

Colección: Informes Anuales CEPAL

E/5275

E/CN.12/958/Rev.1

BIBLIOTECA NACIONES UNIDAS MEXICO

C. 1



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(1 May 1972-30 March 1973)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 8

VOLUME I

UNITED NATIONS

ALL COME

1954

OFFICIALS



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(1 May 1972-30 March 1973)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 8

VOLUME I

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1973

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

**E/5275
E/CN.12/958/Rev.1**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABBREVIATIONS		vi
INTRODUCTION	1	1
PART I. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 1 MAY 1972	2 - 283	1
A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES	2	1
B. OTHER ACTIVITIES	3 - 267	1
1. Activities of the secretariat	3	1
First appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy	4 - 10	1
Economic Development Division	11 - 15	2
Social Development Division	16 - 28	3
Trade Policy Division	29 - 47	5
Industrial Development Division	48 - 65	10
Transport and Communications Division	66 - 78	12
Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division	79 - 94	14
Natural Resources and Environment Division	95 - 120	17
Statistics and Projections Division	121 - 140	19
Latin American Economic Projections Centre	141 - 146	23
Public Administration Unit	147 - 153	23
Export Development Programme	154 - 163	24
Mexico Office	164 - 207	25
Washington Office	208 - 211	34
Rio de Janeiro Office	212 - 213	34
Montevideo Office	214 - 225	34
Office for the Caribbean	226 - 252	36
Bogota Office	253 - 259	39
United Nations Headquarters and other Offices	260 - 266	40
2. Meetings and seminars	267	41

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	268 - 283	42
Specialized agencies	268	42
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning	269 - 270	42
Organization of American States	271	42
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	272	42
Inter-American Development Bank	273	42
Central American Common Market	274 - 277	43
Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)	278	43
Andean Sub-regional Integration Agreement (Cartagena Agreement)	279	43
Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) . .	280	44
Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA)	281	44
Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)	282	44
Other organizations	283	44
PART II. FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION	284 - 483	45
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	284 - 303	45
Membership and attendance	288 - 293	45
Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission	294 - 298	46
Credentials	299	47
Election of officers	300	47
Organization of work	301 - 303	47
B. AGENDA	304	48
C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS	305 - 483	51
Regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy	305 - 352	51
Latin America's participation in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations	353 - 358	60
Participation of Latin America in the World Population Conference	359 - 365	62

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
ECLA's activities in connexion with the environment	366 - 374	63
Application of science and technology to development	375 - 387	64
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Developing Countries	388 - 395	66
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning	396 - 411	67
Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)	412 - 413	69
Programme of work and priorities, 1973-1975	414 - 464	70
Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the organization of the secretariat of the Commission	465 - 467	76
Regional problems in the field of information and computing	468 - 471	76
ECLA Publications Programme	472 - 474	77
Place and date of the next session	475 - 476	77
Statement of the financial implications of the resolutions adopted by the Commission	477 - 481	78
 PART III. RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FIFTEENTH SESSION	 482	 80
 PART IV. DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	 483	 146
ANNEXES		
I. LIST OF MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW		147
II. LIST OF MEETINGS AND SEMINARS		148
III. LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA SINCE ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION		150

ABBREVIATIONS

ACAMAR	Central American Shipowners Associations
ALAF	Latin American Railways Association
BCIE	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAF	Andean Development Corporation
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CECLA	Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination
CIADDEC	National Training and Applied Research Centre for Community Development (Venezuela)
CIAP	Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress
CIDA	Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development
CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
COCAAP	Central American Port Authorities Council
CONAPLAN	National Council for Economic Planning and Co-ordination (El Salvador)
CORDIPLAN	Central Office for Co-ordination and Planning (Venezuela)
CREFAL	Regional Centre for Functional Literacy Training in Rural Latin America (Mexico)
CRNE	Regional Committee on Electrical Standards
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EEC	European Economic Community
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ENALUF	National Light and Power Enterprise (Nicaragua)
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FUNDACOMUN	Foundation for Community and Municipal Development (Venezuela)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAITI	Central American Research Institute for Industry
ICAP	Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILPES	Latin-American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTAL	Institute for Latin American Integration (Argentina)
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement

LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
OAS	Organization of American States
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
PROMECA	Central American Export Promotion Programme
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. This twenty-fourth annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) covers the period from 1 May 1972 to 30 March 1973. 1/ It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its fifty-fifth session in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference.

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 1 MAY 1972

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

2. The list of meetings held by subsidiary bodies during the period under review appears in annex I.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Activities of the secretariat

3. This and the following sections deal with the activities of the secretariat that are not directly related to the proceedings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

FIRST APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

4. The first appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in Latin America was prepared on the basis of numerous economic and social indicators, with the collaboration of all the technical divisions of ECLA. The results of the appraisal are summarized in document E/CN.12/947, which was presented at the Commission's fifteenth session. The main conclusions drawn were as follows.

5. From the economic standpoint, Latin America is judged to have attained the over-all target of the Strategy during these early years of the 1970s. This result, however, conceals many disparities between countries, some of which passed that goal while others, including some of the larger more developed countries as well as other smaller and less economically developed States, failed to attain it.

1/ For the twenty-third annual report of the Commission see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5135).

6. The same contrasts are observable in the development of the various sectors. Although in the period 1970-1971 the regional agricultural product grew at a faster pace than that laid down in the Strategy, in the second year nine countries, representing nearly half the Latin American population, fell short of that rate. The over-all expansion of industry in those years did not reach the level indicated in the Strategy, although five countries, representing about 42 per cent of the population, exceeded the 8 per cent target.

7. Notwithstanding these mixed results, there are signs that the countries of the region intensified their efforts to utilize their productive potential. Progress was made in the operation of planning systems, there were important institutional and administrative changes, and the importance of the public sector and financial machinery continued to increase.

8. As regards the social situation, certain phenomena and directions of change that have been visible are predictable for at least two decades have persisted and grown in scale. They include phenomena that merit a positive evaluation (e.g., growth of education), as well as others that are ambivalent (concentrated urban growth) or undoubtedly negative (extremely uneven income distribution).

9. Moreover, the proportions of the national populations feeling the impact of societal change and uneven economic growth have expanded to include practically the totality; important groups have gained, but others are involved in change as victims.

10. Lastly, the great quantitative changes have not yet given rise to qualitative changes of equivalent importance, whether in the direction of the transformation or the breakdown of society. Most of the national societies have shown an unexpected degree of resilience and stability underlying surface instability and the continual growth of phenomena that might be expected to make their viability more precarious.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

11. During the period covered by this report, the Division prepared the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972 and co-operated in the appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972

12. This document presents a review of the economic situation in Latin America as a whole and in the individual countries.

Other work

13. ECLA prepared a document entitled "Fiscal and tax policy guidelines in the light of development problems in Latin America" (E/CN.12/L.79) for the Third Inter-American Conference on Tax Policy sponsored jointly by the OAS, IDB and ECLA (Mexico City, 3-8 September 1972). This study is based on the hypothesis that

the analysis and knowledge of the structure and operation of developing economies - in this case the Latin American economies - should be a determining factor in the formulation of their fiscal and tax systems. Since, however, the economies of the Latin American countries do not all share the same structure and manner of operation even in essential aspects, it was considered necessary to identify four typical situations corresponding to four Latin American economies. On the basis of the description of these four typical situations, several of the main problems faced by the economies under consideration are defined, and this definition can be extended to other Latin American and developing countries which conform to the types considered. Lastly, some guidelines are given as to how fiscal and tax policy could help to overcome the difficulties inherent in the different economies.

14. A study is in progress on income distribution and redistribution policies, and in this connexion the historical roots of the distribution structures in Latin America have been examined and a profile prepared of income distribution in the region. At the same time, as part of the continuing work of analysing the conceptual and theoretical aspects of regional development strategy and that adopted by the individual countries, a numerical experimentation model was applied in order to determine the feasibility and the economic and social consequences of alternative development policies.

Technical co-operation

15. A regional technical assistance project was prepared for the relatively less developed countries, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 2803 (XXVI).

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

16. During the period covered by the present report, the Division co-operated in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy and provided technical advisory services to a number of countries in the region.

17. A note was prepared on the ECLA population programme and submitted to the meeting of the Expert Group to evaluate the population programme held in Santiago, Chile (11-14 December 1972), and a preliminary report was prepared on the unified approach to development analysis and planning, which was discussed at an expert meeting in Stockholm (6-10 November 1972) and submitted to the Social Development Commission (New York, February 1973).

18. Two notes were prepared for the Technical Seminar on Urbanization and Demographic Growth in Latin America, held in Rio de Janeiro (3-8 April 1972). One note concerned the trends and direction of urban growth in Latin America between 1960 and 1970, while the other dealt with urbanization trends in Brazil in the period 1940-1970.

19. The Division is currently preparing a study on the demographic situation and its policy implications.

20. An outline has been prepared for the first stage of the study on youth and its participation in economic and social development.

Technical co-operation

21. During the Third Course on Regional Development Planning (Santiago, Chile, 19 June to 6 October 1972) lectures were given on social aspects of regional and local development policy and planning, on regional planning and physical planning. A seminar on research for regional planning was held in connexion with the same course.

22. At the request of the National Planning Office of Colombia, assistance was given in the identification of aspects of regional and local development requiring strengthening or reformulation, the preliminary examination of studies on regional and urban development, and the formulation of a programme of studies on the incorporation of spatial variables in the national planning system.

23. At the request of the Government of Venezuela, assistance was given to the National Training and Applied Research Centre for Community Development (CIADEC), the Central Office for Co-ordination and Planning (CORDIPLAN), and the Regional Planning Agency for the northeastern region in the organization of the Second Regional Planning Course, held at Puerto la Cruz. At the course, introductory lectures were given on the concept of regional development and the social aspects of regional development, and also on the methodological aspects of regional planning. Assistance was also given in the organization of the Third Course, held in late 1972. Co-operation was furnished to CORDIPLAN in the preparation of an outline work programme to define urban development strategies and policies for a number of regional development agencies. Assistance was also given to the University of Zulia in the regional research programme on urban development being carried out in connexion with a UNDP project, and the Foundation for Community and Municipal Development (FUNDACOMUN) was assisted regarding the possibility of establishing technical links between municipal and regional planning and the approach to be used in formulating strategic plans for municipal development.

24. At the request of the Government of Peru, assistance was given to the Peruvian National Planning Institute in connexion with a study on policies for modifying land settlement, and as regards urban development and case studies of urbanization. Advisory assistance was also given to the National Public Sector Co-ordinating Commission on some aspects of the development of the Oriente region.

25. The secretariat participated in the Regional Conference of Latin American Non-governmental Organization held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 23 August 1972, and a monograph was prepared on regional and urban development policy in the light of Latin American conditions for the Ninth Latin American Planning Congress held in Bogota (17-22 September 1972).

26. At the request of the Government of Costa Rica, assistance was given to the National Housing Institute and the National Planning Council in the formulation of the first phase of the national urban development plan and guidelines for succeeding phases.

27. At the request of the Government of Guyana, assistance was given to the Ministry of Housing Reconstruction in examining the guidelines for the preparation of a medium- and long-term regional development plan, with special reference to physical development and the preparation of schemes for the establishment of urban and rural centres in new settlement areas.

28. Finally, assistance was provided in the preparation of an urban development methodology, at the request of the Government of Ecuador; in the preparation of an urban development programme and matters relating to the relevant international financial and technical assistance, at the request of the Government of Paraguay, and in the preparation of a growth model of the metropolitan area, at the request of the Government of Bolivia.

TRADE POLICY DIVISION

29. During the period covered by this report, the Division continued to provide standing advisory services for the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA), collaborated in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, prepared a study for the third session of UNCTAD, and organized the Seventh Regional Course on Trade Policy.

Latin America and the third session of UNCTAD

30. In accordance with the recommendations made in various of the Commission's resolutions, calling for collaboration with the Latin American countries in the study of those trade and development problems whose treatment and clarification are of particular interest to the countries of the region, a document 2/ was prepared reviewing the main problems to be discussed at UNCTAD III.

31. As regards commodity problems and policies, the document in question emphasizes the following trends: (a) the decrease in Latin America's share in world trade in basic commodities; (b) the long-standing process of deterioration of the region's terms of trade, and (c) the deterioration in recent years in the international prices of the majority of the commodities exported by the region in 1971, which offers far from encouraging prospects for the immediate future. In the light of these trends and of the fact that commodities are and will continue to be the main source of external resources for the Latin American countries, the report stresses the need to ensure that certain pledges are fulfilled and that practical measures are taken regarding the maintenance of the status quo and the reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff restrictions limiting those countries' access to international markets. It also deals individually with the specific problems of the main commodities or groups of commodities whose export is important to Latin America and mentions some concrete measures whose adoption would help to stabilize prices at fair and reasonable levels for producer and consumer countries and to secure continuing expansion of the exports of the developing countries. Among other related topics, the report refers to the operation of international commodity agreements and the obstacles which need to be overcome if the agreements under negotiation are to be concluded successfully and if the field of international co-operation in such matters is to be widened.

32. An analysis of the trends in world and regional trade in manufactures shows Latin America's share of such trade to be both minor and declining, especially as

2/ E/CN.12/932. See also Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. XVII, No. 1, which contains an extract from this document.

regards trade in industrial products incorporating the highest degree of processing and the most technology, world demand for which is most dynamic. The biggest advance in trade since UNCTAD I, it is noted, has been the setting up of the generalized system of preferences, which has already been put into operation by several developed countries; in this connexion, however, the report points out the limitations on the full utilization of the preferences as a result of the tariff quotas or other restrictions fixed by some countries for specific products, and states that in order to achieve fully the benefits envisaged when establishing these preferences, it will be necessary to broaden the current rules and make them more flexible, as well as to accept the additional demands made by the developing countries. Mention is also made of the urgent need to establish schedules for the elimination of current non-tariff restrictions which prevent the access of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries to the markets of the developed countries and to eliminate restrictive trade practices applied by the big international enterprises.

33. As regards a joint strategy to facilitate the developing countries' export promotion efforts the report mentions some measures which could be taken by the developed countries and the international organizations with respect to both supply and demand. Without detracting from the importance which the Latin American countries should continue to attach to the expansion of their exports and to the continuing search for new methods and opportunities for selling on external markets, closer attention is given to the problems raised by the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, and specific practices and measures which would improve the conditions of supply are indicated.

34. In connexion with the repercussions of the regional economic groupings of the developed countries on world trade, and especially on the trade of the developing countries, the report analyses the evolution of Latin America's trade and financial relations with the three main industrialized areas (European Common Market, United States and Japan). It also makes a preliminary review of the nature and extent of the effects of the entry of the United Kingdom and other European countries into the Common Market on the trade of the region. These effects are analysed from the point of view of the consequences of the application of the common agricultural policy to the expanded European Common Market and of the extension of the areas of preference to countries linked with the EEC by association agreements or preferential agreements which infringe the principle of multilateralism upheld by the great trading Powers. In the bilateral sphere, the report reviews recent developments in the relations between Latin America and the European Economic Community and the beginning of a negotiating dialogue which would seem to be opening up as a result of the welcome given by the Community to the suggestions and proposals made by the Latin American countries in accordance with the consensus achieved in the Declaration of Buenos Aires. As regards relations with the United States and Japan, mention is made of some recent trends and of the need to improve some aspects of the financial and technical assistance which both countries give to Latin America, as well as to expand access to their respective markets for products whose export is of particular importance to the Latin American countries.

35. The promotion of trade links and economic co-operation between developing countries is discussed from the point of view of both intra-regional and interregional trade. As regards the former, some of the achievements and experience of inter-Latin American trade are mentioned, especially those resulting from the agreements on economic integration and trade co-operation operating in the region.

As regards trade between developing countries in different geographical areas, the report mentions some particular problems to which a solution should be found in order to expand such trade, and makes particular reference - on account of its unprecedented importance - to the Protocol on tariff concessions not subject to the most-favoured-nation clause drawn up within GATT by a group of member and non-member countries of that agency.

36. With regard to the relatively less developed Latin American countries, the report mentions the problems raised by the choice of criteria for the identification of the least developed among the developing countries, from both the world and regional standpoints, and some specific Latin American illustrations are given, while international and regional measures which could be taken in trade, finance and technology are suggested, all in the light of the special situations of the "hard core" least developed countries, of the countries which, while not part of this "hard core", display manifest weaknesses in specific sectors, and of those countries regarded as being relatively less developed in the context of particular geographical regions or within the framework of regional and subregional agreements on economic integration and co-operation.

37. In response to a request by CECLA concerning the preparation of studies on measures which could particularly benefit the land-locked developing countries of Latin America, the report gives some statistics and preliminary information designed to aid in identifying the situation of these countries. Mention is also made of measures being implemented and others which could be promoted regionally and internationally in order to solve the infrastructural problems facing such countries, especially where transport and communications are concerned.

38. Consideration is given to the problems of trade with market-economy countries and with the various developing areas, and the special characteristics and modalities of trade between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Latin America are described. Some aspects requiring solution in order to promote greater technical and economic co-operation between the two areas are mentioned, and some fields for immediate action are specified.

39. The report sets out the main maritime transport problems facing Latin America in view of the need to build up merchant fleets commensurate with Latin America's share in world trade, the continuing increases in maritime freight rates, and shipping conference practices. With regard to the present state and development prospects of the Latin American merchant fleets, the report gives an approximate estimate of the investment which would be needed to regain the share of world tonnage which the region had around 1965 and mentions the urgent need to increase the amount and improve the terms of international financial and technical assistance for the acquisition of new and second-hand ships and the establishment or expansion of the ship-building industry in the developing countries. The problem of the detrimental effect of the costs of maritime transport on the balance of payments of the Latin American countries is reviewed, and mention is made of the main technological advances which must be taken into account by those countries in renewing or expanding their merchant navies and setting about the improvement and modernization of their harbour infrastructure. With reference to the frequent increases in freight rates, the report recommends a number of lines of action, including the publication of tariffs, the setting-up and consolidation of consultative and negotiating machinery, and the adoption of measures to reduce costs and rationalize services. As regards the practices of the shipping conferences,

the report puts forward some suggestions on the preparation and content of a "code of conduct" for conferences and on possible methods for their international regulation.

40. As regards insurance and tourism, the report emphasizes the importance of both these items in the balance of payments of the Latin American countries, the deficit observed in respect of transfers to and from the region for payments and receipts in connexion with insurance and reinsurance premiums, and the failure of nearly all the Latin American countries to make full use of the income potential which the development of their resources and natural beauties for tourism could generate. Mention is also made of some measures and projects connected with insurance and tourism which could improve Latin America's relative situation in the international context.

41. In reviewing the aspects considered to be of highest priority within the broad theme of financial resources for development, the report tries to evaluate the progress or setbacks recorded here, as compared with the goals and aims drawn up by the international community and the basic positions maintained by the developing countries. After a general review and an analysis by countries of the volume and characteristics of the official and private resources placed at the disposal of the developed countries, the report lays emphasis on certain proposals such as the creation of a multilateral interest equalization fund, the preferential channelling of official aid through multilateral institutions, and the liberalization and untying of financial aid. As regards the role of foreign private investment in the economic and social development of the countries of the region, mention is made of the appropriateness of establishing specific policies and measures directed towards defining its conditions and characteristics or influencing its development.

42. With respect to the need to obtain additional finance for the developing countries, the report gives special attention to the establishment of a "link" between the allocation of Special Drawing Rights and the provision of such additional aid. It also refers to the proposals of the World Bank regarding supplementary financing machinery and to the need to liberalize the conditions of the compensatory financing facilities made available by the International Monetary Fund. Some suggestions are made concerning the problem of external indebtedness and the outflow of financial resources from Latin America, and recommendations on this subject contained in the Pearson Report are mentioned.

43. In connexion with the present international monetary situation and the reform of the system, some details are given of the circumstances and events which led to the crisis in the monetary system, and mention is made of some objectives and criteria whose acceptance the developing countries wish to secure in connexion with the restructuring of the system, including a guarantee of adequate liquidity for the expansion of world trade and the speeding up of the exports and growth of the developing countries; the real participation of the developing countries in the negotiations on the reform of the system, and the strengthening of the IMF's authority in the handling of world monetary policy, with the developing countries receiving a bigger voice in the Fund's decisions. Some comments are also made on the guidelines laid down in the Lima Action Programme with respect to various topics.

44. As a contribution to the clarification of the problems relating to the transfer of technology, a review is made of some basic features of the channels for the transfer and assimilation of imported technology, the experience of the developed countries in this matter, and the particular situation of Latin America. Various national, regional and international measures which could contribute to the creation in the region of more suitable conditions for the transfer of technological know-how and the strengthening of research and development activities are suggested.

45. Finally, as regards the impact of environment policies on trade and development, some of the basic approaches to this problem in the major centres and in the peripheral countries are indicated, while the main questions of concern to the region as regards the effects of the environmental protection measures being taken by the major industrialized countries in the areas of trade, finance and technology are discussed.

Collaboration with CECLA

46. A preliminary version of the document on Latin America and the third session of UNCTAD was prepared for the 13th meeting of CECLA held in Bogota from 20-24 March 1972. 3/

47. Subsequently, the following documents were prepared for the 14th meeting of CECLA, held in Santiago, Chile, from 4-8 September 1972: a compilation of the basic documents of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (E/CN.12/L.80, Add.1 and Corr.1), a review of the results of UNCTAD III as they affect Latin America, giving the main decisions and recommendations adopted at the Conference, in relation to the interests, priorities and proposals of the Latin American countries (E/CN.12/L.81); an informative note on the impact on Latin American trade of the accession of the United Kingdom and other European countries to the EEC (E/CN.12/L.82) and another note on Latin America and its relations with the United States (E/CN.12/L.84); a document entitled "Latin America and its relations with Western Europe" (E/CN.12/L.83), which reviews the relations between Latin America and the European Communities, considering the integration process of Western Europe, the impact of this process on trade relations with Latin America, and the dialogue and machinery for co-operation between Latin America, and the EEC; a document entitled "The participation of the developing countries in the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations" (E/CN.12/L.85) which deals with the scope and terms of reference of these negotiations, the negotiations in GATT initiated by the expansion of the EEC, and some aspects of basic interest to the developing countries, such as the real conditions of participation, the concept of reciprocity, and the impact of the results on the Generalized System of Preferences; a document on techniques and modalities of negotiation for the developing countries (E/CN.12/L.86), which complements the previous document and constitutes a first approach to a closer review of the techniques and modalities suitable for achieving the aims and objectives which the developing countries have set themselves in the negotiations; and finally a document on Latin America and its relations with Japan (E/CN.12/L.87) which reviews Japan's external economic policy, trade and financial relations between Latin America and Japan, and the main lines of action.

3/ See paras. 30-45 above.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

48. During the period covered by the present report, the Division completed a study on general aspects of the transfer of technology in industrial development, collaborated in the preparation of a report on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, prepared a study on the situation of the fertilizer industry in the Andean subregion and another on prospects and procedures for regional integration in the motor vehicle industry in Latin America, and provided technical co-operation to several Latin American countries, especially the signatories of the Cartagena Agreement.

The transfer of technology in the industrial development of Brazil: general aspects of the problem

49. This study (E/CN.12/937), which analyses the transfer of external industrial technology to Brazil, owes its being to the recognition by the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the fact that the traditional and most commonly used channels for the effective transfer of operational know-how are agreements signed between an enterprise or organization (public or private) in the industrialized country in which the know-how originates and the interested enterprise in the developing country. There was therefore a strong need for an empirical study of the application and effects of the various types of technology transfer agreements, in view of their great importance in the determination of principles and criteria for the adoption of arrangements permitting the more effective application of technology and, at the same time, promoting the development of national research capacity.

50. The study consists of nine chapters covering three main themes: (a) the transfer of technology and the selection of techniques; (b) the transfer of technology and future industrial development; (c) the main problems and difficulties involved in the transfer of technology.

51. As the starting point for its analysis of the machinery for transferring technology, the document takes the technical know-how that is required to establish a new industry. It lists a number of categories of technical know-how of this kind and concludes that they can be reduced to four basic types, according to whether the technology relates to feasibility studies, preparation of projects, basic manufacturing processes, or product design, construction of plant installations and operation of industrial plants.

52. The categories where the need for external collaboration is felt most strongly are those connected with the selection of processes and the design of the industrial plant. On the basis of an analysis of enterprise-to-enterprise contracts for the transfer of technology registered with the Central Bank of Brazil and of the payments in respect of imported know-how involved in those contracts, it is concluded that there are five forms of transfer of technology: technical assistance, manufacturing licences, licences for the use of trade marks, engineering services and project design. The arrangements for payment are described in each case.

53. The study devotes an entire chapter to the legal and institutional framework of the transfer of technology, in which it analyses the set of laws and regulations and the institutional system on which Brazil bases the transfer of technology for industrial use.

54. In two of its chapters, the study deals in some detail with the analysis of enterprise-to-enterprise agreements and the policy to be followed on such agreements. On the basis of figures supplied by the Central Bank of Brazil, the cost of technology is examined in relation to total imports, gross domestic product and industrial product. A comparison is also made between expenditure on imported technology in Brazil and in Japan.

55. Two further chapters deal with the problems of the transfer of technology to industrial sectors. By way of examples, the study selects the textile industry from the consumer goods sector and the machine tool industry from the capital goods sector, the choice of the textile industry being explained by the fact that this industry has long been established and thus offers a certain historical perspective for understanding the problems and mechanisms involved in the transfer of technology.

56. The document concludes with an examination of the relation between the transfer of technology and industrial policy. As indicated on several occasions in the study, the formulation of a policy on the transfer of technology from abroad is necessarily very closely linked with the parallel formulation of an industrial policy and a technological development policy. Since the manifold aspects of these policies go beyond its scope, however, the study merely analyses some of their main features.

The situation of the fertilizer industry in the Andean subregion
and its prospects in 1980

57. This study (E/CN.12/938) summarizes the findings of an earlier (1971) survey covering the fertilizer industry in the five countries of the Andean subregion, projects under way and future prospects, in terms of both resources and requirements.

58. The importance of this branch of the chemical industry is generally recognized, as is its role in the development of the agricultural sector. The use of fertilizers varies widely from one country of the subregion to another, as does the various countries' production capacity, the proper utilization of which poses serious problems.

59. In order to produce the increasing quantities of fertilizers required by the subregion, a choice will have to be made between a number of general options, due account being taken of economic factors that are beyond the sectoral scope of this initial diagnosis. These options include: (1) the importation of certain intermediate products which, for various reasons, are being increasingly traded on the world market at low prices; (2) the supply of fertilizers to the agricultural sector at the lowest possible cost, protection being withdrawn from domestic industries whose costs are higher; and (3) the establishment of domestic plants to meet minimal volumes of demand for certain basic products, or the organization of regional supply on the basis of large specialized plants. In this case, the possibility would have to be entertained of acquiring such products from other LAFTA countries with suitable production capacity and attractive international prices.

60. These options will have to be analysed following an assessment and discussion of the current and future situation of each of the five countries and of the subregion as a whole, the projects scheduled in those countries, and their respective prospects.

Other work

61. The Division is currently engaged on a study of conditions for the development of the food industry in the countries of the Andean Group and a study of the prospects and procedures for regional integration of the motor vehicle industry in Latin America. It is also updating a study of the economics of the steel industry in Latin America which is to include additional chapters on contamination, technology and employment and is intended for submission to an interregional seminar, sponsored by UNIDO, to be held in Brazil in 1973.

Technical co-operation

62. A document was prepared on the regional plan of action for Latin America for the application of science and technology to development (E/CN.12/L.89) and was submitted for consideration by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its seventeenth session (Geneva, 23 October-1 November 1972).

63. A note was prepared on plastics in Latin America and was submitted to the symposium sponsored by UNIDO on the development of the plastics fabrication industry in Latin America (Bogota, 20 November-1 December 1972).

64. The ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Advisory Group on Forest Industries carried out a survey of forest industries in the geographical area of CARIFTA, and the initial version of this survey has now been completed. The Group continued to provide the Board of the Cartagena Agreement with advisory services in the field of pulp and paper.

65. Advisory assistance continued to be given to the committee established to study the feasibility of extracting and exporting coking coal in a Latin American country. This multinational project is sponsored by the Andean Development Corporation.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

66. During the period covered by this report, collaboration was given in the preparation of the appraisal report on the International Development Strategy in maritime transport, insurance and reinsurance, tourism, internal and international transport, and telecommunications.

67. A note on the co-ordination of road transport with other types of international transport in South America was prepared for the Seminar on International Road Transport in South America convened by the IDB (Washington, D.C., 27 November-1 December 1972).

68. A document on Latin American development and the United Nations/IMCO Conference on international container traffic ^{4/} was prepared and presented for consideration at three subregional meetings, held in the second half of June, which were organized with advisory assistance from ECLA and sponsored by the Government of Brazil, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and the Government of Mexico. Later, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1568 (L), the observations of the Economic Commission for Latin America on the draft convention on international combined transport of cargo (TCM Convention) were prepared (E/AC.6/L.460/Add.4).

69. Two methodological notes on the scope, characteristics and organization of a comprehensive study of transport in the countries of the Andean subregion and Venezuela were prepared and discussed with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement. The general bases of the proposed study were laid down at an inter-institutional meeting attended by the Board, the Andean Development Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank and ECLA, which also represented the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Lima, 29-31 May 1972).

70. A technical revision was made of the Spanish version of the IDB inventory of physical infrastructure projects in the field of transport in the States of the East Caribbean Common Market.

71. A contribution on the results of UNCTAD III in the fields of maritime transport, insurance and tourism was prepared for inclusion in the relevant document presented by ECLA at the 14th Meeting of CECLA.

Technical co-operation

72. In pursuance of the joint ECLA/IBRD project initiated during the period covered by this report, a guiding plan was prepared with the participation of a World Bank consultant indicating the information required for planning transport and for determining policies in the transport sector.

73. At the request of the Government of Peru, the Division is collaborating with the relevant public agencies with a view to drawing up a register of information on the basis of this guiding plan. In addition to this, as a result of a joint mission with the World Bank, a report on transport information systems in Peru was prepared for inclusion in the assessment of the sector prepared by the Bank. It is hoped to collaborate with other Latin American countries in the preparation of similar registers, and conversations were begun with the authorities of three countries to this end.

74. In response to a request from the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Economic Planning Council of Honduras, assistance was provided in the assessment of the country's draft transport programme. Assistance was also given to UNDP in the preparation of a work programme for a transport expert.

^{4/} Draft Convention on International Combined Transport of Cargo (E/CN.12/912/Rev.1/Add.2). See also Official Documents of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5135), paragraph 81.

75. The UNDP Resident Representative in Paraguay was assisted in the preparation of the transport section of a document containing background material for technical assistance to that country. The secretariat also took part in the first meeting on the development and co-ordination of engineering training in the Andean Region, organized by the Inter-University Centre for Andean Development (Santiago, Chile, 2-7 October 1972).

76. At the request of the Government of Peru, assistance was given to government officials in the assessment of the transport development plan for 1971-1975, while the draft transport plan for El Salvador for the five-year period 1973-1977 was evaluated at the request of ILPES.

77. At the request of the Government of Venezuela, the work on transport planning in progress in the country was reviewed and an outline for a feasibility study which will lead to greater use being made of river transport was prepared.

78. The secretariat took part in the First Extraordinary Congress on Tourism, held in Rio de Janeiro from 20 to 28 August 1972, and in the symposium on tourism sponsored by IATA in London (27-29 September 1972).

JOINT ECLA/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

79. During the period covered by this report, the Division completed two studies on the current situation, problems and future prospects of trade in the LAFTA countries in milk and milk products and beans, respectively. It co-operated in the review and appraisal of progress achieved in implementing the International Development Strategy, and it began to prepare the outline for a study on the marketing and industrial processing of food-stuffs in selected Latin American countries.

Current situation, problems and future prospects of trade in milk and milk products in the LAFTA countries

80. The study on this subject (E/CN.12/936) examines the production of milk and milk products, foreign trade in such products, levels of consumption, principal marketing problems, trade policies of countries within the framework of LAFTA, and trade prospects over the short term.

81. In 1970, the 11 LAFTA countries produced 90 per cent of Latin America's total output of milk and milk products, representing 6.3 per cent of total annual world production. In the 1960s, per capita production in the region showed a clear trend towards stagnation, except in the Andean Group countries. Several factors have held back the expansion of domestic production, the most serious of these being technical problems.

82. As regards foreign trade, Latin America is a net importer of a large amount of milk products. Since 1955, trade in milk products has been strongly influenced by the surpluses of Western Europe and the United States, and especially by trade under the provisions of Public Law 480 of the United States Congress. While price levels during this period were very advantageous for importing countries, and a large proportion of the imports was accounted for by donations, there was some

concern that such imports might adversely affect domestic production and the future of intra-Area trade. The surpluses gradually began to disappear owing to a change in milk policy in Europe and the United States, but there are grounds for wondering whether they might not again be dumped on the international market and what effect this might have on the countries wishing to develop their milk production.

83. In most of the LAFTA countries, per capita consumption of milk and milk products is far below the nutritional needs of the population, especially the lower income groups. This can be attributed in the main to the stagnation of production, the low purchasing power of consumers, the relatively high price of milk products, and problems relating to marketing, supply and consumption patterns.

84. The marketing of milk and milk products is deficient in many respects, and this adversely affects production, consumption and processing. The main problems have to do with the irregularity of supply, the quality, hygiene and classification of products, shortcomings in processing equipment, and price structure and policy.

