

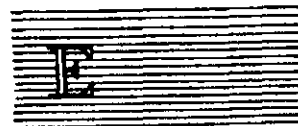
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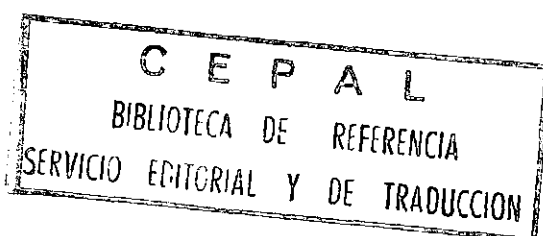
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Economic Commission for Latin America



DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECLA SYSTEM, 1984-1985 */

*/ Revised version.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 1984-1985

The Secretariat of the Commission presents below, for consideration by member States, the Programme of Work for 1984-1985.*/

This programme has been prepared bearing in mind the major development problems being faced by Latin America, as well as the current world situation.

The world situation

The current crisis is an acute and profound one and must in no way be considered as a mere conjunctural difficulty. The stagnation of economic activity has persisted for much longer than it had during any previous recession in most of the industrial countries, and unemployment, which affects more than 30 million persons in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), is at the highest point recorded since the Depression of the 1930s. The sharp rises in interest rates in the industrial countries -comparable only to those prevailing during the Depression- have gone hand in hand with abrupt and unexpected currency fluctuations in the central countries, in some of which there is a trend towards protectionism that represents a backward step from the liberalization begun after World War II.

The instability of the Latin American economic development process

The problems that affect most of the Latin American countries suffering this crisis did not begin yesterday. The fact is that they are the result of a cumulative or cyclical process which began in the mid-1970s.

The early 1970s (1971-1973) marked the culmination of a period of great growth -albeit with notable differences among countries- with imports growing more rapidly than the domestic product, and expansion of exports.

The year 1974 was a period of transition from this boom to the economic depression of 1975.

(a) For the non-petroleum-exporting countries, two opposite movements were evident in 1974. Exports did not grow at all and the external terms of trade dropped somewhat, so that, as a general rule, the purchasing power of exports declined in almost all the countries. On the other hand, the domestic product and investment continued to grow and imports expanded appreciably. The balance-of-payments current account deficit to which these developments led was financed to a large extent with accumulated reserves.

(b) The petroleum-exporting countries significantly increased their real income because of the increase they secured in oil prices, which had historically been very low.

The year 1975 was a year of depression for most of the countries. Exports virtually stagnated and the deterioration of the terms of trade spread throughout the entire region. Imports dropped and the rate of global economic growth contracted sharply. At the same time, the use of external financing increased,

*/ The revised draft Programme of Work of the ECLA system for the biennium 1984-1985 incorporates the comments made and changes requested by member governments during the sixteenth session of the Committee of the Whole (New York, 2-3 December 1982). This revised draft, together with the related budget, was sent to New York in January 1983 for final revision by Headquarters and approval by the General Assembly. Hence, its contents are still subject to further changes or modifications and the revised text does not necessarily correspond with the final version.

giving rise to indebtedness which unfavourably affected the subsequent development of the external accounts and the stability of economic growth.

The period 1976-1979 was one of moderate recovery, although the rate of growth of the product was significantly lower than during the first years of the decade. One notable characteristic of this phase was the recovery of the volume of exports, which were quite dynamic; the factors determining this will be analysed later on. Nevertheless, external financing, in current dollar terms, remained at the high levels observed in 1975, so that external indebtedness continued to grow very rapidly.

The year 1980, for its part, represented another period of transition, heralding the extremely critical conditions of 1981, which extended to a large extent into 1982. The balance-of-payments current account deficit of the non-petroleum-exporting countries continued to grow, and the gross domestic product barely rose by 2% in 1981: a rate lower than that of population growth. The volume of exports of goods and services grew considerably once again, but the deterioration in the terms of trade was very serious, and affected practically all the countries of the region. Thus, the purchasing power of exports of goods and services of the non-petroleum-exporting countries grew by an average of less than 3% in 1981.

Economic growth and social development

Without the application of deliberate policies, economic growth does not by itself lead to more equitable socio-economic structures than those already existing. However, economic growth and the resulting transformation in production and technology, inherent to an effective development process, are essential to the establishment of an infrastructure and a foundation for policies aimed at promoting the achievement of such a social goal. Moreover, it is evident that a relatively slow growth rate, by its very nature as well as in reference to the action of the various economic agents, seriously hinders the implementation of more equitable social policies.

The most serious social problems of the region are evident in two interrelated aspects:

- (a) the size of the population living in poverty, and
- (b) the high proportion of the active population that is unemployed or is employed in activities of very low productivity.

In the early stages of economic development, urbanization and industrialization, as well as other changes inherent in this process, may bring about modifications leading to a greater concentration of income at the level of the national economy.

With economic growth there appears to be a decline in the proportion of the population living below certain poverty lines. Nevertheless, this is not necessarily translated into a decline in the absolute number of people suffering the consequences of that situation.

Unless high rates of economic growth on suitable terms are achieved, it will not be possible to improve the level and conditions of employment.

The current deterioration in the rate of economic growth is causing social problems to become more serious and aggravating the conflicts and tensions prevailing in this field.

The tasks of ECLA

ECLA has a role to play in helping the region meet the challenges now facing it, such as its external indebtedness problems, the need for economic growth with a better distribution of income, the generation of employment, and the elimination of poverty.

ECLA's programme of work for the coming years must reflect the concerns of the countries of the region with regard to the major problems of socio-economic development and offer governments the fruit of the Secretariat's reflections on these questions.

Latterly, governments have prepared themselves well in some areas of the administration of their countries' development. There remain, however, certain specific areas in which ECLA can co-operate in the search for new and imaginative solutions.

Moreover, in recent years the international community, through its different forums, has considerably expanded the Commission's activities in connection with new and important priorities.

Thus, the programme of work now includes the questions of the integration of women into development, the problems of youth and the problems of the handicapped, of children and of the elderly. Other important subjects that have been included are the environment, energy, the study of transnational corporations, human settlements, and science and technology, and, more recently, the relationship between the new law of the sea and regional development.

This increase in its responsibilities at a time when the United Nations has been obliged to impose financial restrictions means that ECLA must constantly and carefully examine any new activity to be undertaken, any activity that must be discontinued in view of the technical progress achieved by the countries themselves, and any activity which must be approached according to new modalities of economic and technical co-operation among countries and regions.

The Commission must strike a balance that will enable it to continue to develop a Latin American approach in pursuit of the integrated development of Latin America; it must also strengthen the capacity for dialogue with governments, so that the Secretariat may better understand the true situation and thus make a substantial contribution to the solution of existing problems; and it must devise a new concept of regional co-operation and further the participation and contribution of Latin America in the international dialogue.

The programme of work

The structure of the programme of work, which is drawn up with the above considerations in mind and within the context of the Programme of Action for the implementation of the International Development Strategy, follows the basic outline of the presentation made at the nineteenth session of ECLA in Montevideo, Uruguay, in May 1981.

The activities and results of the work of ECLA are primarily based on the needs of the governments and the intergovernmental organizations of the region. Nevertheless, ECLA has also been carrying out activities that directly concern the private sector, including projects oriented towards direct action and the organization of seminars and expert meetings to study the problems faced by this sector.

Many of these activities are carried out within the framework of horizontal co-operation, as a fundamental mechanism for the implementation of the programmes.

The programme of work, which covers both research activities and specific operational and technical co-operation projects, has in recent years been expanded both in size and in complexity.

In the area of economic development, ECLA will continue with its permanent and systematic study of the economies of the Latin American countries. It will also study the development strategies and economic policies applied in order to promote an understanding of development as a global process, and of its implications with regard to the social changes that are taking place in the region.

A large part of the efforts and resources assigned by the Executive Secretariat are concentrated in the area of international trade. These activities include an analysis and appraisal of the international negotiations, the study of specific problems affecting trade relations with the developed countries, the analysis of monetary and financial problems, and the evaluation and study of Latin American economic integration and co-operation.

Energy has been given high priority in the programme of work. In recent years, research in the area of new and renewable energy resources has attracted the attention of the international community, and the development and utilization of such resources has been one of the main concerns of ECLA. Moreover, several studies are envisaged regarding the effects of changes in oil prices on the Latin American and Caribbean countries that are exporters or importers of this raw material.

Economic and social development activities include the utilization of the natural and constructed environment and its resources. It is necessary to improve the capacity to create and utilize these resources, as well as to control the transformations of the environment and of human settlements, in order to promote national development and improve living conditions, especially among the lower income groups.

The agricultural development programme pays special attention to the study of the structure and functioning of food systems according to various development patterns and instruments of public action. In Latin America there is still evidence of grave difficulties and limitations in the area of food, the seriousness of which varies according to the country and the social stratum concerned.

In this study, special consideration will be given to the evolution of food production and to the development of the productive forces.

The programme of work in the area of industrial development provides for studies and research to be used to provide up-to-date knowledge of the course of industrialization and to analyse in greater depth the problems and obstacles standing in the way of faster growth of industry. These studies will enable ECLA to obtain a better view of the options available for the future and to define the role to be played by regional co-operation.

The natural resources programme provides support to Latin American governments in the area of the planning, formulation and implementation of policies relating to development and management of the water and mining resources of the region, and also includes activities concerning ocean resources and Latin American development which provide for collaboration with the member governments of the Commission in the application of the principles and provisions contained in the Convention on the Law of the Sea approved in 1982.

Activities in the area of population, concentrated basically in the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), have been conceived fundamentally in terms of regional co-operation, in order to help develop the capacity of governments as regards their human resources, technology and institutional organization, with a view to increasing the utilization of their own resources in the area of population.

In the area of science and technology, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the Programme of Action for the implementation of the International Development Strategy assigned concrete responsibilities to ECLA, in particular with regard to the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the Latin American countries and the restructuring of the existing system of international scientific and technological relations.

The programme of work in the area of social development centres on the problem of the differences that exist between present trends and the fulfilment

of the social objectives set forth in the Regional Programme of Action for the implementation of the International Development Strategy, which lead to the inequitable segmentation of societies. In order to devise new development styles that will make it possible to overcome this situation, it is necessary first to identify the characteristics of the social groups which are of key importance in the shaping of development and to study the situation of youth in order to establish channels of participation.

ECLA has devoted a large part of its efforts to strengthening the statistical information required to expand the studies on the variables of the economic and social development of Latin America and to collaborate with member governments in improving their statistics.

The training of government officials and specialists in economic and social planning has been one of the major achievements of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). Similarly, ILPES co-operates with governments in strengthening the planning agencies required for more efficient management of their economic and social policies, and carries out research designed to improve the planning techniques used in the region.

The activities of ECLA in the area of transport are designed to strengthen the contribution of this sector to the economic and social development of the countries and the regional integration of Latin America through international co-operation.

The medium- and long-term appraisal of the development process and the study of economic and social prospects and projections provide material that is fundamental to the examination of development policies and the definition of strategies and regional plans of action.

Each of the programmes briefly described in this introduction, the nomenclature of which follows the system adopted by the United Nations for all the agencies making up the Secretariat, is preceded by a brief outline of its general orientation. This is followed by a description of each of the subprogrammes making up the programme and a breakdown of subprogrammes into programme elements. The latter show in greater detail the specific activities which the Secretariat proposes to carry out. In addition, quantitative information is provided regarding the months of professional work to be devoted to each programme.

Since the allocation of salaries for substantive technical personnel represents a very high percentage of the expenditures of the Secretariat, the information provided represents, even though it is in physical terms, a valid approximation for judging the amount of resources assigned to each subprogramme. A summary table provides a complete picture and allows for an overall appreciation of the use to be made of the resources devoted to each programme.

In previous resolutions ^{*}/ the governments have requested that ECLA should synchronize the preparation of its programmes of work with the budget cycle of the United Nations.

This is the first time that ECLA's programme of work is being submitted to member governments prior to the relevant budget presentation. Thus, when considering the budgetary requirements for 1984-1985, it will be possible to bear in mind the priorities set forth at the current meeting of the Committee of the Whole.

^{*}/ See operative paragraph (b) of ECLA resolution 419 (PLEN.14) "Rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLA system". The text of this resolution is to be found in the Report of the Fourteenth Session of the Committee of the Whole (E/CEPAL/G.1142).

Finally, it must be recalled that any Commission proposal involving new activities not included in this proposed programme of work could have financial implications which would have to be estimated by the Secretariat, and that the implementation of such activities would be subject to the availability of additional resources.

In the event that the new activities proposed could be carried out by utilizing existing technical capacity through the reassignment of resources, the only limitation would be that which might arise in connection with the possibility of exchanging technical staff between different objectives of the programme of work.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS, BY PROGRAMME

Programme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
10. Development issues and policies	960	472	1 432	28.7	960	450	1 410	28.4
11. Energy	120	45	165	3.3	110	54	164	3.3
12. Environment	48	72	120	2.4	48	72	120	2.4
13. Food and agriculture	168	144	312	6.3	168	144	312	6.3
14. Human settlements	48	28	76	1.5	48	48	96	1.9
15. Industrial development	206	48	254	5.1	208	48	256	5.2
16. International trade and development finance	720	247	967	19.4	768	192	960	19.3
17. Natural resources	129	45	174	3.5	130	48	178	3.6
18. Population	144	408	552	11.0	144	408	552	11.1
20. Science and technology	58	20	78	1.6	56	36	92	1.8
21. Social development and humanitarian affairs	288	24	312	6.3	288	24	312	6.3
22. Statistics	192	72	264	5.3	192	48	240	4.8
23. Transnational corporations	96	-	96	1.9	96	-	96	1.9
24. Transport	144	42	186	3.7	144	30	174	3.5
<u>Total programmes</u>	<u>3 321</u>	<u>1 667</u>	<u>4 988</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3 360</u>	<u>1 602</u>	<u>4 962</u>	<u>100.0 c/</u>
Percentage	66.5	33.5	100.0		67.7	32.3	100.0	

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

c/ Since the partial percentages are approximate, their sum does not coincide with the general total.

PROGRAMME NARRATIVES
1984-1985

PROGRAMME 10: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Introduction

This programme covers a series of investigations related to some central problems of Latin American economic development.

Thus, the first subprogramme, concerning the analysis of economic trends and special short-term studies, includes research on one country in particular, a group of countries or on the region as a whole. It also includes an analysis of the processes evolving over a relatively long period of time and/or the changes occurring in a year or an even shorter period. The best-known example of these trend analyses is the Economic Survey of Latin America, an annual publication which analyses the main characteristics of the economic evolution of each of the 27 countries of the region and of Latin America as a whole during the previous year and with reference to the recent past. Another study along the same lines will be the report on the current economic situation of the region, which will include a short analysis of the economy's progress in the last months of the year in some countries, and which will be supplemented by an appraisal of the prospects for the end of the year.

The second subprogramme includes all the research related to the different development strategies and economic policies applied in the countries of the region, and their varying results. An analysis of the forms these policies take and of their scope, successes and failures in particular countries, together with a comparison of these experiences, should yield some interesting and valuable lessons for the economic authorities of the Latin American countries. A comparative study of the strategies and approaches adopted in the region to deal with the consequences of the international recession, research on the trends in saving and investment and their impact on the recent economic evolution of Latin American countries, and a study of a more specific aspect such as social security in Latin America and its economic and social significance, are illustrations of the variety of subjects and studies included in this second subprogramme.

The next two subprogrammes, for their part, centre their attention on the medium- and long-term study of the development process in the region. They are concerned with the problems of the transformation of production, economic dynamism, the distribution of the benefits of growth and the asymmetry of external economic relations. The appraisals will pay particular attention to the goals, objectives and methodologies established in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and particularly the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s. In this context, the relevant activities will include, on the one hand, the preparation of studies and evaluations of the medium- and long-term prospects of the economic and social development process of the region, and on the other hand, economic projections designed to provide quantitative information on which to base the studies and evaluations in question. These projections will be prepared by the use of various models which are used to analyse the multiple interrelations among the economic and social aspects of the development process.

The fifth subprogramme includes activities in the field of information and documentation for economic and social development. In this regard, the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) will help the countries of Latin America to develop information systems and networks and put them into operation. In so doing, it will also conduct research in the area of information and documentation, technical assistance and human resources training. In addition, it will provide other services by making it possible to use the various databases it has compiled by collecting and processing information on economic and social development. It will also concentrate on the development and use of tools for processing and disseminating information adapted to the needs and realities of the

region, which will permit the exchange of information and experience and thus help establish horizontal co-operation.

Finally, the sixth subprogramme deals with various activities in the area of economic and social planning being carried out by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The basic orientations for ILPES' activities are derived from the decisions of the Technical Committee of that Institute (made up of all the ministers and heads of planning of the countries of the region), the mandates of the Commission, and the recommendations of the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning.

Economic and social planning continues to be a very current presence in Latin America. Most of the countries have ministerial-level agencies responsible for formulating and applying development policies, plans and programmes: this reflects the role assigned by the governments to planning as a mechanism for dealing integrally with their development problems.

In recent years there has undoubtedly been a significant change in the development scene in Latin America, and thus, with the beginning of a new decade, ILPES is seeking to strengthen its activities to help governments understand the current problems of the countries of the region in relation to their planning and economic policy needs.

In the development of its basic activities of training, advisory assistance and research, and in carrying out its function of supporting co-operation among planning agencies, ILPES will place emphasis, in accordance with the basic orientations laid down by governments, on four levels of action: economic policy; global and public sector planning; sectoral and regional planning; and pre-investment and projects.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT
THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
10.1 Analysis of economic trends and special short-term studies	390	48	438	30	356	24	380	27
10.2 Studies of development strategies and economic policies	210	-	210	15	220	0	220	15
10.3 Medium- and long-term appraisal and prospects of Latin American development	80	16	96	7	104	18	122	9
10.4 Economic projections	64	-	64	4	64	-	64	5
10.5 Information and documentation for economic and social development	48	48	96	7	48	48	96	7
10.6 Economic and social planning services for the countries of Latin America	168	360	528	37	168	360	528	37
Total programme 10, Development Issues and Policies	960	472	1 432	100	960	450	1 410	100

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS AND SPECIAL SHORT-TERM STUDIES

Programme element 10.1.1: Analysis of the evolution of the Latin American economy1. Final output and estimated duration(a) Economic Survey of Latin America, 1983 (January 1983-June 1984).(b) Economic Survey of Latin America, 1984 (January 1984-June 1985).

The Economic Survey of Latin America is prepared annually and consists of two main parts. One is a global study of the recent economic evolution of Latin America, beginning with an introduction analysing the changes which have occurred in the region with respect to the course of the international economy. The other part consists of reports on each of the 27 countries of the region. A third part is sometimes added to the study, containing an analysis of an important current economic topic in Latin America or a more detailed and extensive examination of the economy of a particular country.

Work on the drafting of the Economic Survey is begun towards the end of the year covered by the issue in question. During the whole of the year, however, the various economies of the region are kept under observation, and a global assessment is made of the behaviour of the principal macroeconomic variables during that period, which is made public at a press conference by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL at the end of the year and is widely disseminated shortly afterwards in press notes.

In April, as a preview of the Economic Survey, a brief preliminary report is prepared on the evolution of the Latin American economy during the previous year, mainly for the Economic and Social Council.

(c) A report on the current economic situation of Latin America (third quarter of each year).

Beginning at the end of September 1984, a brief but systematic analysis will be made of the trends during the year in progress as regards growth, unemployment, the external sector, inflation, wages and salaries, and other principal economic variables in a selected group of countries of the region. This analysis of the economic situation will be supplemented by a study of the short-term prospects and probable results to be expected as regards the above variables at the end of the year in question.

(d) A comparative study of the various development policies implemented in Cuba since 1960, with special emphasis on the social results (1985). During the two-year period 1982-1983, sectoral studies will be conducted which will facilitate an overall analysis as from 1984.

(e) A study on the role of economic agents in the Dominican Republic and the resulting changes in development styles in recent years (1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.119 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.121 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority:*/ see paragraph 10.118 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities of this programme element will be carried out in collaboration with the various subregional offices of ECLA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) The users will mainly be the following:

(i) Governments, ministries, planning offices, etc.

(ii) Public, private and international economic and social research institutes.

(iii) Universities, libraries, etc.

(iv) Researchers and professors in subjects related to economic and social development, especially that of Latin America.

(v) Personnel of international economic and financial bodies.

(b) There will be wide distribution according to an updated list of institutions and persons, in addition to sales to the public.

(c) The Economic Survey of Latin America, which is prepared annually, is a work of reference used by economic officials and economists and researchers of the countries in question, since it makes possible, for example, a comparison between the economic situation of their countries and that of the other countries of the region and Latin America as a whole. It also contains valuable material for studies by specialized bodies on the region, countries and groups of countries.

It is hoped that the report on the current economic situation and short-term prospects of Latin America will have just as much success as the Economic Survey and even wider distribution, since it will provide users with up-to-date and timely information and comments on the recent growth and immediate prospects of the principal economies of the region.

*/ It should be noted that ECLA activities are only carried out subject to government authorization, backed up by legislative authority from the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, or the Commission itself. This applies to all the activities described in this Programme of Work.

Finally, it is anticipated that the studies mentioned in (d) and (e) of section 1 will also provide interesting material on the economic development of the region.

Programme element 10.1.2: Sectoral studies and indicators on the Argentine economy

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Revision, up-dating and periodic dissemination of the main short-term indicators of the Argentine economy. The information will be systematized in a data bank which will include a description of the methodologies used to prepare the series (1984-1985).

(b) Study containing an analysis of the high degree of instability of policies and economic activity in Argentina, with special attention being given to the structural and institutional conditions that affect short-term behaviour (1985).

(c) Seminar to disseminate the experience gained and to discuss the applicability in other Latin American countries of the approach and methodology used (1985).

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.119 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.121 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.118 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be carried out in collaboration with the Economic Development Division.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Ministries and agencies of the Argentine Government which are concerned with economic and social matters, the academic community and analysts of the Argentine economy.

SUPROGRAMME 10.2: STUDIES OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

Programme element 10.2.1: Analysis of development styles and strategies and economic and social policies in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) A study which will contain a comparative analysis of the economic policies applied in some Latin American countries during the process of adjustment to the 1981-1983 world recession (1984-1985). A special study will be made of the various economic policy instruments used in different countries of the region in order to adapt to the new international circumstances, with a view to evaluating their relative effectiveness in economies of different sizes, structures and levels of economic and social development. The analysis of the economic policies applied during the adjustment process will also take into account their impact on the development process, so as to examine the way in which short-term economic policies may be made compatible with long-term development strategies.

The preliminary results of the research will be periodically analysed at technical meetings in which experts from other ECLA divisions will participate, and the first version of the final document will be studied in detail at a seminar to which a small number of high-level researchers, professors and technical personnel from the countries considered in the study will be invited.

(b) A study on saving, investment and growth in the recent evolution of Latin America (second half of 1984-third quarter of 1985).

This study will deal with a group of countries of the region, of various sizes and levels of economic and social development, which have followed different economic policies or development strategies, and it will investigate the following areas: (i) trends in investment and the gross domestic product, seeking to identify the factors which have determined the greater or lesser contribution made by these to economic growth; (ii) the extent to which the considerable inflow of external saving entering many of the economies of the region in recent years has complemented or replaced domestic saving, and the main factors which have influenced the occurrence of the former or the latter; (iii) the effective contribution of the development and growing diversification of the domestic financial systems of the Latin American countries to the increase in and better allocation of investment; (iv) the roles played by the government and State enterprises in generating saving and making investments.

(c) A study on social security and development in Latin America: systems, policies and economic and social effects (fourth quarter 1984-fourth quarter 1985).

This study is part of the analysis already underway of public sector trends, the first stage of which (1983) will systematically examine the fiscal development of the various countries of the region.

The study will try, first, to characterize adequately the various types of existing systems of social security in the Latin American countries and the basic principles and fundamental features of the reforms introduced in them in recent years. Second, it will study the amount of resources obtained through the social security system, the contribution this system makes to generating internal saving, and the mechanisms through which this saving is channelled towards investment. Third, it will analyse the various methods of financing the social security system and their possible impact on the level of employment. Finally, in order to determine the influence of the various social security systems on the distribution of income and equality of opportunity, the degree of coverage will be analysed in terms of the proportion of the population protected by the social security system, the various risks covered, and the benefits granted by it.

(d) A report which will analyse the new roles of the principal economic agents and their repercussions on the economic and social development of Central America (1985). The results of the report will be discussed at a subregional seminar planned for 1985.

The study will begin during the 1982-1983 biennium.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.123 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.125 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.122 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The collaboration of other divisions and units of ECLA and its offices in the region will be needed.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) The principal users will be:

(i) Governments, ministries of the economy and finance, planning offices, central banks.

(ii) Public, private and international economic and social research institutes.

(iii) Universities, libraries, etc.

- (iv) Researchers on the economic and social situation in Latin America.
- (v) ECLA researchers.
- (vi) Other officials of international economic and financial bodies.

(b) There will be wide distribution to governments, institutions and individuals, and sales to the public.

(c) The information accumulated and the results and conclusions of the projected studies will provide valuable reference material for the institutions and officials responsible for designing national economic policies and development strategies, as well as for institutions and researchers studying the Latin American economy.

Programme element 10.2.2: Development policy and plans in Mexico

1. Final output and estimated duration

Technical assistance to the Government of Mexico in regard to the formulation of economic development policies and plans, based on recent trends and situations.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.123 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.126 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.122 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities of the programme element will be linked to those carried out by ILPES.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main user will be the Mexican Government, especially the national institutions and ministries in charge of economic development policy and plan formulation and implementation.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.3: MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM APPRAISAL AND PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 10.3.1: Selection and organization of background material

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Reports for the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) and the member countries of ECLA, to be made known at the sessions and/or plenaries of the Commission, containing relevant information on various aspects of the economic evolution of the Latin American countries and the Latin American region as a whole (1984-1985).

(b) Various reports on Latin American development -prepared at the request of users- for meetings such as those of the Committee for Development Planning at United Nations Headquarters and the various Latin American Groups (GRULA) in Brussels, Geneva, New York and Vienna (1984-1985).

(c) Advisory assistance to the countries of the region which request it in gathering and/or providing information in support of the formulation and appraisal of national development policies and plans (1984-1985).

The activities in this programme element are of an ongoing nature.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.128 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.130 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.127 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element concerns all the substantive units of ECLA. The activities will also be carried out in collaboration and co-operation with the central bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as with the governments of the region.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users and methods of reaching them may be inferred from point 1 above ("Final output and estimated duration"). The implementation of this programme element is an attempt to aid the Latin American governments and regional and United Nations bodies in their consideration of the problems facing the countries of the region in their development process and to provide a view of the influence of world economic problems and their regional repercussions.

Programme element 10.3.2: Preparation of prospective studies

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Organization of the annual meetings of CEGAN (one in 1984 and one in 1985) and participation in them.

(b) Reports for CEGAN, for the member countries of ECLA, for the sessions of the Commission and/or the Committee of the Whole as necessary, for co-ordinating and defining a common Latin American position on the negotiations for the new International Development Strategy, the New International Economic Order, etc., and for study and appraisal of the Regional Programme of Action (1984-1985).

(c) Various reports -prepared on request- on the development prospects of the region, for meetings such as those of the Committee for Development Planning at United Nations Headquarters and those of the various GRULAs (Brussels, Geneva, New York, Vienna) (1984-1985).

