/

(261) La ejecución del Plan de Acción Mundial de Largo Plazo del Año Internacional de los Impedidos en beneficio de la población y en particular de aquélla de las áreas rurales (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.7).**/

(262) Cooperación regional concerniente a la prevención de la incapacidad y rehabilitación de los impedidos (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.8).**/

(263) Proyecto de informe final (E/CEPAL/Conf.72/L.9).**/

(264) La situación de la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe en relación con el cumplimiento del plan de acción regional (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.2).**/

(265) Aportes para el diagnóstico y la promoción de la integración de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.3).**/

(266) Resoluciones aprobadas recientemente por la Asamblea General y el Consejo Económico y Social acerca de las actividades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas relativas a la situación social e integración de la mujer al desarrollo (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.4).**/

(267) Informe de la labor realizada durante su mandato (junio de 1977 a noviembre de 1979) por la Mesa Directiva de la Conferencia Regional sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.5).**/

(268) Informe de la Segunda Conferencia sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina (Macuto, Venezuela, 12 al 16 de noviembre de 1979) (E/CEPAL/G.1113 o E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1).**/

(269) Lista bibliográfica sobre la mujer en el desarrollo en América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1100).**/

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(271) La familia y la situación de la mujer en distintos contextos de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.223).**/

(272) Estructura social y situación de la mujer rural: algunas proposiciones (E/CEPAL/R.233).**/

(273) Las mujeres rurales latinoamericanas y la división del trabajo (E/CEPAL/R.240).**/

(274) La mujer ecuatoriana: aspectos de su incorporación al proceso de desarrollo (E/CEPAL/R.243).**/

(275) La pobreza en América Latina: situación, evolución y orientaciones de políticas (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/1).**/

(276) ¿Se benefician los pobres del crecimiento económico? Seis anexos: Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, México y Perú (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/2).**/

(277) Definición, medición y análisis de la pobreza: aspectos conceptuales y metodológicos (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/3).**/

(278) Pobreza, infancia y juventud en América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/4).**/

(279) Cuantificación, análisis y descripción de la pobreza en Colombia (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/5).**/

(280) Medición, análisis y descripción de la pobreza en Argentina (Area metropolitana de Buenos Aires) (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/6).**/

(281) Medición, análisis y descripción de la pobreza en Costa Rica (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/7).**/

(282) Cuantificación, análisis y descripción de la pobreza en Venezuela (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/8).**/

(283) La pobreza estructural en el desarrollo de América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/9).**/

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(287) Mercado de capitales y nivel de pobreza: diagnóstico y políticas (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/13).**/

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(289) Pobreza y el funcionamiento del mercado del trabajo (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/15).**/

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(292) Una agenda de política fiscal para países semi-industrializados de latinoamérica (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/18).**/

(293) Pobreza y los primeros años de la niñez (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.19).**/

(294) Estudios experimentales y programas pilotos de intervención y alivio a la niñez pobre en América Latina. Un examen de lo avanzado (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.20).**/

(295) Efectos de la educación preescolar en el ingreso al sistema formal (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.21).**/

(296) ¿Estamos subinvirtiendo en capital humano a edades preescolares? (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.22).**/

(297) Niveles individuales y sociales asociados a la desnutrición (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.23).**/

(298) La ley de desarrollo social y asignaciones familiares en Costa Rica: un instrumento de redistribución (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.24).**/

(299) El programa de centros cerrados de recuperación nutricional en Chile: una experiencia de la marginalidad (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.25).**/

(300) ¿Carencias o diferencias socioculturales? (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.26).**/

(301) Períodos óptimos de intervención en niños en situación de pobreza (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.27).**/

(302) Una experiencia de atención preescolar a niños pobres (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.28).**/

(303) La pobreza y el niño: intervenciones prioritarias en salud (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.29).**/

(304) Implicaciones para las instituciones financieras multilaterales de desarrollo que tiene el financiamiento de proyectos dirigidos a beneficios a la niñez pobre (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.30).**/

(305) Políticas dirigidas a niños pobres menores de seis años (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.31).**/

(306) Necesidades básicas de la niñez en situación de pobreza crítica y marco institucional para su atención (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.32).**/

(307) Sistemas de ordenação modular em assistencia social (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.33).***/

(308) Caribbean underprivileged children: their ecology and intervention programmes (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.34).*/

(309) Pobreza crítica y bienestar - descontento social (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.35).**/