85. The future prospects for intra-Area trade in milk products depend on the estimated supply and demand, the development and expansion of processing plants, and the extent to which countries implement trade integration programmes. In the short term, intra-Area trade does not offer any great prospects for expansion, mainly because production trends are stationary and because of the existence of bilateral agreements with countries outside the region. Some time will have to elapse before there is any significant integration of trade within the Area, for the concessions that have been granted have so far failed to boost intra-Area trade. Over the medium and long term the prospects may be more encouraging, provided that incentives are established for increasing production, that the industry organizes itself so as to be able to compete on the basis of a high-quality and properly classified product, and that the LAFTA countries make an effort to complement and integrate their trade. Among the measures that might be recommended to achieve these objectives, the following may be mentioned: stable policy measures aimed at a rapid expansion of production, basically through raising the level of productivity; the granting of incentives to producers to modernize production; making marketing services and channels more efficient; implementation of a programme to replace imports from countries outside the region either by introducing a common external tariff or by applying non-tariff measures; adoption of bilateral or subregional trade agreements, or the use of barter and compensation arrangements to help to expand intra-Area trade; and measures to ensure that countries make a more positive joint effort, within the framework of LAFTA and the Cartagena Agreement, to complement and integrate their milk industries.

Current situation, problems and future prospects of trade
in beans in the LAFTA countries

86. The study on this subject (E/CN.12/934) examines recent trends and future prospects of the bean industry, and also the most salient aspects of bean production, consumption, trade and marketing in the LAFTA countries, with special emphasis on the Andean Group countries.

87. Beans are one of the most important human foods, particularly for large sectors of the population living at subsistence levels. Virtually all domestic consumption of beans in the region is supplied from domestic production, but there are marked differences between countries as regards internal wholesale prices, and this situation is likely to remain as long as countries maintain protectionist policies and continue to seek self-sufficiency.

88. However, with regional integration the prospects for the trade in beans may change substantially and markets may open up over the medium and long term, thus helping to even out the differences in domestic prices.

Other work

89. The Division prepared a note on the beef trade which was submitted to the 5th meeting of the LAFTA Joint Advisory Group on Meat (Asunción, Paraguay, 24-27 October 1972).

90. A paper on the situation and prospects of agriculture in Latin America was prepared and submitted to the Twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (Cali, Colombia, 21 August to 2 September 1972).

91. Work was begun on the preparation of a study on the marketing and processing of food-stuffs in selected Latin American countries. This study will make possible an examination of the problems arising in food processing and the wholesale and retail distribution of food-stuffs, and will suggest policy measures to remedy the structural shortcomings in the sectors supporting agricultural production. A study has already been made of the background material in co-operation with the appropriate authorities with a view to making a start on the study in Peru.

TEchnical co-operation

92. Assistance was given to the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), under the JUNAC/ECLA/ILPES co-operation agreement, in drafting and analysing the outline for a study on the prospects for integrated agricultural development in the subregion. As part of this study, work was begun on the compilation of statistical data on production, consumption and trade in agricultural products in the Andean subregion, as well as on the analysis of the projections for the five Andean Group countries contained in the Perspective Study on Agricultural Development in South America drafted by FAO with the help of the Division.

93. The Division continued to second a staff member to assist the LAFTA secretariat. It also continued to co-operate with SIECA in matters relating to agricultural integration in Central America.

94. At the request of the Government of Colombia, work was started on the preparation of an outline plan for research into export livestock areas, which is to be carried out in co-operation with the Export Promotion Fund of Colombia.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

95. During the period under review, a study was completed on petroleum and work was carried out on the preparation of the sections of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy dealing with energy (hydrocarbons and electricity), mining, water resources (drinking water, sewerage, irrigation, hydroelectricity, etc.) and the human environment. Technical co-operation services were also provided to several countries of the region.

The petroleum industry in Latin America: notes on recent trends and future prospects

96. This study (E/CN.12/940) describes and explains the main changes that have occurred in recent decades in Latin America's petroleum and natural gas industry and gives an estimate of the consumption of hydrocarbons in the region during the 1970s and of the investments needed in that connexion.

97. The introduction draws attention to the growing importance of petroleum and gas in meeting the demand for commercial energy in Latin America, examining the situation both in the region as a whole and in individual countries. It describes the changes in the level and composition of petroleum consumption in most countries of the region, gives a general explanation of the phenomenon, and concludes with an analysis of the growth of the petroleum refining industry in post-war Latin America.

98. Chapter I examines the level of consumption of energy in Latin America, its evolution, and the way in which it is satisfied, with particular attention to the role of hydrocarbons (petroleum and natural gas). It gives information on consumption by type of consumer and on the process of substitution from various sources, analyses the region's foreign trade in crude oil and petroleum products and its incidence on the balance of trade, and provides estimates of consumption and production of hydrocarbons in 1975 and 1980.

99. Chapter II deals with previous levels of investment in various sectors of Latin America's petroleum industry. The analysis of past trends in investment requirements and of foreseeable regional demand for petroleum in the 1970s makes it possible to estimate the region's investment requirements in the petroleum and natural gas industry during this decade.

100. Chapter III examines the trends of reference and actual prices of petroleum and petroleum products on world markets and the incidence of transport costs. It also describes the trends of prices of petroleum products in specific countries and sets out the general criteria used to establish them.

101. Chapter IV describes the evolution of known reserves and prospecting activities, together with hydrocarbon conservation policies in Latin America.

102. Chapter V studies trends in petroleum policies as reflected in the juridical and institutional systems.

Other work

103. A representative of the Division participated in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972) and is now helping to review possible work programmes for the ECLA secretariat in this field.
104. A staff member from the Division lectured on water basins in regional development at the Third Course on Regional Development Planning.
105. Other staff members from the Division gave lectures at the course on electrical energy organized by the Fundación Bariloche (Bariloche, Argentina, 16-24 September 1972).
106. Assistance was given in the preparation of a study on spheres of competence and programmes of work of United Nations organizations in the field of natural resources, requested from the Secretary-General by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1673 C (LII).
107. A staff member of the Division lectured on the utilization of water resources in regional development at the course on Health Planning in Planned Regional Development.
108. The secretariat participated in the conference of ministers of member Governments of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) held in Santiago, Chile, from 29 November to 1 December 1972.
109. Studies currently under way include (i) a stochastic prognosis of the consumption of crude oil in selected Latin American countries in 1980 and (ii) a study of the economic aspects of the interconnexion of electricity systems and the identification of some possibilities of interconnexion between Latin American countries.

Technical co-operation

110. At the request of the Brazilian Government, the secretariat participated in studies on irrigation, drainage and flood control in the valleys of the rivers Picao, Piumi and Sapucaí, in the state of Minas Gerais, and in a study on investment in the River Sapucaí Valley. Assistance was also given in the preparation of the structural project for the Taquaril tunnel which is intended to supply the city of Belo Horizonte with drinking water, and a number of drainage and flood-control projects for the rivers of the damp coastal area of the states of Rio Grande del Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Alagoas were discussed.
111. At the request of the Chilean Government, assistance was given to the Department of Irrigation on a study for the Conchi dam project.
112. At the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic assistance was given, in collaboration with ILPES, on an advisory mission to formulate a development strategy for the period 1970-1980.
113. The Mixed Committee for the Development of the Laguna Merín Basin (Brazil/Uruguay) was provided with advisory assistance on the juridical and

administrative aspects of the multiple utilization of the River Yaguarón basin. The Government of Nicaragua was provided with assistance in an examination of the juridical and administrative aspects of the running of the Department of Natural Resources and the drafting of new legislation on ground water, while the Uruguay Budget Office was assisted with the preparation of the draft of a new water code. At the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic, assistance was provided in the assessment of the capacity of the country's legal and institutional machinery to meet the requirements posed by the development of the country's water resources.

114. At the request of the Government of Argentina, assistance was given to the Office of the Under-Secretary for Water Resources in the preparation of a register of water rights.

115. At the request of the Jamaican Government, a number of suggestions and recommendations were made on the subject of prospecting for metalliferous deposits, and the results of the first phase of a copper exploration programme were assessed.

116. At the request of the Government of Ecuador, the Department of Mining and Geology was assisted in the study of a deposit of porphyritic copper, and lectures on economic geology were given in the National Polytechnic School.

117. ILPES was assisted in the formulation of a pre-investment programme for the mining area of Grita-Torbes in Venezuela.

118. Brazil's National Department of Land Reclamation was assisted in the compilation of hydrological data and in studies on the present state of two hydrological systems: that of the River Sapucaí Basin and that of the Laguna Feia basin.

119. A representative of the Division took part in a meeting of the Working Group on Hydrology of WMO Regional Association III (Bogota, 27 November-1 December 1972) and submitted a report of regional scope.

120. The secretariat participated in the Second International Seminar on Investment Programming in the Health Sector (Mexico City, 19 June-7 July 1972) and the Symposium on New Water Treatment Methods (Asuncion, 12-22 August 1972). Lectures on the critical path method were given at the course on the planning of sanitary engineering works sponsored by the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 20 November-1 December 1972).

STATISTICS AND PROJECTIONS DIVISION

121. During the period covered by the present report, the Division collaborated in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, prepared Volume IX of the Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, and provided several countries of the region with technical co-operation services.

Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. IX

122. This issue, which is devoted entirely to national accounts, gives retrospective time series for the value added by sector of activity, the gross national product by type of expenditure, and a reconciliation with related aggregates, the first two at constant and current prices and the third only at current prices.

Preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations, Part II: population census tabulations

123. This document (ST/ECLA/Conf.43/L.2(II)) gives a group of tabulations on population, households, internal migration, external migration, economic activity, education, fertility and other tabulations for use in economic and social planning. It reviews the introduction of regions in census tabulations, the use of sampling in them, the limits on their production, and what may be expected from tabulations.

Other work

124. In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Latin American Demographic Centre, the Division organized a seminar on the preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations, (Santiago, Chile, 14-19 August 1972). The document mentioned in the preceding paragraph was prepared for presentation at this seminar.

125. In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Division organized the Working Group on a System of Demographic and Social Statistics, (Santiago, Chile, 11-14 December 1972).

126. As a contribution to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, homogeneous information was compiled on censuses industrial surveys and continuing statistics for all the countries of the region. New series were also compiled for employment, remuneration and total man-hours.

127. Work in progress includes the preparation of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and quarterly statistical bulletins.

Technical co-operation

128. At the request of the Government of Bolivia, assistance was given to the National Statistical Institute in the design and application of sampling in population and housing censuses, especially in connexion with the experimental census of Oruro.

129. At the request of the Government of Bolivia, the National Statistical Institute was provided with assistance in the execution of the experimental census of Oruro.

130. At the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic, assistance was given to the National Statistical Office in the estimation of the results of the

national population survey and in the adjustment of the demographic tables obtained in the 1970 national population and housing census.

131. Assistance was given to the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina in the design of a national household sample.

132. In Ecuador, assistance was given to the statistical authorities at the Government's request in the evaluation of the aid requirements of the National Statistical Institute and in the preparation of the plan for the National Population Census.

133. At the request of the Government of Colombia, assistance was provided in the preparation of an application for aid for submission to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and in the analysis, together with staff members of the National Statistical Administration, of the country's census organization arrangements.

134. The secretariat sent an observer to the Fifth National Population Census and the Third National Housing Census taken in Paraguay, and this observer took advantage of his visit to the country to collaborate in the preparation of a project to request aid from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

135. At the request of the Government of Argentina, assistance was given to the Institute of Statistics and Censuses in the preparation of a preliminary analysis of the feasibility of preparing annual estimates, by provinces, of income earned and population employed, and a short- and medium-term programme of work for this objective was outlined.

136. At the request of the Government of Ecuador, assistance was given to the National Economic Planning and Co-ordination Board and the Central Bank in a preliminary assessment of the present situation regarding the national accounts and in the preparation of a short-term work plan to improve these estimates.

137. At the request of the Government of Peru, a plan of work was discussed with the United Nations expert on national accounts who is at present advising the Government, with a view to co-ordinating through this expert all requests for the basic information needed to assess the economic and social progress of the country during the Second Development Decade. The project on income distribution prepared by the National Planning Institute was also analysed.

138. At the request of the Government of Paraguay, assistance was given to the Central Bank in the evaluation of the procedures and sources of information used in estimates of the gross domestic product, and methodological recommendations were made for the improvement of these estimates.

139. At the request of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Bolivia, the possibility of applying the new system of national accounts recommended by the United Nations was examined and the information that would be needed in order to put the system into practice was specified.

140. A staff member of the Division visited Argentina in order to collaborate with the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses in the preparatory work for the economic census. He also visited Uruguay and collaborated with the Central Bank and the Statistical Institute on the preparation of the list of products for which regular information on the physical output should be obtained. At the request of the Government of Paraguay, the same staff member gave advisory assistance to the agencies which use and produce statistics and collaborated on the revision of the law on statistics.

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS CENTRE

141. During the period covered by the present report, the study on the economic and social classification of the Latin American countries was thoroughly revised for publication, 5/ and the Centre collaborated in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.
142. For the thirteenth meeting of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA), held in Bogota from 20 to 24 March 1972, the Centre prepared an information note (E/CN.12/L.75) on bases for the identification of the least developed countries.
143. A note was prepared on regionalization, or the division of a country's territory into regions, setting out the most important concepts involved, summarizing some of the work done in Latin American countries in this respect, and working out a practical example with numerical values for some appropriate indicators.
144. Among the work in progress may be mentioned the preparation of the coefficients and variables needed for the model for the comparison of development strategies, and the preparation of projections on the economy of Jamaica.

Technical co-operation

145. At the request of the Resident Representative of UNDP in Paraguay, assistance was provided in the preparation of information required in connexion with technical assistance for Paraguay. At the request of the Resident Representative of UNDP in Ecuador, similar assistance was provided in respect of that country also.
146. A staff member collaborated with ILPES in redefining the econometric models which will be used in Guatemala's annual plan of operations for 1973 and its development plan for the period 1975-1979.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

147. During the period covered by the present report, the Unit helped in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, collaborated with the Export Development Programme, and provided technical co-operation services, through the Regional Advisers, to several countries of the region.
148. A meeting of experts on the administration of public enterprises was organized in Santiago, Chile (27-29 November 1972).

Technical co-operation

149. At the request of the Central American Export Promotion Programme, assistance was given in the formulation of a co-ordinated regional policy for the development and promotion of Central American exports.

5/ Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. XVII, No. 2. A summary is given in Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 51st session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5027), paras. 164-167.

150. At the request of the Government of Bolivia, assistance was provided in work connected with the administrative reform of government authorities, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture.

151. At the request of the Government of Peru, the commission for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the area affected by the 1970 earthquake was provided with advisory assistance in respect of the commission's internal reorganization into the administrative body of an experimental regional administration project. A representative of the Public Administration Unit participated in the work of the ILPES/ECLA group which is providing this body with advisory services in connexion with various administrative and planning problems.

152. At the request of the Government of Ecuador, the Economic Planning and Co-ordination Board was assisted in work connected with the organization and planning of electronic data processing. ILPES also took part in this work.

153. At the request of the Government of Bolivia, the Office of the Director of the General Personnel System was provided with advisory assistance in connexion with electronic data processing, while at the request of the Government of Chile, the Office of the Executive Secretary for External Economic Relations was provided with advisory services in the same field.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 6/

154. At the request of the Central American Export Promotion Programme (PROMECA), an interdisciplinary mission was organized to assist in the formulation of a co-ordinated regional policy for the development and promotion of Central American exports, including the necessary instruments and machinery for its execution. This work will represent a contribution to the study of the economic and social development prospects of Central America during the period 1971-1980, currently being carried out under the auspices of SIECA and UNCTAD.

155. The Uruguayan Government was provided with advisory services in connexion with the preparation of an export strategy within the framework of its national development plan. The Governments of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Venezuela were provided with advisory services in connexion with export financing and export credit insurance.

156. The Programme collaborated with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in the definition of technical assistance projects for the promotion of the exports of various Latin American countries. In co-operation with the Centre, the CARIFTA secretariat was provided with advisory services in connexion with the preparation of a regional project for submission to UNDP.

157. In conjunction with UNIDO, advisory services were provided for the government authorities and producers and exporters of a number of Latin American countries in connexion with the International Subcontracting Programme organized by UNIDO.

6/ Known until 1971 as the Export Promotion Programme.

158. A third multinational course on export development was held for the benefit of the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. The first part of the course was organized by ECLA (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 17-28 January 1972). The second part, jointly sponsored by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and ECLA, took place at the Centre's Geneva headquarters and at European trade centres.

159. Staff members and regional advisers attached to the Programme gave lectures on various subjects connected with export development at the seventh course on trade policy (Santiago, Chile, 31 July-15 August 1972).

160. The Programme also collaborated in the seminar on the Generalized System of Preferences, jointly sponsored by UNCTAD and ECLA (Santiago, Chile, 16 October-4 November 1972). For this purpose, background notes were prepared on the production, trade, and export development institutions and instruments of the main countries and subregions of Latin America.

161. The Programme's entire staff assisted in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, analysing export-oriented policies, instruments and institutions, pointing out trends in the region's exports of manufactures, and endeavouring to assess the results achieved.

162. ECLA was represented at the meeting of government export-promotion experts organized by IA-ECOSOC/CICOM in Bogota and submitted a document on its activities designed to facilitate co-ordination and avoid overlapping between the various agencies in the export promotion field.

163. Close contact was maintained with the agencies participating in the United Nations Export Promotion Programme, particularly with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre as regards courses and advisory missions, with UNCTAD as regards the seminar on the Generalized System of Preferences, with UNIDO as regards the International Subcontracting Programme, and with the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions at United Nations Headquarters as regards export financing and export credit insurance.

MEXICO OFFICE

164. During the period covered by this report, the Office devoted its main efforts to the analysis of the economic development of the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico; to collaboration with the subregional integration bodies in their efforts to deal with the crisis in the Central American Common Market and in connexion with various aspects of an integrated subregional development strategy; to the substantive supervision of the technical assistance provided by United Nations experts in Central America, and to collaboration with the resident representatives of UNDP in the formulation of national technical co-operation programmes. As in previous years, close co-ordination was maintained with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) and the other subregional institutions.

Economic Survey of Latin America

165. The Office prepared the chapter on economic trends during 1971 in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Second United Nations Development Decade

166. As part of the programme for the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, all necessary data on the economy of Mexico were collected. For the Central American countries, a document containing statistical series for the period 1960-1971 (CEPAL/MEX/72/19) was prepared, and the results of a direct survey made by members of the secretariat in the five countries were analysed.

Statistics

167. General and sectoral statistics were compiled and prepared for the Statistical Bulletin for Latin America and the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1971.

Development and industrial policy

168. At the request of UNDP, a study was prepared on the present state (in 1971) and future prospects of industrial development in Central America (CEPAL/MEX/72/18). This study analyses the main obstacles to subregional development and the behaviour and prospects of the industrial sector in the Central American countries.

Repercussions of the construction of a sea-level canal on the economy of Panama

169. The study on the relation between the economy of Panama and the Canal Zone (CEPAL/MEX/72/28) was completed and submitted to the Panamanian authorities for consideration. The study analyses past data and reviews the economy of the Canal Zone, the benefits the Canal provides for its users and the United States, and the effects of the different alternatives for change on the relations between Panama and the United States Government.

Short- and medium-term trade problems

170. The secretariat prepared a note on integration in Central America (E/CN.12/CCE/366) dealing with the situation and problems of the Central American Common Market and giving a schematic analysis of the main lines of the plan of action for an integrated development strategy (E/CN.12/CCE/366/Add.1) put forward by SIECA to the Central American Governments. A provisional version of a document on the short-term trade problems of the Central American Common Market was also prepared.

Central American Customs Union

171. Two reports were prepared. One contains the comments of Central American Governments and bodies on the document dealing with bases for the setting up of a customs union among the Central American countries (CEPAL/MEX/71/22/Add.1), while a complementary document (CEPAL/MEX/71/22/Add.2) deals with provisions, agreements and bibliographies relevant to the Customs Union.

Relatively less developed countries

172. A study on systems of international co-operation and the relatively less developed countries (CEPAL/MEX/72/5) was completed. This study determines the position of the economically less favoured countries of the world, especially those in Latin America, and describes the main features of the economies of 17 of these countries, together with world, regional and subregional policy measures and alternatives which could be adopted in order to provide such countries with special aid to assist their development.

Criteria for joint negotiation

173. The report on the evaluation of the Generalized System of Preferences advocated by UNCTAD was revised for the Central American countries. This report (SPC/12/Rev.1) lists the products which could be exported on a larger scale to countries granting such preferences. The basic data in hand on UNCTAD's Generalized System of Preferences was updated, and will be available for use in the advisory services provided to the Central American Governments.

Port tariffs

174. A document was prepared on a uniform tariff structure for the Central American marine terminals (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.3/33; TAO/LAT/122). In it the tariffs for the different services provided in several Latin American terminals are compared, and a proposal is made, on the basis of a simulated model (pilot port), for a uniform tariff structure project for Central America. This document was presented at the third meeting of the Central American Port Authorities Council, and it was decided to convene the Working Group on Accounts, Costs and Tariffs as soon as possible so that it can analyse the study and formulate relevant recommendations.

Port services

175. A report was published (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.3/31; TAO/LAT/119) dealing with the simplification and standardization of port documentation in Central America, while another report was completed (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.3/32; TAO/LAT/120) dealing with port services in the shipping terminals of Central America, analysing the services provided by the latter, and proposing certain changes. This document was presented at the meeting of the Central American Port Authorities Council as the UNCTAD/ECLA/OTC contribution to the subregion's port development programme.

Development of the electricity industry

176. The ninth statistical report on electrical energy (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/88), which includes series on installed capacity, production, consumption and sales of electrical energy in 1970, was published and distributed in the period under review. A comparative study of the costs of electrical energy in Central America, 1969-1970 (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/92) was also completed. This study covers the main electricity enterprises in Central America and reviews the influence of operating costs on the economic and financial results obtained. Summary reports on the main activities of the electricity sector in Central America during the second half of 1971 (CEPAL/MEX/72/17; TAO/LAT/118) and the first half of 1972 (CEPAL/MEX/72/34) were also published and distributed.

Electricity interconnexion

177. An assessment of the possibilities for the transmission of hydroelectric power from Costa Rica to Nicaragua was completed (CCE/SC.5/GRTE/GTN-CR/III/2; TAO/LAT/123). This document gives estimates of transfers of excess hydroelectric power and energy from Costa Rica to the Nicaraguan system and the Nicaragua-Honduras system, and also analyses interconnexion alternatives for different voltages (138 and 230 kV), and their degree of economic viability.

Electricity rates

178. A study was prepared on the tariff structures of the main Central American electricity companies and guidelines for their harmonization (CCE/SC.5/GRTE/III/2; TAO/LAT/125). This document, which includes an analysis of the present situation and of possibilities for national and subregional agreements in this field, was distributed to and commented upon by the national electricity development and regulation agencies in Central America, and will be presented at the third meeting of the Regional Group on Electricity Rates, which will be held at the beginning of 1973.

Standardization of electrical equipment and supplies

179. The general uniform Central American catalogue for coding electrical equipment and supplies (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/2) was published and distributed as were the observations on the application of the working standards formulated by the main Central American electricity companies and approved by the Regional Committee on Electrical Standards (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/4). Draft working standards were also prepared and published, dealing with the selection of equipment for substations in electricity transmission and subtransmission networks: power transformers (CRNE-17); current transformers (CRNE-18); potential transformers (CRNE-19); power fuses (CRNE-20); lightning arresters (CRNE-21); power circuit-breakers (CRNE-22) (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/5); draft standard (CRNE-23), and design criteria and specifications for equipment and supplies for public lighting systems (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/6). A project for the establishment of a Central American subregional laboratory for testing electrical materials and equipment (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/7; TAO/LAT/121) was prepared, including a catalogue of the required tests and equipment standards. These documents, together with the

secretariat report (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/3), were submitted for consideration to the eighth meeting of the Regional Committee on Electrical Standards. The report of this meeting (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/91; CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/8/Rev.1) includes the modifications to the above-mentioned draft standards suggested by the Committee.

Water resources of Central America

180. Reports were completed and published on the evaluation of the water resources of Nicaragua (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/74; TAO/LAT/104/Nicaragua), Panama (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/75; TAO/LAT/104/Panama) and Honduras (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/73; TAO/LAT/104/Honduras), thus completing the series of national studies. The reports on Nicaragua and Panama were presented at the meetings of the working groups on these two countries (see annex I). An analysis was prepared on river navigation in the basin of Lake Gatún, Panama. This document, which deals with the water resources of the basin of Lake Gatún and future traffic on the Panama Canal (GRRH/GTP/I/DI.3), is a special survey enlarging upon the review of river navigation made in the integrated national study of water resources already referred to. A document concerned with estimates of the availability and use of water resources in Central America between 1970 and 1990 (GRRH/GTN/I/DI.2 and GRRH/GTP/I/DI.2) was also completed.

Energy resources

181. The report on the subregional assessment of the energy sector in Central America was completed (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/93). This report covers past trends and future prospects of demand for the main sources of energy; the availability of energy resources and sources; the operation of the petroleum industry; financial and institutional aspects of the sector, and recommendations on general lines of policy and planned studies.

182. The second annual statistical report on energy consumption in 1950, 1955 and 1960-1971 was completed (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/94).

Other work

183. The preliminary version of the study on the present situation and future prospects of the Central American highways system was completed, as were the first versions of documents on the subregional assessment of the electricity sector, the water resources of Central America, and rural electrification in Central America.

184. Work is under way on the following subjects: progress and problems of regional development in Mexico in the medium and long term; Medico's agricultural export products; development financing in the Central American countries; short-term economic models for each of the Central American countries and Panama; a study of the financial situation of subregional integration and the magnitude of the problem for the relatively less developed countries; import substitution in Central America; research on an industrial strategy for Central America; research on the criteria for joint negotiation; the main problems arising from the application of national policies of agricultural self-sufficiency in the economic integration of Central America; preparation, in collaboration with the Central American Bank for Economic

Integration, of a study on the main features of marketing some non-traditional agricultural products on domestic and subregional markets.

Technical co-operation

185. Secretariat staff members co-operated with the secretariat of the Office of the President of Mexico and with the Nacional Financiera de México S.A. in the implementation and development of the UNDP/ILPES/ECLA technical assistance project for a regional and urban study of Mexico and in the formulation of requests to UNDP and ILPES for projects to study industrialization and export possibilities by selected branches of industry and to prepare a staff training plan on project programming and evaluation techniques. Technical assistance was also provided in the formulation of the request for a second stage of the study of the regional and urban development of Mexico.

186. Secretariat staff members and experts from the Mexico Office continued to co-operate with the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives in Mexico and Central America in preparing sectoral notes and in formulating background data for the national programming of technical assistance to the countries in question.

187. Staff members from the Mexico Office provided several Mexican government agencies with advisory assistance in the preparation of statistics on the distribution of income in the Republic of Mexico and especially in the capital.

188. In response to a request from the Compañía de Luz y Fuerza del Centro, which serves the central area of Mexico, a number of staff members and experts from the Mexico Office co-operated in preparing a study on the planning, administration and operation of the enterprise (CEPAL/MEX/72/30).

189. Assistance was supplied to the National Economic Planning Council of El Salvador (CONAPLAN) in the construction of an econometric-accounting model, the preparation of a linear function between consumption and the product, the establishment of a correlation between the economically active population and the gross domestic product, and the checking of figures prepared for the development plan. Advisory services were also supplied to CONAPLAN in the preparation of a target plan for 1973.

190. The secretariat of the Supreme Planning Council of Honduras was provided with assistance in revising the main lines of the country's economic and social development plan; annual plans of operations; the country's participation in the Central American Common Market; regional disequilibria and strategy for overcoming them; the preparation of a macroeconomic model and the projection of its main variables, and the preparation of bases for an economic and social development strategy.

191. The National Planning Council of Guatemala was provided with advisory assistance in the preparation of annual plans of operations for 1972-1973; the preparation of an input/product table in the industrial sector; the definition of long-, medium- and short-term targets; the analysis of instruments of economic policy; the establishment of a rapid system of indicators, and the treatment of economic factors connected with the private sector and its possible co-operation in the plan.

192. Experts on finance, development and economic programming collaborated with the Directorate-General of Planning and Administration of the Republic of Panama on aspects of economic planning, the preparation of models, and the preparation of bases for a development strategy.

193. The Regional Expert on Industrial Programming from UNIDO, who is based in Mexico, collaborated with the Office of the UNDP Regional Representative in San Salvador in guiding the work of the expert on industrial development assigned to El Salvador. He collaborated with SIECA in the preparation of a request to UNIDO for the services of textile industry experts. He advised the Directorate of Planning of Panama on the formulation of the main lines of a medium-term development plan and the formulation of a request to UNIDO for an expert on industrial development. He collaborated with the Planning Council of Guatemala in the drafting of a questionnaire for an industrial survey. He provided the Supreme Planning Council of Honduras with advisory services in connexion with the industrial sector of the 1972-1975 plan. In Guatemala, he co-operated on the industrial aspects of the national technical assistance programme and an annual plan of operations. He aided ICAITI in the formulation of a request to UNIDO for experts in the footwear and agricultural machinery industries. He assisted the Government of Costa Rica in the formulation of a project for UNDP technical co-operation in industrial development and in the preparation of a guide for the formulation of an industrial strategy. He analysed and assessed the reports of the experts who participated in the first phase of the study on capital goods in Mexico.

194. The UNCTAD Regional Expert on Port Development and Navigation provided Mexican agencies with advisory assistance in connexion with national policy on port development and sea transport. In Central America, he helped to solve organizational problems of national shipping companies and shipping promotion enterprises and to overcome problems connected with the adoption of appropriate legislation for these purposes. He dealt with subregional problems of port services and personnel training. He also provided advisory services on the setting up of Governmental sea transport units and the preparation of a SIECA document, and assisted the Central American Port Authorities Council (COCAAP), the Central American Shipowners' Association (ACAMAR) and the Central American Shippers' Council, within the context of the strategy directed at increasing the efficiency and capacity of the ports of the subregion, particularly as regards shipping activities, at the possible formation of a Central American merchant fleet, and at the creation of better negotiating conditions vis-à-vis the international shipping conferences so as to avert rises in freight charges and to attempt to secure the reduction of various surcharges. At the request of the Governments of Central America, he advised their delegations during the meeting of UNCTAD III held in Chile. He also helped to set up a combined transport group and an inter-institutional group on port training in ICAP. Lastly, he provided COCAAP with advisory assistance in the preparation of a request to UNCTAD for technical assistance in connexion with an action programme concerned with ports in Central America over the next few years, while in Mexico he continued to collaborate with the Port Co-ordinating Commission and other bodies.

195. The OTC Regional Experts on Technical Aspects of the Electricity Sector and on Electrical Development collaborated with the Secretariat of the Supreme Planning Council of Honduras in the formulation of the development plan for the sector for the period 1972-1974. The National Light and Power Enterprise (ENALUF) of Nicaragua was provided with advisory assistance in preparing a request to UNDP for technical

assistance for research into the country's hydroelectric potential and the possibilities of expanding the national electricity system, including a pre-investment study of the country's next hydroelectric project. The necessary approaches were made to the Federal Electricity Commission of Mexico and the Rivers Authority of Puerto Rico in connexion with requests received from the National Electric Power Enterprise of Honduras and ENALUF of Nicaragua regarding the training of their technical staff. Technical assistance was provided for the National Electric Power, Gas and Telephone Commission of Panama in connexion with the preparation of sectoral projections and the training of the Commission's technical staff in Mexico.

196. The Regional Expert on Water Resources collaborated with the countries of the subregion in the formulation of a request to UNDP and WMO for financing of a second stage of the Central American hydrometeorological project. He assisted the Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua in the preparation of technical assistance studies for submission to UNDP in respect of national projects concerned with hydrological and meteorological research for the period 1973-1976, and in the case of Guatemala he also co-operated in preparing a project for the study of ground water. In El Salvador, he collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in the execution of a project for the multiple use of water in priority basins. He continued to provide the Government of Panama with assistance in studying aspects of the Canal and in the multiple use of the water resources of the River Chiriquí. A report on the use of water resources and the problems to be solved in that connexion in the Central American countries was completed as a contribution to a study prepared by the SIECA/UNCTAD/UNDP Mission on this subject.

197. The Regional Expert on Energy Resources advised the Government of Honduras on the problem of the national distribution of the increased cost of petroleum products caused by recent increases in crude oil prices on the world market, and advised the six Central American countries on energy policies.

198. The Regional Experts on Industrial Development assigned to SIECA co-operated in the preparation of studies on industrial cost structures in Central America, in analysing the Central American inventory of industrial projects, in studies on the use of installed capacity, the degree of complexity of processes, and the limitations to economies of scale, and in the formulation of a plan for advisory assistance from UNIDO on the promotion of exports. They collaborated in work on the regulation of the conditions affecting the supply of goods to meet the demand for manufactures. CONAPLAN in El Salvador was provided with advisory assistance in the formulation of a medium-term plan and strategy, in the review of industrial diagnosis, and in the preparation of an industrial planning work schedule. The experts co-operated with SIECA in the co-ordination of the working group on the textile industry and in the preparation of a study on the experience acquired in the Central American Common Market in the application of the Agreement on the Regime for Central American Integration Industries. A report was prepared on industrial development prospects in Central America in the 1970s. Notes of a technical and economic nature, indicating those features calling for a strong integration system and subregional-level support, were prepared on the following industries or branches of industry: the steel industry, ethylene and polyethylene, nylon, polyester, flat glass, ammonia-urea and kraft paper.