(d) Advisory assistance to the countries of the region at their request in the formulation and evaluation of national development plans and policies (1984-1985).

The activities of this programme element are ongoing. The reports will be prepared largely on the basis of the results obtained from the first programme element.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.128 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.130 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.127 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Related with all the substantive units of ECLA. The activities will also be carried out in collaboration and co-operation with the central bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as with the governments of the region.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users and the way in which they will be reached may be inferred from section 1 above ("Final output and estimated duration"). Through the implementation of this programme element, it is hoped to aid the governments of the region in formulating plans and defining development policies for the medium and long term in accordance with the new International Development Strategy, the New International Economic Order and the Regional Programme of Action.

Programme element 10.3.3: Economic development and energy1. Final output and estimated duration

A study including a diagnosis on the development of the Central American countries, Panama, Mexico and Dominican Republic and the limitations imposed by the energy crisis and its financial constraints; a prognosis on economic development trends according to historical data projections; and an analysis of alternative modes of economic development in the light of the energy and financial variables.

A first stage of the above-described work -that of the diagnosis and prognosis- is to be concluded during the biennium 1984-1985.

The execution of the programme element depends to some extent on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.128 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.130 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.127 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be carried out in collaboration with the Economic Development Division and the Economic Projections Centre of ECLA in Santiago. Activities will also be linked to ECLA programme 11 - Energy.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The governments of Central America, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. It is expected to help to improve the formulation of energy/economic development policies and plans.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.4: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

Programme element 10.4.1: Preparation and integration of projections1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Reports containing macroeconomic, sectoral and foreign trade and external finance projections for the CEGAN meetings and for use by the member countries at the sessions of the Commission and/or the Committee of the Whole (1984-1985).

(b) Participation in and preparation of reports on economic projections for meetings such as those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which deal with long-term development objectives (1984-1985).

(c) Advisory assistance to the countries and promotion of exchange or experience in the area of economic projections (preparation, methodologies, harmonization and compatibilization, etc.) (1984-1985).

The preparation of economic projections is an ongoing activity, since it requires periodic revision of the models and their principal parameters and exogenous variables in order to incorporate the available information, new assumptions arising as a result of national plans, programmes and policies and analysis of the new problems which may arise in relationship to certain aspects considered in the models. The activities of this programme element are also primarily designed to provide quantitative information on which to base prospective studies.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.132 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.134 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.131 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities will be carried out in collaboration and co-ordination with the central bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be those mentioned in point 1 above ("Final output and estimated duration") and government technical personnel and officials.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.5: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 10.5.1: Treatment and dissemination of information

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Publication of four issues of PLANINDEX (index of planning documents).*/

(b) Application of the macrothesaurus to document indexing and promotion of its use in the region. One regional seminar for national experts on the macrothesaurus (1984).

(c) Publication of manuals, such as that on indexing, etc., which will assist the exchange of information.

(d) Publication of four numbers of "Informativo Terminológico".

Should the regional seminar in question not be held, the results of the programme element may be compromised.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.137 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.139 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.136 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with ILPES, the Development Information System of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, IICA/CIDIA, the General Information Programme of UNESCO, the UNDP Regional Office for Latin America, ICAP, OLADE, PAHO/CEPIS.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

PLANINDEX users are mainly professionals and national organizations involved in economic and social planning. There will be general distribution of these publications to the professionals in question and it is expected that the information will be used in the research and decision-making process.

For the macrothesaurus, the manuals and "Informativo Terminológico", users will be regional experts in information and documentation, reached through dispatch of publications and exchange of information. These specialists will be encouraged to use the macrothesaurus, the sectoral thesauri and the manuals in indexing and analysing documentation relating to economic and social development.

Programme element 10.5.2: Information System for Planning (INFOPLAN)

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Publication of four issues of PLANINDEX (index of planning documents).**/

*/ See also programme element 10.5.2, Information System for Planning (INFOPLAN).

**/ See programme element 10.5.1, Treatment and dissemination of information.

(b) Preparation of the national information and documentation infrastructure specializing in economic and social planning so as to create and set in motion information/documentation services which will permit exchange and co-operation among planning organizations inside and outside the Latin American countries.

(c) Two subregional seminars (one for Central and South American countries and one for the Caribbean countries; both to be held in 1985) and one regional seminar (1985). The purpose of these seminars is to evaluate the INFOPLAN and CARISPLAN systems.

Besides the above, training seminars will be held in CLADES and in the countries for professionals who perform activities in the information units of governing bodies related to economic and social planning. There will also be official technical assistance missions to countries taking part in the Information System for Planning (INFOPLAN) for the follow-up and implementation of information and documentation activities in the field of economic and social planning.

The implementation of this programme element depends entirely on the availability of extrabudgetary resources and on the support of the countries.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.137 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.139 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.136 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with ILPES, ICAP, OLADE, PAHO/CEPIS, UNDP Regional Office for Latin America.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Information System for Planning is intended to be a support and co-operation instrument for persons and institutions involved in economic and social planning. In order to achieve this goal, the infrastructure for information/documentation must be prepared (particularly the human resources). The training seminars and technical assistance services will permit the constant training of staff involved in economic and social planning in research and decision-making. INFOPLAN is also intended to be an instrument to support co-operation and the exchange of experience among planning bodies.

Programme element 10.5.3: Co-operation in information and documentation

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Promotion of activities in the field of information and documentation in collaboration with national, regional and international institutions.

(b) Use of the ECLA data bases and provision of services to the countries.

(c) Programming and preparation of training courses and organization of technical meetings, seminars and talks.

(d) Formulation of diagnoses and preparation of methodologies, and proposal of alternative solutions for establishing information systems in Latin America, mainly through technical assistance to countries.

The effectiveness of the programme element will depend to a very large extent on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.137 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 10.139 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.136 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration especially with the General Information Programme of UNESCO, the UNDP Regional Office for Latin America, OLADE and ICAP.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the national institutions involved in information and documentation activities. The joint programmes of activities, training courses and advisory services are the most important elements for achieving the objectives. A greater rationalization of efforts is anticipated, so as to avoid duplication of activities and make better use of human resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.6: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING SERVICES FOR THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

Programme element 10.6.1: Advisory assistance in planning

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical assistance missions for the strengthening of planning systems and processes. Preference will be given to the less-developed countries and the less-developed areas of countries which have regional and spatial imbalances (1984-1985).

(b) Technical reports on the results of the advisory assistance (1984-1985).

(c) In-service training of technical personnel of the bodies being assisted (1984-1985).

The advisory assistance missions, to be organized according to the needs of governments, are essentially designed to support the management and technical staff of planning bodies in priority areas established by the governments in agreements or requests for technical co-operation. Horizontal co-operation mechanisms will be promoted to supplement the advisory assistance services.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.141 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 10.143 and 10.144 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.140 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The advisory assistance missions will be carried out in close collaboration with the various ECLA and CELADE divisions.

In certain cases activities will be co-ordinated with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at United Nations Headquarters.

Close contact will be maintained with UNDP.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the outputs mentioned in point 1 will be national planning bodies, regional, State or local planning bodies, and other public sector bodies related to development planning and policies.

Programme element 10.6.2: Training in the area of planning

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Organization and delivery of courses at the regional, subregional and national levels (1984-1985):

- (i) Central or global course (regional or subregional level);
- (ii) Regional planning course (regional or subregional level);
- (iii) Courses on special topics (regional or subregional level);
- (iv) Intensive courses (national level).

- (b) Support for subregional and national planning centres (1984-1985).
 (c) Specialized seminars (1984-1985).
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 10.141 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraphs 10.143 and 10.144 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.143 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 The training activities will be held in close collaboration with the various ECLA and CELADE divisions. In some cases activities will be co-ordinated with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at United Nations Headquarters. Close contact will also be maintained with UNDP. The activities will be co-ordinated with other regional UNDP projects and other specialized agencies of the United Nations.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 The principal users will be national planning bodies; regional, State or local planning bodies; other public sector bodies related to subregional or national training centres, and universities and academic centres.

Programme element 10.6.3: Research on planning

1. Final output and estimated duration
 (a) Research on the state of planning and economic policy in Latin America (1984-1985).
 (b) Research on alternative development strategies and planning in the region (1984-1985).
 (c) Research on economic policy experience in the region in the fiscal, monetary, and foreign trade fields, inter alia (1984-1985).
 (d) Research on sectoral and regional planning in selected branches and topics (1984-1985).
 (e) Research on social policies and forms of participative planning (1984-1985).
 (f) Research on public enterprises, as regards criteria for economic policies, planning and appraisal (1984-1985).
 (g) Research on pre-investment and investment programmes and projects in their various phases (1984-1985).
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 10.141 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraphs 10.143 and 10.144 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.143 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 The research activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the various ECLA and CELADE divisions, and close contact will be maintained with UNDP. Activities will be co-ordinated with other UNDP projects and other specialized agencies of the United Nations.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 The principal users will be national planning bodies; regional, State or local planning bodies; universities and academic centres; other public sector bodies related to development planning, and subregional or national training centres.

Programme element 10.6.4: Co-operation among planning bodies of Latin America, and publications

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Support for the holding of the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the implementation of their recommendations (1984-1985).

(b) Joint support with ECLA for the holding of meetings of Caribbean planners and the implementation of their recommendations (1984-1985).

(c) Support for the carrying out of horizontal co-operation activities in the field of economic and social development planning (1984-1985).

(d) Preparation of publications for disseminating studies and experiences in planning. (Boletín de Planificación in Spanish, Planning Bulletin in English for the Caribbean countries, Temas de Planificación Series, Cuadernos and books.) (1984-1985).

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 10.141 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 10.143 and 10.144 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 10.143 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Publications and activities to promote co-operation among planning bodies will be carried out in close collaboration with the various ECLA and CELADE divisions as well as with UNDP.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the outputs mentioned in point 1 will be planning bodies (especially ministers and heads of planning and the directors and technical staff of such bodies).

The principal users of the publications will be national planning bodies; regional, State or local planning bodies; public sector bodies related to development planning; universities and academic centres, and, in general, all those interested in the area of economic and social development planning.

PROGRAMME 11: ENERGY

Introduction

Since the mid-1970s, energy has commanded increasing attention within CEPAL's overall work programme. The concern of oil-deficit countries in the region was manifested in resolutions approved at the eighteenth session of the Commission in 1979, which called on the Secretariat to study the principal economic impacts of oil price increases on petroleum-importing countries of Latin America and to provide policy responses to those impacts.

Within the general framework of energy policy the programme is structured along two lines: an energy assessment for Latin America, and integrated development of the electricity sector in Central America. In the latter area, the subprogramme will provide support to national electricity agencies and the Central American Electricity Council (CCE) in studies and evaluations related to updating and implementing plans for integration and diversification of the subregional electrical supply and distribution networks.

The energy assessment subprogramme is structured along three closely inter-related lines: (i) information systems (in association with the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE), including statistical compilation and reporting, information clearing-house services for bibliographical materials and inter-agency referral; (ii) trend analysis and forecasting of energy supply, demand and prices; and (iii) policy analysis, which focuses mainly on the issues of energy pricing, investment (treating specifically the substitution of oil by new and renewable sources in response to the Nairobi Programme of Action), and security of energy supplies. This policy activity will constitute the main thrust of the programme.

During the period 1983/1985, it is expected that the information system will become fully operational to service the needs of member governments and regional or international agencies. The work on policy analysis should progressively evolve to incorporate collaboration activities with national agencies and regional organizations, particularly OLADE. Initial emphasis will be placed on studies which will subsequently provide the basis for intergovernmental expert meetings, seminars, technical co-operation, teaching materials and courses. The rate at which the energy policy analysis expands will depend, in large part, on the availability of extrabudgetary financing.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	R <u>B</u> a/	X <u>B</u> b/	Total	%	R <u>B</u> a/	X <u>B</u> b/	Total	%
11.1 Energy assessment for Latin America	108 <u>c</u> /	33	141	85	98	42	140	85
11.2 Integrated development of the electricity sector in Central America	12	12	24	15	12	12	24	15
Total programme 11, Energy	120	45	165	100	110	54	164	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ Includes 9 m/m of programme 110 - Executive direction and management.

SUBPROGRAMME 11.1: ENERGY ASSESSMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA

Programme element 11.1.1: Computer systematization of energy information

1. Final output and estimated duration

Design of an energy information system, followed by generation and storage on memory tape of key energy-related information for Latin America, and computer print-out of this material.

Subsequently, the information system will be maintained on a continuous basis with recurrent distribution of updated print-outs to government users. It should be noted that the programme element will involve the design of an information system, certainly of a statistical nature and possibly for bibliographic purposes too. Once designed, the system will be implemented by collecting and in-putting key energy statistics regarding energy production, trade and consumption for each country in the region and also on an aggregate basis.

Duration: 1984 (beginning in the biennium 1982-1983).

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

By the very nature of the energy problem today, the output of this programme element will be of benefit across the whole spectrum of ECLA's programmes. Close working relationships will be sought between this programme element and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and CLADES (ECLA).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government economic and energy technicians and statistical offices in Latin America, international energy-oriented institutions and ECLA staff. A mailing list will be used for distribution purposes.

Programme element 11.1.2: Financing of oil exploration, development and production activities in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration
A report which will provide a review and analysis of the major sources and applications of investment funds used by Latin American countries to finance their oil exploration, development and production programmes since 1973. Particular emphasis will be placed on oil-deficit countries of the region. Policy recommendations will be made as they relate to the financial analysis.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Linked to programme 10 - Development issues and policies.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Government economists and energy technicians in Latin America, as well as international energy-related institutions. A mailing list will be used for this purpose.

Programme element 11.1.3: Problems in energy planning

1. Final output and estimated duration
A report which will examine three energy problem areas: (i) energy price formulation; (ii) energy investment policy; and (iii) security of energy supply lines. The programme element will form the basis for a meeting of experts on the formulation and implementation of energy policy.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Government economists and energy technicians in Latin America and energy-related international organizations. A mailing list will be used for this purpose.

Programme element 11.1.4: Time series analysis and energy forecasting

1. Final output and estimated duration
A report which will examine the potential usefulness of the application of a set of time series forecasting methods to the prediction of some key energy time series such as the demand for motor gasoline and fuel oil in a selected Latin American country.
Duration: 1984 (beginning in the biennium 1982-1983).
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element will be executed in close working co-operation with ECLA's Economic Projections Centre.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government economists and energy technicians in Latin America and energy-related international organizations. A mailing list will be used for this purpose.

Programme element 11.1.5: The economic and financial viability of wind energy systems in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report which will identify the major variables affecting the financial and economic rate of return on investment in wind energy systems in Latin America. Sensitivity analysis will be conducted in the derivation of a matrix of rates of return. Policy considerations will be included in the study in so far as they relate to the financial and economic analysis of wind energy systems in the region.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element will involve close research ties with the follow-on work of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government economists and energy technicians in Latin America and international energy-related institutions. A mailing list will be used for this purpose.

Programme element 11.1.6: Energy development in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Assistance to government organizations in the formulation of energy development policies and strategies, and short- and long-term development plans. Formulation of prospective subregional energy balance studies for identification of multinational energy development projects.

Technical assistance missions are to be undertaken; detailed, integrated energy development schemes are to be identified.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element is linked to programme element 10.3.3 Economic development and energy (see programme 10 - Development issues and policies).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Government energy and planning agencies in the Central American countries.

Programme element 11.1.7: New and renewable sources of energy

1. Final output and estimated duration
Assistance to governments in short- and long-term policy formulation for new and renewable energy source development; establishment of research and demonstration projects in selected countries or subregions of Latin America; technical assistance missions; and training seminars.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 11.96 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 11.98 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.95 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Directly related to implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Latin American government agencies related to energy and planning.

SUBPROGRAMME 11.2: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Programme element 11.2.1: Integrated development of the electricity sector in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration
A preliminary study of the technico-economic feasibility of diversifying electric generating sources within the integrated electrical grid in Central America; technical assistance to the Central American Electricity Council.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 11.100 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 11.102 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 11.99 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Related to implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Electricity companies and authorities and government planning agencies in the five Central American countries, and the Central American Electricity Council.

PROGRAMME 12: ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

Economic and social development activities involve the use of the natural and constructed environment and of their resources. It is necessary to improve the capacity to create and use such resources, and to control transformations in the environment for the benefit of national development and the living conditions of the people, especially of the lowest income groups. Thus, one of the basic points which all development action must take into account is the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. This is the task of the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit, whose main objective is to promote the incorporation of environmental components into the economic and social development policies, strategies and planning of the countries and governments of the region, both directly and through the activities conducted by the ECLA system.

Within this context, the Unit's tasks fall into three basic categories:

(a) Studies and research designed to clarify various aspects of the inter-relationship between development and the environment in Latin America (especially where the relationship between styles of development and the energy crisis is concerned) and to develop methods and operational mechanisms for better consideration of such relationships in development strategies, plans and policies. During this biennium studies will focus on long-term and regional planning, natural resources as a contributing factor in subregional integration and co-operation, and the environmental consequences stemming from the changes in the international economic order.

(b) Joint studies and support for other divisions, units and organs in the ECLA system to promote the incorporation of the environmental dimension in their activities. In this connection, the Unit maintains close links with the Natural Resources and Energy Division for purposes of, inter alia, exploring theories on modifications in the style of development due to the energy crisis and making the corresponding prognoses and especially with its Water Resources Unit, concerning the study of basins and the management of major water projects. Collaboration with the ECLA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division mainly involves studies on rural survival. The role of natural resources in subregional integration is to be studied jointly with the International Trade and Development Division. Where ILPES is concerned, in addition to the studies on long-term and regional planning, there is sustained collaboration in the central courses and in technical assistance relating to planning and environmental data systems and other information tools.

(c) Action carried out in countries in order to propose more appropriate development policies and actions from the environmental point of view. These activities are being carried out mainly through horizontal co-operation.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
12.1 Environment and development	48	72	120	100	48	72	120	100
Total programme 12 Environment	48	72	120	100	48	72	120	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 12.1: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme element: 12.1.1: Strengthening of the environmental capabilities of ECLA

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Reports to the Commission (ECLA) and sales publications on specific aspects of environment/development interrelationships in the context of the NIEO and North-South relations, analysed from the perspective and experience of the Latin American countries (1984-1985).

(b) A report to the meeting of Latin American Ministers of Planning, on alternatives and methodologies for the incorporation of environment/development relationships in long-term planning and policies (fourth quarter 1984). Should the report be approved, the Environment and Development Unit might service a conference of governmental experts on it in 1985.

(c) Report to the Latin American Association of Regional Development Corporations on alternatives and methodologies for the incorporation of environment/development relationships in regional planning (fourth quarter 1985).

(d) Report to the Amazonian Treaty on environment and natural resources as contributing factors in the integration and development processes in the Amazonian basin and co-operation with other countries with similar ecological and developmental conditions (third quarter 1984).

(e) Report to the Andean Pact on environment and natural resources as contributing factors in the integration and development processes in the Andean region and co-operation with other countries with similar ecological and developmental conditions (third quarter 1985).

(f) Substantive support to other divisions and programmes of the ECLA system, to strengthen their capacity for dealing with relationships between environment and the development activities in which they assist the governments of the region (permanent).

Outputs (a) to (e) result from activities of the Unit started in 1980-1982. Final reports are intended to include conceptual basis, case studies and alternative methodologies, if possible in the form of practical guidelines. Draft reports will be prepared in 1983-1984 by the Unit's staff, in co-operation with the ECLA divisions responsible for each focus area, and will be disseminated

through lectures, papers, seminars, workshops and other means. They will include comments and other technical inputs from governments, experts and primary users.

By the end of 1983 it is expected that enough momentum will have been gained in intergovernmental bodies and regional organizations to permit submission of the final reports for their approval in 1984-1985. Only output (d) is intended to be tested and revised at the technical level one year after such approval.

Output (f) will be carried out with varying methods, according to the nature of the activity in which environmental considerations are to be incorporated, including reports, technical publications, information services and technical assistance projects. The Unit's contribution might be made on either an individual or corporate basis, in permanent or ad hoc organs and missions, through lectures, verbal advice, papers, etc.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 12.76 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 12.78 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 12.75 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Output (a) is mainly related to the International Trade and Development Division and the Joint ECLA/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations.

Outputs (b) and (c) are mainly related to ILPES and programmes on Development Issues and Policies.

Output (d) is mainly related to the Brasilia Office of ECLA.

Output (e) is mainly related to the International Trade and Development Division of ECLA.

Output (f) is related to different programmes and organizational units, depending on the nature of each activity.

All the outputs will be co-ordinated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Regional Office of UNEP for Latin America.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users are intergovernmental organizations, governmental policy-makers and planners, reached through direct contact and through ECLA's publications, technical assistance, training and research activities and meetings and conferences.

Secondary users are future policy-makers, planners and public authorities and managers, to be reached through dissemination of publications, mainly in post-graduate training centres.

Anticipated uses are the improvement of development policies; the enlargement of options for future policies and action; and the strengthening of horizontal co-operation in Latin America and with other developing regions.

Programme element 12.1.2: Horizontal co-operation for the integration of the environment into selected development policies

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) A report to the proposed inter-metropolitan co-operation scheme, on alternatives and methodologies for the incorporation of environmental considerations as a contributing factor for metropolitan policies, services and projects (second quarter 1984).

(b) A report to the proposed horizontal co-operation scheme for managers of major water projects, on alternatives and methodologies for the incorporation of environmental considerations as a contributing factor in the formulation and implementation of such projects (second quarter 1985).

(c) A report to other horizontal co-operation schemes on alternatives and methodologies for the incorporation of environmental considerations as a contributing factor for development purposes (1985).

Outputs (a) and (b) will be effected, on the one hand, through the formulation of reports in the same way as those of programme element 1.1. On the other hand, the Unit staff will co-operate with the Natural Resources and Energy Division and the Human Settlements Programme of ECLA in helping national authorities to organize and put into operation the horizontal co-operation machinery proposed for dealing respectively with metropolitan development and with the management of major water projects. This machinery is intended to deal with such subjects in an integrated manner, and the technical assistance of the Unit seeks to incorporate environmental considerations as a catalytic contribution for this purpose.

Output (c) will follow the same method of work. The definition of its subject matter depends on the exploratory work being carried out since 1982.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 12.76 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 12.78 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 12.75 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Output (a) is related mainly to the Human Settlements Unit.

Output (b) is related mainly to the Natural Resources and Energy Division.

Relationship of output (c) will depend on definition of its subject matter.

All the outputs will be co-ordinated with UNEP and the Regional Office of UNEP for Latin America.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users are intergovernmental bodies of metropolitan policy-makers and planners and public project managers of the region. They will be reached by direct technical assistance and by mailing of reports, guidelines and other publications.

Secondary users are future policy-makers, planners and project managers, to be reached mainly through authorities and managers of major metropolises and projects and through lectures and dissemination of publications in post-graduate training centres.

Anticipated uses are the improvement and reorientation of development policies and projects: the enlargement of options for future projects and actions; and the strengthening of horizontal co-operation.

Programme element 12.1.3: Energy and the environment in alternative development strategies in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Report and publications for the Commission and for the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) on low-energy environmentally sound development strategies (1985).

(b) Technical assistance for ministers of planning and intergovernmental planning bodies on low-energy environmentally sound policies (1984-1985).

This programme element will incorporate the outputs of the other elements of the programme. Scenarios and strategies will be examined in order to provide concrete and realistic alternative styles of development. The report will be prepared in co-operation with other ECLA divisions and with OLADE staff, and by consultants. Drafts will be discussed also with experts and in courses, seminars and meetings.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 12.76 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 12.78 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 12.75 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element will be jointly carried out by ECLA and UNEP. The main ECLA programmes involved will be Development Issues and Policies, Natural Resources, Energy, Population, Food and Agriculture, Industrial Development, International Trade and Development Finance and Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users are government policy-makers and planners, reached through seminars and special sessions of established intergovernmental committees.

Secondary users are future government policy-makers and planners, reached through the dissemination of reports in seminars and training courses.

Anticipated uses are the improvement of present development policies and the extension of alternative policies for future action.

PROGRAMME 13: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Introduction

The activities of the food and agriculture programme cover varied and important aspects of both agricultural and rural development and national food systems.

Firstly, they include observation of the productive behaviour of the sector, its achievements and difficulties, supplemented by an interpretative analysis of the meaning, direction and magnitude of the economic and social changes which have been occurring within it. This observation and analysis will take into serious consideration the strategies and policies designed and applied by the countries and will try to clarify the challenges which the sector must face in order to overcome its own limitations and restrictions and make its full contribution to global development. It is essentially a question of collaborating with the countries in the search for alternatives and identifying options based on the regional experience in relation to the increasingly complex world agricultural and food problems.

The programme pays particular attention to the study of the structure and functioning of national food systems based on various styles of development and instruments of public action. Latin America continues to have serious difficulties and limitations in the food area, varying in severity according to country and social strata. The region is thus trying to find out what factors could provide criteria for developing the broad guidelines of possible strategies for changing and improving the current food systems, in order to ensure greater regional food security.

In Central America, the aim is also to contribute to the study and preparation of projects for increasing exports of agricultural products, thus reinforcing subregional co-operation having this objective. The Central American economies continue to be very closely linked to the export markets for their agricultural products.

Finally, training activities in agricultural and rural development planning, programming and projects will continue through the co-sponsoring of courses, preparation of teaching material and strengthening of national training institutions in the areas indicated.

In each of the four areas of concentration of efforts, it is planned to strengthen technical and economic co-operation among the Latin American countries, and between these and other developing countries. This will be accomplished mainly through the support which is being given and will continue to be given to the subregional and regional integration and co-operation schemes.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
13.1 Agricultural development policies, plans and programmes and long-term prospects	168	144	312	100	168	144	312	100
Total programme 13, Food and agriculture	168	144	312	100	168	144	312	100

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 13.1: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND
LONG-TERM PROSPECTS

Programme element 13.1.1: The present situation, changes and challenges in regional agriculture

1. Final output and estimated duration

Output will include a report to be submitted for the consideration of both the twentieth session of the Commission (1984) and the eighteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (1984), which will contribute, through clear and up-to-date information and elements of judgement, as well as methodological progress, to the design of agricultural and rural development policies, plans and programmes.

This is an ongoing activity.

On the basis of the analytical progress made in 1982-1983 regarding the causes, characteristics and directions of the changes which have been taking place in national agricultural sectors and the results of the technical meeting on styles of development and agricultural policies (1983),*/ the above-mentioned report will be prepared. Its aim will be to provide contributions and alternative suggestions on possible policies and measures for achieving objectives relating to increased agricultural production for domestic supply and for export, and to promote improvements in rural standards of living.

Methodological approaches to agricultural and rural planning used in countries of other developing regions to improve the national and subregional analyses in progress will be studied in order to make suggestions on methodologies of possible interest to the countries of the region.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 13.49 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 13.54 and 13.56 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: resolution 3/76 of the ECLA/FAO Latin American Food Conference, resolutions 1/78 and 4/80 of the fifteenth and sixteenth FAO Regional Conferences for

*/ Various documents on the subject will be prepared for this technical meeting.