(310) Institucionalización y planificación de programas especiales de desarrollo social (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.36).**/

(311) ¿Se puede superar la pobreza? Realidad y perspectivas en América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1139).**/

(312) Metodología y análisis de la pobreza en América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.38).**/

(313) Atención médica y sanitaria en América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.39).**/

(314) Cuantificación, análisis y descripción de la pobreza en Panamá (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.40).**/

(315) Organización popular para la producción: elementos preliminares para la evaluación (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.41).**/

(316) La insuficiencia de consumo de calorías en América Latina: un intento de cuantificar el problema nutricional (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.42).**/

(317) Evolución del sistema educacional y pobreza en América Latina (E/CEPAL/Proy.1/R.43).**/

(318) Propuesta para realizar una investigación sobre pobreza crítica en los países del Istmo Centroamericano (CEPAL/MEX/78/10/Rev.1).**/

(319) Notas para realizar una investigación sobre el grado de satisfacción de las necesidades básicas en los países del Istmo Centroamericano (CEPAL/MEX/1007).**/

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(320) La población económicamente activa en los países de América Latina por sectores de actividad y categorías del empleo: 1950, 1960 y 1970 (E/CEPAL/R.206).**/

(321) Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1978 (E/CEPAL/1086).

(322) Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1979 (E/CEPAL/G.1125).

(323) El balance de pagos de América Latina, 1950-1977, Cuaderno Estadístico N° 5 (E/CEPAL/G.1097).**/

(324) Distribución regional del producto bruto interno sectorial en los países de América Latina, Cuaderno Estadístico N° 6 (E/CEPAL/G.1115).**/

(325) Indicadores sobre la situación de la infancia en América Latina y el Caribe, UNICEF/CEPAL, mayo de 1979.**/

(326) Oscar Altimir: La dimensión de la pobreza en América Latina, Cuaderno de la CEPAL N° 27 (E/CEPAL/L.180).**/

(327) Extrapolaciones de paridades de poder adquisitivo (E/CEPAL/R.203).**/

(328) La medición del empleo y de los ingresos en áreas urbanas a través de encuestas de hogares (E/CEPAL/G.1094).**/

(329) Condicionantes para el mejoramiento de los diseños muestrales en los países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/L.200).**/

(330) Información de censos y encuestas de hogares para el análisis de la mano de obra femenina en América Latina y el Caribe: evaluación de deficiencias y recomendaciones para superarlas (E/CEPAL/L.206).**/

(331) Boletín de actividades de censos de población y habitación, (Nºs 3, 4, 5, 6 y 7).**/

Programme 550: Transport

(332) El sistema único de costos en los talleres de ferrocarriles argentinos (E/CEPAL/L.181).**/

(333) Sistemas de información para la gestión operativa de terminales ferroviarios de carga (E/CEPAL/G.1135).**/

(334) Información sobre estadísticas del transporte en Centroamérica (CEPAL/MEX/1012).**/

(335) El transporte marítimo internacional en América del Sur (E/CEPAL/R.213/Rev.1).**/

(336) La planificación del transporte marítimo: uso de un modelo para optimizar la elección de tecnología (E/CEPAL/R.234).**/

(337) Estudio de los sistemas de transporte marítimo interinsular hawaianos a la luz de su importancia para el transporte interinsular caribeño (E/CEPAL/1085).**/

(338) Transporte marítimo de las exportaciones de frutas (E/CEPAL/R.238).**/

(339) An analysis of the social consequences of the automobile in Latin America (E/CEPAL/PROY.2/R.9).*/

(340) Manual de documentación naviera para los puertos de América Latina (E/CEPAL/1060).**/

(341) Manual de documentación naviera para los puertos de América Latina (E/CEPAL/1060/Add.1).**/

(342) Manual de documentación naviera para los puertos de América Latina (E/CEPAL/1060/Add.2).**/

(343) Líneas generales para establecer un programa de facilitación y del transporte internacional en los países de Centroamérica (E/CEPAL/L.217).**/

(344) Informe de la reunión de expertos en facilitación del comercio y del transporte internacional de los países centroamericanos, México y Panamá, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala, 5 al 8 de agosto de 1980 (E/CEPAL/G.1127).**/

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(346) El Convenio TIR: un estudio con vistas a las necesidades de los países del Cono Sur (E/CEPAL/G.1101).**/