199. The subregional agency (PROMECA) concerned with export promotion was provided with advisory assistance in the definition of a co-ordinated subregional policy for

the development and promotion of exports, together with the machinery and instruments for implementing such a policy at the subregional and country levels.

200. The Regional Expert on Budget Programming attached to SIECA provided the Ministry of Finance of El Salvador with advisory assistance in connexion with the budget for 1973 and provided CONAPLAN with similar assistance in preparing the 1973-1977 development plan and in connexion with the proposal to set up a national corporation for urban improvement. The same expert advised the authorities of Guatemala on the adoption of programme budgeting systems and on the preparation of annual plans of operations. He prepared a study on tax structures in Central America, with detailed information on income tax, sales tax and values added tax, and proposals for new incentive arrangements for industrial development. He organized and took part in a seminar on budget administration and also participated in a course for budget analysts in El Salvador. He co-operated with SIECA and ICAP in the preparation of a joint technical assistance programme for Central America in fiscal matters.

201. The Regional Expert on Fiscal Policy attached to SIECA advised the Secretariat of the Treaty and Member Governments on the establishment of subregional machinery for supervising the administration of domestic consumer taxes and on the preparation of a study on tax aspects of the Central American capital market. He prepared notes on various alternative types of machinery to control the trade balances of Honduras with Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica and drafted an outline for a study on the reformulation of tariff policy. He provided the Planning Office of Nicaragua with advisory assistance on sectoral diagnoses and policy guidelines for the 1972-1976 development plan.

202. The reports of the Missions to Nicaragua and El Salvador on the financial promotion of exports were reviewed and comments were prepared.

203. The same expert collaborated with the Regional Centre for Functional Literacy Training in Rural Latin America (CREFAL) in the course on economic development held in Pátzcuaro and with the School of Public Health of the Secretariat of Public Health of Mexico in the seminar organized by ILPES on the programming of investment in the public health sector. He also participated in the Latin American Seminar on Adult Education held in Havana.

204. Advisory assistance was given to the SIECA/UNCTAD/UNDP mission on the revision of the Central American common tariff policy, and at the request of SIECA and PROMECA a note was prepared on the background and agreements for the common foreign trade policy.

205. Advisory assistance was given to the Tobacco Protection Board of Costa Rica in the preparation of a medium-term production expansion programme and a long-term work plan and in the assessment of the technical and administrative activities of this body. At the request of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade of Costa Rica, an analysis of world wheat prices and their future prospects was prepared.

206. With a view to programming agricultural advisory services for the Planning Office of Panama, conversations were held with officials of that Office and with the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Panama.

207. The Government of Costa Rica was given advisory assistance on problems of the Central American Common Market and the Bilateral Free Trade Treaty with Panama. Assistance was also given to SIECA in studies on the problems, requirements, and assistance needs involved in the preparation of a new common external tariff, and help was provided in the final preparation of the project to make the application of the present uniform tariff on imports more flexible.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

208. The Washington Office continued to supply the secretariat with information for the use of the substantive divisions in their research work.

209. Information and documentation on the activities of the Commission were provided in response to a considerable number of inquiries received from international and regional organizations, from branches of the United States Government, and from universities, research foundations and other private bodies in the United States.

210. The Washington Office continued to represent the secretariat at a number of meetings, and undertook liaison work in connexion with the activities of IDB, OAS, CIAP and CIDA.

211. Two studies were completed, one on direct foreign investment in Latin America and the other on the indirect effects of foreign affiliate production in Latin America on the balance of payments.

RIO DE JANEIRO OFFICE

212. This Office continued to collaborate with Brazilian government officials in research and advisory assistance activities. Work is proceeding on the analysis of the system of state planning in Brazil. A study on spatial structure and industrial productivity is also in progress.

213. The Office co-operated in the preparation of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1971, and in the appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

MONTEVIDEO OFFICE

214. This Office, which represents ECLA in its dealings with the organs of LAFTA, continued to participate in LAFTA meetings and studies, particularly in the work of the Standing Executive Committee and the Conference of the Contracting Parties. It also discharged its co-ordination and liaison functions between the ECLA and LAFTA secretariats and assisted the delegations of member countries in the study of technical problems.

215. During the period under review, one of its most important tasks was to co-operate with the LAFTA secretariat in the preparation of the draft questionnaire on industrial development policy which was sent to the Contracting Parties in order to facilitate the preparation of the report which each of them is expected to provide in compliance with one of the stages of the LAFTA Plan of Action for 1970-1980.

216. A document was prepared in which the latest progress in connexion with the industrial complementarity agreements concluded by the Contracting Parties is analysed.

217. The functioning of the operational machinery of the Montevideo Treaty and the progress made in the trade liberalization programme laid down in the Treaty were reviewed with the purpose of establishing guidelines for improving the LAFTA operational machinery and making it more effective.

218. A report was prepared on general aspects of the operation of LAFTA's trade liberalization mechanisms and in particular on the situation in the chemical fibres sector.

219. Work continued on the compilation of information on the development of area trade in manufactured products, particularly the systematic organization of data on the main exports of products of the metal manufactures and machinery industries in the years 1970-1971.

220. An evaluation was made of the implementation of complementarity agreements between LAFTA countries, by industrial sectors. This study, which contains statistics on the situation at 31 December 1971, based on data supplied by the Contracting Parties and the LAFTA Statistical Service, constitutes the first comprehensive attempt to weigh the results obtained from the use of the negotiation machinery. The work of evaluation had encountered serious obstacles due to deficient recording of information and, in incertain cases, delay in the compilation of the foreign trade statistics of the member countries.

221. The Office collaborated in the appraisal of the International Development Strategy and prepared a summary of LAFTA's activities in 1971 for the Economic Survey of Latin America.

Sectoral meetings

222. The Office took part in a number of meetings of area entrepreneurs, especially those concerned with the most dynamic branches of industry, such as chemicals and office machines.

Technical meetings

223. The Office participated in the meeting of the LAFTA Advisory Commission on Trade Policy and in the First Meeting of Directors of National Integration Agencies.

Technical co-operation

224. The Office took part in the Tenth Meeting of the LAFTA Advisory Commission on Statistics and collaborated in the work of adapting LAFTA's external trade statistics system. It also held discussions with directors of national services with a view to strengthening the co-operation between them and the ECLA Statistical Division.

225. A staff member collaborated with the Inter-American Marketing Centre in the preparation of its teaching programme and was one of the judges at the seventh Inter-American Course.

OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

226. During the period covered by this report, the Office co-operated in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy and continued collaborating with Caribbean area Governments and intergovernmental institutions in analysing the economic and social problems associated with development, attention being devoted in particular to the following activities: study of economic trends in the Caribbean; continuing studies on prospects for intraregional trade; formulating proposals for improving the efficiency of transport; collaborating with other subregional bodies in promoting economic integration; assisting the smaller territories in improving the quality of their statistics; and providing substantive supervision of technical assistance provided by regional experts.

Economic Survey of Latin America

227. As the Office's contribution to the preparation of the annual Economic Survey of Latin America, country surveys were prepared for Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and the West Indies Associated States. A collective summary giving a brief over-all view of general economic trends in the CARIFTA countries was also prepared.

Intraregional trade

228. Research continued into suitable areas and measures for promoting intraregional trade. Governments of the Associated States were assisted in implementing their common external tariff, both from the point of view of solving some of their intraregional trade policy problems and of facilitating the collection and analysis of trade statistics on a continuing basis.

Transport

229. The IDB/ECLA inventory of transport integration projects was completed with the preparation of reports on Guyana and the Associated States and their submission to the IDB for consideration.

230. Draft notes entitled "Maritime transport for intra-area trade" and "Transport as a priority problem for economic co-operation in the Caribbean" were also prepared.

231. Governments of the subregion were assisted in preparatory work for the UN/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic held in Geneva from 13 November to 2 December 1972.

Economic integration

232. Work continued on the "deepening" of the economic integration process, especially in connexion with fiscal incentives, the rationalization of agriculture, the common external tariff, industrial policy, and the creation of a common market by May 1973, with the introduction of a Caribbean Economic Community at the earliest possible date.

233. The Office continued to assist in resolving some of the outstanding problems associated with the programme for the harmonization of fiscal incentives to industries. Two papers were prepared in this respect, entitled "A study of the measurement of value-added" (ECLA/POS 72/8) and "The harmonization of fiscal incentives to industries" (ECLA/POS 72/12). A staff member collaborated with the CARIFTA Secretariat's technical working group for estimating value-added in approved enterprises and with the committee of CARIFTA experts on the preparation of criteria for designating the special areas provided for under the Harmonization of Incentives Scheme.

234. As all major problems raised during intergovernmental negotiations have now been satisfactorily resolved, the decision has been taken to implement this programme for harmonization of incentives as from 1 May 1973.

235. In connexion with the implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Protocol, assistance was given to Caribbean area Governments in undertaking a wider study of rationalization of agriculture in the subregion.

236. The Office continued to assist the Working Party set up to work out a common external tariff for the CARIFTA countries.

237. The Office collaborated with the Task Force established to formulate a policy for location of industry in the CARIFTA countries, with particular reference to the less developed countries of the area. The report of the Task Force was approved by the Seventh Conference of Heads of Governments in October 1972.

238. The Office collaborated with other regional institutions in formulating a plan of action for the evolution of the area's integration programme. A decision was taken at the above-mentioned Seventh Conference of Heads of Governments to establish a common market by 1 May 1973 and to work out a suitable agreement for setting up the Caribbean Economic Community as early as possible.

Statistics

239. The Associated States were given assistance on a continuing basis in the establishment of machinery for systematic collection of basic statistics and the improvement of the range and quality of their economic and social statistics. A paper entitled "The situation of statistics in the West Indies Associated States" (ECLA/POS 72/11) was prepared, as was a draft summary of the situation in individual countries, indicating specific needs for assistance.

Other work

240. Office personnel participated actively in the following intergovernmental meetings: meeting of CARIFTA Council of Ministers and Ministers of Finance on Monetary Problems, (Barbados, 24-25 January 1972); meeting of the Shipping Council, (Barbados, 26-27 January 1972); meeting of CARIFTA Ministers of Agriculture, (Tobago, 17-19 April 1972); Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, (St. Lucia, 21 April 1972); meeting of Container Transport Group, (Port of Spain, 3 May 1972); Tenth CARIFTA Council Meeting of Officials, (Guyana, 9-13 June 1972); Tenth CARIFTA Council Meeting of Ministers, (Dominica, 10-13 June 1972); meeting of Finance Ministers (Jamaica, 21-23 August 1972); Eleventh CARIFTA Council Meeting, (Port of Spain, 6-7 October 1972); meeting of Heads of Government of Commonwealth Caribbean countries, (Trinidad, 9-14 October 1972); Twelfth CARIFTA Council Meeting of Officials and Ministers (Guyana, 7-12 December 1972).

Technical co-operation

241. The Regional Adviser on Trade Policy and Integration continued to give advisory assistance to the Working Party engaged on the formulation of the CARIFTA Common External Tariff. Intergovernmental negotiations on this tariff have already begun and it is scheduled to come into force in May 1973. He also provided the ECCM countries with assistance in resolving some of the outstanding problems associated with the implementation of their Common External Tariff. This tariff was finally agreed on 1 October 1972, and has been implemented by most of the territories. In this connexion, the Adviser prepared a note entitled "Considerations concerning the introduction of the CARIFTA tariff in the ECCM countries" (ECLA/POS 72/10).

242. At the request of the Government of St. Vincent, the Regional Adviser on Ports and Harbours appraised the port expansion plans for the port of Kingston and the plans for utilization of newly reclaimed land in the port area, in so far as it affects future growth of the port. At the request of the Barbados Government, the expert also reviewed and commented on the port study on Bridgetown Harbour, Barbados, made by a private firm of consultants.

243. The Regional Adviser on Maritime Transport continued to advise Governments and intergovernmental institutions of the subregion on a wide range of problems dealing with shipping. He also gave assistance to UNDP in the preparation of country briefs for Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago; to the Eastern Caribbean Consultative Committee in its negotiations with the Association of West Indies Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines (WITASS); to selected territories in arranging for area officials to participate in training courses for port personnel, and to the West Indies Shipping Corporation (WISCO) in its reorganization programme.

244. The same adviser prepared a feasibility study on the use of a refrigerated freighter to carry fruit and vegetables to Dominica and the Virgin Islands and a study on patterns and trends in maritime transport in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

245. He also represented ECLA and the United Nations at the Caribbean Regional Seminar on Maritime Manpower Planning and Development held in Kingston, Jamaica, in November 1972.

246. Staff members of the Office participated actively in the preparatory work, lectures, seminars, etc., of the first portion of the third ECLA/ITC Export Promotion Course, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 17 to 28 January 1972.

247. The Office collaborated with UNDP and CARIFTA in preparing the instructional material and selecting participants, lectures, etc., for the proposed ILPES Intensive Course scheduled to be held in Guyana in March-April 1973.

248. At the request of the UNDP Resident Representative in Georgetown, assistance was given in the analysis of the situation in respect of a proposed deep-water bauxite harbour in Guyana and a note entitled "Guyana: bauxite deep-water harbour" (ECLA/POS 72/1) was prepared, as was the country background paper for Guyana in connexion with that country's programming exercise.

249. The Office collaborated with the UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser and the Caribbean Development Bank on a proposal for establishing an industrial promotion unit for assisting the Associated States.

250. Assistance was given to the ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for the CARIFTA countries, and in this connexion the Office provided comments on the Group's draft report on paper-based packing in CARIFTA countries. The FAO Adviser on Agricultural Statistics was assisted in identifying statistical deficiencies in the Associated States.

251. The OAS was given advisory assistance in connexion with a study of trade between the 14 Caribbean countries, including identification of products which could be traded between them.

252. The United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) for the Caribbean was given assistance in formulating proposals for agricultural development planning, particularly in the domestic agriculture sector of the Associated States, and in assessing the development needs of St. Vincent.

BOGOTA OFFICE

253. During the period covered by this report, the Bogota Office continued its work of analysing economic trends in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela and the development programmes and policies adopted by these countries. With respect to the first two countries, it continued to examine the most important developments relating to their participation in the integration movements to which they belong, especially the Cartagena Agreement. In this connexion it collaborated with the competent authorities in examining criteria and elements for these countries' action in such programmes. It also studied certain issues relating to the possibility of Venezuela's acceding to the Agreement.

254. As from the second half of 1972 the geographical area covered by this Office was enlarged to include the Netherlands Antilles, Haiti and the Dominican Republic in addition to the three countries mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

255. Work continued on the study of the reciprocal relations between Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, and assistance was given to these countries' Governments in

response to their requests in connexion with the study of specific aspects of those relations and with the supply of information on its progress. Several projects for promoting and extending the scope of development and integration programmes for border areas were submitted to the Governments, and assistance was given to ILPES and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) in activities connected with the CAF-INTAL programme on complementarity in border areas.

256. The Office collaborated in the preparation of the ECLA/UNIDO mission on international subcontracting assigned to Colombia and helped to prepare the documents for the implementation of the international subcontracting programme in that country.

257. The Bogota Office collaborated in the presentation to the Colombian authorities of the ECLA/UNCTAD/UNDP programme designed to give the CECLA Governments technical assistance in the preparation of their own individual positions and of a concerted Latin American position for the GATT multilateral negotiations in 1973.

258. The Office collaborated in the work done in Colombia by two ECLA experts, ILPES and other United Nations agencies in the following fields: the generalized system of preferences, national accounts, population censuses, social policy, regional development, the plastics industry, the Andean subregional development strategy, the coal and coke industry, and development financing.

259. The Office co-operated with FAO in the organization and holding of the Seminar on Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement convened by the Latin American Parliament, which took place in Bogota in June 1972, and it participated in the Second Seminar on Economic Co-operation in the Amazon Basin held at Manaus, Brazil, also in June 1972. It was represented at the second meeting of the Sectoral Committee of the Coal Industry (Bogota, July 1972); the twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (Cali, August 1972); the Meeting of Governors of the Latin American Federation of Banks (Bogota, September 1972); the third Colombian Rural Electrification Congress (Cartagena, October 1972); and the First Latin American Symposium on Plastics (Bogota, November 1972). It represented ECLA at the Seminar on Customs Administration and Economic Integration, sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries (Berlin, May 1972).

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

260. The secretariat collaborated with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in the organization of the third multinational course on export promotion, which was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in January 1972, and with UNDP in the preparation of the background documentation in connexion with the provision of technical assistance to several Latin American countries.

261. It also collaborated with UNIDO in the preparation of a project for the establishment within the Caribbean Development Bank of an industrial development department which would provide assistance to the West Indies Associated States, and it helped to prepare a UNIDO-sponsored symposium on the development of plastics converting industries in Latin America, which was held in Bogota in November 1972.

262. A document on the regional plan of action for Latin America was prepared for the tenth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which took place at Geneva in October 1972.

263. ECLA participated in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which was held at Stockholm in June 1972, and is collaborating in the study of possible work programmes for the secretariat in this field.

264. The Working Group on a System of Demographic and Social Statistics was organized with the collaboration of the United Nations Statistical Office (Santiago, Chile, 4-8 December 1972). The Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations was organized and held at Santiago (14-19 August 1972) with the co-operation of the Statistical Office, the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities and the Latin American Demographic Centre.

265. A preliminary report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning was prepared for the meeting of the Headquarters Commission for Social Development in February 1973.

266. The Office for the Caribbean collaborated with Governments in the preparatory work for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic, which was held at Geneva in November 1972.

2. Meetings and seminars

267. The list of meetings and seminars held during the period under review appears in annex II below.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Specialized agencies

268. The secretariat of FAO continued to provide the ECLA secretariat with the services of five of its staff, and both institutions continued their co-operation in the ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group. The secretariat collaborated with FAO in the organization and holding of the Seminar on Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement which was convened by the Latin American Parliament and held at Bogota in June 1972. In addition, a study on the situation and prospects of agriculture in Latin America was prepared and presented at the twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America which took place at Cali, Colombia, in August 1972.

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

269. Co-operation between ECLA and ILPES is too wide-ranging to be reviewed in detail, but a few of the activities in which the two organizations have co-operated are mentioned below.

270. The secretariat collaborated in the preparation and teaching activities of the Third Course on Regional Development Planning held at Santiago, Chile (June-October 1972). It also helped to draw up the pre-investment programme for the Grita-Torbes mining sector in Venezuela. In accordance with the JUNAC/ECLA/ILPES co-operation agreement, the secretariat co-operated with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) in the preparation and review of the outline for a study on the prospects for integrated agricultural development in the region.

Organization of American States

271. The secretariat collaborated with the OAS in a study of trade between the 14 Caribbean countries, including identification of products in which there could be reciprocal trading.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

272. In compliance with the joint ECLA/IBRD agreement in force since 1972, guidelines were prepared indicating what information would be required for the planning of transport and the establishment of transport policy; the secretariat is already collaborating with the appropriate public bodies in some Latin American countries in the establishment of a register of information in accordance with these guidelines.

Inter-American Development Bank

273. The preparation of the reports on Guyana and the West Indies Associated States marked the completion of the inventory of transport projects prepared jointly by ECLA and IDB.

Central American Common Market

274. During the period covered by the present report the Mexico Office continued to provide the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and its auxiliary agencies with secretariat services and basic documentation.

275. ECLA continued its collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in studies on the normalization of the Central American Common Market, in particular its restructuring and regional development prospects and strategies for the present decade.

276. The Mexico Office maintained close relations with SIECA, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Executive Secretariat of the Central American Monetary Council, the Central American Research Institute for Industry and the Central American Institute of Public Administration.

277. At the request of the national authorities for electrification and regulation of the electricity industry in Central America, the Office continued to supervise the work of the expert on electrical standards, who is recruited directly by the above bodies and is a member of the Mission on Electrification and Water Resources in Central America (see paragraph 177-180).

Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)

278. ECLA collaborated with the secretariat of LAFTA in preparing the draft questionnaire on industrial development policy that was sent to the Contracting Parties to facilitate the preparation of the report which they are each expected to furnish in compliance with one of the stages of the LAFTA Plan of Action for 1970-1980. A note was prepared on trade in beef for the 5th meeting of the Joint LAFTA Meat Group, which was held at Asunción in October 1972. The ECLA secretariat took an active part in LAFTA secretariat meetings and studies, particularly in the activities of the Standing Executive Committee and in specialized meetings (see paragraphs 214-220).

Andean Sub-regional Integration Agreement (Cartagena Agreement)

279. The secretariat continued to collaborate with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement in the studies on pulp and paper. It also continued its co-operation in a multinational project sponsored by the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), under which a committee has been set up to explore the feasibility of developing the extraction and export of Colombian coal. It continued to advise the Andean Development Corporation in studies connected with the CAF-INTAL programme on complementarity in border areas. In accordance with the JUNAC/ECLA/ILPES co-operation agreement, it collaborated in the preparation and review of the outline for a study on the prospects for integrated agricultural development in the region.

Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA)

280. The Office for the Caribbean collaborated with a CARIFTA technical working group and the CARIFTA Committee of Experts in studies connected with the programme for the harmonization of incentives, the preparation of the common external tariff and the formulation of an industrial policy for the CARIFTA countries (see paragraphs 233-237).

Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA)

281. During the period covered by this report, the secretariat continued to collaborate with the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination, for which purpose it prepared technical studies and sent representatives to CECLA meetings (see paragraphs 29-47).

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)

282. ECLA was represented at the Conference of Ministers of the member countries of CIPEC, which was held at Santiago, Chile, in November 1972.

Other organizations

283. An ECLA staff member attended the 1st Meeting on Development and Co-ordination of Engineering Education in the Andean Region, organized by the Inter-University Andean Development Centre in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972.

PART II

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

284. The fifteenth session of the Commission, which coincided with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of ECLA, was held at Quito, Ecuador, from 23 to 30 March 1973 and comprised 17 meetings (164th to 180th).

285. At the opening meeting, held on 23 March 1973 in the Palacio Legislativo of Quito, statements were made by the following: H.E. General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, President of the Republic of Ecuador; Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mr. Pedro Aguayo, Chairman of the National Planning Board of Ecuador; and General Guillermo Marco del Pont (Peru), speaking on behalf of the delegations.

286. The closing meeting was held on 30 March 1973. Statements were made by the following: Mr. Gabriel Lissette (France), speaking on behalf of the delegations; Mr. Pedro Aguayo, Chairman of the National Planning Board of Ecuador, and Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

287. The Commission adopted its annual report to the Economic and Social Council, including the programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975.

Membership and attendance

288. The fifteenth session was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela; the West Indies Associated States and British Honduras (Belize) attended as associated member States of the Commission.

289. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission attended the fifteenth session in a consultative capacity: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

290. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland sent observers.

291. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session: United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunications Union, World Meteorological Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and Latin American Demographic Centre.

292. The session was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Free Trade Association, Latin American Free Trade Association, Inter-American Development Bank, Commission of the European Communities, Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress, Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, Central American Research Institute for Industry, Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Organization of American States, and Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

293. The following non-governmental organizations also attended: World Federation of Trade Unions, Ecuadorian Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU, Latin American Centre for Monetary Studies, and the Ecuadorian Development Centre.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission

294. As the fifteenth session practically coincided with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of ECLA in Santiago, Chile, in February 1948, the member States of the Commission, the observer Governments, and the various bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, the inter-American system, and intergovernmental organizations sent representatives, most of them of the highest level.

295. The following persons attended the session by special invitation: Mr. John Cates, President of the Centre for Inter-American Relations, Ambassador Sergio Armando Frazao, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations and President of the Economic and Social Council; Mr. Gilberto Guerrero, President of the Board of Directors of the Grancolombiana merchant fleet; Ambassador Edwin M. Martin, of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Mr. Carlos Molina Mencos, Chairman of the seventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA; Mr. Antonio Oviedo (Colombia); Mr. Laureano Perez Rodo, Minister and Commissioner in charge of the Economic and Social Development Plan of Spain, Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz, Permanent Representative of Chile to the International Organizations, and Mr. Victor L. Urquidi, President of El Colegio de México.

296. The former Executive Secretaries of ECLA, Mr. Gustavo Martinez Cabañas, Mr. Raul Prebisch, Mr. Jose Antonio Mayobre and Mr. Carlos Quintana, were also specially invited to attend the session.

297. The Heads of State and high authorities of almost all the member States sent messages to the executive Secretary of ECLA on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission. These messages praised the work done in the past quarter of a century by the organization, with special emphasis on the intellectual and practical significance of ECLA's work in Latin America, congratulated the secretariat on the completion of such a period of activity and offered best wishes for its future action in dealing with the new problems faced by the region.

298. The Executive Secretary also received special messages from Willy Brandt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, from the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, from the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, from the Executive Director of UNIDO, from Mr. Tomas Pablo, President of the Latin American Parliament, and from the board of the Cartagena Agreement, in addition to the messages read personally in the conference rooms by representatives of Governments not members of the Commission and representatives of international and inter-American bodies attending the fifteenth session.

Credentials

299. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Credentials Committee reported that it had examined the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Office of the Executive Secretary and had found them in order.

Election of officers

300. At the 16th plenary meeting, held on Friday, 23 March 1973, the following officers were elected:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Pedro Aguayo (Ecuador)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Raul Desmaras-Luzuriaga (Argentina)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Paul Gerin-Lajoie (Canada)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro (Uruguay)

Organization of work

301. Prior to the start of the plenary meetings of the Commission, the Commission met at the technical level with a view to conducting the first regional appraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy in the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade. At the first of its five meetings at the technical level, the Commission elected the following officers: Chairman, Mr. Jose Moncada (Ecuador); First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Luis Mejia Gonzalez (Nicaragua); Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. Richardson Andrews (Trinidad and Tobago); Rapporteur, Mr. Gaston Illanes (Chile).

302. A committee was established to consider agenda items 5 to 11. The chairman of this committee was Mr. Eduardo Santos (Ecuador); Mr. Remberto Capriles (Bolivia) served as First Vice-Chairman; Mr. G. C. Price (Belize) as Second Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Carlos Valencia (El Salvador) as Rapporteur.

303. A working group was set up, composed of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America and Uruguay, in order to examine the programme of work and priorities, 1973-1975.

B. AGENDA

304. At its 164th meeting, the Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses and statements in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commission.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Latin America and the International Development Strategy: first regional appraisal and recent economic trends in Latin America.

Documents: - Latin America and the International Development Strategy: first regional appraisal (E/CN.12/947 and Add.1 and 2).

- International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

- Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972 (E/CN.12/954).

- Report of the 1st Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts (E/CN.12/AC.65/3).

5. Latin America's participation in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations.

Document: - Latin America and the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations (E/CN.12/955).

6. Latin America's role in the World Population Conference.

Document: - Participation of Latin America in the World Population Conference and World Population Year: population and development activities. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/956).

7. The Commission's activities in connexion with the human environment.

Document: - ECLA's activities in connexion with the United Nations Environment Programme. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/957).

8. Application of science and technology to development.

Document: - World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development: Summary of the regional plan for Latin America (E/CN.12/949).

9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the developing countries.

Document: - The economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in relation to the developing countries. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/944).

10. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

(a) Report of activities, 1971-1973;

(b) Election of new members of the Governing Council.

Documents: - Report on the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) in 1972. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/951). Note by the secretariat on the election of new members of the Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (E/CN.12/945).

11. Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

(a) Report on activities carried out and programmed;

(b) Election of new members of the Governing Board.

Documents: - Activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre carried out in 1971-1972 and programmed for 1973-1974. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/950).

- Election of new members of the Governing Board of the Latin American Demographic Centre. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/952).

12. Programme of work of the Commission and other matters.

(a) Activities of the Commission since 1 May 1972;

(b) Programme of work and order of priorities, 1973-1975;

(c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(d) Regional problems in the field of information and computing.

Documents: - Report on the work of the Commission since 1 May 1972 (E/CN.12/958).

- Programme of work and order of priorities, 1973-1975 (E/CN.12/959 and Add.1).

- Reports on the Joint Inspection Unit on the Commission, with a note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/960 and Add.1).

- Latin American Centre for Information Technology (E/CN.12/963).

- Note by the secretariat on resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with a bearing on the agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission (E/CN.12/953).

13. Place and date of the sixteenth session.
14. Consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy

305. In the course of the debate which took place on the first regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy, numerous delegations stated their positions and put forward criteria. Most of the ideas expressed are contained in the Quito Appraisal (resolution 320 (XV)), which also contains the observations and reservations made by certain representatives of developed countries. In order to avoid repetition, the present section only includes additional points of view expressed by delegations.

Domestic development

306. A general analysis was made of the significance of the International Development Strategy and its suitability to the present situation in Latin America. One delegation maintained that it did not yet constitute a coherent and explicit strategy for global development, and even contained some contradictions. The periodic reviews should therefore not be confined to consideration of its implementation: they should also be used to remedy its omissions and improve its coherence, both as regards the Strategy as a whole and as regards the sub-strategies dealing with specific problems. The present appraisal was more in the nature of a "dress rehearsal" than a meaningful socio-economic exercise, *inter alia* because two years was too short a period and because not all the statistical data on the second year were yet available in their entirety.

307. Another delegation expressed the opinion that the increase in product proposed as a goal was not sufficient to place on the road to development countries whose underdevelopment was due to long colonial or neo-colonial domination. Furthermore, the Strategy was only of a declaratory character, and this promoted the false idea that all Governments were equally interested in the process of development proposed for the Second Development Decade.

308. With regard to the applicability of the Strategy to the region, one representative expressed the view that it was a practical impossibility to construct a single interpretative model for analysing the development process. A new definition of a Latin American style of development was called for, and the Strategy in its present form did not offer the best rallying-point, in keeping with the will of the Latin American peoples for progress. Another delegation, while agreeing with the need to reformulate the Strategy in accordance with Latin American possibilities, held that it was necessary to give it a more realistic approach, so as to secure more decided action from the developed countries. The representative of a developed country said that there were strong currents of thought, in constant interaction with the political experience of Latin America, which manifested themselves in a system of concepts which was often very complex, in a protest against dependency, and in the subordination of the need for growth to the requirements of social justice and a certain concept of national dignity; a set of factors which resulted in the rejection of imitations of models conceived and developed in the countries of the centre.

309. The problem of the difference between or identity of the concepts of development and growth was closely linked with the analysis of the basic directions of the Strategy. One representative stated, in this connexion, that in his view development meant that economic growth must be achieved in those sectors or branches which were of key importance in order to guarantee an over-all and harmonious process of self-sustaining growth. This in its turn presupposed the capacity of the economy to solve the basic social problems of the national whole (employment, health, housing, education, creative leisure); growth which manifested itself in a drop in capital formation, an increase in unproductive imports, unemployment and still greater concentration of income did not lead to development. In the past, his country had recorded spectacular rates of growth, but it had not developed: on the contrary, the foreign investments which had brought about those increases in the product had caused structural distortion of the economy.

310. The representative of another country declared that it was not enough to dream up and pursue objectives that were expressed solely in increases in the growth rates of the main macroeconomic indicators which in the final reckoning merely seemed to favour a privileged elite: growth must have a decisive effect on the situation of the marginal classes and must incorporate them in a definitive manner into the mainstream of national life.

311. On the same subject, another representative asserted that development necessarily implied bringing about a fundamental change in the very bases of the economic and political relationship: his country aspired to a different kind of development which did not mean simply more goods and services, but the achievement of a new kind of life - juster and more humane.

312. Another representative stated that development only interested his country when it clearly offered well being for the people and was based primarily on the sovereign decisions of peoples and Governments and on the individual efforts and co-operative strivings of the countries of Latin America. He felt particularly strongly that everything that a country spent on improving the situation of its people as regards education, health, and other fundamental aspects of mankind must not be considered as mere consumption expenditure, but as investments just as productive as, or even more productive than, investments in physical capital for industry.

313. Adopting a different approach to the question, one delegation stated that it failed to see the advantage or the necessity of keeping alive the conflict between growth and development brought up at the meeting. Without denying their importance, the qualitative elements of development in the evolution of countries always had been and still were part of growth. Accelerated growth over a long period was impossible without creating a domestic consumer market formed by associating with the production process well-paid people who were healthy, well-trained in the use of technology and fully employed. In its view, the placing of general indiscriminate emphasis on qualitative and structural changes, while excluding the need to achieve the fastest possible economic growth, could act as a social narcotic and lead the Latin American countries to accept within the whole community of nations a status lower than that to which they had a right to aspire on the basis of their human element, their history and their natural resources. No Latin American country should be satisfied with an objective which fell below its just deserts. Moreover, development should be viewed in the light

of broad prospects and other fundamental objectives of the countries concerned. Such objectives should include security against aggression, national political integration, and social stability and harmony, all of which, together with economic development, constituted the essential conditions for the viability of nations in the long term.

314. Another delegation stressed the rational and practical impossibility of maximizing at the same time all or many of the related economic and social variables which mutually affect one another. National strategies must therefore establish priorities based on criteria of social value and preferences. That delegation's country had for many decades given priority, as few others had done, to social development, and it therefore felt justified in affirming that, without a basic and continuing process of economic growth, social improvement tended to weaken and stagnate. Its country felt the practical need to analyse the consequences of carrying on separate and unrelated socially-oriented policies which, for all their generosity and good intentions, might well have contributed to the economic stagnation experienced, sometimes to the point of failing to comply even with their limited specific objectives.