Latin America, and ECLA resolutions 362 (XVIII), 366 (XVIII), 386 (XVIII), 404 (XVIII), 422 (XIX) and 432 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be co-operation with the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Policy Analysis Division of FAO Headquarters in Rome, and linkages with the ECLA regional offices and with other ECLA divisions, especially those of Economic Development and Statistics and Quantitative Analysis. There will also be collaboration with ILPES and PREALC.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) The users will be government offices dealing with general planning and/or agricultural and rural programming, particularly of those governments attending the twentieth session of the Commission and the eighteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America.

(b) An analytical document with possible proposals for agricultural policy and instruments that could be used in that connection will be prepared for submission to the meetings mentioned, as part of the support documentation.

(c) The programme element will contribute to methodological improvement in the handling and use of data and evaluative or interpretative indicators needed for the design of agricultural and rural policies, plans and programmes.

Programme element 13.1.2: Analysis of the structure and operation of national food systems

1. Final output and estimated duration

Subject to the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources, a technical meeting will be held in 1985, to be attended by specialists from the Latin American countries, for the purposes of (a) examining the results of the application in various countries, as case studies, of a method of analysing the structure and operation of national food systems under various styles of development; and (b) proposing criteria for the formulation of the main lines of possible strategies for changing and/or improving current food systems and achieving regional food security.

Current methodological efforts to make integral analyses of national food systems will be improved. The progress achieved in the design and initial application (1982-1983) of the methodology developed for this purpose will be reviewed. The relevant results of the technical meeting on urbanization and nutrition to be held in 1983 by FAO with ECLA's support, will be incorporated.*/ Work will continue on the development of proposals for strategic options for changing and/or improving the current food systems.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 13.49 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 13.54 and 13.56 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: resolution 3/76 of the ECLA/FAO Latin American Food Conference, resolution 4/80 of the sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, and ECLA resolutions 422 (XIX), 427 (XIX) and 428 (XIX).

*/ Two documents on the subject will be prepared for this technical meeting.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-operation with the Divisions of Nutrition and Policy Analysis of FAO (Rome) and with the FAO Regional Office for Latin America, with which ECLA will also collaborate in its regional efforts in the field of food security.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) Users will be ministries of agriculture, national planning offices and other ministries which participate in the design and implementation of food systems or strategies.

(b) Users will be reached through the national specialists who participate in the technical meeting proposed for 1985.

(c) The programme element will help advance the efforts being made by governments to raise the capacity of their food systems to guarantee the food and nutritional security of the least favoured population strata.

Programme element 13.1.3: Training in agricultural and rural development planning, programming and projects

1. Final output and duration

The output is the same as that of the UNDP/FAO/ECLA Regional Project RLA/77/006 (PROCADES), relating to national, subregional and regional training courses in agricultural and rural development, the preparation of teaching documentation, and the strengthening of national institutions providing training on investment projects in agricultural and rural development. The subject content and duration of the courses will be adapted to the countries' needs and oriented towards helping to fulfill their training objectives in the areas of agriculture and food. Subject to the availability of resources and extrabudgetary contributions, this activity will be continued until the end of 1985.

The ECLA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division co-operates and participates in the PROCADES activities in three ways: (a) by supervising the project activities; (b) by assigning a full-time FAO staff member to the PROCADES technical team; and (c) by carrying out teaching work and preparing instructional material. It also collaborates by helping some countries build up a network of national training centres for technical personnel in various subject areas relating to the design and administration of investment projects for agricultural and rural development.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 13.49 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 13.55 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: resolutions 2/80 and 6/80 of the sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and ECLA resolutions 386 (XVIII), 422 (XIX) and 432 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This is a combined effort by ECLA, FAO and UNDP. Complementary activities have been initiated with IFAD and IDB, in keeping with the interest of both bodies in participating in training activities for investment projects in agricultural and rural development, and this collaboration will continue in the future.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) The training offered through PROCADES covers:

(i) High-level professionals from national economic, agricultural and rural development planning institutions.

(ii) Middle-level personnel of national bodies concerned with agricultural and rural development planning, programming and projects.

(iii) Executive and technical personnel from subregional, State and area bodies responsible for designing, co-ordinating and administering agricultural and rural development programmes and projects.

(b) Users will be reached through their attendance at training courses organized or sponsored by PROCADES, through the strengthening of national training institutions, and through the provision to them of up-to-date material which will help improve their everyday work.

The value of the output of this activity is shown by the fact that 16 countries have expressed their support for and interest in the Project. The training exercises already completed indicate that the number of national professionals and technicians trained in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of rural development programmes and projects will increase significantly.

Programme element 13.1.4: Prospects for food and agriculture in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report which examines the prospects and policy issues of Latin American agriculture in the medium and longer term will be prepared, and an analysis will be made of demand, production, trade and nutrition in the future. The quantification and analysis of these variables will shed light on the critical problems which may arise in the future in regional agriculture.

On the basis of the experience acquired by ECLA and FAO in helping the countries develop their agriculture, hypotheses about the future will be developed which will make it possible to explore and analyse future repercussions on the agricultural productive forces. The study will consider policy options and actions to help Latin American agriculture overcome its problems and limitations and contribute fully to economic and social development. Particular attention will be given to certain areas such as food security, institutions for agricultural and rural development and the effects of the supply and use of energy on agriculture.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 13.49 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 13.54 and 13.56 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: resolutions 2/80 and 4/80 of the sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and ECLA resolutions 422 (XIX) and 432 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Efforts will be joined with the Policy Analysis Division of FAO in Rome in carrying out prospective analyses of the regional food and agriculture situation. ECLA will also collaborate with the FAO Regional Office for Latin America, particularly in activities relating to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, forestry resource protection and environmental conservation.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

(a) Primary users will be agricultural planning offices of ministries of agriculture and agricultural departments of national planning ministries or secretariats.

(b) The report will be submitted to them through established official channels.

(c) It is hoped to help to improve the methods and procedures for prospective analyses of agriculture, as well as to help to obtain greater benefits from existing and new investments, particularly those with long lead times.

Programme element 13.1.5: Agricultural co-operation in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Design of feasibility studies at the Central American level for subregional co-operation projects on the export of agricultural products and their promotion. To this end, studies and technical assistance missions will be carried out. In addition, when necessary, the conclusions of the studies will be analysed in seminars.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 13.49 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 13.56 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: resolutions 3/76 and 5/76 of the ECLA/FAO Latin American Food Conference, resolutions 2/80, 4/80 and 6/80 of the sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, and ECLA resolutions 362 (XVII), 366 (XVII), 386 (XVIII), 402 (XVIII) and 404 (XVIII).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is linked with the activities of ECLA programme 16, International Trade and Development Finance, particularly in the field of economic integration and co-operation in Central America.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Agricultural planning divisions and other organizational units of the ministries of agriculture of the Central American countries, and subregional development bodies. It is hoped to help strengthen the economic integration of the subregion in the field of agriculture.

PROGRAMME 14: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Introduction

The programme of work to be carried out in this field in the biennium 1984-1985 by the Human Settlements Unit in collaboration with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) includes training activities, technical co-operation and research in the areas of planning, the interrelationship of infrastructural and social services with the quality of life and the environment, and technologies for building habitat and providing services.

High priority will continue to be given during this period to activities designed to train professionals and technical personnel through seminars and intensive courses held in collaboration with government agencies, international organizations and universities of the countries of the region.

The knowledge and experience accumulated through research and technical co-operation, as well as the work of gathering and disseminating information, will help provide the substantive support needed for the training activities.

The programme is divided into 4 subprogrammes:

The first subprogramme, dealing with research on planning methodology and on appropriate building technologies, is composed of the following four programme elements:

(i) The interrelationship between development and the population settlement process, especially in regard to the economic, social, physical and environmental determining factors and effects of the latter and the formulation of national policies and strategies;

(ii) The practice of planning and the design, implementation and evaluation of investment programmes and projects by public agencies or local community organizations;

(iii) A study, with a view to promoting technical co-operation, of the interrelationships between the quantity and quality of the supply and demand of services, on the one hand, and the standard of living, quality of the environment and characteristics of development in the countries of the region on the other; and

(iv) Study and co-operation in the field of techniques for building habitat and providing services suited to the cultural and economic reality and resource availability of the Latin American countries.

The second subprogramme (training) was designed with the idea of gradually establishing a system composed of three sets of interrelated activities: professional extension and post-graduate education, training and recycling of university professors, and courses for mid-level technical personnel. The objective is to contribute to the education, training and updating of knowledge of professionals and technical personnel who serve in national or local government agencies, work as university professors or are studying or receiving post-graduate training in disciplines related to human settlements.

The purpose of the third subprogramme is to find the most suitable tools for achieving horizontal co-operation among the technical agencies of the metropolises of the region.

The objective of the last subprogramme is to provide periodic information on the changes occurring in the structure of the system of human settlements in the countries of the region and on the quality of life and the environment in these settlements.

To carry out these subprogrammes, co-operation links have been established with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) in Nairobi.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
14.1 Research on planning methodology and appropriate building technologies	22	23	45	59	20	32	52	54
14.2 Training	16	2	18	24	12	10	22	23
14.3 Regional metropolitan exchange network	3	-	3	4	4	-	4	4
14.4 Dissemination of information and participation	7	3	10	13	12	6	18	19
Total programme 14								
Human settlements	48	28	76	100	48	48	96	100

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.1: RESEARCH ON PLANNING METHODOLOGY AND APPROPRIATE
BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

Programme element 14.1.1: Human settlements and development planning

1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies and technical co-operation activities with planning bodies to promote and carry out the tasks necessary for the design of human settlement policies and strategies integrated into the global, sectoral and regional (subnational) development plans and programmes of the Latin American countries.

The results of the studies and research thus carried out will also be useful for preparing methodological manuals and teaching material to be used in the activities referred to in programme element 14.2.1.

The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on whether extrabudgetary resources are obtained.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 14.88 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 14.90 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.87 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In order to carry out this programme element, co-operative links will be established with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

(ILPES), the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national, sectoral and regional (subnational) planning bodies responsible for designing and executing plans and programmes and for formulating policies which affect the process of settlement of the population and the structure and dynamism of the human settlements system.

Programme element 14.1.2: Design and local management of plans and projects

1. Final output and estimated duration

A series of methodological studies applied to concrete cases, and technical co-operation activities designed to review the instruments for planning, designing, managing and assessing projects for investing in basic social capital. Proposals, and co-operation in their implementation, will be offered with regard to theoretical and methodological alternatives aimed at establishing new schemes of design, management, participation and financing to help meet the needs of a larger proportion of the lower income groups for social, infrastructural and housing services.

The studies made and the experience accumulated through technical co-operation will also serve as inputs for the training activities carried out under programme element 14.2.1.

The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 14.88 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 14.90 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.87 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

To carry out this programme element, links will be established with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) of the ECLA system and other international co-operation bodies which are carrying on activities in the region, as well as with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be local planning bodies responsible for designing and executing projects, as well as financing and building infrastructure, to provide services especially for lower income groups.

These institutions will be reached through technical co-operation missions, seminars for disseminating knowledge and recycling professionals and technical personnel, and training activities.

Programme element 14.1.3: Planning of services, quality of life, environment and development

1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies aimed at establishing, in concrete cases taken from the reality of the Latin American countries, the way in which both the supply and demand for services and the possibility of access to them by the population are interrelated with the standard of living and quality of the environment in the context of the styles of development prevailing in the region.

It is expected that these studies will serve as a basis for technical co-operation activities aimed at collaborating with relevant public agencies in the planning and defining of policies which affect the factors determining the supply of services, demand for them and access to them.

The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 14.88 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 14.90 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.87 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relations with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the execution of this programme element, operational links will be established with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the ECLA Social Development and Transport Divisions and the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit; and with specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be public agencies involved in national and local global and sectoral planning, as well as universities and private community institutions.

They will be reached through technical co-operation missions, seminars for the dissemination of information, and training activities.

The final output of the activities will be useful in the formulation of plans for providing services and economic and social policies affecting inter-relationships between the quality of life and the environment and the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the supply of services.

Programme element 14.1.4: Technologies for building habitat and for providing services

1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies and technical co-operation activities aimed at reviewing the technology used for building habitat and for providing services, with a view to proposing alternatives which are more appropriate to the economic, social, geographic and environmental conditions of the countries of the region.

The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration 1984.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 14.88 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 14.90 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.87 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities of this programme element will be carried out jointly with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Public housing and services agencies, spontaneous settlement organizations, and urban and rural self-builders will be the principal users of the output of this programme element. They will be reached through a series of workshops held in countries of the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.2: TRAINING

Programme element 14.2.1: Education and training1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Professional extension and post-graduate training. This will be carried out through seminars, courses and workshops designed to complement the training of professionals in charge of public sector programmes relating to the habitat, especially in the field of the planning and preparation, management and evaluation of projects, as well as that of the technology applied to human settlements.

(b) Training of middle-level technical personnel. Training in the field in order to prepare middle-level technical personnel and also offer assistance to local governments and community organizations.

(c) Training of university professors and advisory assistance to professional educational programmes. Courses for university professors designed to broaden their teaching field and guide them in the context of multidisciplinary perspectives which bring out the economic, social, cultural and environmental repercussions of human settlement processes, so that they may be incorporated into the training programmes of the university centres of the region. Assistance to university and technical training centres interested in improving their training programmes in view of national development needs in the sphere of human settlements. Assistance missions for the reorganization of existing programmes and the establishment of new training centres.

(d) Dissemination and publication. Preparation of teaching material to support the training activities of this programme element. Preparation of published material for the general public.

The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 14.92 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 14.94 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.91 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities of this programme element will be carried out in collaboration with government agencies and universities of the countries of the region which will act as support centres for training. It is hoped that other ECLA and United Nations bodies such as ILPES will co-operate in this effort.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the public agencies in charge of making decisions and assuming responsibilities with regard to human settlement policies and programmes, as well as universities, local governments and community organizations. It is felt that the training of the technical personnel serving in these institutions is the best way to reach them.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.3: REGIONAL METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE NETWORK */

Programme element 14.3.1: Regional intermetropolitan co-operation network

1. Final output and estimated duration
Establishment and consolidation of a horizontal co-operation network among the metropolitan administrations of the region, including a technical unit which would act as a focal point of the network.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 14.96 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 14.98 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.95 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
This programme element will be carried out in collaboration with the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Technical agencies of metropolitan administrations which will be enabled to exchange experiences and carry out joint studies of common interest. The network will itself ensure access to these agencies, which will be able to use the information and technology acquired through it in the tasks of designing, implementing and administering development policies and projects for metropolitan areas.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.4: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Programme element 14.4.1: Periodic report on human settlements in the region

1. Final output and estimated duration
A periodic report on human settlements in the countries of Latin America generally aimed at providing information on the structural changes which have occurred in settlement systems, the dynamics of the spatial redistribution of the population, relevant policies, plans and programmes and the state of settlements as regards indicators of the quality of life and provision of services.
The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 14.100 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 14.102 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 14.99 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relations with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
To prepare this periodic report, co-operative links will be established with the ECLA Divisions of Statistics and Quantitative Analysis and of Economic Development, the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).
Links will be established with CELADE in areas related to demography and with the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL).

*/ The title of the subprogramme differs from that used in future document A/37/6.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the report will include planning agencies and universities of countries of the region, local governments and community organizations, and international co-operation agencies.

The results of the studies contained in the report will be discussed at regional conferences and periodic seminars, as a contribution to knowledge about human settlements and to the design of action strategies.

PROGRAMME 15: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The 1984-1985 programme of work seeks to provide information and guidelines to serve as technical support for decision-making related to the industrialization process at the national, regional and worldwide levels. To attain this objective, the programme will, on the one hand, carry out various studies and research projects to keep abreast of the course of industrialization, analyse in greater detail the problems and obstacles standing in the way of its more rapid expansion, and gain a clearer view of the options available for the future. On the other hand, it will lend assistance and support to the countries and regional and sub-regional bodies in their search for new ways and means of co-operation and in the adoption of common regional positions.

Since the activities in the industrial field are carried out jointly with UNIDO, the programme of work reflects the order of priorities of the activities of both organizations.

The programme elements to be carried out are divided into two subprogrammes. The first, "Future industrial development and the New International Economic Order", is centered on the industrialization process, its contribution to achieving the goals and objectives of economic and social development, and its prospects. In view of the aspirations expressed by the countries of the region, the current decade will require the manufacturing sector to take on new responsibilities and will make new demands of it, in regard to both its rate of development and its achievement of more advanced and complex technological stages as an indispensable pre-requisite to improving its competitiveness, supplying a greater proportion of domestic demand and reaching some degree of equilibrium in its foreign trade. In this respect, the activities to be carried out under the first programme element, which involve reviewing and specifying in detail the main aspects of the industrialization strategy for the 1980s in the light of national objectives, regional co-operation and co-operation with other developing areas, as well as relations with the centres, are given special attention. Particular emphasis will be placed on agents of industrialization, foreign trade in manufactures, and problems associated with financing. The study and assessment to be made in this period of the industrial development process, which is the subject of the second programme element, is closely linked to the previous element, and the two together constitute, to a large extent, the technical basis of the regional position to be developed for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

The second subprogramme, "Regional co-operation at the global and sectoral levels", emphasizes activities relating to regional co-operation at both the global level and at that of the sectors or groups of specific industrial products whose development and consolidation in the region depend largely on the adoption of joint and concerted actions. The continuation of the work begun in the previous biennium on the capital goods industry in Latin America is the first programme element and the most important activity in this subprogramme. The development of this sector is an absolute necessity for the region, both to help make a substantial improvement in the region's capacity to meet its own needs for investment goods and to correct the structural and foreign trade imbalances shown by the manufacturing sector. In this period, studies will be completed on the anticipated needs for production equipment in the region and the possibilities for Latin American industry to participate in supplying it. These aspects will be approached not only from the point of view of technology and productive capacity but also in terms of policy measures which could more effectively stimulate efficient regional co-operation. Special attention will be paid in this period

to the needs of the relatively less developed countries and to the identification of their opportunities for production, either alone or in collaboration with other countries.

The energy problem is an important challenge to manufacturing and its development prospects, and is the subject of the second programme element. The region's heterogeneity with respect to the availability of energy provides a major opportunity for complementation and horizontal co-operation. For this, it is necessary to find out more about the characteristics of the demand of the sector, its productive processes and the use of the goods generated by it, so as to be able to improve and develop national and interregional co-operation policies appropriate to this new reality. This programme element also fits in with ECLA's activities in the field of energy.

The second subprogramme also deals with the process of world industrial restructuring and redeployment, which offers very interesting prospects for the region in view of its natural resources and ample availability of labour. This process likewise offers possibilities for the region to make progress in the improvement of its industrial structure and interindustrial relationships, and is furthermore a positive factor for the expansion of markets: an element of special interest for the medium-sized and small countries in particular. Finally, the improvement of the unfavourable balance of trade in the manufacturing sector would be a further positive effect of this redeployment. Based on a study of the case of industry in Mexico, it is hoped to offer more information on these and other related aspects.

With regard to the industrial sector in Central America, the programme of work includes activities related to the identification of subregional projects aimed at promoting exports from Central America as a means of strengthening the integration process of this subregion and building up its external sector.

Finally, there is provision in the proposed programme for the carrying out of a series of advisory and training support activities as a way of transferring the experience derived from the studies and substantive research to the practical and technical assistance fields.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogrammes	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
15.1 Future industrial development and the New International Economic Order	78	-	78	31	60	-	60	23
15.2 Regional co-operation at the global and sectoral levels	128	48	176	69	148	48	196	77
Total programme 15								
Industrial development	206 _{c/d/}	48	254	100	208 _{c/e/}	48	256	100

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

c/ Including 72 m/m financed by UNIDO.

d/ Does not include 10 m/m which are shown under programme 20 - Science and Technology.

e/ Does not include 8 m/m which are shown under programme 20 - Science and Technology.

SUBPROGRAMME 15:1: FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Programme element 15.1.1: Industrialization strategy

1. Final output and estimated duration

Various studies designed to review and specify in detail relevant aspects of the industrialization strategy for the 1980s (Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s, Montevideo), taking into account the domestic objectives of the countries, regional co-operation and co-operation with other developing areas, and relations with the centres. Special emphasis will be placed on the agents of industrialization, foreign trade in manufactures and problems associated with financing.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 15.119 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 15.120 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.118 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This element is related to ECLA's activities connected with the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as well as with UNIDO and UNCTAD. It should be noted in this respect that it is directly linked with the regional preparatory activities for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be governments and intergovernmental organizations. They will be reached through documents and meetings, and it is anticipated that the results of the work will contribute to the development of guidelines and recommendations for national and regional policies.

Programme element 15.1.2: Review and appraisal of the industrial development process

1. Final output and estimated duration

A biennial report on the course of industrialization in Latin America and appraisal of achievements and problems regarding the objectives and goals laid down in the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America and the respective Declarations and Plans of Action of Lima and New Delhi.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 15.119 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 15.121 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.118 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to the ECLA activities in connection with the implementation and follow-up of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America and with the regional preparatory activities for the UNIDO Fourth General Conference.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Governments and intergovernmental bodies, through documents and meetings.

Programme element 15.1.3: Collaboration with advisory services and training courses in the field of industrial development

1. Final output and estimated duration
Participation in training courses and advisory missions to governments and regional and subregional bodies.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 15.119 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 15.121 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.118 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
This programme element is connected with the training and advisory programmes of ILPES and with UNIDO.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Fellowship holders from the participating countries will be reached through their attendance at the training courses, and the advisory missions will reach the governments and bodies which request them.

SUBPROGRAMME 15.2: REGIONAL CO-OPERATION AT THE GLOBAL AND SECTORAL LEVELS

Programme element 15.2.1: The capital goods industry in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration
Continuation of the work of the previous biennium on the anticipated needs for production equipment and the possibilities for participation by Latin American industry in supplying the region (UNDP Project RLA/77/015). Special attention will be given during this period to the needs of the relatively less developed countries and to the identification of their opportunities for production themselves or in conjunction with other countries.
The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 15.123 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 15.125 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.122 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
This programme element is related to the regional collaboration and technological development programmes of ECLA, UNIDO and UNCTAD.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Users will be those responsible for the industrial policy of the countries, the entrepreneurial sector and regional organizations; they will be reached through direct consultations, documents, meetings and promotion of such joint activities as may be required.

Programme element 15.2.2: Industrialization and energy1. Final output and estimated duration

Various documents in which a quantitative and qualitative analysis will be made of the energy consumption by industrial sectors and specific industries, also taking into account the different situations according to the various countries. Particular attention will be paid to the identification and quantification of the effects of energy consumption on the principal macroeconomic variables in the years prior to 1973 and on the specific policies of investment and selection of technologies in the industrial sector. Various hypotheses will also be examined on the impact of the variable consumption of energy according to the different industrial development models existing in the region or implicit in the strategy for the 1980s.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 15.123 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 15.125 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.122 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to ECLA's activities in connection with energy, particularly those of the Natural Resources Division and the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit. It also fits in with the UNIDO programmes in this field.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the results will be governments, the entrepreneurial sector and regional and subregional bodies, and in general those responsible for the management of energy policies. They will be reached through documents, meetings and the promotion of the activities which may be required. It is hoped that the conclusions of these studies will help facilitate decision-making and the formulation of recommendations for national and regional policies.

Programme element 15.2.3: Latin America and industrial redeployment - the case of Mexico1. Final output and estimated duration

A study of the Mexican experience in development and industrial policies, in the context of industrial redeployment in Latin America. The implementation of this study is partly dependent upon the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 15.123 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 15.126 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.122 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to UNIDO activities, particularly through participation in the consultation system of this organization.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be national bodies responsible for industrial planning. It is hoped to contribute elements of judgement regarding the advantages, disadvantages and options resulting from the industrial redeployment process in various

sectors with regard to the development objectives, priorities and aspirations of the countries of the region.

Programme element 15.2.4: Integrated industrial development in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Identification of the subregional industrial projects for promoting exports from Central America where there are enough resources (manpower, raw materials, etc.) to permit international-level production as regards quantity, quality and price.

Duration: 1984-1985

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 15.123 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 15.125 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 15.122 of future document A/37/6 and ECLA resolution 422 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities will be carried out in collaboration with UNIDO.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the governments of Central America and sub-regional bodies such as the Central American Economic Integration Bank (BCIE) and the Central American Common Market (CACM). Through this programme element it is hoped to provide users with the information needed for the possible approval and implementation of industrial projects which will strengthen the economic integration of Central America in the industrial field and also strengthen its external sector.

PROGRAMME 16: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Introduction

The programme on international trade and development finance has been prepared with major emphasis on the objectives proposed by the Latin American countries for the establishment of a New International Economic Order and on the need to strengthen, or in some cases establish, ties of economic co-operation among the countries of the region and between the different developing regions. In the remaining part of the 1980s, the achievement of these objectives is particularly important due to the difficulties which have been encountered, in recent years, as regards the growth of the world economy and the expansion of international trade.

The first of the subprogrammes comprises a global study of the problems and policies regarding the external relations of the Latin American countries, placed within the context of the world economic situation and based on an evaluation of both the progress made and the stumbling blocks encountered in the international economic negotiations. The subprogramme also includes work on the study and furthering of domestic export promotion policies for Latin American manufactures, and at the same time analyses the economy of some commodities of interest to Latin America.

The second subprogramme includes some systematic studies of Latin America's economic relations with the principal countries or groups of countries of the North, with a view to investigating the nature of the problems inherent in these relations and attempting to propose solutions capable of being negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally. These reports are not limited to the countries or groups of countries with which there have traditionally existed more extensive commercial and financial relations, that is to say, the market-economy developed countries; they also include countries or groups of countries with which there are good possibilities for expanding trade relations, such as the countries with centrally planned economies.

The third subprogramme deals with topics related to the international monetary system and external financing. The policies and decisions adopted by the world community with regard to the reform of the international monetary system have profound repercussions on the Latin American economies, and the region must therefore be made capable of participating effectively and positively in this decisive process; it is aimed to contribute to this end by preparing reports and defining positions on the subject. Other priority topics whose study is clearly desirable are the evaluation of the effects of some macroeconomic policies on the countries of the region, in the light of various policy option measures in the external sector, and the study of the different modalities of external financing and the problem of the terms and payment periods of the external debt.

The fourth subprogramme refers, first, to aspects related to Latin American economic integration and co-operation. This part of the programme seeks to make a contribution to the achievement of the objectives in this field by first making a general appraisal of the progress made in the various subregional and regional integration and co-operation processes, analysing the new approaches and goals which are being incorporated in the existing schemes, and then going more deeply into the analysis of the factors which have sometimes blocked progress towards the objectives laid down. Within this context, particular attention is paid to the cases of the Latin American Integration Association, the Central American Common Market and the Andean Pact. As part of a programme element, the more specific subject of border integration between Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela will be studied. This subprogramme will also incorporate the interregional dimension, since it includes in its activities an analysis of economic co-operation between Latin America and the developing countries of Africa and Asia.

In the light of recommendations of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, the fifth and last subprogramme is composed of a series of activities relating to various sectors and subjects, both economic and social, whose primary purpose is to contribute to the development of the Caribbean subregion by promoting mutual co-operation.*/ **/

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT
THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
16.1 Latin America and the New International Economic Order	123	61c/	184	19	117	48	165	17
16.2 Economic relations between Latin America and other regions	95	12	107	11	103	12	115	12
16.3 The international monetary system and external financing	36	30	66	7	36	12	48	5
16.4 Economic integration and co-operation	154	48	202	21	152	48	200	21
16.5 Economic integration and co-operation in the Caribbean	312	96d/	408	42	360	72d/	432	45
Total programme 16, International Trade and Development Finance	720	247	967	100	768	192	960	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ Includes 24 m/n from section 24. d/ Includes 24 m/m from section 24.