(347) El Convenio TIR: una respuesta al creciente desarrollo industrial de los países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1134).**/

(348) Paraguay: opciones para el transporte del comercio exterior en el corredor Asunción al Atlántico (E/CEPAL/R.244).**/

(349) Una evaluación de algunos aspectos institucionales del transporte fluvial en la Cuenca del Plata (E/CEPAL/R.244/Add.1).**/

(350) Los regímenes internacionales de tránsito aduanero como instrumento de facilitación del comercio exterior, informe del coloquio técnico celebrado en Santiago de Chile el 28 de agosto de 1980 (E/CEPAL/L.216).**/

(351) Boletín FAL, N°s 22 al 32.**/

(352) Regional traffic survey (CEPAL/CARIB.79/6).*/

Programme 782: Latin American Economic and Social Documentation Centre (CLADES)

(353) Un Sistema de Información para la Planificación en América Latina y el Caribe. Instrumento fundamental para la coordinación y cooperación entre países en desarrollo (E/CEPAL/CLADES/G.2).**/

(354) INFOPLAN, Información básica (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.2).**/

(355) Informe de la reunión sobre el diseño de un Sistema de Información para la planificación en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.1).**/

(356) Diseño preliminar y estrategia para el establecimiento del INFOPLAN (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.4).**/

(357) INFOPLAN: un sistema de información para la cooperación en planificación (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.12).**/

(358) Manual de análisis de información. Borrador para uso del curso-seminario, 14 de julio al 1° de agosto de 1980 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.8).**/

(359) Informe del curso-seminario sobre la estructura y funcionamiento del Sistema INFOPLAN (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.10).**/

(360) PLANINDEX, Resúmenes de documentos sobre planificación, vol. 1, 1980 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.3).**/

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(362) CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 1 and No. 2, 1980 (CEPAL/CDCC).*/

(363) Tesauro sobre medio ambiente (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.5).**/

(364) Directorio del medio ambiente en América Latina y el Caribe. Addenda 1979 (CLADES/INS/7/ADD.1).**/

(365) Informe de diagnóstico regional: la infraestructura de información para el desarrollo (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.7).**/

(366) CLADINDEX, Resúmenes de documentos CEPAL/ILPES, vol. 2, 1979 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/G.1).**/

(367) CEPALINDEX, Resúmenes de documentos CEPAL/ILPES, vol. 3, N° 1, 1980 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/G.3).**/

/Annex 2

Annex 2

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED BY CEPAL SINCE 27 APRIL 1979

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Meeting to design a planning information system for Latin America and the Caribbean	11-13 June (1979)	Santiago	CEPAL/CLADES/ILPES	E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.1
Working Group on the measurement of employment and income in urban areas through household surveys	2-6 July	Santiago	CEPAL	
Seminar on critical poverty in Latin America	27-31 August	Santiago	CEPAL	
Expert Meeting of the Joint CEPAL/UNEP Project (Plan of Action for the Greater Caribbean area)	5-7 September	Mexico City	CEPAL/UNEP	
Meeting of the Advisory Panel of the Joint CEPAL/UNEP Project (Plan of Action of the Greater Caribbean area)	10-12 September	Mexico City	CEPAL/UNEP	
Second Latin American Conference on Industrialization	10-14 September	Cali,Colombia	CEPAL/UNIDO	E/CEPAL/G.1109
Seminar on national strategies in regional development	17-21 September	Bogotá	ILPES/ISS/ILDIS/ Universidad Los Andes	

Annex 2 (cont. 1)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Twelfth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL	27-28 September	New York	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1093
Thirteenth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL	19 October	New York	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1105
Latin American Conference on Human Settlements	7-10 November	Mexico City	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1112
Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America	12-16 November	Caracas	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1113
Regional Seminar on styles of development and the environment in Latin America	19-23 November	Santiago	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/PROY.2/G.1
Meeting to examine the conditions in which the TIR system could be used in the countries of the Southern Cone of South America	29-30 November	Santiago	CEPAL	
Regional Symposium on critical poverty among children	3-7 December	Santiago	CEPAL/UNICEF	
Meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	5-7 December	Mexico City	CEPAL/UNCSTD	