315. Most of the delegations described the current economic situation in their own countries and underlined both the achievements made and the internal and external obstacles which had hindered or impeded the progress they desired. In that connexion, some delegations considered that the data on the evolution of the gross domestic product were insufficient to express the qualitative changes which might be taking place in the various countries, and urged the secretariat to study the elaboration of other indicators more suitable for detecting such changes. Another delegation felt that more thought should be given to the social implications of economic growth, and to the part played by social policies in development. A certain number of indicators and a reference framework were needed in order to measure more accurately the distance covered and ensure the co-ordination of economic and social measures.

316. One representative said that document E/CN.12/954 (the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972) gave only a partial picture for that year, since it made no reference to the qualitative efforts which the Government of his country was making and the data on the estimated growth in the gross domestic product for 1972 compared with 1971 were only of a preliminary nature.

317. Several representatives described their countries' achievements as regards economic growth and the improvement of living conditions, income redistribution, the absorption of broad sectors of the population into the national economy, the geographical decentralization of development, the elimination of monopolies, the nationalization of what were considered basic activities, the recovery of natural resources, and the strengthening of the countries' decision-making power. In some cases they also referred to fiscal, social security, technological, health, educational and housing policies. Some delegations said that in spite of such progress, it had been impossible in a number of cases to solve problems of human development, particularly unemployment, marginality, the rise in the cost of living and the evolution of consumption patterns which could not be maintained. Certain delegations also referred to the increasing burden of external debt servicing and payments of profits on foreign capital, and to foreign take-overs of national enterprises.

318. One representative of a developed country said that although the secretariat figures showed relatively modest over-all progress - with a substantial improvement however, in the 1972 results - the summarized data could not conceal some notable achievements by particular countries. Notwithstanding the over-simplification of such calculations, a lesson might be learned from them: if some countries - big and small, with high and low incomes - showed such successful results in one field or another, the rest of the countries should take heart and be confident that they too could substantially improve their results.

319. With regard to the appraisal document presented by the secretariat (E/CN.12/947), many delegations expressed their appreciation of the information and analysis contained therein. In the course of a more detailed examination, one delegation suggested that more emphasis should be placed on studies on inflation, exchange policy, the role of the State, tax structures, public expenditure and the efficiency of State enterprises and services, and that these studies should be carried out in greater depth. A number of representatives drew attention to other areas in which the secretariat should increase its research activities, such as the role and scope of transnational enterprises, the identification of branches of industry where complementarity arrangements were possible between countries belonging to the same or to different integration systems and research into marine resources.

International trade

320. Various delegations referred to the trend in Latin America's export trade during the first two years of the decade and drew attention to the fact that, although the average growth rate of exports for the countries of the region as a whole had exceeded the target set in the International Development Strategy, the figures for individual countries were less encouraging since a considerable number had failed to attain the target. One participant expressed the view that, in its treatment of trade problems, the document limited itself to external aspects without making any serious attempt to analyse causes other than external barriers. It ignored the effect that such factors as the level of domestic economic activity, efficiency, productive capacity, export strategy and transport had on each country's trade.

321. According to one representative, the analysis of the evolution of trade between Latin America and the United States had omitted certain important facts, such as the higher growth rate of that trade since the middle of the 1960s and the increasing share of manufactures in exports to the United States. The latter actually imported more manufactured goods from Latin America than any other developed country: a fact which could scarcely be reconciled with the assertions made as to the United States' allegedly increasingly protectionist attitude. Another delegation pointed out that the fears which the Latin American countries had expressed since the inception of the European Economic Community regarding a worsening of the conditions of access of their products to the European market had proved unfounded; on the contrary, trade had been stepped up, as could be appreciated from the fact that the EEC's share of Latin American exports had risen from 16 per cent in 1958 to 23 per cent in 1970. Two observers emphasized the importance of the expansion of mutual trade between the Latin American countries and certain socialist countries and noted that the conditions and prospects for a continuation of that trend were favourable.

322. Various opinions were voiced in respect of international agreements. Some delegations supported the idea of promoting, where appropriate, the negotiation of commodity agreements designed to bring about greater market stability and increased earnings for the exporting countries. Another delegation considered that the secretariat document adopted a rather uncritical attitude as regards the capacity of such agreements to solve the problem of declining prices in the short and medium term, whereas it ought also to consider them from other aspects, such as the relationship between production and consumption, which were responsible for price movements.

323. Several delegations referred to recent reports that the United States Government had decided to sell part or all of its strategic reserves of certain commodities, particularly non-ferrous metals. They felt that the object of this sale of reserves was to precipitate a decline in the prices of those commodities in disregard of the objectives and principles established in paragraph 30 of the IDS concerning that type of operation. From that point of view, it was a serious action. In the same connexion, emphasis was placed on the need for the Latin American countries to strengthen their ties with other producers of Asia and Africa, as they had begun to do by participating in the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

324. At its 179th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 332 (XV) on strategic reserves. Five members abstained from voting on this resolution and one voted against it.

325. The delegations of Canada, France, Jamaica, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom placed on record their decision to abstain on the resolution.

326. The representative of the United States expressed his regret at having to vote against the resolution. It apparently reflected a press item referring to a statement by the President of the United States in which all that he had said was that his Government intended to reduce its strategic reserves. The present arrangements for the disposal of those reserves could only be modified after consultation with the producing countries, however, and furthermore the revision of many disposal programmes would require a new authorization from Congress, but the Executive had not yet presented any bill aimed at securing such authorization. Under the 1946 act governing the reserves, disposal programmes must be planned in such a way as to avoid causing any undue disturbances in producer or consumer markets, and the United States would respect that requirement, as it would any other criteria resulting from international decisions which it had supported.

327. Some delegations from countries which granted general preferential treatment for the exports of manufactures of the developing countries announced that their Governments were considering revising and improving the concessions granted under their respective systems. In that connexion, one delegation considered it important to outline some of the features of the system applied by the EEC which, in his view, was not clearly described in the secretariat document when it stated that preferential imports were subject to quotas. It was true that the EEC fixed an amount for each manufactured product which might be called "a guaranteed amount". The guarantee was that imports from developing countries which came within that amount were exempt from tariffs, except for a small number of commodities, perhaps 200 to 300, out of a total of 3,000 to which the tariff

mechanism applied. Only for those commodities considered "sensitive" or quasi-sensitive would tariffs be applied and, in the final analysis, only in those cases could one speak of tariff quotas. The fact that for the overwhelming majority of products there was no limitation or even control, except for verification of origin, explained why there were no data on the effect of the preferences.

328. A number of delegations referred to the problems of regional and sub-regional integration, underscoring the need to make greater efforts to accelerate the processes of integration and to conduct studies on the convergence of those processes. It was stated, in particular, that there were ever-increasing opportunities for regional complementarity, especially in the sector of industrial co-investment. The identification of areas of complementarity, the characteristics of the respective branches of industry and the various opportunities for carrying out concrete operations were fields in which it was important for the secretariat to undertake specific research.

329. With regard to the sections of the evaluation document (E/CN.12/947) dealing with integration, the Commission adopted resolution 315 (XV) on the Central American Common Market at its 177th plenary meeting on 29 March 1973 and resolution 331 (XV) on ECLA's activities in connexion with Latin American economic integration at its 178th meeting on 30 March 1973.

External financing

330. The representative of a developing country pointed out that among the quantitative contradictions appearing in the IDS, one of the most obvious was the combination in it of three targets - the transfer of resources equivalent to one per cent of the gross product of the developed countries, and the double target according to which the exports of the developing countries should grow more rapidly than their imports. In view of the relative size of the gross product of the developed countries and of the integrated current account of the developing countries, and bearing in mind that imports constituted the basic means by which the developing countries could absorb external financial aid, it might happen (a) that the actual transfer of these resources, amounting to more than 20,000 million dollars annually did not take place; (b) that they became mere additions to the international reserves and ceased to contribute to economic development; (c) that imports grew more quickly than exports, this being the objective of the transfer of external resources in the present decade; or (d) that any other strange combination of these and other possibilities, more subtle but equally illogical, might emerge.

331. The delegation of a developed country said that the recent affiliation of his country to the Interamerican Development Bank, and the financial contributions to that institution which this implied, would help to accelerate the development process in the region, and at the same time contribute to greater universality and increased multilaterality in the functions of the Bank. Another delegation of a developed country stated that the importance attached by its country to the objectives of the 1 per cent and 0.7 per cent net transfers of resources was reflected both in the explicit acceptance of those targets and in the fact that its Government had taken measures to mobilize national public opinion as regards the attainment of those and other objectives contained in the IDS. A further delegation of a developed country stated that its country was one of the few

members of the DAC which was fulfilling the 1 per cent target and it was also close to achieving the 0.7 per cent target. Its country was disposed to continue with those efforts in the field of external co-operation, with particular consideration for the situation of Latin America.

332. The delegation of a developed country said that its Government considered that the 1 per cent target was a central element of the IDS, and it had declared that it would make every possible effort to achieve this by 1975. In practice, this target had already been achieved in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

333. The delegation of a developing country mentioned the support which its country was giving to one of the subregional integration processes at present operating in Latin America, and said that its Government was making a financial contribution to the integration bank operating in the subregion.

334. The representative of a developed country considered that the conclusions on external financing contained in document E/CN.12/947 were excessively pessimistic, and that the omission of data indicating an increase in the multilateral financing commitments granted to Latin America over the last two or three years gave the impression that financial assistance for development was tending to decrease rather than increase. The over-all level of financial assistance was not as high as it should be, but it was nevertheless considerable, and Latin America's share in the total assistance granted was relatively large; furthermore, the amount of private investment obtained by some countries, on conditions acceptable to their Governments, showed how useful for development that source of finance could be. Moreover, there was no convincing evidence that the actual volume of external financing had been the main factor restricting the economic progress of individual countries or of the region as a whole. There was no reason to believe that the problems of servicing the external debt were unmanageable for countries which had given sufficient attention to the growth of their exports or which had acted prudently in the administration of their finances. In Mexico, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Guyana, the debt servicing coefficient had actually declined with respect to exports of goods and services, and although that coefficient had increased in the majority of the remaining countries of Latin America, it continued to be relatively low in most of them. In only four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay) was it more than 15 per cent, and no Latin American country had a coefficient of more than 25 per cent. The annual report of IBRD for 1971 stated that debt-servicing was not an insuperable obstacle to development, and it concluded that most of the crises in connexion with the servicing of the debt were due to poor planning and implementation of the development strategies.

335. The same delegation acknowledged that the average terms on which loans were offered to Latin America had hardened in recent years, and that the phenomenon could be attributed in part to the reduction in the proportion of soft loans in the total, but the absolute level of official assistance had risen, and moreover a very important influence was exerted by the considerable increase in loans contracted on hard terms by the larger and more prosperous countries like Brazil, Mexico and Argentina - a factor which reflected their growing demand for commercial sources of financing and their growing capacity to interest such sources. It was to be hoped that countries would resort more and more to loans at higher interest rates when their development efforts had been successful: their doing so should be seen as a favourable evolution and not, as suggested in the secretariat document, an unfavourable one.

336. Finally, the same delegation felt that the document under consideration did not deal adequately with the function of private foreign investment, inasmuch as its treatment of the subject was piecemeal and unbalanced and concentrated on the negative aspects of foreign investment while largely ignoring its many positive aspects, such as import substitution, development of exports and transfer of technology. Foreign investment could be a very useful development instrument, as many of the countries attending the session could attest. It was even possible to observe a close relationship between high economic growth rates and the welcoming and stimulation of private investment, whether domestic or foreign. The secretariat should make every effort to give the subject more adequate treatment in future reports.

337. An observer from a developed country stated that his Government had accepted the target of 0.7 per cent for official assistance at the third session of UNCTAD, thus withdrawing the reservation which it had voiced regarding paragraph 43 of the International Development Strategy at the time of its adoption. He accordingly requested that the reference to that point in Chapter VI of document E/CN.12/947 should be corrected.

338. With regard to the importance for Latin America of the urgent creation of supplementary financing machinery and the role of the World Bank in that connexion, the observer from the World Bank requested that due note be taken of the fact that, in his opinion, it was not objective to suggest that obstacles were being placed in the way of such a move by the Bank, as was stated in the first regional evaluation for Latin America adopted by the Commission. The Bank had, for a number of years, devoted considerable efforts to studying the feasibility of the proposal, but had ceased to do so since most of the developed countries had indicated their unwillingness to grant additional financial assistance for supplementary financing. Naturally, should those developed countries modify their position in the future, the Bank would resume its consideration and study of the matter.

339. At its 177th meeting, held on 29 March 1973, the Commission adopted, by 22 votes to none, with 1 abstention, resolution 320 (XV) on the appraisal of the International Development Strategy, containing the Quito Appraisal (see part III below).

340. The representative of Brazil said that the approval of the resolution on the appraisal of the International Development Strategy closed the first stage of a process whose next stage would be the forthcoming Fifth Special Session of the Trade and Development Board. He requested that the resolution, together with the accompanying documents, should be transmitted to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for referral to the Trade and Development Board at that session. It was understood that these documents would be transmitted to the Committee for Development Planning and to the Economic and Social Council.

341. The United Kingdom representative, explaining his vote, stated that in the opinion of his delegation the process of review and appraisal at the regional level was entirely a matter for the regional members of the Commission. His delegation had not sought in the discussions to impose its own views on the other members or to amend the views of the regional members. It had, accordingly, voted in favour of the resolution, on the understanding, however, that none of the views contained in it and in the documents to which it referred were to be taken as necessarily reflecting the views of the United Kingdom Government.

342. The representative of France, explaining his vote, said that, while his delegation had had a number of reservations on the Quito appraisal, in particular on chapters E, F, G, H and J, it had felt that it would be more useful and appropriate to make its observations at a later date in other forums. That was why it had confined itself to expressing the views of the EEC countries on matters concerning relations with Latin America. While these considerations should have led his delegation to abstain on the resolution, in view of the substantial amendments that had been made in the drafting, he had considered it essential to take account of the many positive elements contained in it, in particular the parts relative to balanced development and regional integration. Moreover, since the resolution constituted the end result of a joint endeavour by the regional members of the Commission to state their own views, he felt it would be inappropriate to request any modification in the text. Rather, his delegation would hail the resolution as an original regional contribution to the appraisal of the International Development Strategy, which would provide the competent bodies with a very valuable document on which they could base their decisions. It was in the light of these considerations that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution.

343. The United States representative, explaining his vote, said that his delegation deeply regretted that it had had to abstain in the vote on the resolution dealing with the most important item before the Commission. In view of the United States position of allegiance to the International Development Strategy, it had very much desired to associate itself with the other members of the Commission in approving a resolution on the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy. It had also thought that the secretariat appraisal had provided the Commission with very useful material - although it had certain reservations regarding some points - and should form an important basis of discussions in the Committee for Development Planning and subsequently the Economic and Social Council. Discussions at the session had been of a very high calibre, and the account of proceedings, in his delegation's view, should also be forwarded to the Committee for Development Planning.

344. His delegation understood the importance attached by the regional members of the Commission to the first regional appraisal undertaken by its members. His delegation had had no desire to undermine or dilute the views expressed in the resolution: it respected those views and appreciated the fact that its own views had been made part of the document.

345. It had, however, found it impossible to approve the resolution as the first regional appraisal. Because it could not agree with some parts of the Quito Appraisal, it had hoped the Commission would confine itself to taking note of it, which would have given it official recognition. It had also had difficulties because it felt that the first regional appraisal should constitute more than just the Quito Appraisal and should include the Commission's discussions and the material prepared by the secretariat.

346. He welcomed the fact that operative paragraph 3 of the resolution did allow for the account of the Commission's proceedings to be transmitted to the Committee for Development Planning and the Economic and Social Council, noting that this might reduce although not eliminate his delegation's difficulties in considering the Quito Appraisal as constituting in itself the first regional appraisal.

347. It had been with regret, therefore, that his delegation had found itself obliged to abstain in the vote, for it would have been prepared to approve taking note of the Quito Appraisal and would have wanted to associate itself with the views of the other members. He had been gratified that in the process of consultations leading up to the final draft the views of his delegation had been listened to.

348. In conclusion he stated that in the light of operative paragraph 3 of the resolution, his delegation wished to enter a reservation on operative paragraph 2.

349. At its 178th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 328 (XV) on activities relating to the regional appraisal of the IDS, the United States delegation abstaining.

350. At its 179th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 336 (XV) on the external debt of Latin America.

351. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted resolution 337 (XV) on natural resources. The delegations of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States placed on record their abstention from the voting.

352. At its 180th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 339 (XV) on the effects of the activities of transnational corporations by 23 votes to one, with no abstentions.

Latin America's participation in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations

353. In introducing the item, the secretariat drew attention to certain aspects which might condition the possible development of the negotiations. Various delegations expressed their satisfaction with the document prepared by the secretariat (E/CN.12/955) and with the advisory services which the ECLA secretariat had been providing to the Latin American countries at the preparatory stage of the negotiations. Some delegations expressed concern at the unfavourable prospects which the negotiations held out in view of the international situation, and others referred to the discouraging past experience, particularly as regards the Kennedy Round of GATT, and the need to correct an unfair structure of international trade.

354. In presenting the draft resolution on the preparation of Latin America for the 1973 multilateral negotiations, one representative emphasized three principles of action which should govern the implementation of the resolution: (a) to affirm the principle of Latin American unity in the GATT negotiations and adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the Latin American countries take collective action at all stages in order to give full weight to the importance of Latin America as an exporting and importing market; (b) to request the regional economic integration bodies to embark on technical supporting studies to help Latin America to participate more effectively in the negotiations by providing criteria for reconciling the participation of the various countries in those bodies with their participation in the GATT negotiations; and (c) to make clear

that the proposed negotiations should in no case produce solutions which do not, in substance, create a fair balance among the various participating parties, but should instead embody proposals appropriate to the different situations of those countries.

355. At its 178th meeting, held on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 326 (XV) on the preparation of Latin America for the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations. With regard to this resolution, the United States representative recalled that he had previously expressed some reservations about certain paragraphs in the draft, but his delegation was prepared to join in the consensus now that certain amendments had been made and explanations given. Thus, his delegation noted from the representative of the secretariat that the technical assistance referred to in operative paragraph 1 would not involve any financial implications for ECLA. As regards operative paragraph 2, his delegation was concerned about the possibility of proliferation and duplication of effort in the field of activity in question, and he believed that the work of the agencies concerned should clearly be co-ordinated to ensure non-duplication. In operative paragraph 5, he felt that it was rather early to talk about a second stage of project RLA/72/098 when the first stage was only just getting started. ECLA and its member countries were no doubt thinking in the longer term in the interests of good planning and prudent management of resources, but he felt that the experience of the first stage should form the basis for judgement regarding later action. Furthermore, he felt that it was undesirable that the resolution should appear to prejudge the action or take away the decision-making role of UNDP. His delegation would not insist on that point, however, as it concerned only the timing, and not the intrinsic merits of the matter. Finally, he wished to state for the record that it was his understanding that participation in the multilateral trade negotiations would be limited to Governments and the Commission of the EEC, and he noted that ECLA's role in the matter would include the preparation of several studies and the training and preparation of Latin American negotiators through meetings of government experts and high-level officials who would be taking part in the GATT negotiations.

356. At its 177th meeting, held on 29 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 316 (XV) on co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas.

357. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted resolution 317 (XV) on monetary problems and their link with aspects of international trade. The representative of the United States reserved his position with respect to this resolution.

358. At its 178th meeting, held on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 330 (XV) on external economic relations of Latin America with different developed geographical areas. The representatives of France and the United Kingdom reserved their position on this resolution. The United States placed on record its opinion that the attitude of the resolution was a negative one.

Participation of Latin America in the World Population Conference

359. Through the message sent to the session by the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference, participants were informed of the preparations for the Conference and the background leading up to it. Ever since the population problem became part of the United Nations work programme, the principle followed had been that the fundamental objective was to raise the quality of human life. Latin America presented a wide range of situations, from countries which considered that their problem was not a high rate of population growth but too small a population, to those which exercised their sovereignty in carrying out programmes aimed at reducing the fertility rate. ECLA's work was not aimed at trying to achieve an impossible uniformity in population matters, but at building ECLA, in co-operation with CELADE, into a centre for the co-ordination of ideas so that population policies could be devised as an aspect of general economic and social development policies.

360. The secretariat explained that the guidelines being followed by ECLA in population matters were as follows: (i) to concentrate on the fundamental problems of the relations between population and development and the place of population policies in general policies; (ii) to maintain close co-operation with CELADE and help to co-ordinate and stimulate the research work of other institutions, reducing overlapping to the minimum; (iii) to help to prepare for the Conference by stimulating the interest of Governments and originating ideas; (iv) to integrate demographic considerations into all the various types of activities of ECLA, and (v) to build up the capacity to be able to offer advisory assistance to Governments.

361. Delegations were agreed that the subject of population growth could not be considered in isolation, but must be considered in relation to development, and they recommended that ECLA and CELADE should continue their studies along these lines. Furthermore, in its preparatory work for the participation of Latin America in the World Population Conference, ECLA must take account in its studies of the special features of Latin America, whose situation was very different from that of other underdeveloped and over-populated regions.

362. Several delegations stated that it was an over-simplification to suppose that the reason for development problems lay in excessive population growth and that the only object of population policy was to reduce the fertility rate: there were countries of low population density which needed a much larger population to fill the territory and fully exploit its resources. Another delegation took the view that the problem of rapid population growth was worldwide, affecting particularly the LDC's, and that a situation of LDC underpopulation was a rare exception.

363. In particular, one delegation recommended ECLA to devote special attention to intra-regional migrations from one Latin American country to another, as they constituted a very important phenomenon from the demographic and employment point of view and should be organized in such a way as to benefit both countries and human beings.

364. With regard to the preparations for the World Population Conference, one representative expressed unhappiness over the expression "Plan of Action" used by the Conference, which seemed to give it a political rather than a technical complexion. The analytical indices in some of the documents also gave that impression, since they seemed to point to conclusions which failed to take account of the situation of countries which needed a larger population.

365. At its 178th meeting on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 327 (XV) on the preparations for the World Population Conference and the strengthening of the capacity of ECLA and CELADE in population matters. It was noted that the proposed meeting referred to in the final paragraph of the resolution would be open to all ECLA members.

ECLA's activities in connexion with the environment

366. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme reported on the activities carried out since the Stockholm Conference in compliance with its recommendations. He noted that the concern about the environment afforded an excellent opportunity for international co-operation, because the developed countries now realized that they must collaborate with the rest in order to protect their own interests in a natural unitary system which respected neither political frontiers nor economic barriers. The establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme and Fund were in keeping with that new concept of world solidarity. So as to be able to supplement and strengthen national environment programmes, secretariat units were being set up in each region. In Latin America arrangements were being completed for the establishment of a joint unit with ECLA.

367. At the same time, the Programme was holding consultations with specialized agencies of the United Nations system and with interested intergovernmental bodies regarding the programme that it would submit to the Governing Board of the United Nations Environment Programme at its first meeting in June 1973, which would be based on the Plan of Action adopted at Stockholm. He emphasized that an effort would be made to take as much advantage as possible of existing organizations and institutions. A fundamental criterion of the new Programme was that there was no conflict between development and the environment. Development was the key to ending poverty, which was the main threat to achieving a healthy environment in the developing world. The concern over the environment, far from distracting attention from the efforts towards development gave a new perspective to the desire to develop.

368. From the presentation of the subject given by the secretariat, representatives took note of the main features of the recently initiated Programme and of the institutional arrangements being made.

369. Delegations indicated their wish that ECLA should deal with the subject of the environment and considered that its concern with that subject should be reflected in all its programmes, especially those regarding planning, whether general or regional and urban. Since Latin America's environmental problems were due largely to lack of development rather than to over-development, ECLA's examination of such problems should start from the concept that the environment was an important element in attaining an adequate standard of living.

370. As regards the financial aspects, delegations indicated that the developing countries needed more technical and financial assistance for the protection of the environment. The financial organizations should therefore be made to share the general concern regarding environmental problems.

371. Several representatives referred to the special problems presented by the Amazon River basin. One delegate considered that ECLA should explore the possibility of conserving that river basin as an oxygenation centre for the region.

and even for the world. Another participant observed that the discussions at Stockholm had made it clear that the equatorial forests did not produce a surplus of oxygen which could be utilized in other areas, and that the oceans were the largest sources of oxygen in the world. Moreover, research of that kind should be undertaken with the agreement of all the countries in the Amazon region, and all the possibilities for the development and utilization of the resources of the region without destroying its environmental conditions should be investigated in depth.

372. Some representatives referred to the problems of urban development, where criteria for finding long-term solutions were needed. Reference was also made to the possible effects of the transfer of polluting industries to developing areas.

373. At its 178th meeting, held on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 323 (XV) on ECLA's activities in connexion with the environment.

374. The delegations of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States entered reservations in respect of this resolution.

Application of science and technology to development

375. Mr. Urquidi, a member of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, told representatives that ECLA had actively participated in the preparation of the Regional Plan for Latin America, as had UNESCO, other agencies of the United Nations system, and the Department for Scientific Affairs of the Organization of American States.

376. The Regional Plan constituted an effort to identify, within the context of the World Plan of Action, those subjects and problems of particular interest to Latin America in which science and technology could help to improve productivity and raise levels of consumption in the region. Its aim was to provide general basic principles and at the same time to offer specific suggestions which could guide Governments in framing their national policies in this field. It was also useful in orienting the action programmes of regional and international institutions in the field of science and technology and in encouraging the world scientific community to co-operate in the region's scientific and technological development.

377. It was pointed out that the scientific and technological input in Latin America represented just under 4 dollars per inhabitant, which was 25 times less than in the United States, whereas the latter's per capita product was eight times that of the region. The cost of imported technology was high and was out of all proportion to the modest scale of local research. The lack of such research had resulted in the import of equipment and other capital goods which, although they incorporated technology, represented an expenditure of foreign exchange which could at least to some extent be avoided.

378. It was recognized that the region had undoubtedly made considerable progress over the last few years, but such progress was not enough in view of the magnitude of the problem. Insufficient use had been made of the scientific and technological knowledge existing in the world; independent research had been seriously neglected; scientific education at the intermediate and higher levels was clearly deficient, and there was not yet sufficient awareness of the implications of indiscriminately acquiring industrial technologies devised in other

parts of the world for economic conditions which were totally different from those prevailing in Latin America. In short, there had been no scientific and technological policies integrated into the economic and social development objectives with a view to solving the specific problems of the region and the particular problems of each country.

379. In that connexion it was suggested that the Regional Plan, which also came within the context of the International Development Strategy, was confined to indicating the priority areas where there was a need for more scientific and technological research or the application of existing know-how in order to help solve basic development problems. Such areas were related to institutions and policies connected with science and technology, scientific and technological education, natural resources, food and agriculture, industry, transport and communications, housing, construction and urbanization, health, population, and the effects of the use of new technologies developed in the nuclear, space and electronic computer fields on various aspects of Latin American development.

380. It was considered that ECLA should play a central role in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, and in particular, in view of its experience, it should concern itself with those key aspects in which science and technology and economic and social development were interlinked and acted upon each other. In addition to strengthening the secretariat's own activities, it was considered desirable to establish, as part of the machinery of the Commission, an intergovernmental consultation body to study not only the Regional Plan but also the impact of science and technology on Latin American development, in the light of the studies prepared by the various United Nations agencies, by regional institutions such as OAS, and by other bodies, such as OECD, which were also concerned with those questions.

381. Several delegations expressed their support for the Regional Plan and referred to its importance as a reference document and general scheme, stressing at the same time the need for its wide dissemination and application in the region. In this connexion, they expressed the hope that ECLA would play a leading part in that task and would intensify its activities in the field of science and technology, especially as regards the technological factor in economic and social planning.

382. They also suggested that ECLA should convene a meeting of representatives of Governments to initiate the analysis of the Regional Plan, consider the best ways of implementing it, and harmonize and co-ordinate the work of all the bodies participating in this matter. Mexico's suggestion that the meeting should be held in Mexico at the end of 1973 or the beginning of 1974, with the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology acting as the host institution, was enthusiastically welcomed.

383. Several delegations stressed the need for the transmission of technology to take place on terms which were more favourable to the Latin American countries. They referred to the great importance of UNCTAD resolution 39 (III) and said that it would be desirable for the ECLA secretariat to collaborate with UNCTAD and with member Governments in the study of the contractual conditions on which technology was imported.

384. Several delegations also laid emphasis on the importance of the availability of an adequate regional technological information and documentation service to enable

countries to familiarize themselves and keep up with the advances being made in the field of technology and thus have better background information to help them to take decisions on technological matters.

385. One representative expressed his concern at the transfer of unsuitable technology and said that in seeking technological solutions it was increasingly necessary to go more closely into the possibilities offered by Latin America itself, in order to take advantage of the domestically-produced technology which was being developed in the countries of the region. It was also necessary to pay increasing attention to the developing countries of other regions in the exchange of experience and know-how.

386. Another representative referred to the aid which his Government had given to the Latin American countries by supplying professional-level staff and collaborating with research institutes. The organization already existing in his country for information and documentation systems and the experience accumulated on a number of the problems affecting the region could be used as points of departure in the search for the scientific and technological solutions required by Latin America.

387. At its 178th meeting on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 322 (XV) on the application of science and technology to development.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Developing Countries

388. In Economic and Social Council resolution 1689 (LII), the Council requested the regional economic commissions in connexion with their appraisal of the IDS, to consider the question of the practical implementation of economic, social and cultural rights in the developing countries, particularly in connexion with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration in 1973.

389. During the discussion on the item, the representative of the United States said that his delegation attached great importance to the question and suggested that the members of the Commission should receive copies of the relevant report of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Manoucher Ganji. Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Assistant Secretary-General for the Centre for Social and Humanitarian Matters of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, informed the meeting that the final report of the Special Rapporteur had been issued and was being discussed by the Commission on Human Rights.

390. Mrs. Sipila went on to explain the restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs which had created the Centre which she headed. The Centre had taken over the functions of the Social Development Division and the Section on the Status of Women, thus underscoring the relationship between the IDS and human rights, inasmuch as the ultimate goal of development must be the full implementation of the economic, social, political and cultural rights of all groups of the population to enable them to contribute to the development process. She announced that the first regional seminar in Latin America on the participation of women in development would be held in the Dominican Republic from 9 to 22 May 1973.

391. One representative stressed the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources with a view to ensuring the full exercise

by the people of their economic, social and cultural rights and recommended Governments to adopt legal procedures for the protection and promotion of those rights.

392. Another representative announced that his country had become a signatory of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and urged other Latin American countries to follow its example.

393. At its 178th meeting, held on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 321 (XV) on the participation of women in Latin American development.

394. At its 179th meeting, held on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 334 (XV) on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the developing countries. The United States representative said that his delegation would have preferred ECLA to defer its consideration of the subject until Governments and the Commission on Human Rights had examined the Special Rapporteur's study. It did, however, understand the concerns that had been expressed and shared in them. With respect to the second operative paragraph of the resolution his delegation interpreted the wording as signifying a request to Governments to consider ratifying the International Covenants if they had not yet done so.

395. The United Kingdom representative said that, in the absence of instructions from his Government, his delegation would have to reserve its position on the resolution.

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

396. The Commission took note of the Report on the Activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (E/CN.12/951) and heard a statement by Mr. Leopoldo Solis, Chairman of the Governing Council.

397. The Chairman of the Governing Council, in addition to reporting on the activities undertaken in the fields of advisory services, training and research, reviewed the existing situation and future prospects of ILPES. He emphasized that its continued existence was very precarious, as it could only secure approval for its operational resources through long and troublesome procedures and for shorter and shorter periods. Such a financial situation created a contrast between the resources available to ILPES and the increasing volume and complexity of the demands made upon it. In addition to the advisory services which were currently provided to 15 countries in different fields, ILPES was expanding its co-operation with UNDP, and substantial support continued to be given to the joint ILPES/ECLA activities in connexion with Latin American economic co-operation, especially in the programmes of collaboration with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement.

398. Notwithstanding the successful results achieved in the Institute's activities, the significant increase in demand, and the need to expand and improve the ILPES programmes of work, the critical situation in which it now found itself jeopardized those possibilities. The Chairman of the Governing Council declared that it was a serious mistake to allow the action of a regional institution - which had been a pioneer in the field of planning and was not only useful but essential for the tasks to be undertaken in the Second Development Decade - to be limited by financial difficulties, and the rich fund of experience it had accumulated might

well be lost. The Latin American Governments and the Secretariat of the United Nations bore the great responsibility of ensuring the Institute's continuance and independence.

399. The Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Office for Latin America of UNDP described the origins of the Institute, which was set up by the Latin American Governments as an independent entity under the aegis of ECLA and received from the outset financial support from UNDP which it continued to enjoy today. UNDP had just completed an evaluation of ILPES for consideration by the UNDP Governing Council and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The report revealed some considerations which ought to be taken into account, such as the fact that there was no clear support for the Institute from Governments in terms of resources made available to it; that its resources should be carefully managed, since they were so scarce; that certain activities should be reviewed and reoriented in the light of the new requirements of the region, and that while it had thus far completed a fruitful period, its objectives should be revised in order to imbue it with more vigour so that it could provide Governments with the services they required. Moreover, the areas of technical assistance of ILPES, ECLA and UNDP should be more clearly defined. He announced that the report prepared by UNDP would be submitted for the consideration of the new Governing Council of ILPES.