*/ In accordance with the medium-term plan 1984-1989 (future document A/37/6) all activities relating to the Caribbean subregion are included in this subprogramme, even those that are not related to international trade and development finance.

**/ As to the possibility of having a separate programme for subprogramme 16.5, "Economic co-operation and integration in the Caribbean" (as was the case for the biennium 1982-1983), United Nations Headquarters has indicated that this change is only feasible if the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 is revised accordingly. In this regard, the ECLA Secretariat has recently requested United Nations Headquarters that this problem be dealt with by CPC at its 23rd session.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Programme element 16.1.1: Global analysis of problems and policies in Latin America's external relations1. Final output and estimated duration

Two reports (1984 and 1985, respectively) will be prepared which will examine the progress, problems and possible paths of action in the international economic relations of Latin America, bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and especially those of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s. Also to be used in these reports are the results of the activities of the rest of the programme elements considered under this subprogramme and subprogrammes 16.2, 16.3, 16.4 and 16.5, in so far as they are related to problems or policies of interest for the study of the international situation. Both the reports will pay special attention to studying the behaviour of Latin American exports and imports so far during the 1980s, examining the protectionist measures adopted by the developed countries (particularly in regard to the trade in specific products of great interest to the region), analysing the application of the Integrated Programme on Commodities, evaluating exports of manufactures and the generalized systems of preferences, and studying the problems of the external debt and development financing.

Also under the heading of the Programme of Joint Studies on the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL),*/ various studies will be prepared with the participation of the member centres of this Programme, which will deal with topics relating to the future of the international relations of the countries of the region (see also programme element 16.1.2). Various seminars or workshops will also be organized to analyse the results of these studies.

The reports mentioned above will serve as a basis for the preparation of two documents to be presented at the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Commission, and they must thus be finished in the first quarter of 1984 and the fourth quarter of 1985, respectively.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.152 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.154 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.151 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The implementation of this programme element will have the collaboration of the various ECLA subregional offices and is related to activities of UNCTAD, SELA, the World Bank and IMF.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The governments of member countries and regional and international bodies interested in the subject will be the main users. To reach them, use will be made not only of ECLA's usual channels of distribution, but also of its sessions, meetings and technical seminars, which will facilitate dialogue among the Latin American countries themselves as well as with developed countries and other

*/ It may be briefly recalled here that RIAL is an association of more than 20 Latin American research centres interested in the study of the international relations of the countries of the region. It carries out activities in the field of research, organizes seminars and workshops, issues publications and engages in dissemination activities.

developing countries. This will allow for fuller and more positive participation of the member countries of the Commission in the international negotiation processes.

Programme element 16.1.2: Latin America and the international economic negotiations

1. Final output and estimated duration

Preparation of one or two documents which will evaluate the degree of progress in the North-South negotiations and their prospects (1984 and 1985, respectively). The idea is to move forward in the study of the problems which affect these negotiations and of the options available to activate them, both from a global viewpoint and in relation to specific, individual areas.

Some studies on this subject, prepared in the RIAL Programme, will also serve as inputs for the preparation of Commission documents.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.152 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.154 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.151 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element will be implemented with the collaboration of the various ECLA subregional offices and is related to the activities of UNCTAD (programmes 1, 2 and 3) and SELA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be member governments, academic institutions interested in research in the problems of economic and social development, inter-governmental organizations such as the secretariats of the regional integration systems, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), etc. The documents prepared under this programme element will be distributed directly to all the above as a contribution to the studies they are conducting in this field.

Programme element 16.1.3: Domestic policies governing exports of manufactures

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Holding of national seminars on the feasibility of establishing joint export schemes (export consortia and co-operatives, etc.) in four countries of the region. Working documents will be prepared for each of the four seminars planned (one every six months).

(b) Preparation and holding of round tables on obstacles to the export of specific products of special export interest to the region: chemical products (Mexico, second half of 1984); metal manufactures and machinery (Brazil, second half of 1985). The annotated agenda and final report will be prepared for each meeting.

(c) Publication of documents on export promotion policies in approximately seven Latin American countries (first half of 1984).

(d) Permanent technical assistance to the Latin American Association of Export Credit Insurance Agencies (ALASECE) and to working groups set up during the round table on obstacles to the export of leather manufactures (in 1984 and 1985). Various notes will be prepared for this purpose.

(e) Preparation and implementation of an integrated technical co-operation programme for the incorporation of small and medium-sized enterprises into the export process of Latin America. Two consultants will be recruited to prepare the respective documents, and a synthesis document will also be prepared.

(f) Organization of a round table designed to create a regional group of export finance bodies. A working document and the final report will be prepared (second half of 1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.152 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.154 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.151 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The joint ECLA/ITC export promotion project, which is carrying out the activities of this programme element, maintains relations and will continue to do so with the following programmes and organizations: joint ECLA/FAO and ECLA/UNIDO projects, ILPES, World Bank, IDB, Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE), Latin American Export Bank (BLADDEX), Andean Development Corporation (CAF), ALADI, SELA, regional integration bodies, Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), ALASECE, as well as UNCTAD and GATT, which jointly established the International Trade Centre (ITC).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the governments of member countries, especially ministries of foreign trade, planning, industry and agriculture; subregional, regional and international organizations, and various groups from the private sector, such as manufacturers, industrialists, farmers, trade associations and chambers of commerce, through the national export promotion bodies.

Programme element 16.1.4: The economy of some commodities of interest to Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Three case studies on Latin American export to be selected, with special attention to the production, foreign trade, processing and marketing of each commodity (two in 1984 and one in 1985). These studies will continue with the work already completed in the cases of coffee, cotton and soya.

A study on the relationships between the commodity policies applied in Latin America and the operation of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme on Commodities (in 1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.152 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.154 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.151 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-operation with the joint ECLA/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations, the joint ECLA/FAO project, the ECLA Natural Resources and Energy Division and the UNCTAD Integrated Programme on Commodities.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The governments of member countries, public and private institutions and other country economic agents related to commodity exports will be the main users of the final output of this programme element.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.2: ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS

Programme element 16.2.1: Relations with the developed market-economy countries1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Three studies designed to update and study in more detail certain aspects of the international and economic co-operation relations between Latin America and market-economy countries: the United States and the member countries of the EEC (both during the first half of 1984), and Japan (first half of 1985).

(b) A study on international economic relations between Latin America and the other member countries of the OECD (1985).

(c) Various reports prepared by the RIAL Programme on Latin America's relations with other regions of the world.

Analysis of economic relations with the developed market-economy countries is an activity which will make it possible to keep a close watch on the evolution of the economies with which Latin America maintains its main commercial and financial ties.

(e) It is also planned to hold an ad hoc intergovernmental technical seminar in 1985 and prepare the final report on it.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.156 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.158 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.155 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to activities of the ECLA Economic Development Division and of UNCTAD, SELA and the various Latin American groups (GRULAs) based in New York, Geneva and Brussels.

The programme element will also be executed in collaboration with the various ECLA subregional offices.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The governments of the member countries of ECLA and of the developed countries involved will be the main users of the final output of the programme element.

Technical and intergovernmental seminars will be organized to study the documents prepared in order to promote joint measures aimed at increasing reciprocal trade and financial flows and eliminating the obstacles which have stood in the way of the growth of these relations.

Programme element 16.2.2: Relations with countries with centrally planned economies1. Final output and estimated duration

A study which will facilitate progress in the proposal of guidelines for expanding and intensifying trade and financial relations between the Latin American countries and the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), taking into consideration quantitative and qualitative information gathered in the early phases of the project on this subject. This study (which will be presented in 1984) will especially deal with the topics of industrial co-operation, export of manufactures, financial flows, etc.

To achieve these results it will be necessary to carry out a programme of official missions to some countries of the region interested in improving these relations and to hold meetings, round tables or technical seminars (one in 1984

and another in 1985) with the participation of the public and private sectors of the interested countries, as well as to recruit specialized consultants in the various areas to be studied.

The implementation of the programme element will thus depend partly on the procurement of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.156 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.158 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.155 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Contacts will be maintained with the UNCTAD programme on trade between countries with different economic and social systems, as well as with the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe on East-West trade.

The implementation of the programme element will also involve the collaboration of the various ECLA subregional offices.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the interested member governments as well as producers' and exporters' associations, chambers of commerce and development and promotion agencies. It is hoped that the studies will contribute to greater reciprocal knowledge and strengthening of the bases of bilateral and multilateral economic co-operation.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.3: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM AND EXTERNAL FINANCING

Programme element 16.3.1: Special studies on the international monetary and financial situation

1. Final output and estimated duration

A study on the international monetary system and the effective participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process relating to the reform of this system, as well as an appraisal of the position of the Latin American countries (first half of 1984). Another similar study of a general nature for the second half of 1985.

A specific study on the external financing of the Latin American countries, their access to official aid and private sources, and on the external debt, including its management and real cost. The conclusions of this study will also serve as an input for the second document of a general nature mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Brief reports to assist participation in some meetings of governors of central banks of Latin America, governors of the International Monetary Fund, etc. (two in 1984 and two in 1985).

The topics have been selected in the light of their importance for the analysis of development problems, but the definitive order in which the studies will be prepared will be decided in accordance with international events and the priorities of member governments.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.160 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.162 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.159 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element is related to the UNCTAD programme on monetary, financial and development issues, and to activities of IMF and the World Bank. Its implementation will also involve the collaboration of the ECLA Washington Office.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In addition to the governments of member countries, the principal users will be central banks, monetary boards, foreign trade institutes and other public and private sector bodies interested in the operation of the international financial and monetary system.

The information provided may also serve as a basis for debate in academic institutions or seminars organized on this subject.

Programme element 16.3.2: Effects of some macroeconomic policies on the Latin American economy

1. Final output and estimated duration

A document on the application of the simulation model (developed jointly by ECLA and IMF) in various Latin American economies. This document will evaluate economic policy options in the external sector and will study the effects of various types of compensatory measures, fiscal, monetary and exchange policies or different external conditions on the equilibrium conditions of these economies (1984).

A comparative analysis of the country studies will be presented at a meeting of international experts (1985).

These studies will be prepared in collaboration with official agencies of the countries studied.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.160 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.162 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.159 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relations exist with the ECLA Economic Development Division, the UNCTAD programme on monetary, financial and development questions, the IMF and the World Bank.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the governments of member countries, the central banks, monetary boards, foreign trade institutes and other public and private sector bodies interested in the subject.

Programme element 16.3.3: Regional and interregional financial co-operation

1. Final output and estimated duration

Brief documents on various specific themes which will be based partly on the studies mentioned in programme elements 16.3.1 and 16.3.2. The subjects in question are: joint regional action in monetary and finance matters; support mechanisms for the balance of payments and intra-regional trade; establishment of special machinery for management of the external debt; strengthening of co-operation within the Latin American banking system.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.160 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.162 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.159 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Relations exist with the UNCTAD programmes on monetary, financial and development questions and on economic co-operation among developing countries; there are also links with IMF and the World Bank.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the governments of member countries, central banks and Latin American integration bodies.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION

Programme element 16.4.1: Analysis of the regional integration and co-operation processes, and support for these processes

1. Final output and estimated duration

A general document will be prepared during the first half of 1984, and a similar one in the second half of 1985, which will analyse the evolution of the regional integration schemes (ALADI, Andean Group, CARICOM and CACM) and the co-operation machinery (SELA, River Plate Basin, Amazon Pact, etc.), for the purpose of proposing solutions to help strengthen these processes. They will also analyse possible co-operation action in priority areas such as the joint use of natural resources, industrial development and complementation, promotion of agreements in the area of technology, services and financing, and collaboration in other fields and activities of interest to the countries of the region.

In all these studies and actions particular attention will be paid to the situation of the relatively less developed countries and those facing special problems.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.164 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.166 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.163 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relations with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There is close collaboration with the various ECLA subregional offices and with the activities carried out by ALADI, CACM, CARICOM, the Andean Group and SELA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the member governments and secretariats of the regional integration schemes, as well as the agencies and individuals who normally receive reports and studies effected by ECLA.

Programme element 16.4.2: Co-operation with and advisory assistance to Latin American countries in specific areas

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two studies (second half of 1984 and second half of 1985) to examine some concrete co-operative actions which are not only important for the countries and bodies carrying them out but could also serve as a reference point for other

similar actions which might be taken in the countries of the region (for example, binational hydroelectric companies, infrastructure works common to two or more countries, projects with joint participation of consultants and engineering services, etc.).

Technical assistance to countries of the region with different relative degrees of development, at their request, along similar lines to the arrangements made with the Government of Uruguay (one in 1984 and one in 1985).

A technical seminar to discuss topics related to co-operation in specific areas; preparation of the annotated agenda and basic document for this, as well as the final report (first half of 1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.164 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.166 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.163 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to the work programmes of the Joint ECLA/UNIDO Industrial Development Division, the Natural Resources and Energy and Transport Divisions and the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division, as well as with some of the work of the ECLA subregional offices in Mexico, Port of Spain, Bogotá and Brasília. It is also related to the RIAL Project mentioned earlier.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the member governments and secretariats of the regional integration schemes, as well as the agencies and individuals which normally receive the reports and studies effected by ECLA. In the case of technical assistance, the users will be mainly the relatively less developed or medium-level countries of the region, at their request.

Programme element 16.4.3: Latin American relations with developing areas and countries

1. Final output and estimated duration

On the basis of some contacts and studies initiated in the period 1982-1983 by ECLA and the Economic Commission for Africa and for Asia and the Pacific, strategies will be designed to improve the ties of integration and co-operation between the countries of Latin America and those of the other two regions, particularly in the field of reciprocal trade and economic co-operation. In the period 1984-1985 some of the initiatives planned in the previous years should begin to reach maturity. A complementary study is planned on co-operation with Africa (end of 1984). There may be a meeting of government experts organized by the Secretariats of ECLA and ECA.

A document will be produced relating to the global system of trade preferences among developing countries proposed by UNCTAD. The possible options for the region in regard to this mechanism will be studied, in order to advise the countries on their positions during the process of negotiation (first half of 1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.164 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.166 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.163 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In addition to contacts with the governments of the region, close working ties will be maintained with the Economic Commissions for Africa and for Asia and the Pacific, and with UNCTAD. The implementation of this programme element will also involve the collaboration of the various ECLA subregional offices.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The governments of the countries of the region, chambers of commerce, producers' and exporters' associations and other public and private bodies interested in trade and co-operation with other developing regions.

Programme element 16.4.4: Support to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Technical assistance to ALADI, particularly for:

- (a) Gradual strengthening of the system of regional tariff preferences;
- (b) Development of partial and multilateral trade, economic complementation and co-operation agreements among the eleven member countries.

For this purpose there will be direct collaboration with the Secretariat of ALADI, and aid will be given for the meetings of the ALADI Committee of Representatives and the Appraisal and Convergence Conferences. Bases for proposals and support elements will be prepared in order to assist in the trade negotiations and further co-operation among the member countries of ALADI.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.164 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.166 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.163 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

When the nature of the task so requires, there will be collaboration with various ECLA programmes.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users will be the ALADI Secretariat and the governments of the eleven member countries of the Association. It is hoped to help strengthen the integration process represented by ALADI.

Programme element 16.4.5: Analysis of the Andean subregional integration process

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Periodic studies on the evolution of the reciprocal economic and trade relations between Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela and the progress made in the harmonization and co-ordination of their respective economic policies within the framework of the Andean subregional integration process;

(b) Studies on the process of development and integration of common border areas; formulation of proposals aimed at the adoption of programmes and policies to favour such integration and of criteria and standards for the identification, implementation and appraisal of economic projects in these areas.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.164 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.166 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.163 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There is a relationship with programme 10 - Development Issues and Policies, and with ILPES.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The Governments of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, especially their respective foreign trade institutes, will be the main users. Other users are the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the regional development corporations of these countries, binational organizations which promote border integration, the municipalities of frontier areas, etc. It is hoped that the studies to be effected will contribute to the formulation of policies for border and subregional integration.

Programme element 16.4.6: Economic integration in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Various studies on proposals for the reactivation of the economic integration process in the Central American subregion.

(b) Technical assistance to the governments and subregional organizations of Central America.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.164 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.166 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.163 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the various relevant bodies of the Central American Common Market and other subregional bodies such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users are the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, government institutions and subregional organizations. It is hoped that the studies and relevant technical assistance will help to strengthen economic co-operation and integration among the Central American countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.5: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

Programme element 16.5.1: Economic Survey of Caribbean countries

1. Final output and estimated duration

Publication of:

(a) Economic Survey 1983 of the Caribbean countries
(November 1983 - September 1984);

(b) Economic Survey 1984 of the Caribbean countries
(November 1984 - September 1985).

Each annual publication includes a section which reviews the recent evolution of the Caribbean economy and another section containing individual studies of the countries of the subregion.

In both cases, activities will be carried out following four basic stages:

(i) Preparation and dispatch of requests for data
(November-December);

(ii) Data collection and review
(January-March);

- (iii) Preparation of the preliminary country studies (April-May); and
- (iv) Review and preparation of the final version of the publication (June-September).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element is related to ECLA programme 10 - Development Issues and Policies.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are the planning ministries and other ministries and government departments of Caribbean countries; public and private organizations; international and subregional economic and research institutes; researchers and teachers of subjects relating to economic development, mainly in the Caribbean, and officials of international economic and financial bodies. They are reached through wide distribution according to an annually updated list of institutions and individuals. The publications referred to in point 1 above enable users to maintain the necessary up-to-date knowledge of developments in each of the national economies and in the subregion as a whole and allow them to compare the economic situation of their countries with that of the rest of the subregion.

Programme element 16.5.2: Analysis of the economic performance of the Caribbean subregion

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Two technical publications (one in 1984 and one in 1985) analysing the economic performance of the subregion and identifying the areas and possible direction of future sectoral policies.

Drawing upon the elements collected for the annual Economic Survey of Caribbean countries as well as upon other studies prepared by the Office for the Caribbean and by subregional and international organizations such as CARICOM, OECS, ECLA, CDB, IDB, IBRD, etc., the studies will analyse both global and sectoral economic performance and highlight issues related to possible future economic policies.

(b) Convening of ad hoc meetings of experts of the subregion to discuss the draft report.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Besides collaboration with the institutions mentioned in point 1 above, activities of the programme element are also related to ECLA programme 10 - Development Issues and Policies.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users will be policy makers in ministries of planning as well as other relevant ministries of the governments of CDCC countries. Secondary users will be international agencies, universities and research centres, etc.

Programme element 16.5.3: Food and agriculture - CDCC countries1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Biennial publication Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean Countries (1984).

(b) Publication of a survey of agro-industrial activities in the CDCC countries (1984).

(c) Organization and participation in two meetings of associations of producers/exporters of agricultural products -rice and tropical fruits (1984 and 1985, respectively).

(d) Study and analysis of the performance of the agricultural sector in Caribbean countries, including some conclusions on future development of the sector (1985).

(e) Organization of a meeting of a group of experts to examine existing land use and land tenure practices; implications for agricultural planning and development; strategies and mechanisms for introduction of alternate systems; and formulation of outlines for a possible comprehensive study on land use and land tenure practices (1985).

In addition to the outputs stated above, other activities will also be performed during the 1984-1985 biennium, mainly with regard to assistance in the organization and convening of working groups on agricultural planning and collaboration in the work of the Caribbean Council on Science and Technology (CCST) within the framework of a project on the development of agro-industries at the rural level. Inputs for the agricultural statistics publication will be obtained by drawing upon data collected by the Statistical Unit, through questionnaires submitted to government departments, and through some field visits. The survey of agro-industrial activities will make use of available national documents, supplemented by mail questionnaires and field work. The analysis of the performance of the agricultural sector will draw upon basic information collected for the annual Economic Survey, outputs from the Caribbean Information System's statistical data bank and independent research. The analysis will include production performance, the use of inputs, agricultural trade, and policies and instruments which influence agricultural activities. Working documents for the meeting of the Group of Experts will be prepared by national representatives, experts from regional institutions and, in the case of specific studies, by consultants.

The implementation of the programme element will depend to some extent on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be carried out in collaboration with FAO and are also related to ECLA programme 13 - Food and Agriculture.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are government departments, planning units, and regional and subregional organizations. Secondary users are United Nations agencies, research centres and individual government officials. Publications will be distributed in accordance with a mailing list. It is expected that the studies and analyses will provide concepts and empirical evidence which will help in the definition of policy options and the formulation of agricultural development strategies.

Programme element 16.5.4: Economic and social planning in the Caribbean1. Final output and estimated duration

Organization and servicing of: (a) two annual meetings of planning officials of CDCC countries (one in 1984 and one in 1985); (b) six meetings of working groups of planning experts on training, energy, agriculture, transport, manpower and physical and regional planning. It is foreseen that appropriate working documents will be prepared and tabled at these meetings.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities of the programme element are related to those carried out by ILPES.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users of the programme will be policy-makers and government officials in planning and in the specific sectors for which the working groups are convened, regional institutions and international organizations. Secondary users will be universities and research institutions. The users will be reached through the meetings in which they participate, and by correspondence. The purpose is to improve the technical capacities and the planning machinery of the CDCC countries.

Programme element 16.5.5: Science and technology in the Caribbean: interim secretariat support services to the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST)1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical assistance to working groups in the following areas: energy, transfer of technology and patents, information systems, agricultural research, marine affairs (including fisheries), health, universities, industrial sector and other private and public sector institutions, and new technologies (microprocessors, biotechnology, etc.).

(b) Technical assistance in the implementation of four projects approved by CCST (1984-1985).

(c) Organization and convening of two plenary sessions of CCST and at least four sessions of its Executive Committee.

Funding of participation of delegates in the ad hoc expert meetings will be provided by CCST resources.

The planned method of work is variable and depends on the type of project considered. However, the following five projects are to be implemented during the biennium:

(i) Publication of a CCST Science and Technology Journal;

(ii) Development of agroindustries at rural level;

(iii) Preparation and exchange of audio-visual material for education in science and technology;

(iv) Development of science and technology policies for member countries;

(v) Study on the consequences of the development of energy crops on food supplies in the subregion.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with CARICOM and CDB (Technology and Energy Unit), as well as with UNDP, UNESCO, UNGSTD and other United Nations bodies in the field of science and technology. Activities will also be linked to ECLA programme 20 - Science and Technology.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be the CDCC countries, more specifically the scientific and other communities. Users will be reached principally through the Science and Technology Journal and through audio-visual material. It is expected that activities under this programme element will strengthen co-operation and integration in science and technology among the CDCC countries, develop a general awareness of the role of science and technology in development, and ultimately improve the well-being of the population, particularly at the rural level.

Programme element 16.5.6: Social development in the Caribbean, including the integration of women in development

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Social structural changes in the Caribbean:

(i) Monographs on changes in the social structure in Grenada (1984) and St. Vincent (1985): in each case a technical meeting to assess the monograph will be held;

(ii) Formulation and promotion of social engineering projects relating to social structural changes, as requested by individual governments or by the CDCC as a whole; establishment of a Caribbean enterprise for the production and distribution of printed and audio-visual material, a Caribbean School of Applied Social Anthropology within the FLACSO system, and a Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development. Development of Creole discourse for literacy and post-literacy programmes and Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation. (Ongoing activity.)

(b) Integration of women in development:

(i) Monograph on the delivery of social services relating to the integration of women in development (1984) and, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources, monographs on self-propelled processes of integration of women in development (1985);

(ii) Formulation and promotion of social engineering projects relating to the integration of women in development, as approved and required by individual member governments or by CDCC as a whole; assistance in obtaining required financial resources and in implementation and supervision, and collaboration with the Women's Unit in Santiago. (Ongoing activity.)

(c) Social and economic aspects of Caribbean demography:*/

(i) Studies aimed at the formulation of a Caribbean population policy, mainly concerning migration of qualified personnel and the 'brain drain', growth and mobility of the labour force, low levels of employment and maldistribution of income, the factors conditioning women's participation in the labour force,

*/ The activities in the field of social and economic aspects of Caribbean demography can only be carried out with extrabudgetary financing or other additional resources.

demographic growth, redistribution of the population and its incidence on regional development, demographic and social statistics systems for planning, and training programmes in matters related to population and its interrelation with economic and social planning;

(ii) Formulation and promotion of social engineering projects relating to population policies in the CDCC subregion as approved and required by individual governments or by CDCC as a whole.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element will require the assistance and collaboration of UNDP, UNESCO, the United Nations University, ILO, the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Decade for Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and other members of the United Nations family or organizations dealing with social development, together with intergovernmental institutions such as CARICOM, UWI and FLACSO. Activities will also be linked to ECLA programme 21 - Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be ministries of education, culture, planning and labour, which will be directly involved in the research and in meeting to organize various aspects of the programme element. Books and other material will be published for use in educational establishments.

Programme element 16.5.7: Identification of possibilities for closer co-operation between the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Monographs and studies investigating areas of closer co-operation between the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America in the social, cultural and economic spheres (1984 and 1985).

(b) Meeting of an ad hoc working group to evaluate the proposals surfacing from the studies and to propose a further work programme (1985).

The realization of these outputs will depend, to a large extent, on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the secretariats of the different integration schemes of the region.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments and integration bodies in Latin America. The secondary users will be trade and kindred organizations which might set up closer co-operation mechanisms in order to promote their own special interests in the region. They will be reached by correspondence and through the ad hoc working group. It is hoped to provide guidelines and a programme of activities that will lead to increased trade and economic co-operation between the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America.

Programme element 16.5.8: Industrial development in the Caribbean1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies (national monographs) on the development of small and medium-sized manufacturing industries in the Caribbean, followed by a study on the rationalization of inputs, production, marketing, etc., which needs to be carried out in order to promote efficient manufactured goods exports. Proposals will also be made for adopting or adjusting economic policy measures required to achieve these purposes.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with UNIDO, CARICOM and CDB. Activities will also be linked to ECLA programme 15 - Industrial Development.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be the CDCC member governments, in particular national bodies responsible for the formulation of industrial policies. Other users will be the entrepreneurial sector and other entities working in the industrial sector. They will be reached through document distribution, possible meetings and/or direct consultations.

The output is expected to provide useful background in order to support decision-making in matters related to the process of industrialization both at the national and subregional levels.

Programme element 16.5.9: Natural resources and energy in the Caribbean1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Preparation of a sector paper on energy taking into account newly-emerging factors in the world and subregional energy situation and their potential impact on the countries of the subregion (1984-1985);

(b) In relation to water resources, activities will include mainly support to and inputs for the evaluation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and fostering horizontal co-operation (1984-1985); and

(c) In the field of mineral resources, activities will include providing support to and inputs for the technical co-operation programme among the Latin American countries in the development of mineral resources (1984-1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is related to ECLA programmes 11 - Energy and 17 - Natural Resources. Extensive collaboration will continue with the various subregional and international organizations.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users are the CDCC member countries as well as national entities concerned with the development and conservation of natural resources and with

energy problems. They will be reached through document distribution and ad hoc means. It is expected to contribute to a better understanding that integral and sovereign management of natural resources and energy is a key element in sustaining and guaranteeing the social and economic development of the countries of the subregion.