Annex 2 (cont. 2)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning in the Latin American and Caribbean member States	4-13 December	Mexico City	CEPAL/UNESCO	
Latin American workshop on environmental statistics and environmental management	7-11 January (1980)	Port of Spain	CEPAL/UNSO/DEP	
Meeting of Government-nominated experts to review the draft plan of action for the Greater Caribbean area	28 January-1 February	Caracas	CEPAL/UNEP	
Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES	14-15 February	Santiago	CEPAL/ILPES	
Meeting on Energy	18-19 February	Santiago	CEPAL	
Meeting of Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions	22-25 February	Santiago	CEPAL	
Technical Seminar on Integration and Co-operation in Latin America	10-12 March	Santiago	CEPAL	
Latin American workshop on environmental statistics and environmental management	7-11 April	Santiago	CEPAL/UNSO	E/CEPAL/G.1120

Annex 2 (cont. 3)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Caribbean Council for Science and Technology	14-17 April	Kingston	CEPAL/UNESCO	
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)	29 April-2 May	Santiago	CEPAL/ACABQ	
Meeting of Caribbean countries on the Third Decade of the International Development Strategy	19-21 May	Bridgetown	CEPAL/BDC	
Second Meeting of planning experts of the Caribbean	29 May-2 June	Kingston	CEPAL/ILPES	E/CEPAL/G.1129
Fifth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	4-6 June Technical level 9-10 June Ministerial level	Kingston	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1133
Expert Meeting on economic relations between the countries of Latin America and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)	16-20 June	Mexico City	CEPAL/UNDP/UNCTAD	
Inter-Secretariat meeting on water resources in Latin America	23-24 June	Santiago	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1126
Inter-agency meeting on joint thematic programming on environmental training	26-27 June	Santiago	CEPAL/UNEP/ROAL/ILPES/ UNESCO	

Annex 2 (cont. 4)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Training Course-Seminar on INFOPLAN	14 July-1 August	Santiago	CEPAL/CLADES	
Seminar on a new development strategy for Latin America	28-31 July	Santiago	CEPAL/ILDIS	
Meeting between representatives of the engineering industries of Latin America and India	4-6 August	Santiago	CEPAL/UNIDO/AIEI	E/CEPAL/R.236
Expert Meeting on the facilitation of trade and international transport of the Central American countries, Mexico and Panama	5-8 August	Guatemala City	CEPAL/SIECA	E/CEPAL/G.1127
Regional Seminar on Port Planning	6-17 October	Caracas	CEPAL/UNCTAD	
Regional Seminar on the use of sampling plans in household surveys	27 October-7 November	Santiago	CEPAL/CIENES	
Regional Technical Meeting and Regional Seminar. Preparatory activities for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981)	5-11 November	Santiago	CEPAL/UN	E/CEPAL/CONF.72/L.9 b/
Fourteenth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL	20 November	New York	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/G.1142

Annex 2 (cont. 5)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	26-29 November	Guatemala City	CEPAL/ILPES	E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.33 E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.34
Seminar on the design of a system or mechanism for financing Latin American multinational marketing enterprises	9-12 December	Santiago	CEPAL/UNCTAD/ICI	
Technical Meeting on Regional Co-operation	22-23 January (1981)	Santiago	CEPAL/UNDP	
Technical Group on hydro-electric energy (in preparation for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy)	2-6 February	Quito	CEPAL/OLADE	
Technical Group on Wood and Charcoal (in preparation for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy)	2-6 February	Managua	CEPAL	
Expert Group on evaluation criteria for projects of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	16-20 February	Barbados	CEPAL	

Annex 2 (cont. 6)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Second Meeting of Government-nominated experts to review the draft plan of action for environmental management of the Greater Caribbean area	23-27 February	Managua	CEPAL/UNEP	
Preparatory Technical Meeting for the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	23-25 February	Mexico City	CEPAL	
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	9-10 March	Quito	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/MDM/9
Latin American seminar on horizontal co-operation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade	9-13 March	Santiago	CEPAL	
Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	9-14 March	Quito	CEPAL	E/CEPAL/CEGAN 5/L.4
Expert meeting on trade facilitation and the strengthening of international transport institutions for the countries of South America	16-20 March	Santiago	CEPAL/ALADI/JUNAC	

Annex 2 (conclusion)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring organization	Symbol of report a/
Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	16-21 March	Mexico City	CEPAL/OLADE	
Seminar on transnational enterprises and Latin American development	30 March-10 April	Santiago	CEPAL/UNCTC	

a/ Where no symbol is indicated, this means that no report is available.

b/ Draft final report.