400. UNDP recognized the value of ILPES and wished to continue giving it assistance, but the basic criteria for doing so would be that its resources would supplement the Governments' contributions; that the Institute should be able to serve all the Latin American countries in response to demands which were a distant expression of interest; and that Governments and the Governing Council should take an active part in planning the Institute's future activities.

401. Twenty delegations took part in the debate, noting, among other aspects, that ILPES had demonstrated usefulness since its inception in the field of research, advisory services and training and that its help was indispensable in the Second Development Decade to improve planning systems and achieve the objectives of the IDS.

402. A number of delegations made proposals for the solution of the Institute's financial problems, including the suggestion that it should be financed partly from the United Nations regular budget, and for establishing a clearer definition of its activities. It was pointed out that Governments should participate more actively in the Governing Council and that there should be a closer relationship between ILPES and ECLA as a way of getting the most benefit out of the financial and human resources.

403. There was a consensus on the need to make ILPES a permanent body with its own identity, permanent financing, intellectual independence and pluralism so that it could reflect the different approaches to economic development.

404. It was felt that the Governing Council should play a much more active role in the tasks of ILPES, and it was suggested that two or three members of the Council should constitute a kind of executive group which would maintain close and frequent contact with the office of the Director-General so as to keep under review the progress of programmes and the work accomplished.

405. It was recommended that the new Governing Council should meet as soon as possible to consider the report containing UNDP's evaluation and the ideas put forward by Governments during the current session and to make its own recommendations to the ECLA secretariat on measures to be taken to cope with the situation. The resolution which the Governing Council adopted on the question would be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the ECLA Committee of the Whole, which, it was felt, should be convened as a matter of urgency.

406. The representative of Canada said that his Government thought that ILPES was doing very important work and he announced its intention to continue and even broaden Canada's financial support for its agricultural planning projects.

407. For his part, the representative of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement stressed the strong support which had always been forthcoming from the Institute, even before the actual establishment of the Board, when the preparatory work was being done in Colombia in 1968.

408. In compliance with resolution 220 (AC.52), the Commission elected 10 members of the Governing Council of ILPES, who will hold their posts until the next session of ECLA. At the 177th meeting, the following members of the Governing Council, besides those appointed by ECLA, IDB and OAS, were elected: Mr. Pedro Aguayo Cubillo (Ecuador), Mr. Antonio Casas Gonzáles (Venezuela), Mr. Carlos Manuel Castillo (Costa Rica), Mr. Raúl Desmaras Luzuriaga (Argentina), Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro (Uruguay), Mr. Eugene Lansworth Moore (Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. José Sokol (Panama), Mr. João Paulo dos Reis Velloso (Brazil), Mr. Luis Eduardo Rosas (Colombia) and Mr. Leopoldo Solís (Mexico).

409. It was further decided that the Governing Council should include a representative of UNDP, in view of its close links with ILPES.

410. At its 177th meeting, held on 29 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 318 (XV) on the membership of the new Governing Council of the Institute.

411. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted resolution 319 (XV) on the financial situation of ILPES.

Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

412. In accordance with resolution 304 (XIV), the members of the Commission considered the report on the work of CELADE in 1971-1972 and its programme of work for the period 1973-1974 (E/CN.12/950) and recognized the need for it to continue its demographic research and training activities as an essential complement to the programme of the ECLA secretariat (see also paragraphs 359 to 365 on the World Population Conference).

413. Since the term of office of two members of the Governing Council had expired, the Commission had to elect two full members and two alternates for a term of two and one half years. Mr. Roberto Marcenaro Boutell (Argentina) and Mr. Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto (Mexico) were elected members and Mr. Jorge Arias de Blois (Guatemala) and Mr. Nestor Urrutia (Peru) were elected alternates.

Programme of work and priorities, 1973-1975

414. Introducing the programme of work and priorities for the period 1973-1975, the Executive Secretary noted that three important principles should guide the secretariat in its future work: (a) the need to redefine the priorities of the work programme in the light of changing trends in the region and the world, (b) the need to concentrate on basic issues in order to avoid dispersion of effort and serve Governments better, and (c) the need to organize work on an interdisciplinary basis within a unified approach.

415. On the issue of co-operation with the Governments of the region, he distinguished three basic areas: (a) co-operation as regards relations with the rest of the world, (b) co-operation as regards relations among the Latin American countries themselves, with special attention to the problems of the relatively less developed countries, and (c) co-operation with respect to operational programmes.

416. As regards the secretariat's research activities, he distinguished four basic areas of priority concern: (a) research into economic and social development, (b) international economic relations, (c) environment policies and natural resources, and (d) information technology and evaluation.

417. In connexion with the introductory section of the document before the Commission, entitled "Review of the work programme", one representative stated that in his country's view any increase in resources would be inappropriate given the current budgetary difficulties of the United Nations. In particular, he questioned the need for nearly doubling the item for travel, in view of the continued existence of the branch offices of ECLA. With respect to computing, he urged that any proposal should first be examined with the newly created computer centre at United Nations Headquarters. In reply, a member of the secretariat explained that approval of the work programme by the Commission did not presuppose the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the level of resources indicated in it.

418. Several representatives indicated their support of the policy whereby the Executive Secretary would have authority and flexibility to adapt programmes to circumstances as they might arise and, in certain properly justified circumstances, to utilize available resources for such conferences, working groups and experts meetings as he might consider necessary, provided that prior consultations had been held with Governments and the specialized agencies concerned. There was consensus on this proposal.

419. Two delegations expressed concern at the difficulty of properly appreciating the programme of work because of the diffuse presentation of the documents and its repetitious nature in parts. The Secretariat representative observed that the form of presentation adopted followed the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3043 (XXVII) and could not be changed. One of the representatives observed that the implementation of the said General Assembly resolution need not prevent refinement and improvement of the presentation of the document.

Economic Development Division

420. One representative said that he hoped special priority would be given to the project on public enterprises (11.15.04.02). In response to a question put by another representative, a member of the secretariat stated that the project on

regional development (11.15.03.04) referred to both the Latin American region as a whole and to regions within countries.

421. One representative expressed doubts regarding the usefulness of the project on development styles (11.15.02.01). In response, a member of the secretariat observed that the project in question was at present at the theoretical stage of testing assumptions with a numerical experimentation model to see the effect of changing certain variables in a hypothetical standard country with a traditional pattern of development. Once the theoretical work was completed, the project would turn to considering the strategy alternatives for specific countries.

422. The work programme for the Economic Development and Research Division was approved, with the change suggested.

Industrial Development Division

423. In reply to a question put by one representative, a member of the secretariat said that the project on the public sector in industrial development (11.32.02.07) formed part of a general study on this issue being undertaken by the Economic Development Division. He noted that projects dealing with specific sectors were co-ordinated as appropriate with the competent specialized agencies, in particular UNIDO, with which ECLA exchanged work programmes, and that the Division had very close links with the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA) with respect to its work on the steel industry, which either complemented the work being done by ILAFA or dealt with areas which ILAFA was unable to cover.

424. The work programme for the Industrial Development Division was approved.

Trade Policy Division

425. In response to a question put by one representative, the Executive Secretary observed that the assistance ECLA furnished to the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) was normally requested by the members of CECLA through resolutions adopted at their sessions.

426. The observer for the Board of the Cartagena Agreement noted that only 12 man-months were assigned under the regular budget to the project on regional integration (11.41.03.01), and that several studies on integration had been discontinued for lack of resources. He would like to see greater stress in the work programme on the issue of integration.

427. One representative requested that a project should be added to the programme of work of the Division to cover advisory assistance and co-ordination by ECLA with respect to the preparation of the participation of the Latin American countries in the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT.

428. Another representative requested that the following text should be added to the description of the project on external debt policy (11.41.01.02):

"(3) In particular, the study will refer specifically to the following aspects: (a) creation of permanent and automatic machinery for refinancing the external debt of the countries of Latin America, and (b) evaluation of the effect that the suspension of, or a moratorium on, the repayment of their external debt would have on the economies of Latin America."

He went on to say that the secretariat should take measures to initiate the study before January 1974, and should submit an interim report after the study had been under way for one year.

429. The programme of work for the Trade Policy Division was approved, with the changes suggested.

Natural Resources and Environment Division

430. One representative suggested that special priority should be assigned to the project on urban growth and the human environment (11.55.04.04). Another representative suggested that priority should also be assigned to studying alternative sources of energy.

431. The work programme for the Natural Resources and Environment Division was approved, with the changes suggested.

Transport and Communications Division

432. One representative pointed out that, despite the name of the Transport and Communications Division, communications in fact appeared only incidentally in a single project, the regional evaluation of the International Development Strategy (11.80.02.02). He suggested that, considering the importance of investment in telecommunications in the region, ECLA should place greater stress on this area. A member of the secretariat explained that ECLA's activities in this field had so far been hampered by lack of resources, but it had recently signed an agreement for mutual co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The representative requested that a specific item should be added to the work programme under the title of "Study on the development of telecommunications in Latin America", with the purpose of advising member Governments on this matter, and that ECLA should seek assistance from the ITU to this end.

433. The work programme for the Transport and Communications Division was approved, with the changes suggested.

Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division

434. The work programme for the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division was approved.

Social Development Division

435. Two representatives suggested that the projects listed in section 3 of document E/CN.12/956 should be incorporated into the work programme. One representative proposed that the Division should undertake a study of migration among Latin American countries as a human aspect of regional integration. A member of the secretariat, in response to a question put by one of the representatives, said that infrastructural support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was at present frozen and under evaluation, and that the project on the cost of urban expansion in Latin America (01-35) was pending for lack of resources, but would be given priority when resources were forthcoming.

436. The work programme for the Social Development Division was approved with the changes suggested.

Statistics and Projections Division

437. The work programme for the Statistics and Projections Division was approved.

Washington Office

438. Two representatives said that, while they supported in principle the provisional project on foreign investment in Latin America (11.15.05.02), they felt that the wording in the project description was inappropriate, as it appeared to state a conclusion that could only be reached after a properly objective study had been undertaken. They suggested that the first paragraph of the project description should be amended to read as follows:

"The presence and effects of direct foreign investment have been and are of great importance to the Latin American economies. It is necessary to study such investment in order to determine its specific effort on, and the extent to which it is responsible for Latin American economic development, and in order to obtain criteria for assessing its future role in the regional context."

439. A secretariat representative said that the project in question covered the whole spectrum of foreign investment in the region and in individual countries, both general aspects and also the internal impact of such investment on such factors as employment, public finance, and the distribution of economic activity.

440. The work programme for the Washington Office was approved, with the change suggested.

Rio de Janeiro Office

441. In response to a question put by one representative, the Executive Secretary stated that the secretariat was endeavouring to update arrangements with respect to the agreement with the host country, and would pay particular regard to the question of studying the issue of technology.

442. The work programme for the Rio de Janeiro Office was approved.

Office for the Caribbean

443. Several delegations suggested that the project on co-ordinated agricultural development (11.41.26) should consider the question of crop zoning in regard to time as well as space, so as to take account of the crop production periods of different countries and the fact that an exporting country at one period could be an importing country for the same item at another period. In this regard, account should be taken of the whole Latin American region.

444. With regard to the project on industrial development (11.41.27), it was felt that the study on the problems of small-scale industries should not be limited to

the less developed countries. With regard to projects on transport and infrastructure, the study for the Caribbean should be undertaken within the context of the wider projects for Latin America, with emphasis on establishing links between the Caribbean and Continental Latin America. As regards analyses of trade policy with third countries, while recognizing the importance of traditional links, more emphasis should be placed on trade between the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America. On training programmes, it was requested that they be adapted to permit full participation by Caribbean countries. Regarding the annual economic survey, it was observed that nearly every international institution prepared an annual economic survey. The suggestion was therefore made that all this information might be better utilized if consolidated in a data bank. A specific inquiry was made as to the status of the United Nations-sponsored Integration Advisory Team.

445. Several representatives said that, in their view, special importance should be attached to studying the issue of shipping facilities for trade between the Caribbean and Latin America, and requested that the studies on land tenure systems and agricultural taxation should be initiated in 1973 rather than in 1974. The agricultural projects should include a study of the banana trade, where prices had been depressed and the supplies excessive. The study should identify the problems affecting the flow of this commodity between the Caribbean and Latin America and the factors influencing the depression of prices, as well as proposals for market regulation.

446. Another representative noted that the level of resources requested for the Office for the period 1973-1975 was the same as had been requested for 1971-1973. It was noted that activities projected for the 1971-1973 period could not be completed for lack of the necessary resources. It was hoped that for the period 1973-1975 the resources needed to complete the activities would actually be allotted.

447. In response to the question put by two representatives, a member of the Secretariat said that the work programme of the United Nations Development Assistance Team (UNDAT) was currently under review. One representative (Trinidad and Tobago) requested that the results of this review be communicated to Governments as soon as possible.

448. The work programme for the Office for the Caribbean was approved with the changes suggested.

Montevideo Office

449. One representative requested that the programme of the Office should include a study to evaluate the process of trade integration in the LAFTA countries.

450. The work programme for the Montevideo Office was approved, with the change suggested.

Bogota Office

451. One representative expressed his appreciation of the efficiency with which the Office was carrying out its work for the benefit of the countries in which it was active. At the same time, he expressed the willingness of his Government to continue

providing all necessary co-operation. He also suggested that serious thought should be given to the possibility of strengthening the Office so that it would be able to fulfil its commitments more thoroughly in all questions within its competence, and also collaborate in new programmes resulting from progress in the development of Andean integration and the multilateral trade negotiations. Another representative suggested that in the work being done under programme component 11.15.22, the Office should give special attention to the study of trade in Latin America.

452. The work programme for the Bogota Office was approved, with the changes suggested.

Mexico Office

453. One representative requested that the Office should step up its activities in the field of technical assistance.

454. The work programme for the Mexico Office was approved, with the change suggested.

Documents and Conferences Division

455. One representative requested that ECLA should be provided with the additional resources needed to enable it to translate the principal working documents of the Commission into French, at least for the Commission's biennial sessions.

456. The work programme for the Documents and Conferences Division was approved.

Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)

457. The programme of work for the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation was approved.

Division of Operations

458. One representative requested that special priority should be given to the Division's projects concerned with public enterprises. It was explained that ECLA was currently engaged in arrangements for a third special project, to assist the Nicaraguan Government in the reconstruction of the area affected by the earthquake in Managua. A report would be available shortly containing a short- and medium-term development plan and a long-term strategy. In addition the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning was at present considering two projects involving twelve experts to assist in the task of reconstruction.

459. The work programme for the Division of Operations was approved.

Division of Administration

460. The work programme of the Division of Administration was approved.

Office of the Executive Secretary

461. The work programme for the Office of the Executive Secretary was approved.

462. At its 178th meeting, held on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 329 (XV) on the Programme of Work and Priorities, 1973-1974.

463. At its 179th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 335 (XV) on the holding of a technical meeting of ECLA in Curaçao. The delegations of France, the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that they had voted for the resolution on the understanding that its financial implications would be covered by voluntary contributions.

464. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted resolution 333 (XV) on the Latin American Centre for Development Administration.

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the organization
of the secretariat of the Commission

465. A member of the secretariat stated that, in taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/CN.12/960 - E/4935), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had indicated that it would have been appropriate for the Commission to study the report at its fourteenth session. The secretariat had therefore included an item in the agenda of the present session in order to make known to representatives a report which, in its view, reflected fairly exactly the situation of the secretariat at the end of 1970. As the Economic and Social Council had already taken note of the report, and a further study had been undertaken subsequently by the Administrative Management Service (AMS), it did not appear necessary to consider the substance of the report. The Executive Secretary had set himself the task of seeking the greatest possible measure of administrative efficiency in the secretariat, and with that end in view would be taking account of the views expressed by the JIU and the AMS, as well as the views of Governments on the work programme.

466. One representative stated that his delegation regretted that the report had not been considered by the Commission at its fourteenth session, as it might have prompted a useful discussion. His delegation did, however, appreciate the comments supplied by the secretariat on the report.

467. The Commission took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/CN.12/960 - E/4935) and the comments of the secretariat on it (E/CN.12/960/Add.1).

Regional problems in the field of information and computing

468. Several representatives stated that they fully supported the establishment of the Latin American Centre for Information Technology (CLADI). In their view, it was none too soon for ECLA to move into this field. Given, however, the complexity and urgency of the task, it would be advisable for the secretariat to consider forming a highly qualified group of experts to identify present and future needs as regards information technology, to consider how best to absorb CLADES and the ECLA Library into the new Centre, and to estimate the size and type of human and

material resources required. The secretariat paper (E/CN.12/961) showed the ECLA had already made an assessment of its current and future data-processing needs, which clearly warranted the installation of computing facilities of the type suggested. Moreover, the establishment of the Centre would represent a saving rather than an outlay, for it would serve not only ECLA itself but also those countries in the region that were unable to afford large-scale computing facilities. One representative said that his country was prepared to make available to ECLA and to its member States the fruits of its experience in computing over the past 12 years.

469. Another representative felt it was important for ECLA to complete its studies on the possible establishment of CLADI before preparing a work programme for it. Experience had shown that it was wise not to be too hasty in establishing new bodies before preparatory studies were completed.

470. A member of the secretariat stated that the draft resolution before the Commission would not have any financial implications for the regular budget for ECLA.

471. At its 178th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 325 (XV) on the establishment of the Latin American Centre for Information Technology (CLADI).

ECLA Publications Programme

472. In reporting to the Commission on the publications programme which ECLA was preparing, a member of the secretariat stressed that the draft resolution before the Commission would have no financial implications for the ECLA regular budget.

473. Several delegations expressed their support for the publications programme because of its importance in the dissemination of ECLA's studies. One delegation, which also expressed its support, said that the extra-budgetary funds which might be obtained for this programme should be subject to the form of control normally applicable to such funds within the United Nations.

474. At its 178th meeting, on 30 March 1973, the Commission adopted resolution 324 (XV) on the ECLA publications programme.

Place and date of the next session

475. At its 179th meeting, the Commission accepted the invitation extended by Trinidad and Tobago and decided to hold its next session in the city of Port of Spain (see resolution 338 (XV) in part III).

476. The representative of El Salvador offered his country as an alternative venue for the sixteenth session, if for some reason this could not be held in Trinidad and Tobago, and stated that in any event his offer remained open for the seventeenth session.

Statement on the financial implications of the resolutions
adopted by the Commission

Submitted in accordance with United Nations Financial
Regulation 13.1 and rule 26 of the rules of procedure
of the Economic Commission for Latin America

477. Resolutions 326 (XV), 324 (XV), 315 (XV), 319 (XV), 316 (XV), 327 (XV), 325 (XV), 322 (XV), 328 (XV), 331 (XV), 330 (XV), 339 (XV), 336 (XV), 333 (XV) and 337 (XV), which call either for a strengthening of specific aspects of the work programme of ECLA or for new studies, might require some redeployment of resources within the secretariat. However, such redeployment will not have financial implications for 1973/1974. Should additional resources be required for 1975 in order to ensure continuation of ongoing activities, such resources would be requested in the context of the revised estimates for 1975.

478. Resolution 335 (XV) concerns a meeting, at the academic level, to be held in Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles) for a period of two weeks in 1974. On the assumption that the meeting would be attended by between 50 and 60 experts; that the secretariat would comprise 35 staff members, including eight interpreters; that pre-session documentation would consist of three basic documents, to be drafted by ECLA and ILPES, and around 10 brief discussion papers to be prepared by some of the participating experts; and that the host Government would provide conference and general services, the costs of the meeting are estimated at \$211,000. Of this amount, however, ECLA and ILPES would endeavour to absorb within the appropriations approved for 1973, or to be approved for 1974, an amount of \$87,000, representing the cost of the documentation to be prepared before the meeting by ECLA and ILPES. The net additional cost of the meeting is thus estimated at \$124,000, broken down as follows:

Documentation to be prepared for the meeting by participating experts	\$ 20,000
Travel and subsistence of experts	62,600
Travel and subsistence of secretariat staff, and salaries of eight interpreters	<u>41,400</u>
Total	124,000

479. The Executive Secretary will seek the co-operation of Governments and other agencies for the financing of this amount. Should it not prove possible to obtain total financing from these sources, the Secretary-General will be asked to seek the necessary appropriations in the estimates he is to submit, in September 1973, in connexion with decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its summer session.

480. Resolution 323 (XV) provides for the establishment of a joint ECLA/UNEP co-ordinating unit to undertake certain activities in the environmental field. It is envisaged that the proposed unit would be funded to a substantial extent by the United Nations Fund for the Environment. However, to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the unit, the services of one professional staff member will be required. Secretarial assistance and travel funds will also be needed. The estimated cost would be as follows:

	\$
Staff costs (1 P-5 and 1 secretary)	39,000
Travel	<u>1,000</u>
Total	40,000

481. Under the terms of resolution 338 (XV), the Commission decided to hold its sixteenth session in Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago). The Commission was advised that the Secretary-General will seek the necessary appropriations for this meeting in the estimates he is to submit in September 1973 in connexion with decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its summer session.

PART III

RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FIFTEENTH SESSION

Resolutions

482. At its fifteenth session, the Commission adopted the following resolutions:

- 315 (XV) Central American Common Market
- 316 (XV) Co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas
- 317 (XV) Monetary problems and their link with aspects of international trade
- 318 (XV) Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
- 319 (XV) Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
- 320 (XV) Appraisal of the International Development Strategy (Quito Appraisal)
- 321 (XV) Participation of women in Latin American development
- 322 (XV) Application of science and technology to development
- 323 (XV) ECLA's activities in connexion with the environment
- 324 (XV) ECLA publications programme
- 325 (XV) Latin American Centre for Information Technology
- 326 (XV) Preparation of Latin America for the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations
- 327 (XV) World Population Conference
- 328 (XV) Activities relating to the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy
- 329 (XV) Programme of work and priorities, 1973-1975
- 330 (XV) External economic relations of Latin America with different developed geographical areas
- 331 (XV) ECLA's activities in connexion with Latin American economic integration
- 332 (XV) Strategic reserves
- 333 (XV) Latin American Centre for Development Administration
- 334 (XV) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the developing countries
- 335 (XV) Technical meeting of ECLA in Curaçao
- 336 (XV) The external debt of Latin America
- 337 (XV) Natural resources
- 338 (XV) Place and date of the sixteenth session
- 339 (XV) Effects of the activities of transnational corporations.

315 (XV) CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the adoption, twenty-one years ago, of the first regional decisions which resulted in the Central American Economic Integration Programme, as a decisive step in the continuing efforts which the five Central American countries have been making since then to overcome the principal limitations of under-development by a broad movement towards economic integration,

Taking into account that the Programme contributed decisively to the achievement of important growth targets of the Central American economies in the productive sectors, intrazonal trade and the infrastructure of the region,

Recalling resolution 9 (IV), adopted at the fourth session of the Commission, and the need to strengthen and intensify the process of the economic integration of Central America with due regard for the difficulties which have beset it in the last few years,

Bearing in mind that the Central American countries decided towards the end of 1972 to embark on a common effort to restructure the Common Market with a view to initiating a more comprehensive phase of integration in which progress will be made in the planning and regional co-ordination of policies in the fields of production, foreign trade and fiscal and monetary matters and criteria will be laid down for improving the distribution of the benefits of integrated development among countries and social strata,

Bearing in mind further that ECLA and ILPES, and more recently UNDP, have played an important role in the appraisal, planning and technical assistance activities, respectively, which have been necessary to place the process of Central American economic integration on a more sound and permanent basis, and

Considering that the aforementioned bodies maintain close contact with the regional institutions of the Central American Common Market, and, in particular, with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA), which recently submitted a proposal to five Central American Governments for improving and restructuring the Central American Common Market,

1. Notes with satisfaction the decision adopted by the Central American Governments to initiate negotiations for the restructuring of the Central American Common Market, and urges them to exert the greatest possible efforts to pursue those negotiations until they culminate in the conclusion of the appropriate agreements;

2. Requests the secretariat of ECLA and ILPES, while the above-mentioned negotiations are in progress and with the support of UNDP, to co-operate with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA) in identifying the policies and action programmes which will lead to the restructuring of the Common Market, bearing in mind the priorities established by the Central American countries; to examine the development prospects of each country in the context of the integration process and determine how that process

can contribute more effectively to resolving the main problems hampering accelerated progress in each country with a view to assisting it in exploiting the opportunities offered by integrated development; and also to consider the present and future possibilities of linking the Central American Economic Integration Programme with the other Latin American integration movements with due regard for the different levels of social and economic development of the countries comprising those movements and for their own situation as relatively less developed countries.

177th meeting
29 March 1973

316 (XV) CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
OF DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that it is indispensable that there should be more co-operation among the developing countries of different geographical areas in order to protect their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, defend the prices of their export commodities, improve the conditions of access and stabilize the markets for those commodities, as well as in other fields related to economic and social development,

Drawing attention to the agreements reached in the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima in November 1971 and in the Action Programme adopted at the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in August 1972,

Bearing in mind the importance of giving full support to the various agencies concerned with co-operation among developing countries, which have made considerable progress in defence of the interests of countries producing and exporting raw materials,

Also bearing in mind the importance of making use of the machinery afforded by the Protocol relating to trade negotiations among developing countries, which is open to them all whether or not they are members of GATT, but which is not open to the developed countries,

Requests the secretariat of ECLA:

(a) To hold consultations as a matter of urgency with the secretariats of the other United Nations regional economic commissions and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut with a view to collecting basic data, arranging to undertake studies and, where appropriate and in consultation with Governments, promoting interregional projects for co-operation among developing countries on the aspects mentioned in the preambular paragraphs of this resolution;

(b) To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide maximum co-operation and adequate financial support for the preparation of projects for co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas;

(c) To arrange, as appropriate, for the co-operation of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, the secretariats of subregional and regional economic integration bodies and the regional development banks in the formulation of such projects.

177th meeting
29 March 1973

317 (XV) MONETARY PROBLEMS AND THEIR LINK WITH ASPECTS
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing the interdependence between problems of trade, development financing and the international monetary system,

Concerned at the increasingly frequent international monetary crises,

Noting the serious disturbances they create in the trade of the developing countries, which result in an imbalance in their external sector,

Recognizing the need for a clear identification of the factors which give rise to these difficulties, with a view to strengthening the process of decision-making and finding appropriate solutions,

Requests the ECLA secretariat urgently to undertake, on a priority basis in co-operation with CEMLA and any other organizations it may deem appropriate, studies on the effects and consequences for the countries of the region of the fluctuations and realignments of the monetary parities of the major developed countries and of the impact of whatever agreements and solutions may be reached in future in connexion with the following points:

(a) Prices and market conditions for the main commodities exported by the region;

(b) Prices and market conditions for present and potential exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by the region;

(c) The terms of trade of the Latin American countries with the developed countries;

(d) Any other aspects directly or indirectly connected with the external trade of the countries of the region, such as the financing of buffer stocks and the rates charged for international transport and insurance.

Also requests the secretariat to analyse the most appropriate machinery for offsetting and remedying any adverse effects revealed by the studies recommended above.

177th meeting
29 March 1973

318 (XV) GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been financing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning since its establishment in 1962,

Considering that the relationship between UNDP and the Institute transcends the functions of financing,

Considering that UNDP, in its technical assistance activities in the region, is closely linked with the activities of the Institute in that field and that it should have more information about its programme,

1. Decides that a representative of UNDP should be a member of the Governing Council of the Institute and that paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 220 (AC.52) establishing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning should be amended accordingly;

2. Resolves that the Governing Council shall be composed in the manner and subject to the stipulations stated below:

(a) The Governing Council shall consist of fourteen members of recognized technical ability: ten of these members shall be nationals of ten different Latin American countries and shall be elected by ECLA; one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank; one shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; one member shall represent the United Nations Development Programme and one member shall represent the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America;

(b) In electing the ten members mentioned above, care shall be taken to ensure equitable geographical distribution;

(c) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at the regular sessions of ECLA, as provided in paragraph 2 (a) of the present resolution, for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or reappointed for successive terms;

(d) The Director-General of the Institute shall be an ex officio member of the Governing Council with the right to participate, without vote, in its deliberations;

(e) The Governing Council shall elect a Chairman from among the ten members mentioned in subparagraph (b) above and shall adopt rules of procedure for its meetings, which shall be held at least once a year.

177th meeting
29 March 1973

319 (XV) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America.

Considering that ILPES was set up as a permanent agency under the aegis of ECLA to stimulate planning in Latin America and advise Governments on it,

Taking note of the reports of the Chairman of the Governing Council and of the Executive Secretary of ECLA, who is temporarily discharging the duties of Director-General of ILPES,

Considering that the advisory, research and training services of ILPES are of great utility to the countries of the region, as may be seen from the increased number of requests received from Governments,

Noting the statement made by the Assistant Administrator of UNDP concerning the co-operation given by this organization to ILPES and its future prospects,

Bearing in mind the increased needs for these and new types of services resulting from the decisions of Governments to strengthen and improve their systems of planning, internal appraisal, or appraisal in connexion with the International Development Strategy,

Bearing in mind furthermore that the activities being carried on by the subregional integration groups tend to involve an increasing amount of co-ordination of development programmes and plans and that ILPES has already done valuable work in this field in collaboration with some of the integration systems,

Considering that the financial situation of ILPES, far from ensuring its proper operation, is tending to lead to a slowing down which could adversely affect its future efficiency,

1. Welcomes the reports submitted by the Chairman of the Governing Council of ILPES and the Executive Secretary of ECLA;
2. Reiterates its belief in the value of planning systems as the most suitable instrument for co-ordinating development policies and programmes and its conviction that Latin America should have at its disposal the permanent services of a United Nations agency to support and stimulate such activities in the region;
3. Reiterates the content of earlier resolutions which take the view that ILPES should be the agency providing the services mentioned above and that it should therefore be provided with stable and adequate resources to carry out its tasks;
4. Recommends the member Governments of the Commission to increase their contributions in support of ILPES within their budgetary limitations;
5. Recommends those Governments, through their permanent delegations to the United Nations, to give their full support to the Executive Secretary of

ECLA in the efforts and initiatives he will have to undertake to obtain from the United Nations the funds necessary to fulfil the objectives described in the foregoing paragraphs;

6. Thanks the United Nations Development Programme for the support it has given ILPES through its relevant regional project and requests it to continue to provide support to complement that of Governments, so that the Institute may enjoy greater stability in the discharge of its functions;

7. Also thanks the Governments of the Netherlands and Canada and some private institutions for their generous support;

8. Invites the Inter-American Development Bank to consider proposals for the financing of ILPES and requests Member States to initiate requests to that end;

9. Requests the Director-General of ILPES to convene a meeting of the Governing Council as soon as possible for the purpose of studying, making recommendations, and submitting a report on the following aspects, among others:

(a) The evaluation of the programme of work of ILPES and the establishment of guidelines for the Institution's activities, taking into consideration the tasks it will have to perform in the medium and long term, the appropriate combination of its activities in the provision of direct advisory services, training and research, and its collaboration with ECLA and other agencies;

(b) The making of arrangements to permit the continuing participation of the Governing Council in the administration of the Institute and the drawing up of proposals for financing in the light of the considerations expressed in the preceding paragraph;

(c) Suitable action to stimulate existing co-operation agreements or establish new ones between ILPES and the academic and research institutions of the region which are engaged in activities related to the functions of the Institute;

(d) The adoption of any other measures to ensure the effective operation of ILPES on a suitably stable basis; and

(e) The establishment of close working relations between the integration schemes and the Governing Council of the Institute in whatever form may in due course be agreed upon by the Council;

10. Requests the Director-General of ILPES and the Executive Secretary of ECLA to hold consultations with Latin American Governments, UNDP, IDB, and other appropriate bodies, with a view to carrying out the proposals of the present resolution; and

11. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to submit the report prepared by the Governing Council to Governments together with his own recommendations, for evaluation by the Committee of the Whole of ECLA.

177th meeting
29 March 1973

320 (XV) APPRAISAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XV), which provides for regional appraisals within the United Nations of the progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy (IDS),

Considering that the Commission should make an appraisal of the first two years of the implementation of the Strategy at the current session,

Having examined the document entitled "Latin America and the International Development Strategy: First Regional Appraisal" (E/CN.12/947), prepared by the secretariat, which contains an analysis and critical comments designed to facilitate that appraisal,

Having examined the report of the first meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts (E/CN.12/962) convened by the secretariat in compliance with resolution 310 (XIV) of the Commission,

1. Notes with appreciation the secretariat's contribution to the first regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade embodied in document E/CN.12/947;
2. Approves the Quito Appraisal as the first regional appraisal of the IDS for the Second United Nations Development Decade undertaken by the member countries of the region, which also records the views and reservations of the other member States of the Commission;
3. Decides that these two documents, together with the report of the proceedings of the fifteenth session of ECLA containing the reservations and observations pertaining thereto, should be transmitted to the Committee for Development Planning and to the Economic and Social Council.