Programme element 16.5.10: Information and documentation for economic and social development in the Caribbean

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Establishment of the Caribbean Information System on Agriculture (1984). The Agricultural Information Network will be established with the University of the West Indies library at St. Augustine as the regional focal point. The methodology established in CARISPLAN will also be used, and processing will be through the CARISPLAN facilities. As part of this output, a meeting will be convened to develop the work programme and draw up project proposals.

(b) Establishment of the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals (1984).

(c) Establishment of the Caribbean Information System on Patents (1985).

(d) In the framework of the CARISPLAN project, the following outputs are foreseen:

(i) Establishment of a machine-readable data base of Caribbean socio-economic literature of relevance to planners (1984-1985);

(ii) Publication of CARISPLAN Abstracts (4 per year; 1984-1985);

(iii) Publication of other current awareness aids and selective dissemination of information to the CDCC member countries (1984-1985);

(iv) National training seminars in six countries. These will aid in the promotion of the use of information amongst planners (1984-1985);

(v) Meeting to demonstrate the computer capabilities of the Caribbean Information System.

(e) Concerning the Statistical Data Bank the following outputs are foreseen:

(i) Publication of time series on various macroeconomic variables for all CDCC countries (fourth quarter 1984);

(ii) Maintenance of all aspects of the data base: data acquisition, updating, documentation; and

(iii) Continuing service to countries and researchers of the subregion in the provision of statistics.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The establishment of the Caribbean Information System on Agriculture is expected to be carried out in collaboration with FAO and other organizations working in the field of agriculture. Concerning the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals, it is expected that relevant activities will continue to be carried out in collaboration with UNESCO. CARISPLAN is the Caribbean component of the INFOPLAN project, and therefore close collaboration exists with the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation located in Santiago. The Patents Information System will be established in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization. Activities concerning the Statistical Data Bank include close collaboration with the statistical work carried out by the CARICOM Secretariat.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Concerning output (a) stated in section 1 above, main users will be agricultural planning officers of the ministries of agriculture and sectoral agricultural offices of the ministries and the national planning offices. Other users will be national institutes and researchers as well as universities interested in agriculture and in its role in the economic and social development of the subregion. It is hoped, among other things, to contribute to the improvement of knowledge in the field of agriculture, permit the preparation of policy systems and facilitate the formulation of agricultural plans, programmes and projects. In the case of output (b), the Congress will, among other things, identify priority information activities suitable for Caribbean regional development and co-operation, advise on the establishment of sectoral systems to ensure the development of the Caribbean Information System in specific sectors, and prepare concrete measures directed towards the development of the information infrastructure at national and sub-regional levels. As to output (c), main users will be the governments of CDCC countries and entrepreneurial bodies. Concerning output (d), the information system for planning (CARISPLAN) is intended to be an instrument of support and co-operation for persons and institutions involved in economic and social planning. It is expected that CARISPLAN will support the planning agencies of the Caribbean and the staff involved in economic and social planning in their research and decision-making. CARISPLAN is also intended to be an instrument to support co-operation and exchange among planning bodies. Regarding (e), activities will be useful to international and regional bodies requesting statistics on the Caribbean subregion, to governments requesting comparable statistics, and to research institutes and other specialists. These users will be reached directly upon request or through documents distribution according to an updated list of institutions and persons. The Statistical Data Bank is mainly intended to provide planners, policy-makers and researchers in the Caribbean with pertinent, accurate and timely information.

Programme element 16.5.11: ECLA support to East Caribbean countries

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Support to the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat in St. Lucia, especially through the preparation of economic reports on subjects of special interest to OECS member States (1984-1985);

(b) Increased delivery of services to and participation of OECS countries in CDCC activities (1984-1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration and co-operation with other agencies working in related fields in the subregion, e.g., the IMO/UNCTAD Shipping Project - St. Lucia; the CARICOM Secretariat and the Caribbean Development Bank.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary beneficiaries of the activities will be the OECS Secretariat and OECS member States.

Programme element 16.5.12: International trade and financial issues1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Preparation of product profiles and a market study of one or more commodities with a view to promotion of exports to third countries (1984) (depends on the availability of extrabudgetary resources);

(b) Study of the tariff structure and external trade situation of the CDCC countries (1984);

(c) Study of the balance-of-payments deficit situation and the feasibility of establishing a regional or subregional monetary clearinghouse facility or a compensatory scheme (1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be carried out in collaboration with ECLA's International Trade and Development Division, and the co-operation of UNCTAD will be sought through the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the joint ITC/ECLA projects. Collaboration will also be maintained with CARICOM and CDB.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be government planning and trade officers or corporations as well as producers, exporters and importers.

The studies prepared will be distributed to the pertinent officers.

Programme element 16.5.13: Transport and communications1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Monographs */ on maritime and air transport (1984-1985);

(b) Monographs */ on urban transport problems and the problem faced by contiguous countries (1984-1985);

(c) Studies on existing customs documentation and procedures of CDCC member countries, in order to prepare for the standardization and harmonization of such documentation (1984-1985).

Besides the foregoing outputs, activities will continue in the fields of telecommunications and postal services, as will the ongoing work of the ad hoc Working Group of Transport Planners.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 16.168 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 16.170 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 16.167 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration will continue with ICAO, IMO, UNCTAD, UPU, ITU, IBRD, UNDP and other organizations such as CARICOM, CDB and the University of the West Indies. Activities will also be linked to ECLA programme 24 - Transport.

*/ Specific titles of the monographs will be determined at the Meeting of Caribbean Transport Planners scheduled for November/December 1982.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be the ministries responsible for transport, communications and postal services in CDCC member countries, transport operators (such as the West Indies Shipping Corporation, etc.), port authorities, as well as other public and private organizations and individuals engaged in international trade, transport and communications. They will be reached through document distribution, meetings and/or direct contacts. It is expected to contribute to the improvement of facilities and to less costly transport and communications services.

PROGRAMME 17: NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The natural resources programme provides support to Latin American governments in planning, formulating and executing policies relating to the development and management of the region's water and mineral resources, and includes activities concerning ocean resources and Latin American development.

The purpose of the exploitation of mineral resources is determined, inter alia, by the foreign currency and industrial development needs of the countries, taking the concrete form of objectives of greater regional participation in the income generated by world exports of minerals and metals, and greater integration of mining, metallurgical and related industries. In order to co-operate in securing these objectives, the following activities have been defined:

(a) Improvement of action by government agencies to take better advantage of mineral resources by formulating and executing development policies and promoting equitable agreements in the areas of investment, research and technology transfer as regards the production and marketing of these resources.

(b) Promotion of the formulation and co-ordination of the implementation of horizontal co-operation projects and programmes between public and private enterprises and agencies to achieve complementation and regional integration of mining, metallurgical and related industries.

(c) Establishment and initiation of a permanent system of information for Latin America on mining sector activities, including product and country-level analysis for the purpose of providing better elements of judgement for evaluating the behaviour of the sector and formulating development plans, programmes and projects.

Water-related activities are mainly aimed at implementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan, with particular emphasis on aspects of water resource planning, management and conservation. These activities are the responsibility of the Water Unit, which is making comparative studies of the levels of application of the Action Plan in the various countries and promoting horizontal co-operation among them, especially for fulfilling the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The Water Resources Unit also offers technical assistance and participates in the holding of courses, as well as acting as the secretariat of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America. Within this framework, some of the specific activities will include studies on the planning and management of water resources in high mountain basins in Latin America and on the development and management of water resources in Central America.

The objective of the third subprogramme is to collaborate with the member governments of ECLA in the implementation of the concepts, principles and provisions contained in the Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in 1982. This subprogramme was conceived in the light of the present or future role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the various specialized agencies which form part of the United Nations system in this field.

The central purpose of the subprogramme to be developed by ECLA within this context consists of collaborating with the Latin American countries wishing to develop a global or integrated view of the question of the sea by incorporating it into their national development policies. Another aim is to provide a focal point where information can be exchanged on the activities carried out in this field both by governments and by the agencies of the United Nations system. The activities carried out by the subprogramme within the region will serve as a catalyst for implementing similar programme activities in other regions of the world, projecting the actions of the Latin American countries in relation to maritime spaces both interregionally and worldwide.

From a thematic point of view, the subprogramme includes aspects such as the surveying of marine resources, marine research, navigation and, in general, the strengthening of the institutional and technical capacity of the countries to formulate and implement ocean policies, particularly as regards zones of national jurisdiction but not excluding topics related to the ocean bed which are directly related to the development of the Latin American countries.

Although this subprogramme does not figure in the draft medium-term plan 1984-1989, the importance of the topic for the development of the region makes it necessary to programme activities for the 1984-1985 biennium.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
17.1 Mineral resources	56	15	71	41	56	-	56	31
17.2 Water resources	73	24 <u>c/</u>	97	56	74	24 <u>c/</u>	98	55
17.3 Ocean resources and Latin American development	-	6	6	3	-	24	24	14
Total Programme 17, Natural Resources	129	45	174	100	130	48	178	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ Section 24.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.1: MINERAL RESOURCES

Programme element 17.1.1: The role of public sector agencies in the development of the mineral resources of Latin America and their possibilities for complementation

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Document on external trade in the principal minerals of Latin America (1984). The preparation of this report will depend on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

(b) Study on the technological needs in the production and marketing of minerals (1985). This programme element aims to carry out a series of studies to provide a technical basis for the activities of the public mining sector in the formulation of development policies for the sector and in the promotion of equitable agreements in the areas of investment, technology transfer, production and marketing of minerals, and industrial complementation.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.97 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.99 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.96 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with ECLA programme 16, International Trade and Development Finance.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the first document will be government enterprises and mineral producers' and exporters' associations, members of the Mining Advisory Committee set up at the Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America (Bogotá, 14-18 June 1982) (see element 17.1.2) and government agencies in charge of defining the foreign trade policy of the countries of the region: ministries of planning, housing, mining and natural resources, central banks and export promotion agencies, legislative bodies, etc. The principal users of the second report will be centres and institutes for geological, mining and metallurgical research, and it will be used as a basic document for the formulation and preparation of an integrated programme of mining and metallurgical technological research in the region.

The documents will also be distributed to the government officials in charge of formulating and executing government policies for developing mineral resources in the region, as well as business associations and universities, in accordance with a specialized list which will be permanently updated.

Programme element 17.1.2: Horizontal co-operation for the development of the mineral resources of Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Technical co-operation in the fulfilment of the functions of the Advisory Committee and Co-ordinating Secretariat of the Horizontal Co-operation System for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America, a body created at the Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America, held in Bogotá in June 1982.

The purpose of this programme element is to collaborate by offering technical assistance in regard to the changes in the evolving participation of the mining sector in the development of the countries of the region, through the implementation of regional, subregional or binational horizontal co-operation projects and activities. In June 1982, two meetings of government experts and executives of public and private enterprises from the mining sector of the region were held, at which a series of proposals for horizontal co-operation projects and activities were formulated and a system of horizontal co-operation was organized for the development of the mining resources of the region, involving the establishment of the above-mentioned Advisory Committee and Co-ordinating Secretariat. At these meetings, ECLA's help was sought for "technical co-operation with the Advisory Committee and the Co-ordinating Secretariat for the fulfilment of their functions". The functions of these bodies are as follows:

(a) Of the Advisory Committee:

- (i) To advise the Co-ordinating Secretariat in the fulfilment of its functions.
- (ii) To analyse partial reports on the progress of the work and to make decisions on them.

(b) Of the Co-ordinating Secretariat:

- (i) To collaborate in the promotion and implementation of the horizontal co-operation projects presented.
- (ii) To prepare a draft proposal for the setting up of the horizontal co-operation system.

- (iii) To identify the financial resources needed for the implementation of the horizontal co-operation projects.
- (iv) To stimulate the participation of the other countries of the region in horizontal co-operation actions and the inclusion of new projects.
- (v) To obtain and disseminate information which would aid in the accomplishment of the horizontal co-operation objectives and projects.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.97 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.99 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.96 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Collaboration with various ECLA programmes according to the type of projects implemented.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the Co-ordinating Secretariat and the Advisory Committee of the Horizontal Co-operation System for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America, in accordance with requests for technical assistance. It is hoped that these actions will serve as a guide for the expansion and implementation of horizontal co-operation activities in the mining and metallurgical sector of Latin America.

Programme element 17.1.3: Information system on the evolution and prospects of the mining sector of Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Establishment of an information system for the mining sector (INFOMIN) (1984-1985).

(b) Study on the evolution and prospects of ferrous metals in Latin America (1984).

(c) Second study on the evolution and prospects of the mining sector in Latin America (1985).

The main purpose of this programme element is to provide the countries with information, statistics and reference documents for defining policies and actions to take better advantage of the principal minerals of the region and to evaluate the changes in the evolution and participation of the mining sector in the development of the countries of the region.

The establishment of INFOMIN will depend on the approval and financing (with extrabudgetary resources) of the project on an information system for the mining sector in 1983.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.97 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.99 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.96 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The information system for the mining sector (INFOMIN) would be put into operation in collaboration with CLADES.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The users of the products of this programme element will be the public agencies and State enterprises of the mining sector and private mining associations and enterprises, and the programme documents will be distributed in accordance with a specialized list which will be constantly updated (see element 17.1.1). It is hoped that the information system will provide an ongoing service, while the specific reports will be analysed at meetings of the Advisory Committee (see element 17.1.2), with a view to proposing measures to bring about changes in the region's structure of mineral production, orientation of investment and procurement of financial resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.2: WATER RESOURCES

Programme element 17.2.1: Follow-up of the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

1. Final output and estimated duration

Report to the twentieth session of the Commission in 1984 on progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

In addition to the preparation of the report on the basis of a questionnaire to governments, the major activity under this programme element will be the undertaking by the regional advisor of supporting missions at the request of governments for assistance in the implementation of the Action Plan in the areas of policies, planning and rational use of water resources. Contributions will also be made to reports prepared for the Committee on Natural Resources of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.101 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.103 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6 as well as ECLA resolutions 441 (XIX), 442 (XIX) and 443 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-ordination with other United Nations agencies by the organization of inter-agency meetings on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (see programme element 17.2.2).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments and government bodies, mainly planning and water resource agencies, will be informed through the session and also directly. It is expected that the report will be used to give impetus to and guide the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The report will also provide the possibility of preparing a new edition of the sales publication "The Water Resources of Latin America" originally published in 1977 and now out of stock. This publication is in very high demand among all professionals interested in water resources management in the region and is the most widely diffused of ECLA's publications in this field.

Programme element 17.2.2: Horizontal co-operation in water resources

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Publication on water resource planning in Latin America -a comparative survey to be published in 1985.

(b) Report to the twenty-first session of ECLA on the bases for co-operation in water resources planning among the countries of Latin America (1985).
Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.101 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.103 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6 as well as ECLA resolutions 441 (XIX), 442 (XIX) and 443 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Work related to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade will be co-ordinated with the Pan-American Health Organization.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The intended users are national water resource planning institutions, related government agencies and drinking water supply and sanitation institutions. These institutions will be informed directly through specialized mailing lists maintained by the Water Unit, Division of Natural Resources.

Programme element 17.2.3: Support for the co-ordination of activities on water resources at the regional level

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Report on co-ordination of the relevant activities carried out in the field of water resources in Latin America by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other world and regional international organizations, to be submitted at the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of ECLA.

(b) Periodic meetings will be held of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America.

Staff members will attend the meetings of the ACC Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.103 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6 as well as ECLA resolution 443 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

By definition, the programme element focuses on inter-agency collaboration at the regional level. In addition, there is a relationship at the inter-regional level through other regional commissions and the United Nations Secretariat.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be governments and specialized national water resource institutions, reached through the sessions of ECLA and direct mailing. The activities will serve to facilitate co-ordination at the regional level between the different specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Programme element 17.2.4: Promotion of the achievement of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Latin America (IDWSSD)

1. Final output and estimated duration

Report to the twentieth session of ECLA in 1984.

The report will be prepared on the basis of information received from the countries of the region. In addition, specific analysis will be undertaken of important social and economic parameters related to the achievement of the goals of the IDWSSD, for example, the provision of the services to the rural dispersed population and water pricing policies. Contributions will also be made to the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the Decade and to the reports prepared for the General Assembly. There will be participation in the activities of the Pan-American Health Organization and the Interamerican Association of Sanitary Engineers (AIDIS). Advisory missions will be undertaken at the request of governments.

Duration: 1984.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.101 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.103 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6 as well as ECLA resolution 442 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

All promotion activities will be carried out in co-operation with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be the governments of the region and, particularly, the water supply and sanitation institutions. They will be informed through the sessions and through direct mailing from a specially compiled mailing list.

Programme element 17.2.5: Water resources management in mountain watersheds in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Technical publication evaluating the difficulties and experiences in the management of mountain watersheds in Latin America, with recommendations for improved techniques.

Analysis of experience amongst the countries of the region in the management of mountain watersheds, preparation of a report and presentation of the report to a meeting of government experts prior to publication.

Duration: 1985 (terminating in 1986).

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.101 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.103 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6 as well as ECLA resolutions 442 (XIX) and 443 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-ordination with related activities of UNEP, UNESCO and FAO.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be government agencies responsible for decisions affecting water resources management in mountain watersheds, who will be reached through the holding of the expert meeting, the diffusion of the results of the study, and by

direct contact. The activities are expected to lead to improvements in the management of mountain watersheds, particularly as regard the benefits received by the population.

Programme element 17.2.6: Water resources development in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Improved implementation of water-related projects and river basic management plans through technical publications on the planning and execution of multipurpose water resource development at the river basin level, with particular reference to irrigation and drainage and water supply.

Technical assistance missions and special studies in two selected river basins are to be undertaken, as a first stage; additional river basins are to be studied in subsequent years.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 17.101 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 17.103 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 17.100 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-ordination will be maintained with related activities in UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, PAHO, IDB and World Bank.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Central American governments and subregional agencies engaged in planning, management or productive use of water resources will either be directly involved in the activity or will be informed through publications.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.3: OCEAN RESOURCES AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 17.3.1: Support for the formulation of national ocean policies

1. Final output and estimated duration

The activities foreseen in the programme element will be carried out during the period 1984-1985, although the work in this field actually began in 1982 and was considerably consolidated during the following year.

It is hoped that this programme element will help to produce the following results:

(a) To provide co-operation with the countries of the region, when they so request, in the study of the provision and opportunities contained in the new legislation on oceans, in close co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations system.

(b) To help elucidate specific problems posed by maritime spaces, from the point of view of making better use of them with respect to national development processes, through seminars and specialized meetings whose studies and reports will deal with these points, with special emphasis on the exchange of experiences from different Latin American countries.

(c) To help solve these same problems through advisory assistance missions composed, whenever possible, of experts from the Latin American countries themselves.

(d) To aid in training specialized personnel through teaching and training programmes.

(e) To promote the publication and dissemination of books and documents, and to facilitate the flows of information needed for the proper understanding and handling of the problems of the sea.

(f) To contribute to the institutional and technical improvement of the agencies responsible for these questions in the Latin American countries.

The implementation of the programme element will depend exclusively on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objectives:

(a) To disseminate the concepts, principles and provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Latin American countries.

(b) To collaborate with these countries in the formulation of their ocean policies, contributing to the strengthening of the institutional and technical capacity required for this purpose.

(c) To promote technical co-operation to this end among the Latin American countries.

Strategy: The preceding objectives will be achieved through the following activities:

- Studies and research
- Seminars and meetings
- Training of specialized personnel
- Organization of advisory assistance missions
- Publications and dissemination.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Due to the variety of topics involved in the problems of the sea, and the opportunities which the new Law of the Sea offers from the point of view of the development of the Latin American countries, this programme element represents an integral plan of action whose implementation calls for an interdisciplinary approach. This need has been taken into account in defining this programme's insertion in the ECLA system and in systematizing its relationships with the Secretariat and the United Nations agencies which are carrying out activities in relation to the sea.

Among the many ties of this nature developed by the programme element, mention may be made in general terms of those with the Secretariat of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and with the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; with FAO in regard to living resources and fishing; with the ECLA Natural Resources Division as regards mineral resources; with UNEP and with the specific programmes this agency carries out in the region with respect to the protection of the maritime environment; with UNESCO in the field of marine research; with IMO in the areas of transport and navigation, etc.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the planning bodies of the countries and the various agencies specializing in the supervision, care and use of marine resources (particularly at the national level), the use of maritime resources, protection of the maritime environment, navigation, marine research, and the establishment and application of the legal and administrative framework responsible for regulating these various areas. These agencies may be civil bodies, or they may be related to the respective national armed forces. Among the users will also be national centres for science and technology and Latin American universities and research centres.

The final output will reach these users through the regular activities of the programme element, such as seminars and workshops, publications and other forms of dissemination, advisory assistance missions and research findings which contribute directly to improving the countries' understanding of these problems.

PROGRAMME 18: POPULATION

Introduction

The Population Programme, in the framework of the goals and objectives of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s, forms part of the overall tasks of the Commission, whose ultimate purpose is to improve the standard and quality of living in the countries of the region. Accordingly, and recognizing the diversity of national objectives, the Population Programme has been conceived basically in the light of regional co-operation, with the aim of helping to develop the governments' capacities in the areas of manpower, technology and institutional organization, so as to increase the utilization of the countries' own resources in the field of population.

The regional Population Programme, for which CELADE is responsible, is based on the specific objectives and priorities established by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) at its First Meeting on Population (Quito, March 1979). This Programme is a continuation of the 1982-1983 programme of work approved by the Commission at its nineteenth session (Montevideo, May 1981) and also includes the expansion of activities or the inclusion of new areas to meet the foreseeable needs for the biennium 1984-1985.

Through technical co-operation, training, research and development of technology, the 1984-1985 programme of work proposes to assist the countries in collecting and analysing demographic data, estimating levels and trends, analysing the behaviour of demographic parameters, incorporating population variables into planning, designing policies, processing data and organizing and using documentation on population. These are indispensable tasks in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national development policies and plans.

For this purpose, CELADE will continue during the biennium to provide, on a permanent basis, up-to-date information relating to demographic indicators such as fertility, mortality and migration, as well as population estimates and projections for each of the countries of Latin America. It will also concentrate its efforts on areas of primary interest to the region, such as the labour force, labour markets, methods for evaluating the effects of development policies on demographic variables, human settlements and spatial redistribution of the population.

In the field of training, CELADE will continue with its two-year programmes leading to Masters' Degrees in Demography and in Social Population Studies, while at the same time giving priority attention to the organization of national and subregional courses designed for short-term training of government staff in areas of special interest to the countries.

An important part of the efforts of the Programme in the biennium will be aimed at supporting the countries in the rapid and efficient processing of their censuses, as well as ensuring that the national institutions are capable of producing their own tabulations for purposes of development planning. For this reason, as one of its short-term training activities, the Programme gives priority to the courses on demographic techniques as applied to data from the population censuses of the decade, and to the electronic processing of these data.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT
THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
18.1 Demographic statistics and estimates of population trends	28	122	150	27	28	122	150	27
18.2 Population and development	56	138	194	35	56	138	194	35
18.3 Training <u>c/</u>	24	96	120	22	24	96	120	22
18.4 Population information storage, retrieval, processing and dissemination	36	52	88	16	36	52	88	16
Total programme 18 .								
Population	144	408 <u>d/</u>	552	100	144	408 <u>d/</u>	552	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ With a few exceptions, courses, are taught by CELADE's professional staff. For this reason, the allocation of resources is approximate. d/ Including one post (24 months) from section 24.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

Programme element 18.1.1: Demographic analysis, estimates and population projections

1. Final output and estimated duration

Studies on fertility, mortality and international and national migration are planned, based on the data collected in the 1980s population censuses (Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay and some others for which no census data are yet available), in order to revise the population projections by sex and age. Technical reports will be prepared on the subject for each of the countries studied.

A series of country booklets will be published, with a set of population projections for each country by age and sex, for the entire country by urban and rural areas, for the economically active population in rural and urban areas, for the school-age population, etc. The periodical Demographic Bulletin will also be published twice a year.

As the respective studies are completed, the country reports will be published corresponding to the following projects:

- IMIAL: Research on infant mortality in Latin America: levels, trends, differentials, determinants.
- IFHIPAL: Research on fertility in Latin America through the own children method: levels, trends, differentials, determinants.
- IMILA: Research on international migration in Latin America: elaboration of special census tabulations of persons born in countries other than that of the census. Magnitude and characteristics of international migration. A special issue of the Demographic Bulletin will be devoted to this subject.

Provision has been made for a fellowship to be granted to one demographer from each of the countries participating in the implementation of the IMIAL and IFHIPAL projects.

In accordance with the data for each country, alternative methods of demographic analysis will be applied to revise the estimates on fertility, mortality and international migration.

The systems for recording births and deaths in the Latin American countries generally do not provide sufficient data, and indirect methods thus have to be applied to the data collected in the population censuses and demographic surveys, taking advantage of the significant progress made in these indirect techniques in recent years. In the case of the IMIAL project, recent indirect methods which have proven to be more effective than the techniques used originally will be used to derive levels and trends of mortality. Indirect techniques will also be used to estimate international migration if the appropriate questions are included in the census questionnaires or demographic surveys.

A large part of the work relating to this programme element will be done in collaboration with national institutions, so that the projections can be officially recognized by the respective countries. To accomplish this objective, at least 30 technical assistance missions will be carried out.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.75 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.77 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.74 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Permanent contact will be maintained with the United Nations Population Division, especially with regard to the development of population projections for the Latin American countries, since these figures are officially adopted by the United Nations and the countries in general.

Collaboration will continue with the Economic Projections Centre and the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division of ECLA, as well as with the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), in activities for the development of projections of the economically active population.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users at the government level will be the institutions in charge of national, regional and sectoral socioeconomic planning. Studies on infant mortality and its size and trends in different sectors of the countries' population are one example of the valuable support provided for the programmes of health ministries.

Projections on housing needs, employment, schools, etc., may be considered as an important input for the economic policy of the countries.

Programme element 18.1.2: Evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

The following technical publications will appear:

(a) Annual reports on the coverage, follow-up and user characteristics of family planning programmes in countries of the region.

(b) Reports on the investigation of fertility differentials, taking into account the participation of women of childbearing age in family planning programmes.

(c) Comparative analysis of the national fertility surveys of the World Fertility Survey Programme in relation to the effects of age at marriage and type

and duration of union, according to whether the person is a user or non-user of family planning programmes.

(d) Application of models for the evaluation of the demographic impact and effect on public health of family planning programmes.

The basic data will be obtained from the reports sent by the countries to CELADE. These reports are revised and transferred to a summary table in order to facilitate comparative analysis of the figures.

Suitable methodologies will be used to obtain a reliable estimate of both the degree of development of the programmes and their future prospects.

In the general context of population growth, special attention will be paid to analysing the effects of existing socioeconomic conditions on the phenomena indicated.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.75 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.77 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.74 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be carried out in co-ordination with the United Nations Population Division.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be health ministries and other government bodies. Other users will be universities, research centres and private family planning agencies. Contact will be made with the users through missions to the countries, interviews at international meetings, dissemination of publications, etc.

Programme element 18.1.3: Study of infant and child mortality and mortality by cause

1. Final output and estimated duration

Technical publications will be issued on:

(a) Determination of the effects of structural changes in causes of death on life tables, specific by sex and time, and their importance in population projections.