177th meeting
29 March 1973

THE QUITO EVALUATION

A. THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

1. A central preoccupation in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy should be the concept of integrated development and the differences existing between the phenomenon of economic growth and actual development.
2. Integrated development cannot be achieved through partial efforts in particular sectors of the economy or the social system, but only through concerted progress in all aspects. It is exceedingly difficult to make an appraisal of the development process thus defined, since it is not sufficient to refer to one or more indicators, but it is necessary to observe to what extent concerted progress in all sectors is helping to promote a new type of society oriented towards rapid human development.
3. The growth of economic variables has frequently failed to bring with it qualitative changes of equal importance in human well-being and social justice. This is shown by the continued existence of serious problems such as mass poverty, the incapacity of the system of production to provide employment for the growing labour force, and the lack of economic and social participation of broad strata of the population. Clearly, however, these qualitative changes are more difficult to achieve when the economic variables do not grow at satisfactory rates. In line with this approach, achievement of the quantitative targets of the Strategy should constitute the complement necessary to achieve human development, which is the ultimate aim of the process.
4. The traditional structures, inasmuch as they put obstacles in the way of change, hinder social progress and economic development. Accordingly, even more strenuous efforts must be made to effect the qualitative and structural changes mentioned in the IDS, which are indispensable to establish the bases that will permit the achievement of the social and economic objectives of the Strategy. Failure to stress the vital importance of this aspect of development and to put these qualitative and structural changes into practice largely explains the unsatisfactory results achieved by many Latin American countries.
5. These structural changes, which are an essential condition for any integrated process of development, especially one set out in the broad human and social terms in which the IDS states this objective, include: the control and sovereign utilization of natural resources; the reform of land tenure systems as required in order to promote both social justice and agricultural efficiency; the establishment of such forms of public or mixed ownership of property as each country may consider appropriate in those activities which, in its view, require such measures in order to promote self-sustaining independent economic development; and any other type of substantive reform needed to secure that objective.
6. At the same time, accelerated, harmonious and independent growth is essential to the success of these qualitative and structural changes, and consequently, of the objectives of the Strategy, since accelerated growth of the economy as a whole makes it easier to obtain the resources necessary for the investments required for human development.

7. When, in its efforts to implement the Strategy, a country simultaneously tackles all aspects of development and promotes the structural reforms needed to achieve integrated development, experience indicates that imbalances occur in the initial stages which make it difficult to continue the process. The social injustices and tensions which have accumulated over the years manifest themselves in demands which domestic resources cannot meet. In order to correct these imbalances, the international co-operation received by such a country should not be subject to restrictions, as has so often been the case. Some countries undertaking structural changes in conformity with the IDS sometimes have to face hostility and economic aggression from abroad. This is particularly serious since, in the light of the commitments undertaken in the Strategy, countries engaged in reforming their structures should receive international support for those reforms.

B. ECONOMIC GROWTH

8. The Latin American countries display a high degree of heterogeneity in their economies and societies, for they have a wide variety of structures and situations and also present marked differences as regards the development strategies and policies they are pursuing. Thus, the per capita product ranges from 100 to 1,000 dollars and similar disparities exist, sometimes on an even larger scale, between different sectors or regions and between urban and rural areas. Furthermore, there are not only differences as regards economic circumstances but also different approaches to the development process, with each model having different options or methods of implementation. At present, medium- and long-term policies are being implemented whose basic principles, both political and economic, differ substantially. Hence, there is no single model to which the appraisal can refer. Nevertheless, there is a marked degree of Latin American solidarity which makes it possible to deal with common problems.

9. In the last two years, the growth rate of the product was generally insufficient. Although the region as a whole exceeded the growth target established in the IDS, most countries fell short of it. Similarly, while industry in the region as a whole achieved the sectoral growth target set in the IDS, this was the case in only a few countries; the situation was still worse in agriculture, which lagged not only behind the target set in the IDS but also behind population growth. As a result, the effectiveness of the development process, viewed as an integrated process, is still being undermined in some cases by the difficulty of achieving adequate growth rates.

10. The internal efforts made in the Latin American countries have not been accompanied, in most cases, by international co-operation or even by acceptable terms as regards prices and systems of marketing raw materials, trading practices for manufactures, liner conference practices, contracts for the transfer of technology and external financing. Consequently, a fundamental part of the resources needed for national development is subject to circumstances beyond the control of the Latin American countries, such as the economic growth - especially in industry - of the developed countries, and market conditions over which they have no influence. A few countries have increased their export income despite the decline in the volume of their exports, but this has been due to the application

of policies for the protection of their natural resources. At the same time, there is growing external indebtedness which has raised the total debt servicing commitments of some countries to half of their total income from exports of goods and services.

11. The over-all indicators of economic growth give a broad outline of the situation in the region, but may not be representative of individual cases. Moreover, the same indicator may vary in significance if the cases to which it is applied differ appreciably. It is therefore necessary to complement the series of economic indicators with a series of social indicators that reflect the characteristics of the various countries, subregions and social groups.

C. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE

12. In the words of the International Development Strategy, "the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life". It goes without saying that the achievement of this objective requires a profound social change and a new unified approach to development. It is therefore necessary to assess the impact of economic changes on the social situation and their relevance to it. It must be appreciated, however, that the quantitative, qualitative and structural changes and the reduction of existing - regional, sectoral and social disparities - "are both determining factors and end-results of development". Consequently, as the Strategy puts it, rapid economic growth and structural changes should be viewed "as integrated parts of the same dynamic process and would require a unified approach".

13. Analysis of the past decade and the first two years of the Second Development Decade indicates that important changes in the social situation have taken place in Latin America. The population grew from 210 million in 1960 to 279 million in 1970, and it will have risen to 372 million by 1980. The percentage of the population living in localities with over 20,000 inhabitants rose from 33 to 41 per cent. At the same time, the negative aspects of urban concentration and the deterioration of the environment have got worse. The proportion of the population feeling the impact of societal change and unequal economic growth has increased to the point where these phenomena are beginning to affect almost the entire population. Unemployment problems have become more serious, since a substantial proportion of the supposed growth in employment has taken place in the tertiary sectors, i.e., services and commerce, which are characterized in the region by typical situations of unemployment and low productivity. On the other hand, overt unemployment has clearly increased over the long term. All this has placed large sectors of the population in an even more marginal position as regards both consumption and employment.

14. The concentration of the population in urban areas has been accompanied by improvements in the quantity, and in some cases the quality, of certain social services, particularly education and health. The educational sector has expanded somewhat, but although there has been a decline in the number of illiterates, illiteracy continues to be one of the most serious problems in the region. Moreover, although the proportion of Latin American children that have never attended school is now small, a high proportion still fail to complete the full primary cycle. At the same time, it should be noted that considerable efforts have been undertaken to give education a new direction in keeping with the requirements of the process of development.

15. Although surveys on nutrition in the home are still very limited, the food balances are sufficient to show that the present per capita availability of calories and proteins continues to be below international standards in many countries, that little progress has been made in 1970 and 1971 compared with the 1960s, and that, if present conditions and trends persist, the deficit will not be fully eliminated even by 1980. In this situation of inadequate supply, and in view of the prevailing inequality of income, it must be assumed that the level of nutrition in the lowest income groups and the most underprivileged areas is far below acceptable minima. Surveys carried out in 16 Latin American countries show

that the phenomena of underfeeding and malnutrition, especially of children under five years of age, could have the gravest and most unfavourable consequences on the future quality of the population.

16. Most of the national authorities of the region made calculations on the housing deficit at the beginning of the 1960s and arrived at alarming conclusions, especially when projections of the urban housing deficit were made on the basis of the rate of formation of new families and the rate of deterioration of the stock of existing dwellings. Since then, the deficit has increased to the point where studies made by various international agencies show an estimated deficit of between 15 and 20 million housing units.

17. The behaviour of the main indicators indicates that health conditions improved appreciably in the 1960s. It is possible, however, that in many cases this improvement is only apparent, the favourable increases in statistics being due to more efficient collection of data. The fact remains that in Latin America there are still many countries with less than five doctors per 10,000 inhabitants; that the now traditional shortage of hospital beds is growing still worse because the increase in the number of beds is less than the increase in population; that for various reasons medical services continue to be beyond the reach of broad sections of the community in much of the region, and that in several countries the child mortality rate between one and four years of age has reached the appalling level of between 15.7 and 32.4 per thousand.

18. The unified approach to development must not be restricted to the diagnosis of each sphere of social action and the proposal of recommendations. The very concept of development must be improved and the fragmentary approach to economic growth and human development discarded. The factors affecting these two problems cannot be determined merely in the light of economic growth: it is necessary to take an integrated view of all the social, economic and political determinants. Moreover, human development is not just a question of expanding sectoral action in education, health, etc., but must include a social system that gives priority to the equality and dignity of man and respects and fosters the cultural expression of the population.

19. The objective of income redistribution, in the form set out by the Strategy, remains unfulfilled in most countries of the region. Surveys made in a number of countries confirm that income in most of Latin America is more concentrated than in most of the developed market-economy countries, and much more concentrated than in the countries with socialist economies. The objectives of development in Latin America must be the creation of a new society and a new type of man. Social participation in all forms of the development process must be increased in order to achieve a juster society.

D. MOBILIZATION OF INTERNAL RESOURCES

20. The primary responsibility for the development of the developing countries rests upon themselves.

21. Considerable progress has been made in connexion with planning systems in recent years. In some countries the planning bodies have been given a greater say in the adoption of basic decisions on economic and social issues. Techniques for developing plans and programmes have been improved, and there is now more awareness of their relationship with the political processes and the particular circumstances found in the various countries. There is still ample scope, however, for progress towards a planning system of truly operational significance.

22. Important changes have taken place in the institutional systems of economic and social relations in several countries of the region. These cover a wide spectrum, including the system of ownership and the structure of enterprises; links with foreign investment; machinery for the protection of primary products; the systems of land tenure; the administrative machinery and economic policy instruments.

23. The nature of these changes is closely bound up with the political definitions or characteristics of the various countries, a fact which has to be taken into account in view of the widely differing situations found in the region. From this standpoint, transcendental changes have been and are taking place in Latin America, mainly in connexion with natural resources, public enterprises and public administration. In order to institute these changes the Governments have adopted various policy measures and have used a wide range of mechanisms in line with the particular conditions prevailing in each country. However, the common characteristic has been the adoption of measures designed to give the State fuller participation in the management and control of the production process.

24. Institutional changes with regard to natural resources in the last few years have been aimed at more efficient utilization of resources and fuller participation of the State in their development. In some countries the nationalization of enterprises, the association of the State with foreign enterprises and modifications in the concessions and arrangements for the exploitation, marketing and shipping of basic natural resources have been the principal means used to bring about these changes. The greater participation of the State in the development of natural resources is a particularly significant fact in a region where two-thirds of exports revenue is accounted for by 10 agricultural commodities, six mining products, and petroleum.

25. Agrarian reform has proceeded at an accelerated pace in some countries of the region. Most countries have enacted agrarian reform laws and set up special bodies for carrying them out. What has been achieved in the region as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory, however, since the systems of land tenure, use and development are still largely inadequate to satisfy the increasing economic and social development needs of the Latin American countries.

26. Another aspect worthy of note is the renewal of financial systems and the growing importance of a variety of new institutions which are being set up to meet the demand for financing deriving from the new methods of development. A further noteworthy feature is the continuing expansion of public initiative and the accompanying changes in the tax structure and in the composition of investment and public expenditure. Taking an over-all view, there is a clearly discernible trend towards the diversification of public activity which goes beyond the traditional area of action and involves new responsibilities and aims.

27. To sum up, it may be inferred that the majority of the Latin American Governments have been or are currently making significant efforts to introduce institutional changes designed to promote economic and social development, but in many cases they have been hampered by a number of external factors, such as inadequacies as regards financing, technology and technical assistance, and the deterioration in the terms of trade.

E. LATIN AMERICA'S POSITION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) Targets of international co-operation and their achievement

28. As regards international co-operation, the balance of achievement of the aims and targets of the International Development Strategy at the end of the second year of the second United Nations Development Decade must be generally regarded as disappointing.

29. Thus, for example, the aim of securing international action before 31 December 1972 on the commodities mentioned in UNCTAD resolution 16 (II), as laid down in paragraph 21 of the IDS, has not been fulfilled. The only progress achieved in that connexion is represented by the negotiation of the international cocoa agreement, the ratification of which by some of the main importing countries is pending. As regards the other commodities listed in the above-mentioned resolution, no concrete action has been taken.

30. The conclusion of international agreements or arrangements covering new commodities has been opposed by certain importing countries, with the exception of the International Cocoa Agreement, the negotiation of which took more than 10 years. The support expressed in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the IDS for the negotiation of agreements and their revision in order to make them more efficacious contrasts with the attitude adopted by some developed countries in this respect. It must be considered that there has been a regression in this field, as the present international agreement on wheat contains no operational clauses on exports and prices, and the situation existing as regards the International Coffee Agreement makes its renewal a matter of doubt.

31. The International Cocoa Agreement provides for the creation and operation of a buffer stock, which would be the second in existence for a commodity of importance to the Latin American countries. As regards the pre-financing of such buffer stocks, the IDS only mentions, in paragraph 23, the need to consider all possible sources. The source of financing, however, has been exclusively the developing countries exporting cocoa. The decision of the International Monetary Fund to grant loans to the developing countries to finance buffer stocks provides these countries with the means of contributing to the financing of these stocks, but may aggravate short- or medium-term external debt problems.

32. The aim of reaching an agreement, before the third session of UNCTAD, on a set of general principles on commodity pricing policy, as described in paragraph 24 of the IDS, has not been fulfilled either. The discussions held during UNCTAD III have not led to any agreement, and responsibility for continuing them has been delegated to the Trade and Development Board. The situation has become worse owing to the international monetary fluctuations. This disappointing experience backs up the conclusion that commodity pricing policy - where it is not possible to conclude commodity agreements - should be regarded as the responsibility of the exporting developing countries. The Latin American country which is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the exporting members of the International Coffee Organization have acted accordingly.

33. The standstill recommendation has not been complied with insofar as there have been many instances of new restrictions being introduced, or existing restrictions tightened, on imports of products of special interest to the developing countries. It is essential that this principle should be effectively applied, thus avoiding unilateral recourse to the general escape clauses by the developed countries. It would also appear necessary to take account of the new situations that arise when several developed countries form a customs union, since the process of standardizing tariffs and other trade barriers, such as is currently taking place in the enlarged European Economic Community, often means a deterioration in the tariff or non-tariff treatment previously enjoyed by the developing countries.

34. Progress has also been extremely limited in improving the conditions of access to markets of developed countries. In practice, the priority which the Strategy accorded in paragraph 26 to the adoption of unilateral or joint measures for the reduction or elimination of duties and other barriers to imports from developing countries, with a view to achieving specific results before 31 December 1972, has not been applied to any significant extent. Apart from the trade liberalization measures adopted by Japan in 1971 and 1972 - removal of quantitative restrictions on certain products and 20 per cent reduction in duties on industrial products - and the EEC tariff cuts on coffee and cocoa, it is difficult to point to any real progress in this field, especially since Japan's liberalization measures mainly concern industrial products and only apply to a small number of processed agricultural products of importance to Latin America. These developments emphasize the urgent need for the developing countries to diversify their exports.

35. Similarly, very little effort has been made to help the developing countries to carry out research programmes designed to increase the competitiveness of natural products against synthetics and substitutes.

36. The objective of promoting and expanding the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures has been partly achieved as a result of the application of the generalized system of preferences between mid-1971 and the first few months of 1972. Progress in this respect, however, has been limited. The United States, which is the leading industrialized country and is Latin America's most important customer, still has not implemented its scheme. As regards Japan, the information available is still preliminary but indicates that the effects have been relatively insignificant. Two facts may contribute to this: the very restrictive nature of the quota system and the high concentration of Latin American exports in the category of raw materials, for which no concessions have been granted. While no conclusions can yet be reached regarding results in other countries, the small share of manufactures in Latin American exports and the limitations and safeguards that characterize preference schemes mean that only very few countries in the region will be able to obtain benefits of any significance. The Latin American countries should therefore intensify their efforts to ensure that a revision and extension of the various schemes of general preferences is initiated at the next session of the Special Committee on Preferences. In addition, they should endeavour to induce the developed countries which have not yet put their schemes into operation to do so as soon as possible.

37. In relation to the real possibilities offered for the expansion of exports of manufactures from developing countries, it is necessary to reaffirm the serious nature of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. In the first place, the majority of the European countries have already established the necessary conditions for the full liberalization of trade in industrial products within the EEC and between the Community and former members of the European Free Trade Association. The creation of new preferences among the industrialized countries of western Europe will increase the difficulty of access of Latin American manufactures to these markets. Secondly, if the trade negotiations are successful, the liberalization of trade in industrial products will be extended to the rest of the developed countries. The preferential tariff margin from which the developing countries at present benefit under schemes of general preferences will therefore be reduced or will disappear. These countries will thus suffer, especially if no adequate compensation is provided either by giving non-tariff preferential treatment to products affected directly or indirectly by the tariff cuts, or by extending the preferential treatment to products of interest to the developing countries which are currently excluded, or through any other measure of a compensatory nature.

38. With regard to invisibles, the IDS establishes as one of its main objectives that of promoting the net earnings of developing countries from invisible trade. For maritime transport, the attainment of this objective means increasing the region's participation in world shipping through the creation and expansion of national fleets. However, with a few exceptions, the situation of the Latin American countries is deteriorating instead of improving. Latin America is lagging behind in terms of both the growth of the world merchant fleet - its share in world tonnage declined from 4.1 per cent in 1955 to 2.4 per cent in 1972 - and its qualitative composition. Moreover, the continual increases in freight rates imposed by the shipping conferences have made Latin America's imports more expensive and have reduced its possibilities of diversifying exports. Consequently, the balance-of-payments deficit under the head of transport for all the Latin American countries continues to increase, and it is a matter of urgency that they should have an adequate measure of co-operation from the developed countries so that they can attain the goals of the IDS, both in maritime transport and in insurance and tourism. In such co-operation, stress should be laid on the need for the Latin American countries to take advantage of the new maritime transport technology or to be able to share adequately in it through new international arrangements.

39. In particular, attention should be drawn to two fields of action in maritime transport: (a) the conference convened by the United Nations General Assembly to prepare a code of conduct for shipping conferences, in connexion with which adequate advantage must be taken of the periods between the successive meetings of the preparatory committee in order to establish a common Latin American position; and (b) the work which the secretariat of UNCTAD is carrying out, in co-ordination with ECLA and other agencies, on the options open to the developing countries in the field of international intermodal transport. Since these studies are being undertaken with a view to the convening in 1975 of a conference for the preparation of a convention, priority should be given to the studies designed to ensure that Latin America's interests and problems are taken duly into account.

(b) Recent developments and future prospects

40. In addition to the scanty progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy, there have been a number of recent developments and immediate prospects which inspire deep concern regarding the evolution of the Latin American external sector in the immediate future. These developments have a generally adverse effect on the possibilities of achieving the goals and objectives of the IDS and constitute a negative prospect for the relations of Latin America - and of the developing countries in general - with the developed nations.
41. The enlargement of the EEC through the entry of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom could mean that preferential trade arrangements may be extended to the developing countries which formerly enjoyed British Commonwealth preferences, while the three new members may accord similar treatment to the developing countries already associated with the EEC. The reverse preferences which this might entail could prove to be an obstacle to co-operation among the developing countries, since they might restrict the scope for the exchange of reciprocal preferences between the latter. A solution to the problem of discriminatory trading areas should therefore be urgently pursued at the international level.
42. The EEC's Mediterranean policy, which has so far been based on arrangements of a preferential nature, is evolving towards the formation of yet another free trade area in addition to that formed with the ex-members of EFTA. This is a further cause for concern, in that it signifies the extension, accentuation and consolidation of discriminatory trade policies to the detriment of other developing countries. These developments also represent a clear trend towards verticalization of the EEC's economic relations with other countries, a trend which is unfavourable for the developing countries inasmuch as it helps to establish a situation where certain developed countries have overt influence over some groups of developing nations. It is equally clear that it tends to create conflicting interests among these countries.
43. The EEC's common agricultural policy, based on concepts of protectionism and self-sufficiency, is a source of concern because of the unfair competition which it represents for the exports of Latin American countries. The unfavourable repercussions which the high guaranteed prices have on demand for agricultural products and the impact of the severe restriction or elimination of competitive imports from outside the Community are aggravated by the existence of exportable surpluses that are disposed of outside the EEC with the aid of high subsidies. It is therefore particularly important for the Latin American countries that the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations should cover and resolve the question of trade in agricultural products.
44. The state of affairs described above implies a worsening in the conditions governing access by Latin American products to the western European market.
45. The trends and prospects as regards trade with the United States are also discouraging. Trade relations with that country have been characterized over the past decade by a chronic imbalance between exports and imports which has resulted in the accumulation of a large and growing trade deficit to the detriment of Latin America. With a few exceptions, exports to the United States expanded more slowly than any other sector of Latin America's foreign trade

between 1961-1965 and 1966-1970. The growth of Latin America's sales to the United States over the last decade has been hindered by the maintenance and, in certain cases, the actual strengthening of protective trade barriers despite the undertakings given in international and regional forums to the effect that there would be easier access to the United States market for products from the developing countries in general and the Latin American countries in particular. In actual fact, not only has no progress been made towards liberalizing trade with the Latin American countries, but in some instances restrictions - particularly non-tariff restrictions - have been tightened. The quite marked protectionist trends that still remain and are even becoming more acute are clearly apparent in the draft legislation before the United States Congress relating to the forthcoming trade negotiations.

46. Furthermore, the Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation (CECON) of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) has not made any significant progress towards liberalizing access for Latin American products to the United States market. The hopes that the CECLA member countries placed in the Latin American Consensus of Viña del Mar as regards strengthening inter-American co-operation have failed to materialize, and there is no sign of a policy specifically aimed at taking account of Latin American interests.

47. The problems that have been arising in the world monetary situation since 1971, and have recently become more acute, and the agreements for the forthcoming 1973 multilateral trade negotiations, are additional causes for concern. Decisions in these two important spheres will define the broad lines of a new system of international economic relations. It is essential for the developing countries to participate to a satisfactory degree in the working out of these decisions and for their interests to be given priority attention in them. This means that the developing countries themselves bear a heavy responsibility for working out a clear position. The basic question is whether the multilateral trade negotiations are to be an exercise in solving the problems that the market economies at the centre have among themselves, or whether they will really come to grips with the problems of both the developing and the developed countries.

48. Another important aspect relating to the forthcoming trade negotiations is the attitude that will be taken by the developed countries which are members of GATT during the course of the negotiations as regards adopting decisions on the developing countries problems. It is anticipated that the negotiations may last three years. It is therefore essential to think of ways and means of ensuring that during this period the developing countries will be able to continue progressing towards their objectives either within the framework of the generalized system of preferences or outside it. Otherwise, all initiatives to promote the trade of the developing countries would be frozen until 1975 or 1976, well into the Second United Nations Development Decade. If this period were to end without the developed countries achieving any significant targets for the liberalization of trade, such as those included in the IDS, the fulfilment of the Strategy will be jeopardized in a key area.

49. Despite all the differences observed in the growth rates of the export trade in 1971 and 1972, certain unfavourable characteristics are common to most countries: (i) irregular or inadequate export growth rates compared with those of world trade, and (ii) a high degree of dependence on exports of primary products in most of the countries of the region, making them excessively vulnerable to

fluctuations in the external markets. It is therefore urgently necessary to provide suitable instruments such as export diversification for implementing the trade policy measures included in the IDS, as well as measures to reduce the high degree of dependence on primary products.

50. The Latin American countries have made substantial efforts to expand and diversify their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, which increased at an annual rate of 18 per cent between 1960 and 1970, with a quickening towards the second half of the decade. For the region as a whole, the absolute value of these exports is still relatively minor, although in certain countries they have reached significant levels. Intra-regional trade, associated with efforts to promote regional economic co-operation, has played a very important part in this growth, not only because it has represented a high proportion of total exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, but also because it has provided very useful experience on the basis of which countries have been able to begin to export such products to the rest of the world.

51. With respect to trade relations with the socialist countries and in line with the recommendations made in paragraph 38 of the IDS and reiterated at the third session of UNCTAD, it is important for the socialist countries of eastern Europe gradually to introduce elements of flexibility and multilateralism in their trade and payments arrangements with the developing countries. The generalized systems of preferences of such countries should exempt products originating in the developing countries from the administrative import regulations usually applied by the socialist countries.

F. EXTERNAL FINANCING

(a) General aspects

52. It is important that the transfer of external savings towards the developing countries should make an effective contribution to promoting the domestic efforts of those countries and should, in particular, help to raise their domestic savings coefficients, since in many instances it is doubtful whether this has been the case. Moreover, the orientation of investment financed out of external resources is an important factor, and such investment should be suited to and of priority importance for the promotion of national development processes.

53. It is appropriate to reiterate that developing nations that undertake profound social changes and different structural reforms may require unrestricted financial and technical assistance from the international community, since their mobilizable domestic resources are often insufficient to meet the diverse additional and simultaneous demands that are generated. There have been recent cases in Latin America where this has not been the approach taken; and indeed the level of external co-operation furnished to some nations that have been engaged in such changes has actually fallen.

(b) Volume and terms of the inflow of financial resources
to the developing countries

54. In the first years of the Second Development Decade, progress towards achieving, by 1975, net transfers of external resources from the developed countries amounting to 1 per cent and 0.7 per cent of their GNP has been very unsatisfactory. As regards official assistance, the current trend and future prospects in the next few years are especially frustrating, since the current average rate achieved by the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD is around 0.35 per cent and international experts have estimated that this level will remain relatively stable until 1975. The scant progress, and even retrogression, in assistance provided by most of the leading industrialized countries within DAC has had particular impact on the flow of official assistance.

55. Latin America has felt particularly keenly the effects of the unfavourable trend in the total level of official assistance, which has forced it to take out more and more loans on increasingly hard terms, mainly from private sources, in order to finance its external savings gap. This has led to a rapid deterioration in the average terms for loans to the region, and this trend has been accentuated by the fact that there has also been some degree of deterioration in the terms for the official assistance granted it. These circumstances, together with the servicing of existing foreign investment, have meant that the region is devoting an ever larger proportion of its income from external sources, and also from its exports of goods and services, to servicing foreign capital.

56. It is vitally important for Latin America to improve its access to the official assistance provided by the developed world. At the same time it must press energetically, in conjunction with the rest of the Third World, for the 0.7 per cent target to be met rapidly and effectively by the industrialized countries. In fact, at the beginning of the 1970s, 50 per cent of the net transfers effected consisted of purely commercial financial flows, which clearly distorts and is in contradiction with the purpose of that target. For these reasons, it is especially vital for Latin America to secure an objective redefinition of the 1 per cent target in the terms that have been proposed in a number of forums, such as UNCTAD and the Group of 77, in the sense that the target should not include elements that must be distinguished from assistance, such as direct investment and suppliers' and purchasers' credit, and should be net of reverse flows of interest.

57. UNDP assistance to the region should take into account, among the indicators for establishing the indicative planning figures, the internal effort made to achieve economic and social development and the capacity of each country to profit by international co-operation now or in the future.

58. Increasing proportions of financial assistance should be channelled through multilateral institutions, because this approach has several advantages and in particular because multilateral co-operation is less variable than bilateral and less dependent on political considerations. Efforts are required, however, to improve certain of the features of such institutions, as regards their constitution, their operating procedures, and the level of control over their

decision-making exerted by certain developed countries. Furthermore, the programme approach to assistance has been used very little by the multilateral institutions and, given its advantages, it is highly desirable for more use to be made of it.

59. Progress with respect to untying the use of bilateral credit has been little and slow, and it is urgently necessary to work out a comprehensive international agreement to cover this issue.

60. As to other matters relating to the deterioration of the terms of the financial assistance granted to Latin America, certain other factors have had an unfavourable impact, particularly as regards raising the cost of assistance, and this is generally not appreciated at first sight. In this connexion, attention must be drawn to the negative and growing impact of the collection of unjustified commitment commissions and other surcharges, such as miscellaneous commissions, parity realignment clauses, etc.

61. Since the entire issue of the volume and terms of the financial assistance contracted by Latin America has taken on characteristics which make it difficult to undertake a timely and appropriate appraisal of what is actually happening, permanent machinery for information and analysis is required in order to promote new means and sources of financing.

(c) Special aspects of development financing

62. For Latin America, as for other developing areas, the imperative need for the establishment of supplementary financing machinery is of the utmost importance, since the region's exports have been and continue to be subject to unforeseen fluctuations. Even when Latin America's exports of goods and services expanded more or less regularly, as between 1960 and 1971, there were several instances of reductions of more than 5 per cent from one year to the next. Although such situations were generally followed by a fairly swift recovery, there were nonetheless a number of negative domestic repercussions in the interim which could be avoided in future by means of supplementary financial assistance from the World Bank. It is therefore disappointing to note that obstacles continue to be placed in the way of moves to arrange such assistance, both by the majority of the developed countries and by the Bank itself. This supplementary financing should be extended, as planned by the Bank, to cover export shortfalls caused by a deterioration in prices or in the conditions of access of certain products, due to causes which cannot be considered the responsibility of the exporting countries.

63. As to the establishment of a link between the allocation of Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional financial assistance to the developing countries, progress along these lines has been slow despite the attempts of the latter to initiate negotiations in various international fora. It is vital to Latin America that one of the fundamental points of the reform of the monetary system now under way should be the creation of a substantial volume of international liquidity in the form of Special Drawing Rights by means of the operation of the link mechanism.

(d) The problem of the external debt

64. At the end of 1970, Latin America's external debt amounted to approximately 20,000 million dollars; as a result, in recent years the problem of servicing the debt has become more acute in the countries of the region. The growing difficulty of servicing this debt is largely attributable to the deterioration in the average terms on which loans are granted.

65. In the light of these difficulties - which take the form of a high and increasing ratio of debt servicing to value of exports and, often enough, of payments crises and renegotiations - the solutions adopted have been on a case-by-case basis, of a commercial nature, and not particularly appropriate. This policy must be modified, and there is a need for more comprehensive solutions reached in the proper fora without waiting for the situation to become really critical before tackling the problem. It would also be advisable to establish formulas for the automatic refinancing of external debt servicing in specified circumstances.

66. In view of the considerable relative size of Latin America's debt servicing payments, emphasis must be placed on the importance of the granting by the creditor countries, the United States in particular, of moratoria on such payments, where these payments affect countries' resources for development and their possibilities of attaining the targets of the IDS.

(e) Regulation of external private investment and transfer of technology

67. In view of negative aspects displayed by private foreign investment and the activities of transnational enterprises, some countries have judged it expedient in recent years to institutionalize their relations with foreign investors by establishing or studying the establishment of definite guidelines and legal provisions applicable to such investment and to the transfer of technology. In addition to some national measures, the regional agreement concluded by the countries of the Andean Group is of interest in this respect.

(f) Transfer, adaption and creation of technology

68. As regards the transfer of technology, UNCTAD resolution 39 (III) and the recent resolution adopted by the Inter-Governmental Group for the Transfer of Technology (IGTT) are of great importance for the region, especially in connexion with the setting up of national institutions responsible for the control and negotiation of contracts on the transfer of technology, patents and trademarks, and also technical know-how and other related matters. Emphasis should be placed on the need to intensify the joint effort to adapt foreign technology and establish conditions for the countries to devise their own technological solutions.

G. THE FORTHCOMING MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

69. Within the context of world economic relations, a phenomenon deserving of special attention is the breakdown of the international monetary system, which

has resulted in successive and increasingly frequent crises acting to the detriment of the developing countries, which are in no way responsible for them, and in a trend towards the expansion of preferential trade among the developed market economy countries, which discriminate against Latin America's exports. With regard to the negotiations for the reform of the world economic system, there is a danger that the voice of the developing countries may once again be ignored, if these negotiations take place mainly among countries or groups of countries which have obtained a significant degree of economic power, to say nothing of the role played by the interests of the great transnational enterprises. The multilateral trade negotiations have so far been characterized by agreements concluded basically between industrialized countries. It is worth recalling in this connexion some concepts of the Smithsonian Agreement and of the joint statements issued by the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States, which form the basis for the developed countries' position in the preparatory stage of the negotiations. The developed countries tend to centre their attention on some traditional objectives, while the developing countries in general and the Latin American countries in particular demand the definition of specific objectives which will take due account of the solution of their trade problems.

70. In UNCTAD resolution 82 (III) the developing countries established a number of basic principles regarding their participation in the negotiations. The objectives of the negotiations have not yet been clearly determined by GATT, although the summary of the President of the Contracting Parties of GATT at its twenty-eighth session recognizes that the Parties should ensure additional advantages for the developing countries.

71. Even if, with the active participation of the developing countries, positive results were to be obtained in the multilateral trade negotiations, these results would not begin to take effect until after the negotiations are concluded, i.e., towards the middle of the 1970s. This delay will frustrate the attainment of the goals established in the Strategy, unless some advance results can be obtained in connexion with certain specific questions such as world commodity agreements and the development and expansion of the schemes of general preferences.

72. Stress must be placed on the importance of the work which the ECLA secretariat is carrying out under a UNDP-financed joint programme with UNCTAD to assist the Latin American countries in the preparatory stage of the negotiations. Government experts are participating in this programme, and other competent international and Latin American agencies (GATT, FAO, LAFTA, SIECA, and the Andean Group) are lending their co-operation.

H. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY PROBLEMS

73. A matter worthy of special attention is the international monetary crisis and the impact of the recent devaluation of the dollar and the realignment of parities or floating of the currencies of the main developed market economies on the developing countries, especially as regards the value of the latter's reserves, the prices of export products, and the terms of trade. Hitherto, the measures and solutions adopted have been exclusively directed towards the interests of the developed countries, which have resorted to the threat of trade

reprisals to induce changes in exchange rates. In this respect the latest devaluation made by the United States has shown up once again the unavoidable linkage between international monetary and trade matters. If a satisfactory solution to the international monetary problems is not reached soon, there will be a risk of aggravating and consolidating protectionist tendencies in the developed market-economy countries, which would inevitably have unfavourable repercussions on the developing countries.

74. As regards the restructuring of the international monetary system, any new system planned should promote an adequate growth of international liquidity in order to help rectify balance-of-payments disequilibria and meet the needs of countries engaged in a process of economic development.

75. In connexion with the first revision of the monetary system as a whole, which has been the concern of the Committee of 20, emphasis must be placed on the role which internationally established and regulated Special Drawing Rights should play in the creation of future liquidity and on their present unsatisfactory form of distribution. Some problems connected with the process of transition to the new monetary system are also worthy of mention, especially in connexion with the handling of the dollar surpluses accumulated outside the United States.

76. As regards the position of the developing countries in the discussions taking place on monetary matters, and the meeting of the Committee of 20 (Washington, March 1973), all the problems connected with the reform of the international monetary system are of concern to the developing countries. Special concern is warranted, inter alia, regarding the following:

- (i) Recognition of the specific structural problems of the developing countries and the need for a sufficiently flexible system to cope with their different situations and structures;
- (ii) Revision of the form of operation of the International Monetary Fund, especially with a view to providing longer periods for the payment of current and stand-by credits, modification of the compensatory financing system, and greater flexibility and liberality in granting financing for commodity buffer stocks;
- (iii) Revision of the quota structure to secure greater relative participation by the developing countries; and
- (iv) Establishment of the link between new allocations of SDR's and additional financing for development.

I. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

77. The analysis of the development process in Latin America and of its burning problems and needs, as well as the serious prospects which loom ahead for the region's external economic relations, bring out the urgent need to strengthen the concerted action of the countries in the region so that, on the basis of their

joint action, the necessary conditions may be created in order to overcome the obstacles hampering economic and social progress. This joint effort should be reflected, inter alia, in the following areas:

(a) Regional integration

78. Although the integration processes under way in the region have continued to develop in line with their own models and guidelines, it is imperative at this stage to return to the idea of building up a united and integrated Latin America. The urgent need for measures to deal with the problems referred to above makes it necessary to give the integration process renewed impetus and to seek, in the consolidation of efforts and space, a basis for the organization of an accelerated and independent form of integrated regional development which at the same time will enable Latin America to have an appropriate share in the life of the international community.

79. In order to achieve these objectives the existing integration systems must be strengthened: a task in which international co-operation has an important role to play, as specified in the IDS. Another necessary step is to consider devising new instruments for facilitating reciprocal co-operation between these systems, particularly as regards industrial and agricultural development, the treatment of private foreign investment and the transfer of technology. Similarly, a search must be made for ways and means of organizing a system of integration that will cover the whole region, guided by principles such as independent, harmonious and balanced development, based on social justice and solidarity.

80. Without prejudice to assistance given to the various integration mechanisms in this search for concepts and formulas, ECLA should play an important part in advising the Latin American Governments, as it did in the 1950s.

81. Stress is laid on the hope that the integration systems in Latin America will devote particular attention to social aspects of development, especially education and health.

(b) Co-operation among developing countries

82. It is indispensable that there should be more co-operation among the developing countries, and particularly those of Latin America, in order to protect their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to defend the prices of their commodity exports, to improved conditions of access, and to stabilize commodity markets.

83. In view of the limited and disappointing results of the IDS and, in particular, of the fact that the negotiations and confrontations of the developing countries with the developed world have not yielded very significant results, what is achieved through the implementation of programmes of mutual co-operation at the bilateral, interregional and global levels is of extreme importance. Attention is also drawn to the importance of the agreements reached at the meeting at the ministerial level of the Group of 77 held in Lima in

November 1971 and of the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in August 1972. Those meetings adopted action programmes which contained concrete measures for reciprocal co-operation among the developing countries.

84. Great importance is attached to support for the various agencies concerned with co-operation among developing countries, which have made considerable progress in the defence of the interests of raw materials producing and exporting countries, such as (i) the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC), (ii) the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), (iii) the Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries, (iv) the Group of Coffee Producing Countries, and (v) the informal Group of Iron Ore Producing Countries, as well as to other measures for achieving these aims.

85. Importance is also attached to the use of the machinery afforded by the Protocol relating to trade negotiations among developing countries, which is open to them all whether or not they are members of GATT, but which is not open to the developed countries.

J. FURTHER IMPROVEMENT AND PRACTICAL INSTRUMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

86. The first regional appraisal of the IDS establishes, in general terms, that although the developing countries have adopted internal policies and made efforts to attain the goals and objectives stipulated therein, the necessary co-operation has not been forthcoming from the developed countries to complement those efforts, particularly with regard to the policy measures in the field of international trade, financial assistance for development and the transfer of technology.

87. According to paragraph 79 of the Strategy, "appropriate arrangements are necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade - to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the factors which account for them and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed". It is therefore necessary:

- (i) That the Latin American countries should redouble their efforts at each stage of the process of review and appraisal of the IDS, at the regional, sectoral and global level, to improve the provisions of the Strategy and secure their full implementation by the developed countries;
- (ii) That during the process of appraisal, the formulation of policy measures should be re-examined with a view to defining them more clearly and also to specifying how they should be instrumented, taking into account the conditions and prerequisites which would make them practicable and deciding the time-limits for their implementation;
- (iii) That, with the object of establishing a more binding international commitment in relation to policy measures, work should begin immediately (in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 3041 (XXVII) adopted without objection by the General Assembly, with the abstention of Belgium, Portugal,

South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States) on the selection of areas in which action should be initiated for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments; some of these areas are mentioned in paragraph 15 of that resolution.

88. In its activities in the immediate future, it is important that ECLA should bear in mind the various aspects considered in the present appraisal of economic and social development problems in the region, with a view to the fulfilment of the targets and objectives of the IDS and with the aim of developing programmes of future work, it being especially necessary for it to bring its technical and socio-economic approach into line with the spirit and content of the agreements reached at the fifteenth session of the Commission.

89. The studies undertaken by the secretariat, in addition to analysing the current economic and social situation and its origins and history, should also examine the prospects over the medium and long term. In this connexion, it is recommended that the secretariat should attach importance to the study of projections which indicate the possible future trend of the major economic and social variables, in accordance with the assumptions adopted and the alternatives proposed.

90. ECLA and the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations should give their attention to the promotion of domestic efforts and mutual co-operation and should collaborate among themselves at the inter-regional level to that end.

91. It is necessary to intensify efforts to secure the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the draft of which is being considered by a United Nations working group. The Charter should not only be a restatement of the general and specific principles for which the developing world has fought in international forums, but should constitute a dynamic set of rules governing international co-operation, reflecting a new and rigorous approach which will give impetus and reality to the new possibilities offered by the world situation and which will protect the legitimate interests of all countries, particularly the rights of the developing countries.

Annex I

STATEMENTS, RESERVATIONS, ABSTENTIONS AND OPPOSITION BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES

CANADA

A. General observations

Canada, although not a member of the Committee of High-Level Experts which produced document E/CN.12/962, voted in favour of resolution 310 (XIV) which recommended its creation. The Canadian delegation therefore understands the views of the regional members of the Commission who would like to see many of their special views expressed in document E/CN.12/962 also contained in the final Commission document. During the past week our delegation has listened carefully to the various alternative paragraph wordings suggested by various delegations in their attempts to have the document drafted by the Meeting at the Technical Level represent a Commission view, and we have hoped that such a view would be forthcoming, for despite our understanding of the wishes of the regional members, it is nevertheless the view of the Canadian delegation that the Commission document must represent a consensus of views if it is to have the value the Committee would wish it to have.

Many of the paragraphs contained in document E/CN.12/962 expressing exclusively regional views have now been modified to the extent that the Canadian delegation has no difficulty in accepting them. Some paragraphs seem to us to continue to be subject to broad interpretation. These paragraphs we accept on the understanding that those which are ambiguous and are open to broad interpretations, will be so interpreted by us. There remain, however, several paragraphs which express views which are not subject to broad interpretations and upon which the Canadian Government has either already stated a different position in other forums or has not yet fully defined its position.

B. Observations on individual paragraphs

Paragraph 32

The Canadian Government believes that commodity pricing policy is the joint responsibility of exporting and importing countries and should reflect a consensus negotiated among the major commodity-exporting and importing countries concerned. It suggests that the last sentence of this paragraph should be deleted.

Paragraph 53

While the Canadian Government recognizes the growing requirements of developing countries for development assistance and in fact is annually increasing its programme by as much as 15 per cent, the wording of this paragraph implies a requirement without upper limit.

It would prefer the words "may require unrestricted financial and technical assistance" to be replaced with the words "may require special consideration with respect to financial and technical assistance".

Paragraph 56

The Canadian Government has supported the target of 1 per cent of GNP for the total flow of official and unofficial resources to developing countries and is committed to its achievement. The Canadian Government has also supported the proposal that official flows should amount to 0.7 per cent of the GNP. The Canadian delegation is not, however, able to accept the very much more radical proposal outlined in this paragraph, and suggests that the last sentence of paragraph 56 be deleted.

Paragraph 62

The Canadian Government has stated officially that it does not believe that additional funds are available to finance an SF scheme. It does not believe that resources should be diverted from basic development finance for this purpose. The Canadian delegation is consequently unable to support any proposal for the establishment of an SF scheme at the present time, and would prefer this paragraph to be deleted.

Paragraph 63

The establishment of a link between the allocation of SDRs and the provision of additional financial assistance to the developing countries is currently under consideration within the Canadian Government. The Canadian delegation must therefore reserve its position on this item at this time.

Paragraph 65

The Canadian Government has stated that it is not able to accept the automatic refinancing of external debt servicing. It suggests the deletion of the last sentence of this paragraph.

Paragraph 73

The Canadian Government is sympathetic to the difficulties that the international currency crisis have sometimes created for developing countries. Furthermore, it has always regarded the stability of international currencies to be as much in the interest of the developing as of the developed countries and has conducted itself accordingly.

The Canadian Government has never resorted to threats of trade reprisals to induce changes in exchange rates. In its view the second sentence of the paragraph should read as follows: "Measures and solutions adopted to stabilize international currencies have created real hardships for the developing countries".

UNITED STATES

A. General comments

The United States delegation wishes to state that its Government regrets that resolution 310 has been accepted at the fourteenth session of the Commission over the objections of the delegation. The result of this resolution is that we are now faced with the report of the First Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts (E/CN.12/962), in which the United States did not participate, and this is our first opportunity to review it. It is much more difficult to obtain consensus on a document that has already been published than on one in which the United States has participated in drafting.

The United States delegation came to the present meeting prepared to debate the extensive review and appraisal document prepared by the ECLA secretariat. It has now been told that instead the report of the Committee of Experts will be reviewed. It believes this report may well be a useful statement of one point of view. However, there are many possible viewpoints and it reserves the right to make comments upon the basic secretariat study.

The United States delegation believes that ECLA should be seeking areas of convergence in the interests of member countries and should not stress areas where there is disagreement or a conflict of interests. It should place emphasis on aspects where countries can join forces and reinforce each other.

The United States delegation wishes to point out that it is prepared to participate in the debates on the report of the Meeting of High-Level Experts, but that participation in the debate does not necessarily commit it to accept the report or any modifications in it in any way.

Commenting generally on the report of the Committee of Experts, the United States delegation believes the report would be more balanced if it referred specifically to some of the positive economic developments during 1972. These include such items as sharply increased exports and foreign exchange reserves, and higher levels of economic growth in the region.

The report would also be improved if it pointed out that resources could be transferred by private as well as public channels. The United States delegation believes that most resources will be transferred by private channels, and that, should countries decide not to avail themselves of private sector resources, this will be reflected in lower rates of economic growth. As the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade recommends that increased levels of economic growth should be achieved, countries not wishing to use private sector resources in their development would appear not to be following the strategy recommended for the Second Development Decade.

The United States supports the concept of permanent sovereignty over natural resources as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1803, which recognizes that sovereignty over natural resources is to be exercised in accordance with international law. That resolution expressly provides that foreign investment agreements should be observed in good faith and that appropriate compensation should be provided in cases of nationalization "in accordance with the rules in force in the state taking such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law", including acceptance of arbitration or international adjudication.

This question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources is currently under discussion in the United Nations, specifically in the Committee on Natural Resources and in the Committee on the Sea-bed, and we believe that these are appropriate forums for the discussion of the complex issues involved.

B. Observations of individual paragraphs

Paragraph 2

The United States delegation recommends that the first sentence should be revised to read as follows:

"Development cannot be achieved through partial or scattered sectors of the economy or the social system, but only through concerted attacks on complex and interrelated problems involving large portions of the economy."

Paragraph 3

In connexion with this paragraph, the United States delegation wishes to state that quantitative targets should not be considered the be-all and end-all of development; they are partial indicators and should not be taken as the sole indicators of progress. Targets are not a sufficient specification of all that is needed to set and implement national goals and policies.

Paragraph 4

The United States delegation agrees that traditional structures can, in some instances, hinder social progress and economic development. It has not been established, however, that all traditional structures necessarily impede economic and social development. On the contrary, in many cases the existing traditional structures often make valuable contributions to development, or, if not, can be modified so as to accomplish this end. The United States delegation therefore abstains with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 7

The United States delegation does not agree that countries undertaking radical changes should, by virtue of that fact alone, receive unrestricted international co-operation. It is the responsibility of international institutions and donor countries extending assistance to exercise judgement with respect to a

number of considerations, among which must be an assessment of effectiveness in the utilization of such assistance by the recipient country. Accordingly it abstains with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 10

The United States delegation suggests the following wording:

"Reference is made to the substantial internal efforts undertaken by several of the developing countries which are members of the Commission. Some of these countries feel that their efforts have not been accompanied by adequate international co-operation, nor by acceptable terms as regards the prices of raw materials and the cost of external financing. A significant part of the factors determining their welfare is thus subject to circumstances beyond their control. At the same time, growing external indebtedness has raised some countries' debt servicing commitments to a large share of their total income from exports of goods and services. On the other hand, developed countries also face many world market changes which are beyond their control or which force trade and exchange adjustments. Also, the growing debt burden is a concomitant of continuing external financing. Under present circumstances more aid means more debt. Larger net transfers would increase debt still more rapidly. A surer remedy for the debt burden is export growth."

Paragraph 19

The United States delegation suggests that the end of this paragraph should be reworded as follows:

"... in the countries with socialist economies. Bringing marginal groups into participation in all forms of the development process would seem to be the best way of achieving improved income distribution, development on a sounder basis, and a juster society."

Paragraph 27

The United States delegation suggests the following addition to this paragraph:

"..., as well as continued limited internal efforts, lack of known effective and feasible solutions, and the many obstacles posed by the limited stages of development."

Paragraph 28

The United States delegation suggests that this paragraph be eliminated, since it considers that the results to which it refers cannot be described as disappointing in the light of the economic indicators for the region in 1972, especially the growth of exports and of the product.

Paragraph 29

Paragraph 29 interprets paragraph 21 of the IDS as a commitment to take "concrete action" by 31 December 1972 on the products listed in UNCTAD resolution 16 (II). The language of the UNCTAD resolution does not give grounds for such an interpretation, however.

In accepting the IDS, the United States declared, "The United States can accept paragraph 21 since it appears to be recognized that the carrying out of studies and perhaps intergovernmental consultations may be all that is practicable by the date cited and that there will be no need for further international action in some cases." The United States delegation therefore abstains with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 30

The reference in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the IDS to negotiating new commodity agreements or renewing existing agreements has a "where appropriate" qualification which is disregarded in this paragraph. In addition, this paragraph takes no account of the fact that agreements must serve the interests of all participants. Recent developments in connexion with the wheat and coffee agreements are due to the inability to reconcile conflicting interests. The United States delegation therefore abstains with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 31

The United States delegation withdraws its earlier reservation on this paragraph. It would like to note in passing, however, that it is not possible for the developing countries to have increased external financing without increased external debt, as the last sentence in this paragraph would appear to infer. Each country, in the prudent management of its internal and external finances, must decide the level of external financing to which it can reasonably commit itself.

Paragraph 32

In accepting the IDS, the United States noted that the recommendation in paragraph 24 of the IDS on the need to agree on a set of general principles on pricing policy had in its judgement already been met in TDB resolution 73 (X) on market access and pricing policy. The developing countries' proposals on pricing policy at the third session of UNCTAD contained many elements already considered and rejected by the developed countries in the negotiation of resolution 73 (X), as well as a few new and controversial elements whose general unacceptability was well known. The basic differences on this subject have been well known for some time. The United States delegation therefore abstains with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 33

The United States delegation finds the first sentence of this paragraph unclear. The statement that "The standstill recommendation [IDS para. 25] has

not been complied with" is not supported by any evidence of trade damage to less developed countries as a result of new or increased restrictions and would appear to be contradicted by the sharp rise in Latin American exports in 1972. The United States moreover entered the following reservation on paragraph 25 of the IDS: "The United States regards paragraph 25 as subject to the same qualifications as earlier comparable undertakings accepted by the United States in the GATT, in UNCTAD resolution A.II.1 and in IA-ECOSOC. In these, it is explicitly recognized that there may be exceptional circumstances which make it impossible to give effect to the recommendations".

The qualification in GATT occurs in article XXXVII, paragraph 1, and reads: "Except when compelling reasons, which may include legal reasons, make it impossible."

The United States delegation therefore abstains with respect to the first two sentences of paragraph 33.

Paragraph 35

The United States delegation has the following comments to make on this paragraph. Progress in respect of work programmes to increase the competitiveness of natural products depends, in the first instance, on the existence of specific proposals. A concrete proposal regarding jute research was circulated by UNDP late in 1972, and another is now being finalized regarding cotton. The United States has played a constructive role in promoting both of these projects and will continue to do so.

Paragraph 37

The United States delegation expresses its reservations on this paragraph, since it considers that the text appears to indicate that the developing countries cannot expect to receive any benefits from the multilateral negotiations, whereas in the opinion of the United States delegation all countries will benefit.

Paragraph 40

The United States delegation expressed its disagreement with what it considers to be a negative approach in this paragraph to the real economic situation in Latin America, which does not seem justified in the light of the information contained in the economic studies on the region.

Paragraph 45

The United States delegation proposes the following wording for this paragraph:

"The United States is Latin America's biggest trading partner, although in recent years other countries have been increasing their share of this trade. The pattern of United States-Latin America trade has been that of imbalance, with United States exports to Latin America exceeding its imports from that

area. With a few exceptions, exports to the United States expanded more slowly - in percentage terms from a large base - than other sectors of Latin America's foreign trade between 1961-1965 and 1966-1970.

During 1972, however, Latin American exports to the United States increased by nearly 18 per cent to 6,200 million dollars, well above the 13.9 per cent increase in Latin American exports to all areas. Moreover, the percentage of United States imports of manufactured goods from Latin America more than doubled from an average 4.1 per cent of total Latin American exports during 1961-1965 to 8.6 per cent in 1970. These trends should be maintained and improved.

The maintenance or increase of barriers to this trade is inconsistent with the objective of increased access to the United States market for products from Latin America. It is to be hoped that such helpful steps as the removal in 1972 of quotas on fresh meat exports, and the progressive relaxation of restrictions on petroleum imports will be followed by further liberalization of trade in other areas.

Although protectionist trends continue to be a force, the United States Government's stated purpose of seeking increasing liberalization of world trade is a positive element in the total picture. The legislation which the United States Executive is now preparing for submission to Congress, which contains requests for far-reaching trade authority, will be the key to United States trade policy for some time to come."

Paragraph 46

The United States delegation proposes the following wording for this paragraph:

"The Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiations (CECON) of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) has not made any significant progress towards liberalizing access to the United States market for Latin American products. It has, however, served as a forum for consultation and negotiation for Latin America and the United States, not only on trade and export promotion problems, but on maritime transport issues. The recent IA-ECOSOC meeting at Bogotá renewed the CECON mandate. Although many of the specific objectives of the Latin American Consensus of Viña del Mar have been achieved, for example, elimination of the policy of tied aid, much yet remains to be accomplished."

Paragraph 49

The United States delegation suggests that the word "differences" in the first line of the paragraph should be replaced with the word "improvement".

Paragraph 53

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph for the reasons given in its comments on paragraph 7.

Paragraph 54

The United States delegation reserves its position on this paragraph, and suggests that the beginning of the paragraph should be reworded as follows:

"It is recognized that in the initial years of the Second Development Decade the trend has been very unsatisfactory as regards achieving the 1 per cent and 0.7 per cent targets set for around 1975. Towards the 1 per cent target, total official private and public flows were equivalent to 0.83 per cent of gross national product in 1971, while towards the 0.7 target the current trend and future prospects..."

Paragraph 55

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph.

First, the trend of official assistance is not unfavourable from the point of view of new commitments, which is the point at which allocation decisions are made. Total official commitments increased by almost \$600 million in 1972 to a historic peak of \$2,900 million. Total United States official assistance of all kinds has never been higher, while commitments by multilateral organizations have grown substantially since 1969, with the IBRD reaching \$997 million in fiscal year 1972 and the IDB \$800 million in calendar 1972.

Secondly, the delegation disagrees with the implication that the debt problem in Latin America is largely attributable to the low level of official assistance to the area and to the hard terms of the credits, especially from private sources, to which it has had recourse. This view fails to mention the fact that as the most developed of the developing regions Latin America has reached the point where it has the credit-worthiness to use credit available on less concessional terms. It has always been an aim of development financing to help countries reach the stage where they do not need loans on concessional terms. It is implied that because debt service ratios are high and growing, the problem is necessarily serious. However, some of the countries with the highest ratios have not faced and are not now facing balance-of-payments difficulties despite large-scale use of both foreign private investment and non-concessional loans.

Paragraph 56

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph. Its Government's position has been defined by President Nixon in public statements. "Latin America needs external capital, because internal savings are simply insufficient for development needs. While every country has the right to determine its own conditions for private investment, a Government that rejects or discourages private capital cannot realistically assume that foreign public capital will make up the difference."

Concerning the last sentence of this paragraph, the United States, most other donors and the DAC secretariat have consistently registered their opposition to the proposed redefinition of the 1 per cent target in many forums.

Paragraph 58

With respect to the first two sentences of this paragraph, the United States delegation states the following. The United States Government has in the last few years channelled an increasing proportion of its multilateral assistance through multilateral channels, and is a firm believer in the strengthening of appropriate multilateral mechanisms for economic development. It believes, however, that economic assistance, whether it be provided through bilateral or multilateral channels, is a matter for consideration between the donor State and the recipient, regardless of whether the recipient is an individual country or a multilateral organization of some sort. United States actions in the assistance field are based on economic criteria, but because there is a continuing difference of view over this subject the United States delegation feels it must abstain with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 59

In connexion with this paragraph, the United States delegation states the following. On 31 October 1969, President Nixon announced that henceforth AID loans to Latin America would be untied for procurement of goods and services in other independent Latin American countries. On 15 September 1970, the President directed that procurement under all AID development loans be permitted in all other eligible developing countries.

Paragraph 61

The United States delegation reserves its position on this paragraph as it considers that it should state specifically that the proposed appraisal should be the responsibility of ECLA. If this point is clarified in the text, it would be prepared to withdraw its reservation in this respect.

Paragraph 62

The United States delegation states the following in connexion with this paragraph:

(a) UNCTAD has consistently agreed with the principle that supplementary financing (SF) measures should be dealt with separately only if additional funds were provided for the purpose. An ambitious Fourth Replenishment for IDA has been proposed. Additional funds do not appear to be available to finance an SF scheme. We do not believe resources intended for basic development finance should be diverted for this purpose. Thus, the United States delegation cannot support any recommendation for the provision of additional resources for an SF scheme or for a request to the World Bank that it should undertake to set up any such a scheme separate from existing IBRD/IDA arrangements.

(b) The SF issue has been discussed and studied by the World Bank over the past six years, including as recently as the spring of 1971. The Bank has agreed to keep the matter under review. Further initiatives on this issue should emanate from the Bank.

(c) The United States attaches importance to the underlying problem of unexpected shortfalls in export earnings. We have supported the compensatory financing facilities adopted by the International Monetary Fund to help meet this problem. Through our bilateral aid programmes as well as projects sponsored by the international financial institutions, we have supported efforts to expand the exports of the developing countries. The World Bank has indicated that it could render assistance where a country is in difficulty because of unexpected shortfalls in export earnings without any change in its existing policies.

Paragraph 63

The United States delegation shares the concern expressed in this paragraph concerning the creation of additional liquidity through SDRs and the establishment of some form of SDR aid link. These are matters that are being discussed in the Committee of Twenty, which includes three representatives of Latin America. The United States Government, however, has not yet reached a final position on these issues which are being negotiated in other forums, and must therefore abstain with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraphs 65 and 66

The United States delegation cannot agree with the concepts underlying the proposals in these paragraphs, and consequently must register a negative vote with respect to them.

The United States could not accept any formula which would place it at a disadvantage in relationship to other creditor countries. On the other hand, the United States Government has not refused to enter into debt-rescheduling talks with any country requesting them.

It would appear that the original paragraph referring to a recommendation in the Rockefeller Mission Report is based on a misunderstanding. The report recommended only that the United States Government "recognize the multiple advantage of a generous rescheduling of debt-service requirements for countries facing balance-of-payments problems". */

Paragraph 67

With respect to subsection (e) of section F, the United States delegation abstains because it considers a more appropriate title would be "External private investment and development".

In addition, it proposes that the following introductory sentence, taken from document E/CN.12/947, should be added in order to improve the balance of the paragraph:

"Under specific conditions, foreign investment - combined with the operations of transnational corporations - can influence economic growth, help to promote industrial development (particularly in the area of new modern branches of

*/ Quality of Life in the Americas, p. 78.

activity) and facilitate the introduction of advanced techniques and the expansion of the infrastructure. Together with this favourable contribution, however, it can also raise a variety of new economic development problems connected, in particular, with the balance of payments, the kind of technological development it promotes, and the freedom of action of the national economies."

Paragraphs 69-76

The United States delegation believes that these paragraphs are not directly related to the review and appraisal of the Latin American region during the Second Development Decade. They refer in the main to recommended future positions for Latin America in the upcoming trade and monetary negotiations. As such, they represent one point of view. The position of the United States Government on many of these matters has not yet been finally decided. When it is, it may coincide with many of the views expressed here. For the present, however, the United States can only abstain with respect to this statement of recommended future Latin American positions.

Paragraphs 77-85

Although it considers the issues dealt with in these paragraphs to be important and positive, the United States delegation does not think it appropriate to associate itself with the consideration of them as, in its view, they are basically matters that affect the Latin American countries and groups of which the United States is not a member.

Paragraph 86

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph as it does not believe it is accurate to place the responsibility for the developments during 1971 and 1972 solely on the external sector. In its view, there were pluses and minuses in both the internal and external sectors of all the countries, and it believes the data demonstrate that the pluses, on both the internal and external sectors, clearly outweighed the minuses.

Paragraph 87

The United States delegation abstains with respect to the programme of work recommended in this paragraph. It does not believe such exhortations belong in a document relating to review and appraisal. In addition, it has serious doubts as to their effectiveness in achieving whatever goals the meeting has in mind.

Paragraph 91

The United States delegation abstains on this paragraph. The opinion and observations of the United States Government on this subject have been recorded in many forums, including the third session of UNCTAD. This subject is now under discussion in a United Nations working group in which the United States is participating, and we do not wish to prejudge either the contents or the form of the draft which will emerge from that discussion for the consideration of Governments.

FRANCE

I. Speaking on behalf of the member countries of the EEC, the representative of France made the following statement:

A. General observations

The general principles contained in document E/CN.12/962 are those recognized by the developing countries of Latin America, and the countries of the European Economic Community represented at this meeting, whether as members of ECLA or as observers, have taken note of them with considerable interest and understanding.

However, as member countries of the EEC, we should like to express a number of reservations, particularly as regards section E of this document. As we do not wish to hold up discussion on each individual paragraph, we thought it better to express our position at the present stage of the debate.

Our reservations could take the form of an additional paragraph reflecting our point of view.

The evolution of trade flows since 1958 shows that the fears expressed by the Latin American countries regarding their exports to the Common Market were unfounded. In actual fact, Latin America's exports to the Common Market increased by 112 per cent between 1958 and 1972, that is to say, considerably faster than those of the countries and territories associated with the EEC. This is true both of tropical products and temperate-zone agricultural commodities. Moreover, the level of the external tariff and the tariff on manufactured products has been substantially reduced, so that the Common Market can in no way be regarded as a protectionist bloc.

Because of the level of Latin American imports from the Common Market, the trade balance has consistently shown a surplus of several hundred million dollars in favour of Latin America.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the member countries of the EEC have introduced a generalized scheme of preferences which is already benefiting certain Latin American countries and may well be improved in the future.

I should also like to assure you that the common agricultural policy of the Common Market, which has not so far prejudiced the interests of Latin American countries, will remain unchanged in this respect. It represents a pragmatic policy that takes into account the evolution of domestic demand and the situation of world markets.

Moreover, it seems rather unjust to accuse the EEC of pursuing a discriminatory policy in its economic co-operation, since economic co-operation between the EEC and Latin America has so far been very close, in terms not only of trade but of technical and financial assistance and private investment as well.

As to the enlargement of the Community, we are hopeful that, by making possible more rapid economic development of the member countries of the EEC, the entry of Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland will increase the over-all potential for trade and co-operation between the Community and Latin America. It should at all events be borne in mind that we are currently working with the member States of GATT, and with the Latin American countries in particular, on the review procedure scheduled under article XXIV of the General Agreement and that those countries will, in the course of the discussions, be able to assert the rights to which they lay claim.

B. Observations on individual paragraphs

Paragraphs 28-51

In the light of a number of general considerations, the member countries of the EEC would like to introduce an additional paragraph along the following lines:

"The member countries of the European Economic Community wish to express their reservations regarding some of the conclusions contained in paragraphs 28 to 51 regarding the relations between the EEC and Latin America."

II. Speaking on behalf of his Government, the representative of France expressed his general reservation regarding sections F, G, H and J of the document

UNITED KINGDOM

General observations

The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation had read document E/CN.12/947 with considerable interest. In its view, it represented a major effort by the secretariat and an essential contribution to the whole review and appraisal exercise. His delegation, in plenary session, had already congratulated the secretariat on the very high standard of its work in the document and would like to add its particular appreciation of the studied emphasis placed in it on the social aspects of the development process.

His delegation had considered all along that the appraisal process was entirely the concern of the regional members of the Commission. The fact that the United Kingdom had not taken part in the work of the Committee of High-Level Experts in Santiago prior to the session indicated that that was also the view of the regional members. His delegation had therefore not felt it proper to try to alter the views of the regional members as unanimously expressed in the report of the Committee of High-Level Experts.

His delegation was sure that, in the light of the foregoing, it would be understood that it did not necessarily concur with all the views expressed in that report. The European Economic Community had already expressed its view on section E of the report and his delegation would also like to record that there were elements in sections F, G, H and J on which it also maintained certain reservations.

321 (XV) PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that some 150 million women live in the Latin American region and that only recently have opportunities been opening up for their direct participation in economic and social development efforts,

Noting with concern that in many places in the region women are suffering the effects of discriminatory legislation and practices and are frequently exploited by the prevailing social systems,

Considering that efforts to provide better opportunities for the people of Latin America and to raise the standard of living of the poorer strata of the population imply priority attention to the women of Latin America,

Considering further that there have been no economic and social studies on the role of women in the development of the region,

Recommends that the ECLA secretariat should prepare a study on the participation of women in the development of the region and the measures to be taken to eliminate discrimination and the lack of educational, employment and economic opportunities for women.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

322 (XV) APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the fundamental characteristics of the developing countries is their technological dependence, which, with its economic implications, aggravates their peripheral position and perpetuates the present international division of labour, obliging such countries to adopt, on unfavourable conditions and terms, technologies which are in many cases unsuitable for their structure of production, availability of resources, and the nature of their domestic markets,

Further considering that such dependence also has a political dimension, inasmuch as it weakens the decision-making capacity of the developing countries by preventing them from exercising effective control over their development processes,

Noting that ECLA has dealt with some of these subjects in its studies and activities but has so far lacked machinery to enable it to link the advance of science and technology more closely with economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) has formulated a Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America, within the context of the World Plan of Action and the Second Development

Decade, and that the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is responsible for promoting its discussion and implementation at the national and regional levels.