(b) Analysis of the variation in causes of death in the infant population and their effects on life expectancy and on the activities of child care programmes.

(c) Study of infant mortality by sex, area and socioeconomic variables for countries included in the World Fertility Survey Programme, in order to make future projections.

(d) Study of infant mortality, using health statistics to evaluate the effects and activities of the services.

For the first study, life tables will be constructed which eliminate specific causes, either partially or totally. In the second study, regression and projection methods will be used, and for the third, multiplicative and other curvilinear, multidimensional models will be used. For the final study, the analysis will begin with an evaluation of the basic information and will later use models to adjust and evaluate the information.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.75 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.77 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.74 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be carried out in co-ordination with the United Nations Population Division and the Pan-American Health Organization.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be health ministries. Other users will be universities or researchers in private institutions.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 18.2.1: Determining factors and consequences of population dynamics, and formulation and evaluation of population policies

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Approximately 30 technical assistance missions will be sent to government institutions of countries of the region, and advisory assistance services will be provided in matters relating to the dynamics of the labour force and its migratory movements; formulation of population redistribution policies and evaluation of their results; studies on the determining factors of population dynamics in rural areas; formulation of population policies integrated into rural and agricultural development programmes; evaluation of the demographic effects of rural and agricultural development programmes and projects; analysis of the relationship between health and population; follow-up of population policies and evaluation of how much progress the region has made in integrating them into development strategies and plans, and preparation of the basic studies needed to formulate, implement and evaluate these policies.

(b) Approximately 12 technical documents relating to the effects of the principal demographic variables on the labour force; systems of socioeconomic and demographic indicators for analysing the dynamics of the labour force and its migratory movements; trends in population distribution and settlement systems in relation to alternative styles of development; evaluation of the demographic effects of development policies and plans; analysis of the factors conditioning the process of formulating population policies, and the relationship between population variables and health programmes, especially mother and child care programmes.

The activities of this programme element will include periodic consultations with government experts and relevant intergovernmental institutions; research relating to technical assistance activities, preferably in collaboration with government agencies or national research bodies; and regional and subregional seminars and workshops.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.79 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.81 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.78 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be links with programmes and units of both the ECLA system (Social Development Division, Economic Development Division, ECLA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, Environment and Development Unit and Human Settlements Unit) and of other United Nations agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, PREALC, PAHO, WHO, the United Nations Population Division and UNFPA).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the final output of these activities will be national planning institutes -especially those responsible for assessing the demographic effects of development policies and programmes and formulating direct and indirect population policies integrated into strategies-, which will use them in carrying out the various tasks involved in the formulation of integrated development policies, plans and projects.

The final output will also be used by higher education centres and research bodies in the region for designing relevant study programmes and as basic inputs for research in this field.

Programme element 18.2.2: Population and development planning

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Approximately 20 technical assistance missions and advisory assistance services to government agencies in areas relating to the quantification of relationships between socioeconomic variables and the elements of population dynamics and to the operative incorporation of population variables in global, sectoral and regional planning. Government agencies will be advised on the use of technical instruments for evaluating the effects of development plans and projects on population dynamics, and vice-versa. Advisory assistance will also be given in the preparation of population projections based on alternative development hypotheses.

(b) Approximately 12 technical documents will be issued. Methodological documents will be prepared for use in training activities in this field and for use as operational instruments by government agencies in the analyses needed for formulating direct and indirect population policies integrated into development plans and strategies.

The activities of this programme element will include periodic consultations with government experts and relevant intergovernmental institutions; research relating to technical assistance activities, preferably in collaboration with government agencies or national research bodies; and regional and subregional seminars and workshops.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.79 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.81 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.78 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be links with programmes and units such as those of the ECLA system (Social Development Division, Economic Development Division, ECLA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, Environment and Development Unit and Human Settlements Unit) as well as other United Nations agencies (FAO, UNICEF, PREALC, PAHO, WHO, the United Nations Population Division and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the final output of this element will be national planning institutions -especially those responsible for assessing the demographic effects of development policies and programmes and formulating direct and indirect population policies integrated into strategies-, which will use them in carrying out the various tasks involved in the formulation of integrated development policies, plans and projects.

The final output will be also used by centres of higher education and research bodies in the region for designing relevant study programmes and as basic inputs for research in this field.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.3: TRAINING

Programme element 18.3.1: Master's Degrees in Demography and in Social Population Studies

1. Final output and estimated duration

Both two-year courses are part of the regular teaching programme of CELADE. The first year of studies is the same for both masters' degrees, with a syllabus which includes 11 subjects and involves the carrying out of an individual research project.

The second year is diversified between either demography or social population studies. Each specialty includes 7 subjects and the completion of a thesis whose preparation takes approximately 4 months.

The second year of the programme corresponding to the class of 1983-1984 will be completed in 1984 with a total participation between the two master's degrees of around 20 national officials. Those students who have completed the requirements established in the current regulations will receive a diploma certifying that they have been awarded a Master's Degree in the corresponding specialty.

During 1985, the first year of studies of the class of 1985-1986 will be completed, with a total of approximately 20 participants. Those students who have complied with the requirements for this course but who for some reason cannot continue in the second year will receive a certificate attesting to their successful completion of the first year.

The teaching imparted during the two years of the programme is mainly given through theoretical classes and workshops, most of them under CELADE professors. When the nature of the course so requires, seminars are held to discuss the selected bibliographical material. During the second year a specialized seminar is added whose content varies in each case, but whose purpose is to promote a deeper understanding of the most recent advances in relation to a specific topic or technical aspect of demography or its related fields. In all cases, these seminars are held under the direction of a visiting professor of recognized standing and international prestige in the field of this specialty.

Both the research work of the first year and the final thesis are activities carried out by the student under the direction of a guiding professor. In both cases the studies lead to the preparation of the respective report, to be submitted to a committee of professors responsible for its evaluation.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.83 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.85 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.82 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The results of research being done by ECLA divisions such as those of Economic Development, Social Development, and Statistics and Quantitative Analysis, as well as by ILPES, are used in the training courses.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

This programme will be open to graduates of Latin American universities in economics, statistics, mathematics and actuarial sciences, social sciences,

geography and health who participate in demographic activities or those relating to the field of population in their countries of origin. The training of both types of professionals will help them to handle the tools needed for demographic analysis and to contribute to the preparation of basic demographic inputs.

Programme element 18.3.2: Subregional course on the integration of demographic variables into planning

1. Final output and estimated duration

Annual two-month courses focused on the study of specific cases and consequently carried out in the countries. It is expected that two courses of this type will be given during the biennium in question, with the participation of about 25 national professionals per course. If there is a sustained demand on the part of the countries, these courses will be integrated into the regular teaching programme.

The syllabus contains five subjects and a practical application workshop on population variables in planning. These subjects are taught by means of theoretical classes, lectures and seminars.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.83 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.85 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.82 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the training activities the results of research done by ECLA divisions such as those of Economic Development, Social Development, Statistics and Quantitative Analysis and also ILPES are used.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The course is directed towards planners in central and regional bodies and university professors of subjects related to the planning of economic and social development, for the purpose of training them in the interpretation and prediction of population dynamics and their appropriate incorporation into development programmes.

Programme element 18.3.3: Subregional intensive course in demography

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two four-month courses (one in 1984 and another in 1985) to meet the needs for demographic training in the countries of Central America, the Caribbean and Panama. These courses form part of the regular teaching programme of CELADE.

The syllabus concentrates on subjects which provide a basic knowledge of demography and techniques for the demographic analysis of data on population, with particular reference to specific situations prevailing in the subregion. The teaching is done mainly through theoretical classes and laboratory work, and at the end of the course there is a two- to three-week research seminar. A final examination is held on each subject, and at the end of the course the students receive a diploma.

Duration 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.83 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.85 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.82 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the training activities, the results of research being done by ECLA divisions such as those of Economic Development, Social Development, Statistics and Quantitative Analysis, as well as ILPES, are used.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The course is directed towards national officials of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean who work in agencies producing population statistics, or in planning offices, universities and research centres in the field of population. Through these intensive courses it is hoped rapidly to produce trained personnel at the national level who are qualified to undertake the most urgent tasks in the areas of data analysis and examination of national demographic situations.

Programme element 18.3.4: National intensive courses in demography

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two courses will be held (one in 1984 and another in 1985) at the request of the countries. It is anticipated that an average of 15 to 25 national officials will be trained on each course. This is an annual activity, with a duration of 3 to 4 months, which forms part of the regular teaching programme although it is not given at fixed intervals.

The teaching activity is carried out through theoretical classes, practical workshops, readings and lectures. The content of these courses is similar to that of the subregional intensive course in demography, introducing in each case the necessary modifications to adapt to the specific needs of the national sponsoring institutions.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.83 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.85 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.82 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the training activities, the results of research being done by ECLA divisions such as those of Economic Development, Social Development, Statistics and Quantitative Analysis, as well as ILPES, are used.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

These courses, which are held in the countries, are designed to provide training in the use of basic analytical techniques to officials and professionals of the country in question who, because of the responsibilities inherent in their duties, usually cannot participate in longer courses.

Programme element 18.3.5: Special training activities

1. Final output and estimated duration

These courses will have a duration of one month. An average of 15 to 25 national officials are expected to be trained per course. The courses to be given (approximately one of each type per year, 1984-1985, provided extrabudgetary financial resources can be obtained) are:

(a) Specialization seminars, aimed at examining methodological aspects in depth, under the guidance of well-known visiting professors of international standing, so as to permit the incorporation of demographic variables into the economic and social planning process.

(b) A course (national or subregional, depending on the circumstances) on recent techniques as applied to census data. This activity is particularly relevant during the period 1984-1985, considering that a large number of countries in the region have taken their population censuses. Its specific aim is to teach recent techniques for making intensive use of census data, particularly techniques to obtain estimates of demographic variables and to speed up the decentralization of responsibility for analysis from the regional to the national level.

(c) A subregional course for demographers, to update their knowledge. New techniques of analysis will be taught to researchers and analysts with a basic academic background in demography, to enable them to make better use of the available information.

(d) A regional course on electronic data processing as applied to population matters. This focuses on the teaching of recent data processing techniques that can be used by the personnel available in the countries.

(e) A seminar-course for professors, aimed at updating the demographic knowledge of university professors working in the field of population.

Regardless of the type of course, the teaching will be done by means of theoretical and practical classes, with special emphasis on exercises and the application of the knowledge gained to real situations.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.83 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.85 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.82 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the training activities, the results of research being carried out by divisions of ECLA such as those of Economic Development, Social Development, Statistics and Quantitative Analysis, and also ILPES, are used.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The type of users and objectives for each course can be gathered from the course descriptions in point 1 above.

Programme element 18.3.6: Research fellows

1. Final output and estimated duration

Four to five government officials are expected to be trained annually, with an average length of training of two or three months per fellow. This is a continuing activity which forms part of the regular teaching programme of CELADE.

This activity combines training and advisory assistance, since the attendance at CELADE by officials as research fellows is intended to enable them to carry out a research project of special interest for the national body sponsoring the fellow in question.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.83 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.85 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.82 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Not applicable.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Through this type of activity, CELADE provides national university centres and government agencies with personnel trained in specific techniques of analysis and in carrying out research projects.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.4: POPULATION INFORMATION STORAGE, RETRIEVAL, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION

Programme element 18.4.1: Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL)1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical publications

1. Periodical: DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts (DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina), published twice yearly (1 000 copies per issue), each issue containing 300 to 500 abstracts (depending on the publications on population produced in the region and the possibilities of obtaining them), on the basis of computerized data maintained by CELADE/DOCPAL with the co-operation of the common bibliographic system of ECLA.

2. Bibliographic searches and country bibliographies regarding population data: computer printouts obtained on the basis of the CELADE/DOCPAL computerized data base at the request of national, regional and international users (approximately 500 per year). On request, information from the ECLA data base will be included.

3. Document copy service (clearinghouse): photocopies of documents in the CELADE/DOCPAL data base are provided to external users (approximately 1 200 to 1 500 documents annually).

4. Information services provided to students on CELADE courses.

5. Provision of computer tapes from the CELADE/DOCPAL data base, at the request of national agencies which have suitable computerized systems for using this information. The number of tapes supplied will depend on the number of computerized documentation systems installed in the region (see section 1 (b) of this element).

6. Technical manuals, as needed, on the use of sources of population information (manual or computerized) and on the use of specialized material such as multilingual population vocabularies, in connection with the storage and retrieval of information in the countries on population subjects and other related topics.

(b) Technical co-operation and in-service training

1. Assistance will be given to national agencies on request, provided the necessary funds are available, in order to collaborate in the development of units for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of population information and bibliographical data on the subject.

2. Training will be provided to documentalists, at the request of governments and national agencies, on the common bibliographical system of ECLA as applied to the field of population (in collaboration with the relevant ECLA units).

The regional services, technical co-operation and training given to the countries depend on maintaining the CELADE/DOCPAL computerized data base, which will receive 1 500 to 2 000 documents per year in 1984-1985 from all the countries of the region. To produce the final results, it is necessary to have the close collaboration of national institutions, acquire documents, prepare abstracts and index them, enter and process data in the computer and produce various types of intermediate material. While a good deal of the work will be done by CELADE/DOCPAL using the technical services of the ECLA common bibliographical system, in certain cases the documents will be located, abstracted,

indexed, etc., in the national institutions, with the advice of CELADE/DOCPAL and after having adopted the procedures of the ECLA common bibliographical system.

Since information on population has come to be frequently used as a basis for various interdisciplinary subjects related to development, in some cases CELADE/DOCPAL will facilitate the development of the corresponding data bases.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.87 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 18.89 and 18.90 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.86 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

To ensure that the national projects on which other CELADE units are working can have access to the information stored in the data base, CELADE/DOCPAL will work in close contact with CELADE subprogrammes 18.1 and 18.2. For the same reasons, activities will be co-ordinated with other national projects relating to population and financed by the United Nations, such as those of UNFPA and other international agencies. Close contact will also be established with the CELADE training activities (subprogramme 18.3). A large part of the work relating to the processing of the technical documents for the data base (such as cataloguing and entry of documents) will be done with the collaboration of the Central Cataloguing Unit of ECLA and the assistance of the ECLA Computer Centre, which has the necessary computer programmes.

The material on procedures and on the use of the information in the data base in the region will be prepared in conjunction with the ECLA documentation units and in collaboration with the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) and the Population Division at United Nations, New York.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

There are two classes of users:

(a) Official government agencies producing and/or using population information;

(b) Secondary users, such as universities, libraries, private sector research or action agencies and international organizations.

During the period 1984-1985, special efforts will be made to work with national projects financed by the United Nations and by other funding agencies, identified in accordance with their potential needs for the information on population available in the CELADE/DOCPAL data base.

Programme element 18.4.2: Population data processing and Data Bank

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Technical publications, including computer printouts, tapes and special information services.

(i) Computer printouts of tabulations and other statistics, at the request of governments and national agencies, made according to their specifications and using their own data or the information stored in the Population Data Bank.

(ii) Tapes of the samples of population and housing censuses in Latin America (including the 1980 censuses) and of major population surveys. These data are organized for storage and retrieval in the CELADE Population Data Bank, and are made available on request to government agencies and other users in the countries.

(iii) Adaptations and improvements in the specific data processing systems, needed to meet new requirements and conditions in statistical offices and other national agencies. During the biennium 1984-1985, special emphasis will be

placed on the development of data processing systems such as the CELADE data base system for the processing of census and survey data, known as PRODUCE, in order to facilitate the long-term use of the data from the 1980 censuses for small areas and other development planning purposes.

(iv) Manuals in Spanish on the population data processing systems developed or recommended by CELADE, according to need.

(v) "Boletín del Banco de Datos": descriptions of the data held and services offered by the CELADE Population Data Bank, available to interested parties on request (Non-periodical publication; updated as new data arises).

(b) Technical co-operation and in-service training.

(i) Technical assistance will be given to national agencies, when requested, to facilitate the installation and implementation of new data processing technologies developed or obtained by CELADE, and collaboration will be provided in the processing of their censuses and surveys (generally 15 to 20 missions per year, although in 1980 and 1981 the average was around 30 per year). Priority will be given to requests in connection with the initial processes of correction and tabulation of 1980 national census data and processes of long-term data use in the countries which have completed the initial processing of their censuses.

(ii) In-service training in CELADE for national programmers in specific data processing techniques (for example, the use of data base systems to facilitate long-term utilization of the 1980 census data), normally involving 3 to 5 programmers per year.

Services and technical co-operation in connection with data processing will be made available if possible within the general CELADE programmes to specific government institutions, to ensure that the planning and processing of population data are consistent with the technical needs of the respective national activities. In the in-service training to be provided if financing is available, national programmers will study problems and solutions before initiating the processes in their own countries.

In technical assistance missions, an attempt will be made to ensure that the census (or survey) data are processed by the Population Data Bank. Once new data files have been received, they will be converted into data bases in order to improve the efficiency of the CELADE data base processing system and make tabulations of censuses and surveys.

In order to meet the new and changing needs and conditions in the countries, as identified during the technical assistance missions, CELADE will continue to seek out new data processing techniques and, when it deems this necessary, will adapt and modify or improve them for use in the various country situations. Emphasis will be placed on integrated computer systems which facilitate the storage, documentation and processing of the data and which, in turn, can be used directly by researchers with very little assistance on the part of the programmers. Horizontal transfer of technology from one Latin American country to another will be promoted, with the CELADE programming team serving as intermediary and making the necessary adaptations.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.87 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.89 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.86 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

A large part of the activities of this programme element will be carried out as integral components of technical co-operation projects in which other CELADE subprogrammes are also included (subprogrammes 18.1 and 18.2); courses on

data processing will be offered as part of subprogramme 18.3. There will be co-operation and collaboration with the ECLA Computer Centre, which uses the same computers as CELADE, and with the ECLA Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, as well as the Statistics Division at United Nations Headquarters.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

There are two classes of main users:

(a) Government agencies, such as national statistical offices, which are mainly oriented towards collecting, processing and delivering information to other national agencies;

(b) Ministries of planning, labour, health, etc., which process information for their own specific planning and development uses. There are also important secondary users such as universities, private sector research and action institutions and international agencies. These types of users are reached by correspondence, missions, activities of other CELADE units and CELADE publications.

The agencies which collect population data make requests for assistance in order to process their information efficiently and to deliver it rapidly to other agencies. Moreover, in view of the current demographic and planning analyses which incorporate population variables, they almost always need specialized and/or detailed tabulations and large data files, so it is necessary to transfer suitable technology on data processing, along with technical co-operation for its use, and specialized services in cases where the national agencies cannot do their own processing.

Programme element 18.4.3: Periodical publications

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) "Demographic Bulletin": a bilingual publication which provides up-to-date statistical information on population estimates and projections by sex and age, urban and rural areas, and participation in economic activity (published twice a year: January and July).

(b) "Notas de Población": publication containing articles of a technical and scientific nature and research findings (three times a year: April, August and December).

(c) "DOCPAL-Resúmenes": bibliographical information and abstracts of documents on population referring to Latin America (twice a year: June and December). Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.87 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.89 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.86 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Related to the Documents and Publications Service of ECLA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The publications will be distributed free or sold, depending on the particular cases, to national statistical and planning offices, universities, research centres, United Nations agencies, and other international bodies inside and outside the region which work in the field of population.

Programme element 18.4.4: Books and monographs

1. Final output and estimated duration

Books and monographs:

(a) Books: One or two titles are published each year on general or specific subjects. These include collections of articles specially prepared, as well as translations into Spanish of books published in other languages.

(b) Monographs: During the biennium approximately 30 titles will be published in order to disseminate research findings, teaching material and outside contributions, mainly from students of CELADE courses.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 18.87 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 18.89 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 18.86 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Related to the Documents and Publications Service of ECLA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The publications will be distributed free or sold, depending on the particular cases, to national statistical and planning offices, universities, research and teaching centres, United Nations agencies and other international bodies inside and outside the region.

PROGRAMME 20: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, August 1979) adopted a Programme of Action which assigned specific responsibilities to the United Nations system, particularly in regard to the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the Latin American countries and the restructuring of the present system of international scientific and technological relations. All efforts made in the sphere of science and technology are to be focussed more intensely on these two objectives, and the proposed 1984-1985 programme of work is oriented towards fulfilling them.

The subprogramme on the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the region has four programme elements, which are described below.

The first aims to continue research on a subject of significant importance for Latin America -the evolution and repercussions of recent technological advances on the economies of the region. It will add to those sectors already considered -microelectronics and biotechnology- others such as the exploration and exploitation of sea bed resources, remote sensing and other technologies which use satellites in prospecting for and exploiting natural resources and in telecommunications, new materials, and new energy technologies.

In addition to the new research, it is proposed to continue with that already begun, working towards a stage at which -basically through co-operative efforts- the recommendations formulated at the conclusion of the initial work may be put into practice.

The strengthening of the technological capacity of the region through co-operation is the objective of the second programme element. It includes an inter-regional co-operation component aimed at encouraging the practical application of the proposals of the study on promotion of economic and technical co-operation between Africa and Latin America, in the sphere of science and technology, through co-operation activities and projects between countries of the two regions. It is also planned to develop a similar study on the possibility of co-operation between Asian and Latin American countries.

The other component of this programme element refers to the efforts to be made to define and put into operation a ten-year programme of scientific and technological co-operation between the Spanish-speaking countries of the region and Spain, in which ECLA would basically play a promotional and co-ordinating role and would be the focal point of the series of activities included in the ten-year programme.

A third programme element deals with the scientific and technological development strategies followed explicitly or implicitly by the Latin American countries and the prospects of these strategies for this decade and the following one, with a view to presenting some illustrative material on the different policy options in this area.

Finally, the fourth programme element is designed to follow up the scientific and technological events and trends observable in the region -especially those dealing with the application of science and technology to development- in order to be able to respond adequately to the appraisal requirements arising in relation to the Vienna Programme of Action and the Regional Development Strategy.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK--MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
20.1 Strengthening of the technological capacity of the region and acceleration of technological change	58	20	78	100	56	36	92	100
Total programme 20, Science and Technology	58 <u>c/</u>	20	78	100	56 <u>d/</u>	36	92	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ Including 10 m/m from programme 15 - Industrial Development. d/ Including 8 m/m from programme 15 - Industrial Development.

SUBPROGRAMME 20.1: STRENGTHENING OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY OF THE REGION
AND ACCELERATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

Programme element 20.1.1: Evaluation and repercussions of recent technological advances

1. Final output and estimated duration

A Latin American programme of co-operation in the field of microelectronics will be put into effect, as a result of activities initiated in 1982 in this field. It is also planned to prepare a document on biotechnology and genetic engineering for a regional meeting. Studies will be carried out on the possible effects of the application of recent new technologies in such areas as the exploration and exploitation of sea bed resources, remote sensing and other technologies using satellites, new materials, and energy sources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 20.109 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 20.112, 20.116 and 20.117 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 20.108 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

These activities will be carried out jointly with UNIDO and are related to the Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and its Operational Plan, as regards the establishment of an "advance monitoring system" on scientific and technological advances. It is also related to UNCSTD's programmes in this field (subprogramme 1, paragraphs 20.17 (iii) and 20.20 of future document A/37/6).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The final output will be used by governments, regional bodies, research institutes and entrepreneurial organizations which will be reached through the

publication of relevant documents and the holding of meetings and seminars. It is hoped that these activities will assist national and regional policy formulation.

Programme element 20.1.2: International co-operation in science and technology

1. Final output and estimated duration

Co-operative activities in science and technology among Latin American countries, between such countries and other developing nations, and between Latin American countries and developed countries. With respect to interregional co-operation, it is anticipated that the proposals contained in the study relating to co-operation between Africa and Latin America begun in 1981 will lead to concrete activities and co-operative projects between countries of the two continents.

It is also planned to prepare a document on opportunities for technical co-operation between Asian and Latin American countries.

With respect to the possibilities for North-South co-operation, activities will be carried out for promoting and co-ordinating projects and agreements in the framework of the ten-year programme of scientific and technological co-operation between Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries of the region.

The implementation of this programme element will partly depend on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 20.109 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 20.116 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 20.108 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be links with ECA (Science and Technology Programme, Subprogramme 3: Promotion of regional and interregional co-operation), UNDP, UNCSTD, UNIDO and UNCTAD.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be governments, intergovernmental bodies, regional and sub-regional research and development organizations and academic institutions.

Programme element 20.1.3: Scientific and technological development strategies in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration

A technical document analysing, on the basis of work begun in 1983, the scientific and technological development strategies explicitly or implicitly followed by the countries of the region, and some possible options as regards sectoral strategies, national allocation of resources, needs for co-operation, etc.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 20.109 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 20.112 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 20.108 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be links with the work being carried out by UNCSTD in relation to the sphere of programme I, Scientific and Technological Policies and Plans for Development. See also paragraph 20.23 of subprogramme 1 of the UNCSTD Medium-Term Plan.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the governments of the region, regional and sub-regional organizations and research and development centres and academic bodies, all included on a special list of bodies interested in receiving the technical publications resulting from the research.

Programme element 20.1.4: Evaluation of the process of application of science and technology to development

1. Final output and estimated duration

Technical documents aimed at evaluating the progress and achievements in the process of applying science and technology to economic development, both in relation to the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s and the Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development and its Operational Plan.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 20.109 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 20.117 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 20.108 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be links with the general work carried out by UNCSTD on the follow-up and review of the Vienna Programme of Action and its Operational Plan (see paragraphs 20.41 and 20.42 of subprogramme 2 of the UNCSTD Medium-Term Plan).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be governments of the region and intergovernmental and other bodies of the international system, such as UNCSTD.

PROGRAMME 21: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Introduction

The work programme in the area of social development is based on the problem of the divergence between real trends and the attainment of social objectives as expressed in the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America for the implementation of the International Development Strategy. The most recent appraisal of the present situation of Latin American development, approved in Montevideo in 1981, has once again noted the accentuation of social segmentation and the concentrative tendencies of the prevailing socio-economic systems and has concluded that the nature of the current developmental styles still leads to the shaping of highly inequitable societies with limited social participation.

To meet the challenge posed by the persistence of such excluding styles of development, new approaches to the question of social development are being incorporated into the three subprogrammes which comprise ECLA's activities in social development. Conventional thinking on social development will be subjected to a critical re-examination based on in-depth, action-based analyses of concrete, historically-specific and diversified situations.

During the past three decades the social structures of the national societies of subregional and regional groups of countries have experienced the greatest changes in their history. Urbanization, industrialization and the development of the tertiary activity sectors are the most obvious manifestations of these changes, which have led to the internal modification of the pre-existing social groups and the creation of new groups which today shape the social stratification of the region. In some countries these changes have meant virtual social mutations, either because of the economic change resulting from the valuation of a resource, growth rates which produce modernizing effects on the whole of the social structure, or political change which has intentionally attempted to establish new relationships among the groups making up the society and to propose new concepts of development. The phenomenon of the transition of social structures has not been systematically observed, and there has been even less research on the role played today by the various social groups in creating alternative concepts of development, or their prospective activities as privileged actors in the definition of a future which must necessarily result from social participation. Development planning requires the identification of the various groups composing society and their respective development projects in order to be able to establish consensually accepted concepts of a future society.

Along with the changes in employment and social stratification, equally significant changes have occurred in education, whose effects on development can be measured over a wide field ranging from the training of human resources to the greater rationalization of participatory forms of behaviour and needs arising more from the links of fellow-citizenship than from membership in a particular occupational or social group.

The socio-economic transition has not been the same in all sectors; some of them lack the proper conditions to be incorporated into the new aspects of urban life, and thus large social conglomerates have been left out or forgotten, in the cities and especially in rural society. These groups, at a disadvantage in terms of income, occupations and culture, run the risk of remaining excluded from the benefits of development even though they may maintain a considerable economic growth rate. The experience of the previous Development Decade shows that growth is not enough in itself to bring about social change. This can only occur when there are deliberate policies aimed at the distribution and redistribution of the

benefits of development and when these groups, which were previously passive recipients of development, become participants in this same development.

The problems mentioned, and their solutions, make it necessary to integrate the analysis of change in the social structure and the identification of the emerging social structures with the understanding of development styles, so as to appreciate to what extent the latter can or cannot favour a positive change in the social structure and create conditions of progressive and accumulative change in the political and economic spheres. The approach, on the one hand, must be multidisciplinary; on the other, studies must be conducted at the country or sub-regional level with the co-operation of governmental and academic bodies.

The work of the programme is carried out on two levels. The first of these comprises two sub-activities: on the one hand, research and the acquisition of knowledge on the regional social structure; and on the other, the analysis of national situations in which there have been profound changes in the social structure, with the emergence of conditions for social participation. The second level involves the identification of social groups of strategic importance in the determination of social change, and other groups whose participation is at present less than it should be: young people, women, and the critically poor and marginal sectors.

In subprogramme 21.1, "Styles of development and social change in Latin America", the principal activity of programme element 21.1.1, "Changes in the social structure and their projection into the future", is the preparation of analyses of social change in Latin America and the establishment of policy guidelines to ensure viable and desirable structural changes; it also seeks to develop policy recommendations for the governments of the region regarding the various sectors which make up the social area and actions directed towards satisfying the unfulfilled needs of the socially marginated groups, whose participation in the development process is one of the action goals of this subprogramme.

This subprogramme also has three other elements. One of them is a study of social transformation in Nicaragua which analyses the effects of deliberate policies for modifying the social structure and carrying out social programmes and policies. The second refers to one of the largest countries in the region: it involves a survey of social conditions in Mexico, with emphasis on the spatial changes in the population and their effects on the general well-being. The third, which has an obvious operational objective, takes critical poverty in Central America as its field of action.

The second subprogramme, "The participation of youth in the development process of Latin America", proposes first to study the situation, prospects and policies relative to this participation, and secondly to formulate and propose policies and programmes for the social mobilization of the youth of the region. The proportion represented by young age groups in the total population of the region is very high, and will remain so until the end of the century. The social insertion of these groups depends on social structural conditions and possible institutional obstacles; in some cases, problems of participation have led to conflictive situations, sometimes explainable in terms of intergenerational conflicts. Objective data reveal the enormous difference between the educational levels of the fathers' generation and that of the children, the presence of women as a participative component in the younger generations, the problems of inadequate educational training of rural young people -a high percentage of whom migrate to cities-, and the difficulties of entry into the job market for youth from the lower social strata with insufficient training, or who enter the active stage too young. There are also the problems of the specific difficulties of young people from the middle and upper sectors with advanced studies, who experience high initial unemployment and an occupational history of successive job changes before

arriving at jobs which are functionally related to their training; the serious problem of the enormous differences in education between highly educated young people and illiterate or semi-literate youth, which makes intragenerational social communication difficult; and finally there are institutional and cultural obstacles which impede the participation of youth in the social and political institutions which influence the formation of development policies.

The premise of the third subprogramme is that the conditions of life of women in the region are a problem which impedes development for the whole society. The subprogramme is concerned with the effective and total integration of women into development, and it seeks to provide member States, intergovernmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations with strategies, policy options and programmes to implement the mandates of the World Plan of Action and the Regional Programme of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. The activities of the subprogramme are aimed at a constant improvement in the well-being of the women of the region and support for their full participation in all stages of the development process, including planning and promotion of policy measures designed to reduce current disparities in styles of development. Emphasis will continue to be placed on women from poor rural and urban groups, especially as regards employment, health and education, through technical co-operation activities, policy and action-oriented research and studies, technical assistance, formulation of appropriate projects and programmes, training, and dissemination of information.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT
THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
21.1 Styles of development and social change in Latin America	232	-	232	74	162	-	162	52
21.2 Participation of youth in the development process of Latin America	-	-	-	-	84	-	84	27
21.3 Integration of women into development	56	24	80	26	42	24	66	21
Total programme 21 Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	288	24	312	100	288	24	312	100

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

Programme element 21.1.1: Changes in the social structure and their projection into the future

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Reports on recent processes of social change in Latin America, in the context of a comparative analysis of the prevailing styles and strategies of development adopted by the countries of the region. It should be noted that these reports will also serve as significant contributions to the meetings of CEGAN, the Committee of the Whole and the next sessions of the Commission. They will also provide the basis for ECLA's reports to the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Commission for Social Development.

(b) Diagnostic studies and reports on the orientation of policies relating to strategies for changing styles of development to improve the conditions of underprivileged social groups, and for promoting processes for greater participation of the various social groups in developing concepts of a future society and their concrete implementation.

(c) Based on the reports and specific studies made by staff and consultants of the Division, a book will be published on the changing social structures and styles of development in Latin America.

The planned working method is based on studies which will provide information on and analyse those aspects of social structural change in the region which are most significant for the formulation of policies aimed at integrating less advantaged groups into the mainstream of participation in development activities. Emphasis will be placed on emerging issues, the impact of recent transformations in society and the interrelationship between social problems and the process of economic and political change.

Among the principal subtopics to be treated are the following:

- The main lines of social transition: social effects of urbanization, industrialization and development of the social sectors.

- The emergence and transformation of the groups making up the social structure.

- The effect of changes on the rural socio-economic structure and on the disintegration of certain groups and emergence of new socio-economic categories.

- The permanence and modification of ethnic relations and their relationship with new forms of social stratification.

- Changes in culture and education, the study of which will be related to follow-up activities and studies under the joint ECLA/UNESCO/UNDP project on development and education in the region (subject to joint agreements with UNESCO).

- Changes in the family and in the definition of man/woman and adult/youth roles.

- Urban life, housing policies and urban infrastructure services for the different social groups, and changes in consumption.

- Social security and health policies and their effects on patterns of income distribution and levels of well-being of the population.

- Processes of social participation in development: analysis of the situation according to social groups, identification of new forms of participation and the meaning of participation in the reorientation of development styles.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.72 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.74 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.71 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be close relations with other programmes or units of ECLA, namely programme 10: Development Issues and Policies; programme 13: Food and Agriculture; the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); and programme 22: Statistics. Collaboration is also expected with UNESCO/UNICEF and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA, Vienna).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the Latin American member governments of ECLA, which will be reached through the reports to be reviewed at the meetings listed in point 1 above. Specific governmental users will be ministers and officials of social, economic and planning ministries. Other important intended users, to be reached through the publications of the subprogramme, are the social science research centres of the region, universities and other academic centres.

It is expected that these reports will make it possible to expand and review in greater depth fundamental areas of knowledge both at the global theoretical level and at the level of specific data.

It is also expected that the contributions made by this programme will guide the future social policy of the countries by providing far-reaching and significant information and action-oriented analyses of the characteristics of the region.

Programme element 21.1.2: Critical poverty in Central America

1. Final output and estimated duration

Assistance in the formulation and/or reorientation of strategies and plans for the satisfaction of basic needs in Central America.

As a follow-up of a subregional project (financed from extrabudgetary sources), technical missions are to be undertaken. In addition, horizontal co-operation on the subject is to be promoted.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.72 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.74 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.71 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be close relations with ECLA programme 10: Development Issues and Policies, and with ILPES and CELADE.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Users will be the Central American governments or their agencies responsible for alleviating and overcoming critical poverty.

Programme element 21.1.3: Social transformation in Nicaragua

1. Final output and estimated duration

A preliminary study, containing a general assessment of results achieved in the implementation of social policies and programmes undertaken in Nicaragua since 1979, is to be completed in 1985.

Subsequently, it is expected that detailed evaluation studies on individual social sectors will be undertaken.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.72 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.74 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.71 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be close relations with ECLA programme 10: Development Issues and Policies, and with ILPES.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main user will be the Government of Nicaragua. Dissemination of the results of the above-mentioned reports to the relevant official bodies and agencies is expected to assist in the improvement of national social development policies.

Programme element 21.1.4: Survey of social conditions in Mexico

1. Final output and estimated duration

Diagnosis of social change and assessments of the process of social development in Mexico, with special emphasis on spatial changes in the population, the temporal rate of these and their repercussions on the social sectors and the well-being of the people.

The results of the foregoing analysis may also be included in the annual economic survey of Mexico.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.72 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.74 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.71 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be close relations with programme 10: Development Issues and Policies.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main user will be the Government of Mexico. It is expected that the programme output will provide assistance for the future formulation and reorientation of social development plans and policies.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.2: PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF
LATIN AMERICA */

Programme element 21.2.1: Youth in Latin America: situation, prospects and policies

1. Final output and estimated duration

Diagnostic and policy-oriented reports relating to the assessment and evaluation of the styles, strategies and processes of youth participation in the development of Latin America prior to and during International Youth Year (1985), in order to provide the inputs necessary for the formulation of social programmes and policies for youth by the countries of the region, within the context of a regional plan of action which adequately reflects the situation, trends, needs and aspirations of Latin American youth. Such reports will be prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the regional conference of government officials responsible for national youth programmes to be held in 1983 at the request of the General Assembly and will also serve as the technical base for the activities under programme element 21.2.2, Social policies, programmes and mobilization for youth in Latin America.

An intimate relationship exists between the analysis of social transformation contained in programme element 21.1.1 and the studies foreseen in the subprogramme. Although regular budgetary resources will be employed, the extent of the activities of this programme element will depend to some degree on the extra-budgetary resources that can be mobilized. The major activities contemplated include the following:

(a) Survey of the situation of youth in regard to education, employment, health, marital status, etc., based on censuses and statistics available in the region.

(b) Promotion and execution of specific research on the situation of youth from marginal groups and on tendencies towards the reproduction of inequalities due to lack of social policies.

(c) Promotion and execution of specific research on the situation of youth as regards employment, culture and participation, taking into account the differences between various social groups.

(d) Research conducted with the support and participation of youth organizations, which will also be used to generate consciousness among youth concerning the specific problems of their group and to help mobilize them to seek appropriate solutions.

(e) Preparation of a set of technical recommendations for the definition by governments of political and administrative policies and structures to deal with the problems of youth.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.72 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.74 of future document A/37/6.

*/ In view of the annex to Decision 1 (I), particularly paragraph 85, of document A/36/215 of the Secretary-General, endorsed by General Assembly resolution 36/228; paragraphs 3 to 7 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 36/17; and paragraphs 85 to 87 of document A/37/237 of the Secretary-General, all related to the topic of youth and the forthcoming International Youth Year (IYY), it seems advisable to retain this new subprogramme, which was not formally considered in the medium-term plan 1984-1989 (see future document A/37/6).

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.71 of future document A/37/6, as well as paragraph 38 of document A/36/215, paragraphs 3 to 7 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 36/17 and paragraphs 85 to 87 of document A/37/237.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be close relations with other programmes and units of ECLA, especially programme 10: Development Issues and Policies, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), and programme 22: Statistics. Active collaboration is also expected with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), ILO, PREALC, FAO, WHO and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA, Vienna).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The main users will be the Latin American member governments of ECLA, especially ministers and officials in the social, economic and planning areas. Youth organizations are also intended users, as are the research centres of the region, universities and documentation centres.

It is expected that the action-oriented reports produced will provide the intellectual basis essential for the formulation and implementation of strategies, policies, plans and programmes for the youth of the region.

Programme element 21.2.2: Social policies, programmes and mobilization for youth in Latin America

1. Final output and estimated duration */

(a) Organization of informal colloquia among ministers from the various social policy sectors, economic and planning ministries in order to initiate a dialogue among the authorities of the pertinent sectors leading to the formulation and implementation of coherent integrated youth policies as well as ongoing co-ordination mechanisms at the national level. Several such encounters are foreseen for 1984 at both the national and international levels.

(b) The results of the above informal colloquia will form the basis for the convening in 1984-1985 of formal meetings at both the national and international level of representatives of social, economic and planning ministries to achieve commitments and resolutions on youth policies and develop policy and administrative mechanisms and bodies responsible for the co-ordination and/or implementation of specific youth programmes.

(c) Organization of a regional conference of the ministries of the social, economic and planning areas during International Youth Year in 1985 in order to evaluate the progress achieved during 1982-1985, provide a general assessment of the situation of youth prior to and during IYY and establish long-term Latin American commitments in the area of youth.

(d) Execution of a series of activities intended to mobilize and generate youth organizations, such as:

(i) Identification of non-governmental social organizations which are basically devoted to the problems of youth, such as the Young Men's Christian Association and others of the same kind working in cultural, sports-related, student, social, etc., fields.

(ii) Identification, in non-governmental social organizations whose members include both adults and youth, of the sections representing the latter or

*/ The extent of the activities listed will depend in part on the amount of extrabudgetary funds which can be obtained, including those from the Trust Fund set up to support International Youth Year.

which could possibly be organized (political parties, trade unions, professional organizations, etc.).

(iii) Promotion, with the collaboration of the existing youth associations and with government support, of the creation of youth organizations in the sectors which have the greatest difficulty in forming such groups, such as urban marginal sectors.

(iv) Promotion, along with colloquia and meetings of government authorities, of gatherings of the same sort among youth organizations so that they can express their needs, wants, plans and potential contributions.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.72 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.74 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.71 of future document A/37/6, as well as paragraph 38 of document A/36/215, paragraphs 3 to 7 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 36/17, and paragraphs 85 to 87 of document A/37/237.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be close relations with other programmes or units of ECLA, namely programme 10: Development Issues and Policies; the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); and programme 22: Statistics. Active collaboration is also expected with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), ILO, PREALC, FAO, WHO and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA, Vienna).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users will be the Latin American member governments of ECLA, specifically ministers and officials in the social, economic and planning areas. Youth groups and youth organizations are also intended users, through the mobilization activities described above.

It is anticipated that national youth strategies, policies, programmes and plans, as well as effective co-ordinating mechanisms, will result from the activities of the programme element. Youth groups and youth organizations are expected to be integrated as active participants in national development efforts.

The activities of the programme element -especially the international colloquia of ministries and the regional meeting- are also expected to provide a basis for horizontal co-operation among the countries of the region in the area of youth.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.3: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

Programme element 21.3.1: Integration of women into Latin American development

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Organization of and participation in the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (to be held either in 1984 or 1985).

(b) Organization of and participation in at least two meetings 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 (one in 1984 and one in 1985).

(c) Reports on the relationship between women and Latin American processes. These reports, which will be diagnostic and policy-oriented, will emphasize the study of those macro and micro socio-economic processes from which women have

been traditionally absent, and the extent to which this absence has been a contributing factor to the failure of national as well as regional development strategies (1984-1985).

(d) Development and dissemination of a regional methodology and system which will ensure the inclusion of the subject of women in social and economic planning, including the development of adequate social and economic indicators on the status and role of women (1984-1985).

(e) Technical assistance to governments on: (i) design and implementation of studies, research and activities required for the formulation of development plans in which women are explicitly present; (ii) design and implementation of specific programmes for women (1984-1985).

Besides outputs (a) and (b) above, it is also expected to:

(a) participate in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (1985);

(b) participate in the annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women (one in 1984 and one in 1985);

(c) prepared various reports for submission at the conferences and meetings in question.

In order to carry out this programme element, different approaches will be used. First, studies will be carried out which will provide continuous diagnoses on the conditions of life of women of the region, particularly those from the rural and poor urban areas, taking into account national diversities and styles of development. These studies are expected to contribute to the formulation of appropriate policy alternatives and planning methodologies aimed at promoting the total and effective integration of women into development. Second, the information gathered through these studies will be disseminated among the most appropriate users and by the most adequate means (document distribution; meetings; etc.). In this connection, the regional communications strategy derived from the 1982-1983 biennium will also continue to be used during 1984-1985. Third, as already indicated, technical assistance will be provided to those governments which request it. Fourth, horizontal co-operation among Latin American countries as well as between the latter and countries from other regions will equally receive attention. Finally, efforts will be made to incorporate the concerns of women into the substantive programmes of ECLA so as to multiply the impact of the women's programme at the national, subregional and regional levels.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 21.76 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 21.78 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 21.75 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be a relationship with all ECLA's substantive units. Particularly close collaboration is expected with ILPES and CLADES, other regional commissions and with the Advancement of Women Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Primary users will be the ministries, units and officials concerned with women's issues and programmes. Other groups such as women's organizations - particularly those working for poor rural and urban women and their families- are also intended users. Secondary users will be research institutes/centres, universities and documentation centres.

The activities of the programme element are expected to contribute to the formulation and implementation of strategies, policies, plans and programmes geared to the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women.

PROGRAMME 22: STATISTICS

Introduction

There is a growing awareness of the key role that timely, reliable and relevant statistics play in the diagnosis and guidance of economic and social development. For this same reason, statistical capabilities are part of the national institutional organization required for development planning. In the present circumstances, apart from tackling the traditional problems, there is a crucial need for improvements to be made in planning methods in the field of the social and economic development of Latin America. To achieve this, efforts are being made to adapt statistics to that need and to collaborate in the process of improving these methods.

The main purpose of this work programme is to provide statistical information to governments, international institutions, research organizations and training centres. To this end, great importance is attached to the establishment of a Latin American statistical data bank which incorporates the data bases maintained in ECLA on national accounts, production and prices, foreign trade, household surveys, employment, census samples and social indicators, with a system for flexible access to this specialized data base. The objective is also pursued by means of the publication of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, the Statistical Summary of Latin America and ECLA Statistical Papers on specific subjects.

As a means of fostering methods of estimation and analysis appropriate to the problems of the region and the prevalent statistical conditions, as well as of assessing the reliability of available statistics and deriving guidelines for their improvement, studies in methods and quantitative analysis will be carried out in the areas of income distribution, living conditions and poverty, household surveys, employment and occupational structure, national accounts and external trade. Special attention will also be paid to comparisons of economic and social aspects of the development of the countries in the region. Thus, great importance will be attached to working with other regional bodies and the International Comparison Project to obtain internationally comparable measurements of the real product of the countries.

The programme also aims at providing the technical assistance which the countries need in order to develop their statistics, by taking advantage of the experience accumulated by the United Nations system or that of other countries which are more advanced in some fields. To accomplish this, regional technical assistance will be provided on a continuing basis to member countries within the framework of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), so that they can develop and consolidate permanent household survey capabilities which will enable them to attain self-reliance in obtaining multipurpose statistical information on the living conditions of their population; this assistance will be provided by a regional team of advisers in all key stages of household survey design, execution and use of data. Technical assistance will also be provided in basic economic statistics and national accounts, with the aim of improving the reliability of the former and fostering the thorough utilization of available statistics in the latter. With these same aims, horizontal co-operation among the countries of the region will be encouraged. Furthermore, special courses will be organized, jointly with other organizations, to train national officials in economic statistics, national accounts and household surveys. In order to foster methodological development and to promote the exchange of experience among national experts, working groups and regional workshops will be organized, dealing with measurement methods and procedures in areas of statistics where the improvement

or development of appropriate methods is a priority aim for most countries of the region.

The work programme has been devised in a way that integrates the experience gained by ECLA -in the utilization of available national statistics and the application of appropriate methods of estimation and quantitative analysis to the study of the economic and social problems of the region- with methodological development and technical co-operation for the development of statistics in member countries. It also reflects the aim of articulating the three aspects in such a way as to constitute a focal point both of the statistical experience accumulated in the region and of the statistical information most relevant for comparative studies.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
22.1 Regional framework of statistical information	79	-	79	30	97	-	97	41
22.2 Studies on methods and quantitative analysis	61	18	79	30	61	12	73	30
22.3 Statistical development and regional statistical co-operation	52	54	106	40	34	36	70	29
Total programme 22, Statistics	192	72c/	264	100	192	48	240	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ Includes 24 m/m from section 24.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Programme element 22.1.1: Organization and maintenance of specialized data bases of national statistics

1. Final output and estimated duration

Standardized statistical tables and data bases on national accounts, sectoral production, natural resources, foreign trade, balance of payments and international finance, prices, government income and expenditure, income distribution, employment, population, social conditions, and social services, with comparable national estimates and regional totals. Output of the programme element is intermediate, to be incorporated into the final output of other programme elements of the subprogramme (mainly programme elements 22.1.4 and 22.1.5), as well as of subprogramme 22.2 and many studies by the ECLA Secretariat.

The programme element is of a continuous nature.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.89 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 22.91 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.88 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be carried out in collaboration with UNSO as well as with other programmes of ECLA such as Programme 10: Development Issues and Policies.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be international organizations requiring Latin American statistics and governments requiring comparable statistics. Other users are research institutes and specialists and the staff of ECLA, for official reports.

Programme element 22.1.2: Regional statistics and indicators

1. Final output and estimated duration

Using national statistics, but on a regionally comparable basis, series will be estimated at the country level for: GDP by components, production, national resources, foreign trade and balance of payments, price comparisons, income distribution, employment, health, education, housing and a set of social and economic indicators for monitoring development in the region.

Output of the programme element is intermediate, to be incorporated into the final output of other programme elements of the subprogramme (mainly programme elements 22.1.4 and 22.1.5), as well as of subprogramme 22.2 and other studies prepared by the ECLA Secretariat.

The programme element is of a continuous nature.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.89 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 22.91 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.88 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be linked with those carried out by UNSO (mainly with respect to the International Comparison Project), World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, as well as with those under other programmes executed by the OAS, the Andean Pact, SIECA, ECIEL and ECLA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be the international and regional organizations requiring statistics on Latin America and governments requiring comparable statistics. Other users are research institutes and specialists in economic analysis and the staff of ECLA, for official reports.

Programme element 22.1.3: Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics

1. Final output and estimated duration

Organization and management of an integrated bank of computerized data bases of statistics on special fields, with adequate storage and retrieval systems. The programme element is intermediate, to be incorporated into the final output of other elements of the subprogramme (mainly programme elements 22.1.4 and 22.1.5), as well as of subprogramme 22.2 and other studies prepared by ECLA.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.89 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 22.91 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.88 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be linked with those carried out by UNSO, IDB, LAFTA, SIECA and also with other programmes executed by ECLA such as programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies, 15: Industrial Development, 16: International Trade and Development Finance, etc.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be the international and regional organizations requiring statistics on Latin America and governments requiring comparable statistics. Other users are research institutes and specialists and the staff of ECLA, for official reports.

Programme element 22.1.4: Dissemination of statistics

1. Final output and estimated duration

- Statistical Yearbook for Latin America (yearly).
 - Statistical Summary of Latin America (1984).
 - ECLA Statistical Papers, on specific subjects (two each year).
- Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.89 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.91 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.88 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element is related to all programmes of the ECLA system.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be government officials, research institutes and specialists, libraries, and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.1.5: Statistical support for ECLA studies and projects

1. Final output and estimated duration

Tables for the Economic Survey of Latin America, ECLA projections and other reports by the Secretariat.
 Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.89 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.91 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.88 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be linked mainly with those of ECLA programme 10: Development Issues and Policies.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be ECLA staff members.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.2: STUDIES ON METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Programme element 22.2.1: Income distribution, living conditions and poverty

1. Final output and estimated duration
 - Income distribution profiles.
 - Social accounting matrices for analysing living conditions.
 Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 22.93 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.95 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.92 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 Activities will be linked with those of ECLA programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies and 21: Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 Main users will be government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes, teachers, specialists and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.2: Household survey methods

1. Final output and estimated duration
 - Methods for measuring employment and underemployment through household surveys (1984).
 - Methods for income and expenditure surveys (1984).
 - Methods for investigating living conditions (1985).
 Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 22.93 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.95 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.92 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 Activities will be linked with those carried out by UNSO (NHSCP), World Bank (LSMS project), OAS, CEGA, IASI, PREALC and ILO.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 Main users will be government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes, teachers and specialists, as well as United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.3: Social indicators and monitoring of social development

1. Final output and estimated duration
 Indicators of social development in Latin America.
 Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 22.93 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.95 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.92 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 Activities will be linked with those carried out by UNSO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO and especially those under ECLA programme 21: Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes, professors and specialists. Other users are libraries and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.4: Employment, labour force and occupational structure

1. Final output and estimated duration

- Data on sectoral changes in the labour force (1984).
- Measurement of employment and situations of underemployment in Latin America (1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.93 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 22.95 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.92 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be linked to those carried out by PREALC, ILO and especially those under ECLA programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies and 21: Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes, teachers and specialists. Other users will be libraries and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.5: National accounts and economic development indicators

1. Final output and estimated duration

- Real product comparisons in Latin America (1984).
- Industrial statistics in Latin America (1984).
- National practices in national account estimation in Latin America (1985).
- Comparison of economic structures (1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 22.93 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 22.95 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.92 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNSO (ICP), ECIEL, and especially those under ECLA programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies and 15: Industrial Development.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Main users will be government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes, specialists and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.2.6: External trade and financing, integration and relations with other areas

1. Final output and estimated duration

- Construction of external trade indicators for Latin American countries (1984).

- Quantitative analysis of manufacturing exports (1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 22.93 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.95 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.92 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNCTAD and to those under ECLA programme 16: International Trade and Development Finance.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 Main users will be government officials in the relevant fields, research institutes and specialists. Other users will be libraries and United Nations experts.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.3: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL CO-OPERATION

Programme element 22.3.1: Technical co-operation

1. Final output and estimated duration
 Regional advisory services to Latin American countries:
 - It is expected to undertake 60 missions in the area of household survey design, sampling and data processing, as well as analyses in the field of population and social statistics.
 - In the area of economic statistics and national accounts, it is expected to undertake 20 missions to Latin American countries.
 Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNSO (NHSCP) and UNDTIC (country projects) and to those under ECLA programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies and 18: Population.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 Users will be national governmental agencies, for developing and strengthening their statistical capabilities and improving the methods they are using.

Programme element 22.3.2: Training

1. Final output and estimated duration
 - Regional training course on National Accounts, jointly organized with CEMLA (yearly).
 - Regional training courses on economic and social statistics, jointly organized with CIENES.
 - Participation in regional training programmes of the ECLA system, mainly those under programme 10.
 Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Activities will be linked to those carried out by CEMLA and CIENES and to those under ECLA programme 10: Development Issues and Policies.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Users will be government officials in the relevant fields.

Programme element 22.3.3: Methods for improving national statistics

1. Final output and estimated duration
 - Working group on methods for multi-purpose household surveys (1984).
 - Improvement of economic statistics (1984).
 - Workshop on development of statistics and indicators on the situation of women (1984).
 - Seminar on the measurement of poverty and living conditions (1985).
 - Regional seminar on the development and use of social statistics (1985).

Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Activities will be linked to those carried out by CEQA, World Bank (LSMS project), OAS, UNSO, PREALC and UNESCO.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Main users will be national governmental agencies and government officials in the relevant fields. Other users will be international and regional organizations and United Nations experts.

Programme element 22.3.4: Promotion of technical co-operation in statistics among countries of the region

1. Final output and estimated duration
 - Meetings of official statisticians to establish permanent machinery for horizontal co-operation.
 - Continuing promotion of interregional co-operation: 30 trainees and 6 advisory missions expected in the biennium, depending on extrabudgetary financing.

Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNSO (NHSCP) and DTC (country projects).
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Users will be national governmental agencies, for developing and strengthening their statistical capabilities and improving the methods they are employing.

Programme element 22.3.5: Regional statistical bodies

1. Final output and estimated duration
Conference on Governmental Statistics of the Americas (CEGA).
- Sessions of the Co-ordinating Board, of which ECLA is a member (1984-1985).
- Session of CEGA (1985).
Reports to CEGA on social and economic statistics (1985).
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Activities will be linked to those carried out by OAS and UNSO.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Main users will be the member governments of CEGA.

Programme element 22.3.6: Dissemination of information and national statistical programmes

1. Final output and estimated duration
Continuing dissemination of relevant methodological material, originating in national statistical programmes, among national experts of the region, in the areas of population censuses, household surveys, national accounts, external trade statistics and employment and social statistics.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
Activities will be linked to those carried out by UNSO. They will also be related to activities under ECLA programmes 10: Development Issues and Policies, 16: International Trade and Development Finance and 18: Population.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
Main users will be government officials and national specialists.

Programme element 22.3.7: Co-ordination of statistical activities with regional and international organizations

1. Final output and estimated duration
- Analysis of reciprocal work programmes.
- Co-ordination meetings.
- Participation in sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission and ACC subcommittee meetings.
- Discussion of joint or collaborative projects.
- Regional inputs for UNSO documents.
Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
Objective: see paragraph 22.97 of future document A/37/6.
Strategy: see paragraph 22.99 of future document A/37/6.
Legislative authority: see paragraph 22.96 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Activities will be linked to those carried out by OAS, the World Bank, IDB and UNSO.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In view of the nature of the activities, the question of users does not arise.

PROGRAMME 23: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Introduction

The programme of work of the Joint ECLA/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations is the result of an agreement between the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) and the Executive Secretariat of ECLA, by virtue of which the two bodies are following guidelines both from the member States of ECLA and from the members of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, thus satisfying various interests.

Examination of the group of studies in progress and those proposed for the biennium 1984-1985 reveals that they serve a dual concern. On the one hand, some studies are oriented towards macroeconomic, social and political aspects at a high level of abstraction, as in the case of the overall analyses of the influence of transnational corporations on Latin American development. On the other hand, the case studies -of countries, sectors and products- respond to the need to be more concrete and specific in analysing the role played by these corporations.

The passage of time has unmistakably shown the effectiveness of this dual approach: the general studies provide a frame of reference for the case studies, and the latter in turn enrich the general proposals.

Reflecting different interests and combining different types of research is a way of complying with the basic objective of collaborating with the governments in strengthening their ability to negotiate with the transnational corporations.

The first subprogramme refers to the formulation of an effective code of conduct and other international arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations. In this field, the Unit will aid the Centre on Transnational Corporations in disseminating information on the code of conduct by organizing round tables, seminars, conferences and informative meetings. It also proposes to establish, towards the end of the biennium, a system of exchange of information among the countries of the region on contracts, agreements and other arrangements with the transnational corporations.

The second subprogramme of the Unit concentrates in itself almost all of the research on strengthening the contribution of transnational corporations to development and minimizing their negative effect.

There will of course be a permanent effort to analyse the economic, social and political effects of the presence of transnational corporations in the region, with a view to preparing an evaluative document at the end of the biennium.

In addition, proceeding along lines of action which were begun in the previous biennium, case studies will be carried out on policies for the treatment of foreign capital, particularly transnational corporations, in two countries of the region whose policies are considered to be of particular interest for guiding the relatively less developed countries in this area. Studies will also be carried out on constructing inventories of the presence of transnational corporations in the Latin American countries, with the preparation of two documents dealing with the study of two new countries, like those already prepared for Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

Studies on transnational banking and the external financing of the Latin American countries will also be effected during the biennium 1984-1985 and the analysis of a new national case will be added to the three studied previously.

Finally, in the field of analysis of transnational corporation activities in selected sectors, three studies are planned. The first seeks to present an all-round view of the previously studied subject of transnationals and non-traditional energy sources. The second study will deal with the subject of marine resources and the presence of transnational corporations in Latin America; the third will study the role of these corporations in the communication media and publicity.

The third subprogramme basically refers to technical co-operation tasks aimed at strengthening the bargaining capacity of the countries with the transnational corporations. In this field a document will be prepared towards the end of the biennium which assembles the experience accumulated in the Unit through research and seminars on general methodologies of negotiation with transnational corporations.

In addition, it is hoped to hold a seminar with government representatives on the role of the transnational corporations in Latin America. It is also planned to hold regional and national seminars on specific topics relating to the presence and effect of these corporations in given sectors.

Finally, tasks relating to training will be carried out by means of courses and conferences on the theme of transnational corporations and Latin American development.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK MONTHS AT THE
SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%	RBa/	XBb/	Total	%
23.1 Formulation of an effective code of conduct and other international agreements and arrangements relating to transnational corporations	2	-	2	2	9	-	9	9
23.2 Enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations to development and minimizing their negative effects	83	-	83	86	69	-	69	72
23.3 Strengthening the capability of host developing countries in dealing with matters related to transnational corporations	11	-	11	12	18	-	18	19
Total programme 23 Transnational Corporations	96 <u>c/</u>	-	96	100	96 <u>c/</u>	-	96	100

a/ Regular budget. b/ Extrabudgetary resources. c/ Three posts (72 m/m) are provided by the Centre for Transnational Corporations and one post (24 m/m) of programme 10 "Development issues and policies" is assigned to the programme.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.1: FORMULATION OF AN EFFECTIVE CODE OF CONDUCT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Programme element 23.1.1: Implementation of the code of conduct

1. Final output and estimated duration

The Unit's work in this field strictly corresponds with that of CTC. These are permanent activities for the dissemination of information to the countries of the region to facilitate the implementation of the code of conduct of transnational corporations; they include the publication of supporting texts, holding of seminars, round tables, informative meetings, etc.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.8 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 23.11 and 23.14 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.7 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

This programme element is the regional component of subprogramme 1 of the medium-term plan of the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be governments, through offices superintending foreign capital, central banks and ministries of the economy. National private and public corporations will also be users of the results, in association with transnational corporations and affiliates of transnational corporations established in the region. Secondary users will be technical centres, study centres and business organizations.

One hundred copies of each informative document will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries. Seminars, round tables, conferences and informative meetings will also be held.

Programme element 23.1.2: System of information on transnational corporations

1. Final output and estimated duration

Establishment and implementation of a system of exchange of information among the countries of the region on contracts, agreements or arrangements with transnational corporations.

As a permanent task of the Unit, a bibliography on transnational corporations will be kept up to date.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.8 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 23.12 and 23.13 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.7 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The programme element forms part of the ongoing work of CTC.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments of the region, through their offices superintending foreign capital, and ministries of the economy. Transnational corporations and associated national corporations will also be primary users. Other users of the final output will be universities and study centres.

Two hundred copies of each document will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries.

It is expected that this information system will help the countries to gain a better understanding of the transnational corporations and of their own possibilities for reaching satisfactory contracts, agreements and arrangements with this type of economic unit.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.2: ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT AND MINIMIZING THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS

Programme element 23.2.1: Transnational corporations and their relations with the host countries

1. Final output and estimated duration

Two studies on the presence and effects of transnational corporations in two countries yet to be selected: the first document would be finished by the end of 1984, and the second would be completed in the second half of 1985.

These studies will be similar to those carried out for Chile (1981), Brazil (1982), Peru (1983) and Ecuador (1983). By the end of 1985, six countries will have been studied, thus covering most of the transnational corporations established in Latin America.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.16 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 23.19 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.15 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The preparation of inventories of transnational corporations in the Latin American countries is part of the work entrusted by CTC with a view to establishing a complete regional inventory.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments, through their ministries of planning and the economy, central banks, and offices superintending foreign capital. The secondary users will be universities, study centres, government technicians, etc.

Two hundred copies of the two documents will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries.

It is hoped to aid the countries in the identification, control and evaluation of the effects of transnational corporations on national economies, thus leading to treatment of these corporations in accordance with the objectives being pursued in the respective plans, strategies and policies of the various governments.

Programme element 23.2.2: Integrated study of transnational corporations in world development

1. Final output and estimated duration

As a result of the follow-up and evaluation of the transnational corporations' activities and their influence on the development of the region, a survey document will be completed in the second half of 1985 which will serve to give support to the countries in their process of negotiating with these corporations.

This is a permanent task of the Unit and will be added to similar studies effected in 1981 and 1983.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.16 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 23.19 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.15 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The document will serve as support for the integrated world studies carried out by CTC. It will also be a contribution to the ECLA Secretariat in its overall studies of Latin America.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

In addition to CTC and ECLA, the primary users will include economic officials of the governments of the region, especially those in charge of the planning process.

The secondary users will include study centres, international organizations in the region, universities and public opinion in general.

Two hundred copies will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries.

Programme element 23.2.3: Transnational corporations in selected sectors

1. Final output and estimated duration

Three studies are planned on the presence and effect of transnational corporations in the sectors of energy, communication media and publicity, and the use of marine resources. The document on transnational corporations in the non-traditional energy sector will be finished by the end of 1984. The final version of the document on these corporations vis-à-vis the communication media and publicity will be ready in July 1985. Finally, the study on transnational corporations and marine resources will be finished by December 1985.

The study on transnational corporations and the exploitation of non-traditional energy sources will follow the same lines of research as the three previous studies: transnational corporations in the production, distribution and use of alcohol from sugar cane in Brazil (1982); transnational corporations and the use of biomass (1983), and transnational corporations in alcohol chemistry (1983). The work will accordingly discuss and expand the conclusions of the previous research, attempting to achieve an all-round view of the subject. The research on transnational corporations in the communication media and the use of marine resources are new topics in the Unit's programme of work.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.16 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 23.19 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.15 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The three studies are related to studies and analyses to be carried out by CTC. In addition, the studies on transnational corporations and energy and transnational corporations and marine resources are related to research carried out by the Natural Resources and Energy Division of ECLA.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments, through their competent ministries. Secondary users will be universities, study centres, technicians and public opinion in general.

Two hundred copies of the documents will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries.

It is hoped that these studies will help the governments of the region to define their policies in the areas included and to enhance their bargaining power with the transnational corporations in these fields.

Programme element 23.2.4: Financial transfers and the transnational banks

1. Final output and estimated duration

A document will be produced by the end of the second half of 1984 on a national case relating to external financing and the transnational banks.

This research is along the same lines as that carried out in respect of some countries of Latin America in the biennia 1980-1981 and 1982-1983.

Duration: 1984.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.16 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 23.19 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.15 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The research is related to an overall study on the subject carried out by CTC.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

Governments will be the principal users of the document, through their central banks, their offices for superintending foreign capital and their economic ministries.

Two hundred copies of the document will be distributed to the various dissemination centres in the countries.

It is hoped to help governments to gain a better understanding of their problems of external financing and facilitate their evaluation.

Programme element 23.2.5: Implementation of policies and measures for strengthening the bargaining power of the developing countries

1. Final output and estimated duration

(a) Case studies of two Latin American countries whose economic policies with respect to foreign capital are of particular interest to the relatively less developed countries of the region; (b) Comparative study of the cases examined in this biennium and in 1982-1983.

The first country will be studied in the second half of 1984, and a final report will be issued in December of that year. The second study will be effected in the first half of 1985, and the final report is anticipated for the month of July. The comparative study of the various cases should be finished by December 1985.

This programme element is a follow-up of previous research, such as the studies done for Brazil (1982) and Colombia (1983).

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.16 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 23.19 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.15 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The studies are directly related to the CTC programme of work as well as to the work of the ECLA International Trade and Development Division.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be the governments of the region, through their economic ministries and bodies superintending foreign capital. Secondary users will be government technicians, universities, study centres, etc.

Two hundred copies of each report will be distributed to the centres capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries of the region.

It is anticipated that these studies will help the countries to enhance their bargaining power with the transnational corporations.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.3: STRENGTHENING THE CAPABILITY OF HOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
IN DEALING WITH MATTERS RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL
CORPORATIONS

Programme element 23.3.1: General bargaining methods

1. Final output and estimated duration

A document will be prepared by the end of 1985 which will assemble the experience accumulated in the Unit through research and seminars on general bargaining methods between the developing countries and the transnational corporations.

General guidelines will be developed in round tables, seminars and training activities which will serve as concrete support to the countries in their negotiations with the transnational corporations. These activities will generate general methodological orientations which will be collected in a document.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.21 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 23.25 and 23.26 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.20 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The research is closely related with the basic objective of CTC itself and its Joint Units, which is to strengthen the bargaining power of the countries of the region with the transnational corporations.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The primary users will be governments, especially their economic management bodies and those relating to negotiations with transnational corporations. Secondary users of the final output will be government technicians, public administration bodies in general, State enterprises associated with foreign capital, national enterprises associated with foreign capital and transnational corporations.

The document will be distributed to the bodies capable of ensuring widest dissemination in the countries.

It is hoped to strengthen directly the bargaining capacity of the governments of the region with the transnational corporations.

Programme element 23.3.2: Technical co-operation

1. Final output and estimated duration

Organization at the end of the biennium (1985) of a seminar of government representatives on the role of transnational corporations and their influence in the development of Latin America.

In reality, this programme element includes a series of permanent activities connected with training (for example, the courses of ILPES and the Institute

for Ibero-American Co-operation), the holding of round tables and seminars, and the provision of advisory assistance by the Joint Unit. Because of its inter-governmental nature, the seminar at the end of 1985 is the only item which figures as a final output.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 23.21 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 23.25 and 23.26 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: see paragraph 23.20 of future document A/37/6.

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

The activities described correspond strictly with CTC's programme of work in technical co-operation.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The programme is basically designed to assist government officials of the various economic bodies. Other users will be transnational corporations and national corporations associated with foreign capital. In addition, the programme will reach universities, study centres and public opinion in general.

PROGRAMME 24: TRANSPORT

Introduction

ECLA activities in the field of transport are aimed at strengthening the contribution of this sector to the economic and social development of the countries and to the regional integration of Latin America through international co-operation. One of the main objectives of the programme of work is to ensure the effectiveness of transport policy formulation and planning at the national level so as to achieve optimal use of resources throughout the economy. State action as regards transport as a whole and the administration of State enterprises in this sector require appropriate management models, supported by timely, adequate and reliable information systems for decision-making. Major efforts must thus be made to improve the collection and processing of data and the procedures for their interpretation and application.

As regards resources for the transport sector, few aspects merit more attention on the part of planners than urban transport. Some Latin American cities are already among the largest in the world, and even in the countries with relatively small populations there are strong tendencies towards an increase in urban concentration; this means that the metropolitan transport systems of almost all the cities of the region are suffering from serious environmental pollution, congestion and shortage of resources, to name only a few problems. In awareness of these difficulties, ECLA is fully supporting regional co-operation by the countries aimed at alleviating them so as to help improve the well-being of the lower income groups, which are the main users of public transport.

Economic integration is a permanent goal in Latin America, and its realization depends largely on international trade. The international land transport infrastructure, although not fully adequate, no longer constitutes the greatest barrier to intra-regional trade. The most significant obstacles at the present time are non-tariff barriers such as excessive formalities, lack of satisfactory procedures and regulations and a general lack of appropriate institutional norms favouring international land transport. To facilitate trade among the countries, ECLA has promoted the reduction or elimination of these barriers by strengthening the institutional infrastructure of transport-related organizations and furthering the simplification and standardization of documents, procedures and practices needed to carry out transport operations. The countries may also gain important advantages in their mutual trade by adopting international agreements sponsored by the United Nations in such areas as the civil responsibility of the carrier, transport contracts and international customs transit.

ECLA is also supporting the countries' efforts to increase their participation in the transportation of their own international trade, especially in the area of maritime transport. The oceans continue to be the principal routes of world trade, but despite the constant growth of the developing countries' trade, their merchant fleets and related equipment have not expanded accordingly. In order to participate more effectively in the construction, maintenance, operation and purchase of the equipment used in transporting their international trade, the Latin American countries will have to adopt new technologies which are more appropriate to their needs and new methods of financing which are less burdensome to their economies.

Although the professional resources which ECLA can devote to transport are relatively modest, a strong multiplier effect is achieved through the development of programmes of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries (TCDC/ECDC), for which close ties are maintained with various national, sub-regional and regional organizations to ensure maximum relevance of these programmes to the Latin American reality. There is also a high level of co-operation

between ECLA and the subregional offices of the Commission, especially those in Mexico and the Caribbean, which have personnel working on transport on a permanent basis.

INFORMATION ON PROFESSIONAL WORK-MONTHS AT THE SUBPROGRAMME LEVEL

Subprogramme	Professional work-months							
	1982-1983				1984-1985			
	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%	RB <u>a/</u>	XB <u>b/</u>	Total	%
24.1 Planning and policy	63	6	69	37	64	6	70	40
24.2 Land transport	48	27	75	40	48	15	63	36
24.3 River, maritime and multimodal transport	33	9	42	23	32	9	41	24
Total programme 24 Transport	144	42 <u>c/</u>	186	100	144	30 <u>c/</u>	174	100

a/ Regular budget.

b/ Extrabudgetary resources.

c/ Including 1 post (24 m/m) from section 24.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.1: PLANNING AND POLICY

Programme element 24.1.1: Strengthening of national transport planning and policy formulation with respect to the institutional infrastructure, methodologies and information requirements

1. Final output and estimated duration

A report will be submitted to the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone containing recommendations on the most appropriate transport planning methodologies for the countries of this subregion (1985).

Various transport planning methodologies used in countries outside of the Southern Cone will be studied to complement the analyses of this subregion which have already been completed, with a view to making recommendations on appropriate methodologies for current conditions in Latin America.

Two pilot installations of the International Transport Information System (ITIS) will be set up to evaluate and refine its operation under actual conditions.

Support will continue to be given to the subregional countries and organizations on matters of transport planning when requested.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 24.97 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraphs 24.99 and 24.100 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: ECLA resolutions 356 (XVI), 391 (XVIII) and 424 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and the United Nations Statistical Office in relation to ITIS, and with the World Bank on planning matters.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

On matters of planning, the principal users will be ministries of public works and transport of the Southern Cone countries, which will be reached through the Secretariat of the Meeting of Ministers, and the respective ministries of other Latin American countries, with which direct contact will be made. The results will serve to improve national transport planning procedures.

The principal users of ITIS will be the organizations connected with international cargo transport, with which direct contact will be made. These will use the system to improve the planning and execution of transport operations.

Programme element 24.1.2: Dissemination of information on the development of transport services, strengthening of the institutional infrastructure and facilitation of trade and transport

1. Final output and estimated duration

Publication of the bi-monthly bulletin on the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America (Boletín FAL) (12 issues in the biennium).

Annual publication of a statistical compendium on transport in Central America.

Ongoing dissemination of other transport documentation of interest to governments, organizations and experts.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 24.97 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 24.99 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: ECLA resolution 390 (XVIII).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Not applicable.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the Boletín FAL are public and private organizations and persons connected with international trade and transport, who are reached by mail on the basis of a distribution list. These users can thus keep abreast of the latest national and international developments in the field of transport facilitation and institutional strengthening.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.2: LAND TRANSPORT

Programme element 24.2.1: Strengthening of the institutional infrastructure with respect to international road and rail transport

1. Final output and estimated duration

Preparatory intergovernmental meeting of the countries of Central America to consider a draft convention to regulate international road transport contracts and limit the civil liability of the carrier (1984).

In relation to the adherence of the Southern Cone countries to the TIR Convention, a meeting of a group of government experts on questions of transport insurance and bonding will be held to study the establishment of a South American

insurance pool to serve as guarantor to an international association which will guarantee regional operations under the TIR system (1984).

Once the draft convention has been approved, efforts will be initiated to promote its adoption by the Central American countries and information will be prepared for an intergovernmental meeting of the Southern Cone countries to consider the same convention with a view to its application in that area.

If the group of experts believes it will be feasible to create a regional insurance pool, the South American Road Transport Union (UTI) will be given the necessary collaboration for it to become the international guarantor association for the issue of TIR carnets covering transport operations in the region. Support will also continue to be given to countries on request for setting up and using the TIR system.

In collaboration with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF), the application of the recommendations made in the Flow Study on the Sao Paulo-Buenos Aires-Río Negro Corridor will be promoted, and programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries will be organized and put into effect among Latin American railway companies with a view to improving their systems of operational and management information.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 24.102 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 24.104 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: ECLA resolutions 390 (XVIII) and 424 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be collaboration with the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Europe in relation to the TIR Convention.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

With respect to the convention on the transport contract and civil liability, the principal users will be the governments of the Central American and Southern Cone countries, which will be reached through the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone, respectively. This convention will be aimed at promoting the orderly growth of foreign trade of the countries which apply it.

As regards the TIR Convention, the principal users will be the international road transport companies of the Southern Cone countries, which will be reached through UTI. The principal users of the Flow Study will be the railway companies of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, which will be reached through ALAF. In both cases, the results will help the companies improve their services and contribute to the economic development of their countries.

Programme element 24.2.2: Strengthening of the institutional infrastructure regarding urban passenger transport

1. Final output and estimated duration

Subject to the procurement of extrabudgetary resources, it is planned to hold a seminar for Latin American municipal authorities for the purposes of (a) identifying programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries, to be carried out between cities of the region with the aim of improving urban passenger transport services, and (b) establishing a Latin American urban transport association (1984).

TCDC programmes which contribute innovative solutions to the problems of urban transport will be promoted among the cities of the region. The main source of ideas and support of these programmes will be a seminar on the subject.

The urban transport association will be provided with the support it needs in order to become a regional organ of international co-operation in its field.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 24.102 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 24.106 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: ECLA resolution 356 (XVI).

3. Relations with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

Co-operation with CEPAL programme 12 - Environment.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users of the programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries will be municipal authorities and officials in charge of urban passenger transport in the Latin American countries, who will be reached through the urban transport association or, if this is not possible, through the ministries of public works and transport. Their participation in these programmes will help to improve public passenger transport services in the region.

Programme element 24.2.3: Facilitation of international land transport through the simplification and harmonization of trade and transport procedures and documentation

1. Final output and estimated duration

If the necessary extrabudgetary resources can be obtained, the project will hold a seminar for the national facilitation committees which have been formed to date in the countries of Central America and South America, to exchange experiences and seek forms of international co-operation with a view to co-ordinating their actions and consolidating their institutionalization in the form of permanent secretariats (1985).

Support will continue to be given to the national facilitation committees in their process of institutionalization through the organization of permanent secretariats.

In keeping with its role as executing agency for UNDP regional project RLA/80/007, assistance will be provided to the landlocked countries of South America in facilitating the transport and customs transit of their foreign trade, in order to strengthen the corresponding institutions of these countries.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 24.102 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 24.105 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: ECLA resolutions 390 (XVIII), 391 (XVIII) and 424 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

There will be collaboration with the UNCTAD Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO) in matters of facilitation, and with UNDP and UNCTAD as regards assistance to landlocked countries.

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

With relation to the national facilitation committees, the principal users will be the governments of the Central American countries, which will be reached through SIECA, and those of South America, which will be reached through ALADI and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement. In matters of assistance to landlocked

countries, the main users will be the governments of these countries and their neighbours. By facilitating transport of their foreign trade, the countries will contribute to their economic development.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.3: RIVER, MARITIME AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

Programme element 24.3.1: Strengthening of the institutional infrastructure with respect to maritime, river and multimodal transport

1. Final output and estimated duration

Report for the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone and for the River Plate Basin Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee, which will make recommendations with respect to the setting up of a freight conference and a convention on river transport in the River Plate Basin (1985).

A study will be made of the circumstances under which it would be feasible to establish such a freight conference and convention.

Aid will continue to be given to the countries at their request in the adaptation of their institutional infrastructure for the application of the Convention on International Multimodal Transport, so as to favour the participation of national carriers in this form of transport while preserving the interests of users. The establishment of interior cargo terminals to facilitate the use of multimodal transport in the region will also be promoted.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989

Objective: see paragraph 24.108 of future document A/37/6.

Strategy: see paragraph 24.110 of future document A/37/6.

Legislative authority: ECLA resolutions 391 (XVIII) and 423 (XIX).

3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system

In the area of river transport, there will be co-operation with ECLA programme 17 - Natural Resources (Water Resources).

4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses

The principal users will be the governments of the countries of the River Plate Basin, who will be reached through the Secretariats of the Meeting of Ministers and the Intergovernmental Committee. Outputs will help to improve international river transport services, thus promoting the orderly growth of foreign trade.

Programme element 24.3.2: Facilitation of maritime transport through the simplification and harmonization of trade and transport procedures and documentation

1. Final output and estimated duration

Subject to the procurement of extrabudgetary resources, a seminar is planned for the national facilitation committees which have been formed to date in the Caribbean countries, to promote the exchange of experiences and seek forms of international co-operation for co-ordinating their activities and consolidating their institutionalization in the form of permanent secretariats (1985).

Aid will continue to be given to the national facilitation committees in their process of institutionalization into permanent secretariats, and in their promotion of the use of the Shipping Documentation Manual (E/CEPAL/1060) for harmonizing the arrival and departure formalities for ships in Latin American ports.

Duration: 1984-1985.

2. Relation with the medium-term plan 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 24.108 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 24.110 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: ECLA resolutions 390 (XVIII), 391 (XVIII) and 424 (XIX).
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 There will be collaboration with the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee and with UNCTAD/FALPRO.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 The principal users will be the governments of the Caribbean countries, which will be reached through the CDCC. By facilitating the transport of their foreign trade, they will contribute to their economic development.

Programme element 24.3.3: Strengthening of the participation of the Latin American countries in the construction, maintenance and operation of equipment incorporating new river, maritime and multimodal transport technologies appropriate to the region

1. Final output and estimated duration
 A report will be prepared, and if extrabudgetary resources are obtained a series of seminars will be held for government officials and shipowners of countries of the region on possible innovative methods relating to the acquisition of ships and/or the repair of ships afloat (1985).
 A study will be made of the methods used in various parts of the world to facilitate the acquisition of ships, with the aim of identifying innovative methods to minimize the foreign currency expenditures required to modernize and increase a merchant fleet. Alternatively, or in addition, the technology for repairing ships afloat will be analysed to determine whether to recommend the establishment of specialized companies in the region for this activity.
 Support will continue to be given to the countries at their request in their efforts to establish container repair and maintenance companies.
 Duration: 1984-1985.
2. Relation with the medium-term plan, 1984-1989
 Objective: see paragraph 24.108 of future document A/37/6.
 Strategy: see paragraph 24.111 of future document A/37/6.
 Legislative authority: ECLA resolution 356 (XVI).
3. Relation with other programmes and organizational units of the United Nations system
 There will be collaboration with CDCC.
4. Users, how to reach them and anticipated uses
 The principal users of the report and the seminars will be the governments and shipowners of countries of the region interested in improving their merchant fleets, who will be reached through CDCC in the case of the Caribbean countries and through transport ministries in that of the rest of the Latin American countries. The improvement of fleets will enable the countries to participate to a greater extent in their own foreign trade.