Considering further that the Specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology in Latin America (CACTAL), held in Brasilia in May 1972, was an intergovernmental forum in which the participants explained the positions of Governments with regard to the role of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries in achieving their economic, social and cultural independence and development,

1. Declares:

(a) That it is convinced of the vital need for the transfer of technology suited to the needs, possibilities and characteristics of the underdeveloped countries of the region, bearing in mind the priorities laid down in their national development plans and programmes;

(b) That the technical and scientific component must contribute effectively to securing full utilization of natural resources, so that they can be transformed and adapted to meet the social needs of the Latin American population;

(c) That the advance of science and technology, especially the strengthening of its infrastructure, experimental research and development, and the application of existing knowledge, must contribute to the improvement not only of the economic aspects of living, but also of the social aspects in such fields as education, health, housing, nutrition and public health;

2. Requests the ECLA secretariat to convene a meeting of representatives of Governments, to be held immediately before the fourth meeting of the Standing Conference of Directors of National Councils for Science Policy and Research of UNESCO's Latin American Member States, to initiate the analysis of the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, and to examine the manner of implementation of the Regional Plan and the possibility of co-ordinating the Plan with other regional programmes being carried out by other international organizations and with the programmes and policies of the region;

3. Accepts the Mexican Government's invitation to hold the above-mentioned meeting in Mexico City, with the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology acting as the host institution;

4. Requests the participating countries, taking into account the progress of similar initiatives in the region, to express their views at that meeting concerning the advisability of establishing a committee or some other intergovernmental machinery in ECLA to analyse the application of science and technology to the development of Latin America;

5. Urges the Governments of the region:

(a) To modernize their educational systems by introducing or increasing the science and technology component;

(b) To provide support for UNCTAD resolution 39 (III), and especially for the machinery for negotiation on technology proposed in paragraph 8 (d), in order to strengthen negotiating capacity with regard to the acquisition of technology so as to avoid the high direct and indirect costs involved in such transactions and to prevent the inclusion of contractual conditions of a restrictive nature which might prejudice the interests of the Latin American countries;

(c) To promote scientific and technological research and establish suitable systems of dissemination of technology to bring technical information within the reach of the user and publicize experience, details of new domestic and foreign research and scientific advances in general,

(d) To encourage and support the exchange of technology among the Latin American countries and between them and other developing countries;

6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(a) To evaluate the incidence of the technological factor in the economic and social planning adopted by the countries of Latin America and the ways in which, if the indispensable adaptations and necessary economic and social structural changes are not carried out, the utilization of more advanced technology can adversely affect development by promoting, in particular, concentration of income and unemployment;

(b) To study the possibilities of using domestically produced technology and the areas in which countries could best use such technology;

(c) To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations, the desirability of establishing a Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation;

(d) To take action to disseminate as widely as possible the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America and other appropriate documents.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

323 (XV) ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme,

Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, adopted resolution 2997 (XXVII) which emphasized the importance of regional and sub-regional co-operation in connexion with the environment and the important role to be played by the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

Considering that in the same resolution the General Assembly invited the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation, where necessary, with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field,

Taking into account the note by the secretariat on ECLA's activities in connexion with the United Nations Environment Programme (E/CN.12/957) and the statement made by the Executive Director of the Programme at the fifteenth session of the Commission,

Recognizing that although there is awareness of the serious nature of the environment problems which are affecting the Latin American countries, both in urban and in rural areas, there is still insufficient knowledge about these problems and their relationship with development,

Recognizing further that in Latin America a major part of the environmental problems is the result of under-development,

Taking into consideration the fact that the satisfactory quality of the environment is an essential element of social well-being,

Taking also into account the fact that the measures taken by the more industrialized countries to protect their environment may have adverse economic effects on the countries in the geographical area of the Commission,

1. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme and the arrangements concluded between the Programme and the ECLA secretariat for the latter to carry out the studies, research and activities required in this field in Latin America in pursuance of the Action Programme adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

2. Recommends, in order to achieve the most effective co-ordination of United Nations environment programmes, particularly those relating to the Latin American region, the urgent establishment of a joint ECLA/UNEP co-ordinating unit within the secretariat of the Commission, whose function would be to co-ordinate the various environmental activities of both organizations and to promote the exchange of information on the environment among the countries of the Latin American region;

3. Urges the secretariat, in its activities connected with the environment, to attach special importance to co-operation with the Governments of the region, at their request, in the appraisal of the environmental situation; to the analysis of the nature of the environment problems in Latin America and their relationship with development; to the study of the possible effects on the region of the measures taken by the industrialized countries to protect their own environment, and to assistance in the training of personnel specialized in administrative organization at the national level, as well as to the encouragement, in consultation with the Latin American Governments concerned, of technical and financial multilateral and bilateral co-operation;

4. Recommends the secretariat, in the discharge of its commitments in this matter, to request the co-operation of the United Nations specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and other intergovernmental organizations working in this field;

5. Requests the secretariats of ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take due account in their research, in their advisory assistance to Governments in the field of planning (both over-all, and regional and urban), and in specific projects, of the quality of the environment as one of the social objectives to be achieved.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

324 (XV) ECLA PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the importance of the wide dissemination of the studies and research of ECLA and the fact that the present system of distribution and sales of United Nations publications does not, generally speaking, meet that need,

Considering that the secretariat has submitted to the present session six booklets from a series designed to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Commission, and believing that the series could have great historical and academic value in making known in universities, research centres and among the general public the ECLA approach and its theoretical and practical contributions,

Having noted that the secretariat, with a view to utilizing fully and improving its internal reproduction facilities, is preparing a publications programme which would include the above-mentioned series and another series comprising future ECLA studies, in particular studies relating to the International Development Strategy,

Having further noted the success that ILPES has had both in publishing its cuadernos and in contracting with Latin American publishers for the publication of its books, owing to the autonomy it enjoys in this field, and considering that this publications policy could be highly advantageous to ECLA and could result in a wider dissemination of its studies and research,

Bearing in mind that the implementation of the proposed publications programme will require not only greater flexibility in the publication procedures of the United Nations but also an increase and improvement in the resources now available to the secretariat, and therefore calls for a detailed study of the publishing problems of ECLA,

1. Expresses its great satisfaction and congratulations to the secretariat on the issue of the first booklets commemorating the 25th anniversary of ECLA and urges it to continue its efforts to promote understanding of the ECLA approach as it has developed since the inception of the Commission,

2. Strongly supports the implementation of the publications programme submitted by the secretariat both as regards the internal printing of the two series of booklets and the external printing of its books by public and private publishers inside and outside Latin America in order to ensure wide dissemination of the results of its work on the International Development Strategy;

3. Requests the competent United Nations authorities to provide the necessary facilities for implementing the publications programme and to devise procedures, within the framework of United Nations practice, which will be sufficiently flexible to enable ECLA to issue its booklets and books at appropriate intervals and to distribute and sell them through the usual publishing channels at prices within the reach of Latin American students and readers;

4. Requests the secretariat to examine urgently the publication requirements of ECLA, to seek extra-budgetary funds for that purpose, if necessary, and to obtain the advice of a Latin American expert in book publishing and distribution from some large publishing house in order that the proposed publications programme may be adapted to the actual conditions of the publishing industry in the Latin American countries.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

325 (XV) LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the studies called for by General Assembly resolutions 2458 (XXIII) and 2804 (XXVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1571 (L) recommend the establishment or strengthening of appropriate centres at the national and regional levels in order to expand activities relating to the application of computer technology to development,

Considering that ECLA resolution 303 (XIV) establishing the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) recommends "that the secretariat of the Commission should give the greatest possible emphasis to its documentation and information work in the economic and social spheres and should furnish the Governments of the countries members of the Commission with whatever results may be of interest to them",

Taking into account that ECLA should co-ordinate the various activities designed to systematize information, including data processing as well as documentation and library work, with a view to broadening its scope of action and enhancing its effectiveness,

Taking into consideration the fact that its activities in the fields of statistics, economic projections, socio-economic models, administration and documentation are restricted for lack of adequate operational facilities for the automatic processing of information, a shortcoming which is especially critical in relation to the problem of the multilateral trade negotiations to be held at Geneva beginning in 1973, and for the implementation of other work programmes,

Deeming it necessary that ECLA should be in a position where it will be able to assist the Governments of the region fully and effectively in the field of computer technology both as regards services and as regards the various aspects of development, applied research, documentation and training of specialized higher-level personnel,

1. Requests the ECLA secretariat to intensify its studies and activities in this field, in collaboration with the Director of the Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Office, with a view to the possible re-establishment of a Latin American Centre for Information Technology (CLADI), which would include the present functions of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and would serve the activities, studies and research of ECLA, of the Governments and national, regional and sub-regional institutions of Latin America which may so require, and of other agencies of the United Nations system established in the region;

2. Recommends the secretariat, in order to facilitate the necessary arrangements, urgently to prepare a work programme and the operating rules for CLADI, in consultation with Governments, the competent United Nations agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other sources of co-operation, and to work out ways and means of financing its early establishment and operation.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

326 (XV) PREPARATION OF LATIN AMERICA FOR THE 1973
MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the developed countries members of GATT have undertaken to carry out a general review of international economic relations and, beginning in 1973, to conduct within the framework of GATT the most ambitious and comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations since the war, which are to cover all aspects of trade in agricultural and industrial products and to devote particular attention to the problems of the developing countries, including the special modalities of their participation,

Bearing also in mind that the developing countries have shown an interest in these initiatives and have indicated that their association in the negotiations will necessarily depend upon the adoption of techniques and modalities devised with their full participation which take account of their interests and aspirations,

Recalling resolution 82 (III) on multilateral trade negotiations adopted without objection at the third session of UNCTAD and resolutions 3040 (XXVII) and 3041 (XXVII) */ adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session,

*/ The delegations of the United States, Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom stated that they had voted against resolution 3040 (XXVII) and the United States and the United Kingdom noted that they had abstained on resolution 3041 (XXVII).

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1722 (LIII), which invited the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to co-operate fully with the appropriate international agencies in achieving the objectives of that resolution,

Recalling the fact that at the twenty-eighth session of the Contracting Parties of GATT it was agreed inter alia that the multilateral trade negotiations should be aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries and that a Preparatory Committee would be responsible for devising methods and procedures for the negotiations, for submission to a ministerial meeting of GATT to be convened in September 1973,

Considering the assistance which the secretariats of ECLA, UNCTAD, GATT and other international organizations have been giving to Latin American Governments in the field of trade policy and the need to ensure their fullest collaboration in preparing the countries of the region for participation in the preparatory stage of the negotiations,

Taking note of ECLA's participation as a regional co-operation organization in the programme relating to co-operation with Latin American countries in respect of the multilateral trade negotiations (UNCTAD/UNDP project RLA/72/098), which came into operation in November 1972,

Recognizing the advisability of strengthening action designed to improve the technical preparation of the Latin American countries, with the collaboration of the competent international agencies,

1. Requests the ECLA secretariat to provide technical assistance to the Latin American Governments, at their request, for the negotiations and, to that end, to accelerate and strengthen its contribution to the UNCTAD/UNDP project concerning co-operation with the Latin American countries in the field of trade policy related to the multilateral trade negotiations;
2. Recommends that the ECLA secretariat should accord the highest priority and urgency to studies and work relating to the above-mentioned project, taking into account whatever UNCTAD and GATT studies may be available, and request it to convey to the secretariats of UNCTAD, GATT and FAO the appreciation of the countries of Latin America for their contribution to the development of the programme;
3. Takes note of the importance repeatedly attributed by the Latin American member countries of the Commission to:
 - (i) The adoption, within the framework of GATT, of measures which will ensure the full, effective and continuous participation of the developing countries, whether or not they are members of GATT, in all phases of the negotiations so that their interests will be duly taken into account, without prejudice to the future accession to GATT of developing countries which are not yet members,
 - (ii) The establishment of techniques, modalities and basic rules of negotiation which will ensure that particular attention will be accorded to the interests and needs of the developing countries at all stages,

- (iii) The application in the course of the negotiations of measures and action aimed at promoting and diversifying the exports of the developing countries, including, inter alia, the broadening and improvement of generalized schemes of preferences, the conclusion of international commodity agreements, and the removal of trade barriers which hamper or restrict access to the markets of the developed countries for products of special interest to the developing countries,
- (iv) The acceptance by all the countries participating in the GATT negotiations of the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 3040 (XXVII),
- (v) The decision adopted by the Contracting Parties of GATT at its twenty-eighth session that the negotiations should be aimed at securing additional advantages for the developing countries so that they can substantially increase their foreign exchange earnings, diversify their exports and accelerate the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs and the urgency of continuing efforts to incorporate other fundamental objectives such as, inter alia, greater improvements in the conditions of access of the exports of the developing countries to the markets of the industrialized countries and solution of the problems of price policy;

4. Recommends the member Governments of the Commission to give support, in the appropriate forums, to the efforts of the Latin American countries to perfect their technical preparation and to work out rules, techniques and modalities for negotiation which will be suitable to their problems and interests;

5. Invites UNDP, in addition to the contribution it is currently making to the implementation of project RLA/72/098 on the trade negotiations, to provide, according to its procedures, the necessary resources in order to:

(a) Make possible the holding of the GATT course for Latin American officials scheduled for June/July 1973, and

(b) Finance, as provided in the plan of operations already adopted, the second stage of the above project in accordance with the needs of the Latin American countries;

6. Recommends the Latin American countries to approach UNDP through the appropriate channels with a view to securing these resources.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

327 (XV) WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LII) of 2 June 1972 on Population and Development, which, inter alia, recapitulates earlier resolutions of ECOSOC and the General Assembly on the designation of 1974 as World

Population Year and the holding in 1974 of a World Population Conference, makes certain recommendations on these matters, and invites the regional economic commissions to continue their population work programmes in conformity with regional needs,

Taking note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/956 submitted by the secretariat, containing its proposals for the orientation of future work on population and for participation in the World Population Year and World Population Conference, and also of document E/CN.12/950 submitted by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), reporting on its activities and future work programme,

Conscious of the importance of continuing research into demographic trends and of objective exploration of the relationships between population and development as requisites for the formulation of population policies adapted to the circumstances and development strategies of the Latin American countries,

Considering that the Commission has adopted resolution 304 (XIV) which recognizes the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) as an autonomous agency under the aegis of ECLA and requests it to continue to extend and improve its teaching and research activities and provide advisory services to the countries of the region on request,

1. Approves in principle the secretariat's and CELADE's proposals for the strengthening of basic demographic information and research;
2. Urges the secretariat to strengthen its capacity to satisfy Government requests for technical assistance in the improvement of demographic statistics and the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning;
3. Welcomes the contributions of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the strengthening of ECLA population activities and hopes that the proposed expansion of these activities will receive favourable consideration from the Fund;
4. Recognizes the need for continuation of CELADE's activities in demographic research and training as an essential complement to the secretariat's programme;
5. Urges member Governments to consider the possibility of continuing or expanding financial support to CELADE beyond 1974 and to support CELADE's efforts to obtain financial backing from other sources;
6. Supports the secretariat's participation in preparatory work for the World Population Conference and World Population Year;
7. Recognizes that active participation by member Governments in providing information and clarifying their own policy orientation would contribute to the success of the World Population Conference and World Population Year;
8. Welcomes the proposal for a meeting of Government representatives in early 1974 prior to the World Population Conference for the purpose of discussing the positions of the Latin American Governments in relation to the questions that will be presented to the Conference, so that the circumstances of the countries of the region and their development strategies are taken into account;

9. Notes with satisfaction the offer by the Government of Costa Rica to act as host for the preparatory meeting of the Latin American countries on the 1974 World Population Conference.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

328 (XV) ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE REGIONAL APPRAISAL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the experience acquired during the first appraisal of the International Development Strategy,

Considering that that experience indicates the need to strengthen national machinery for the review and appraisal of plans and policies and to study in greater depth appraisal methods and procedures,

Taking into consideration the urgency of broadening and improving the information base and reducing the delay in obtaining statistics in order to gain a clearer, more objective and more up-to-date picture of the progress achieved in such aspects of development as savings, investment, the mobilization of resources, income and consumption, employment and unemployment and the social aspects of development,

Bearing in mind the need for better utilization of some potential sources of data such as official registers, censuses, surveys and day-to-day statistics which require better planning, processing and editing,

Conscious of the need to integrate studies on economic and social structures in a unified approach to development in order to assess the interaction among all the variables,

Recognizing the need to understand clearly the relationship between the behaviour of the developed economies, with its effects on international trade and financial co-operation, and the behaviour of the economies of the developing countries,

Considering that, in addition to analysing the current economic and social situation, its origins and history, projections must be made for analysing future prospects in the light of the decisions now being adopted and the effects of different economic policy options,

1. Recommends that countries should strengthen the machinery for the review and appraisal of plans, programmes and policies and should give special priority to the allocation of resources to broaden and improve statistics, particularly those needed for the formulation and periodic appraisal of plans and policies;

2. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To intensify and broaden its studies on the concept of development so as to include all the relevant factors;

(b) To continue to give priority to studies on income distribution and employment, particularly as they relate to unsatisfactory economic and social structures which hinder development and to factors arising from the basic behaviour of the economic and social system which influence the present situation of Latin America in these two respects;

(c) To intensify studies aimed at devising ways of increasing economic growth rates and determining the factors affecting them;

(d) To give special attention to studies concerning the condition of low-income social classes and strata and improve data and analysis on the levels and form of participation of these sectors in social goods and services, particularly in food, housing, education and health;

(e) To consider with special care the aspects relating to the processes of population growth and distribution, urban concentration, and changes in the environment which will significantly affect future patterns of living and the quality of life;

(f) To assign importance to studies of projections of the future behaviour of the main economic and social variables in accordance with different economic policy assumptions and options;

(g) To continue studies on criteria, methodology and procedures for the periodic review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, including techniques for determining appropriate indicators and processing them in such a way that they will clearly and concisely reflect the progress made and problems encountered in implementing IDS, as well as the situation and changes in the distribution of social benefits among regions and social sectors;

(h) To continue the work on the impact of the inflationary process on the economic and social development of the countries of the region;

(i) To devote greater resources to studies on economic policy instruments and objectives and the analysis of criteria for establishing the relationship between the means and the results of domestic efforts in the various sectors and the contribution made by international co-operation;

(j) To continue to support the standardization of concepts, classifications and procedures used in statistical research in general and in evaluation studies in particular, and their dissemination and application in the countries of the region; and

(k) To take steps to modernize the procedures used for data collection, processing and storage and to improve the efficiency of channels of communication with national systems of statistics;

3. Declares that future meetings of the Committee of High-Level Experts constitute a satisfactory framework for considering the progress made in the studies proposed above and for examining in greater depth the concepts they develop.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

329 (XV) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1973-1975

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975 and the report of the Working Group on the programme of work,

Having made the changes in the programme suggested by the Governments of member States and incorporated the changes arising out of the resolutions adopted at its fifteenth session,

1. Approves the programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975, as amended in accordance with the resolutions and decisions adopted at its fifteenth session;
2. Reaffirms the resolutions which provide authority for the specific projects contained in the programme of work and priorities.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

330 (XV) EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA WITH DIFFERENT DEVELOPED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the external economic relations of Latin America have been deteriorating steadily over the last few years, to the point where in 1971 Latin America had the first unfavourable trade balance since 1958, and that this increases and aggravates the traditional negative balance on the current account of the region,

Noting negative factors such as the persistent decline of the share of Latin America in world exports and the progressive outflow of capital from the region in its external relations,

Observing that the external economic relations of the region do not follow the same pattern of behaviour for the different countries or developed geographical areas with which they are conducted, and that clear differences exist as regards trade, financial and technological ties in the Latin American countries' relations with those developed geographical areas which are most important to them,

Considering that Latin America should have an exact knowledge of the impact of those developed geographical areas on the problems affecting its economy,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the secretariat by virtue of ECLA resolution 291 (XIII) on trade policy in relation to development strategy,

Requests the secretariat to carry out a consolidated study of the particular characteristics of the external economic relations of Latin America with the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, which should include an analysis of the relations in the fields of trade, finance and the transfer of technology, using, inter alia, the available information of all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, GATT and WIPO.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

331 (XV) ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH LATIN AMERICAN
ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the determination of the Latin American countries to expand their markets, complement their economies and accelerate their economic and social development processes by applying the benefits deriving from regional and subregional economic integration,

Considering that a thorough analysis of the Latin American integration process must be made so that it can serve as a balance-sheet of what has been achieved thus far and as a means of shedding light on the momentous achievements that lie ahead for Latin America in this field,

Further considering that Latin American integration is being carried out through various systems which pursue related aims but have their own machinery and procedures,

Bearing in mind the necessity for these regional and subregional integration systems to develop in keeping with the deep sense of Latin American solidarity and co-operation in order to ensure their complementarity and convergence,

Recognizing that in this process there are sectors which present particularly favourable prospects, such as joint investment in industry and other productive activities, trade, and exchange of experience in the transfer of technology,

1. Requests the secretariat and ILPES to carry out a study on the progress of the regional and subregional integration processes in Latin America, to serve as a balance-sheet of the efforts made, to identify obstacles and to indicate prospects;

2. Further requests the secretariat to undertake a priority study aimed at identifying those sectors where closer co-operation could be achieved between the regional and subregional integration systems in Latin America;

3. Calls upon the secretariat in addition to conduct studies aimed at seeking formulas for structuring an integration system covering the whole region based on such principles as independent, harmonious and balanced development founded on social justice and solidarity.

178th meeting
30 March 1973

332 (XV) STRATEGIC RESERVES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Government of the United States of America has made a surprise announcement of its intention to dispose of some of its strategic reserves on the world market,

Considering further that this unilateral action not only contravenes the agreements and resolutions of international organizations on stability of prices and markets for primary commodities (UNCTAD, IDS agreements), but also has the more serious consequence of directly affecting the economic development of the Latin American countries whose exports consist essentially of those commodities,

Bearing in mind that the mere announcement that strategic reserves are being placed on the world market causes a decline in the prices of those commodities, and that if that step should actually be taken, it would depress international prices for a protracted period and cause the producing countries to lose markets which it would be difficult and costly for them to recover,

Recognizing that the market crisis for each commodity will have incalculable economic effects on the producing countries, aggravating their chronic balance of payments difficulties, and that this unilateral action on the primary commodity markets will have adverse effects on employment and growth rates,

Noting that this serious decision is in contrast to the efforts and sacrifices made by Latin America during the Second World War to maintain low, stable prices for strategic materials,

Emphasizing that the decision to dispose of strategic reserves has been announced at a time when there are serious disturbances in the international monetary system which have caused a decline in the purchasing power of the exports of the underdeveloped countries,

Considering that the action announced by the Government of the United States of America will have serious consequences for the region and the Latin American countries therefore demand that it be immediately and permanently suspended,

Recognizing that the developing countries cannot allow the burden of the trade and currency imbalances of the developed countries and the conflicts between them to jeopardize their weak economies, and that any fait accompli will demonstrate the urgent need to organize machinery for the protection and defence of the interests of the developing countries of Latin America,

1. Recommends the developed countries:

(a) To adapt their policies for the disposal of strategic reserves to the principles universally recognized in various international forums (FAO, UNCTAD, etc.) in such a way as to avoid causing prejudice to the economies of the developing countries;

(b) To hold prior consultations, either directly or through multilateral machinery, as appropriate, with the developing countries which might be adversely affected by the disposal of such reserves.

2. Recommends the secretariat to include in its studies on the foreign trade of the Latin American countries an analysis of the possible impact of the disposal of strategic reserves by the developed countries and of the effect of the mere announcement of such measures on the economies of the countries of the region.

179th meeting
30 March 1973

333 (XV) LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the role of public administration in development, in particular General Assembly resolution 2845 (XXVI) which was adopted by unanimous decision,

Taking into account the fact that in General Assembly resolution 2845 (XXVI) it was agreed to support the establishment and initiation of regional centres for administration in developing countries and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme was invited to provide the necessary co-operation for the establishment and operation of the Latin American Centre for Development Administration,

Noting that a group of Latin American countries has recognized the need to set up a regional centre for carrying out research, exchanging information and experience, and providing technical co-operation to the countries of the region in the development of administrative institutions, which have an important role to play in the economic and social development process,

Noting further that a group of countries decided to set up, by intergovernmental agreement of 30 June 1972, a Latin American Centre for Development Administration to be located in Caracas, and that the agreement is open to the accession of the other countries of the region,

1. Draws the attention of the Governments of the region to the importance of promoting a greater exchange of experience in matters of public administration, which is an essential factor in achieving the aims and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;
2. Supports the initiative of the above group of countries aimed at starting a Latin American Centre for Development Administration;
3. Recommends Latin American Governments to give their support to this Centre, which will specialize in the study, analysis and support of administrative reforms applicable to Latin American conditions;

4. Invites the secretariat to give its technical support to the Latin American Centre for Development Administration.

179th meeting
30 March 1973

334 (XV) THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of documents of the United Nations General Assembly have repeatedly proclaimed that the ultimate objective of the State is the establishment and maintenance for all men of certain basic conditions without which no human being can fully develop his personality nor achieve happiness, and have stated that one of the fundamental purposes of the international community is to secure the full, permanent and generalized implementation of human rights,

Noting that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Human Rights have also recognized that the fundamental objective of development is to secure the collective and simultaneous enjoyment by all men of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Conscious that the achievement of a high and sustained rate of economic and social development is an essential condition in the developing countries for giving full practical effect to economic, social and cultural rights for the entire population,

Considering that States must exercise full and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and national production, so as to be able to use them without any restriction in order to initiate and maintain a process of continual improvement of the living conditions of their population,

Bearing in mind that in many instances a significant part of these resources and of the production of some developing countries tends to enrich still further particular sectors of highly industrialized nations or privileged groups in the developing countries, to the detriment of the mass of the people,

Recognizing that in a number of States there are still population groups which do not benefit from the effective implementation of human rights and are in a marginal position as regards the economic, social and cultural processes,

Considering that the absence or decline of living conditions consonant with human dignity in the rural sector of some countries abnormally increases the migration of rural and small town dwellers to the cities, where this migration aggravates the problems of the inadequate implementation of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeming it indispensable that all men should be fully aware of the essential rights of the human person so that, in such awareness, they may be in a position to protect them and fight for them,

1. Urges States and international organizations to adopt effective measures to secure the universal recognition and implementation of human rights;
2. Calls upon States which have not yet ratified the International Covenants on Human Rights to consider the possibility of doing so as soon as possible;
3. Recommends Governments to concentrate their efforts both on securing the material resources for the implementation and promotion of human rights and on adopting and improving legal procedures for the protection and promotion of those rights;
4. Urges the Governments of member States to give priority, in implementing the Strategy and development plans, to the full and generalized exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, and requests international organizations to provide maximum co-operation for the achievement of that objective;
5. Declares that the essential function of the natural resources and production of a country is to assure its people the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;
6. Asserts that for the best utilization of natural resources, account should be taken of the principle of ecological good neighbourliness;
7. Requests the industrialized countries to accord fairer and more satisfactory treatment to the exports of the developing countries in order to contribute effectively to a situation where these countries enjoy absolute autonomy and independence, with adequate resources to ensure the increasingly widespread enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;
8. Calls upon Governments to ensure the progressive improvement of the living conditions of the rural population and to adopt measures for the incorporation, as a matter of urgency, of marginal groups into the active economic, cultural, social and political life of the country;
9. Suggests that Governments should devote the major portion of their income to accelerating their development processes and urges them to endeavour to achieve a more equitable distribution of income and wealth, promote social justice and guarantee that everyone will share fully in the development process;
10. Appeals to mass communications media and educational, cultural and religious institutions to collaborate fully to secure the widest possible dissemination and awareness of human rights and the rapid and generalized enjoyment of those rights.

179th meeting
30 March 1973

335 (XV) TECHNICAL MEETING OF ECLA IN CURAÇAO

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that ECLA bears the main responsibility for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing demonstrate the need to undertake more far-reaching efforts in order to analyse the obstacles that are hindering economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind the ECLA Executive Secretary's initiative in convening a meeting at the technical level to supplement the analysis made at the fifteenth session concerning the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy and the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commission,

Taking into account the offer of support made by the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the holding of a meeting in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles,

1. Supports the Executive Secretary's proposal to hold an academic-level meeting of government technical experts and specialists and representatives of academic circles from different parts of the world who are interested in or directly concerned with economic and social problems in Latin America;

2. Thanks the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of the Netherlands for their co-operation;

3. Requests the secretariat of ECLA to make arrangements with the Governments, the United Nations and other international agencies to obtain the necessary financial and technical support to hold this meeting.

336 (XV) THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that the increasing burden of servicing Latin America's external debt constitutes, in the judgement of the countries of the region, a serious obstacle to economic development as it generates a substantial outflow of foreign exchange that is required for development,

Noting with concern that the increase in the burden of debt servicing has been accompanied by a decline in external financial assistance to the countries of the region in both absolute and relative terms, and also by a decline in the percentage of official assistance in relation to total gross external financial assistance,

Considering that the unfavourable terms and conditions on which external financial assistance is generally furnished to the Latin American countries are important factors in the growth of the external debt and the deterioration of the conditions governing debt servicing,

Considering that according to the Strategy for the Second Development Decade there is a need for a substantial transfer of resources to the developing countries,

Requests the secretariat to prepare a study on the external debt of such Latin American countries, as so request, analysing its causes and structures, its implications for the development of the region, and such measures as might be adopted to prevent and reverse its adverse effects.

179th meeting
30 March 1973

337 (XV) NATURAL RESOURCES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 626 (VII), 1803 (XVII) and 3016 (XXVII) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Considering that the International Development Strategy, adopted in United Nations General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), establishes that "full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade",

Further considering that the natural resources of the developing countries constitute one of the bases for their economic and social development in general and their industrial progress in particular, that those resources are limited and in many cases not renewable, and that their proper exploitation constitutes one of the factors giving impetus to the countries' economic development and self-sustaining growth both now and in the future,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), which lays down the principle that "no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind",

Recalling that some Latin American countries have been the target of measures by some developed countries aimed at restricting the full exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources,

1. Energetically rejects any legislative measure or economic action which represents a form of coercion against countries which are trying to protect and utilize their natural resources in their own interest to promote their development, and considers any such measures or action as a flagrant contradiction of the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and a violation of the IDS as far as co-operation with developing countries is concerned;

2. Calls upon the secretariat to include in future appraisals of the application of the IDS a chapter on the utilization by the Latin American countries of their natural resources and on possible obstacles to the full and unrestricted utilization of such resources.

179th meeting
30 March 1973

338 (XV) PLACE AND DATE OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to hold the sixteenth session of the Commission in Port of Spain,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for its generous invitation;

2. Decides to hold its sixteenth session in Port of Spain at whatever date is considered to be most convenient, following consultations between the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

179th meeting
30 March 1973

339 (XV) EFFECTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the countries of Latin America are deeply concerned about the activities carried on in the region by certain transnational corporations which, because of the immense economic power concentrated in them, may interfere with national interests, and in some cases have already done so, especially as such global-level corporations do not depend on any State and their activities are not controlled by any institution representing the public interest,

Bearing in mind that in the view of the Latin American countries these corporations' decision-making centres, which are located outside the region, have taken and may continue to take decisions on such matters as capital formation, prices and the transfer of technology independently of the development objectives which may be adopted by the countries in accordance with their national interests,

Bearing in mind further that the Latin American countries are also concerned about the outflow of capital and about operations by transnational corporations which represent illegal transfers of foreign exchange and limit the opportunities for capital accumulation in the countries where such corporations operate, such as

Pointing out that the Latin American countries reject the direct interference practised by some transnational corporations in the internal policies of the countries where they operate,

Emphasizing the importance of the initiatives taken by various countries or groups of countries in the region, aimed at regulating private foreign investment and the transfer of technology so as to ensure that they will be at the service of independent national development,

Bearing in mind also Economic and Social Council resolution 1721 (LIII), the fifty-sixth session of ILO and UNCTAD resolution 73 (III),

1. Instructs the secretariat to study the effects of the activities of transnational corporations on the economic development of the region, as a complement to the studies which the Economic and Social Council is conducting and in co-ordination with other United Nations agencies which are carrying out studies on this matter;

2. Calls upon the secretariat to give assistance to Latin American Governments which request it in order to examine the effects of the activities of particular transnational corporations in those countries with respect to their national development;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the magnitude of this problem and the need for the various organs of the United Nations system to study in depth the behaviour of transnational corporations and their effects on the developing countries.

180th meeting
30 March 1973

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

483. The Commission decided to transmit the following draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 1 May 1972 to 30 March 1973 and of the resolutions and recommendations contained in Parts II and III of that report;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in Part V of the report."

Annex I

LIST OF MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Body and officers	Session	Symbol of report a/
Working Group on Water Resources in Guatemala <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Carlos Mérida	First session Guatemala City, Guatemala 8 and 9 February 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/86
Working Group on Water Resources in Panama <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Ovigildo Herrera	First session Panama City, Panama 24 and 25 July 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/89
Working Group on Water Resources in Nicaragua <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Guillermo de la Rocha	First session Managua, Nicaragua 27-29 July 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/90
Regional Committee on Electrical Standards <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Renato Fernández Rivas <u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. Rolando Vargas B.	Eighth session Guatemala City, Guatemala 4-9 October 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/91

a/ Copies of reports that are not available through the normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters or at the Geneva Office may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters. Where no symbol is given, this means that no report is available.

Annex II

LIST OF MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

Title	Place and date	Symbol of report
Third multinational course on export promotion	Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago 17-28 January 1972	
Ninth intensive course on investment programming in the public sector and industrial programming	San José, Costa Rica 1 July to 1 September 1972	CEPAL/MEX/72/21
Seventh regional course on trade policy	Santiago, Chile 31 July to 15 August 1972	
Seminar on the preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations	Santiago, Chile 14-19 August 1972	ST/ECLA/Conf.43/L.7
Seminar on generalized system of preferences	Santiago, Chile 16 October to 4 November 1972	
Meeting of consultants on administration of public enterprises	Santiago, Chile 27-29 November 1972	
ECLA expert group on population programme	Santiago, Chile 11-14 December 1972	

Annex II (concluded)

Title	Place and date	Symbol of report
Working group on the system of demographic and social statistics	Santiago, Chile 11-15 December 1972	
Meeting of group of social scientists from the Third World	Santiago, Chile 18-20 February 1973	
First Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts	Santiago, Chile 26-28 February 1973	

ANNEX III

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA SINCE ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language a/</u>
E/CN.12/898	The human environment in Latin America	E, S
E/CN.12/904 & Add.1	Trabajos relativos a la integración del sector agropecuario	S
E/CN.12/906	Las medidas de política en el campo del comercio internacional y del financiamiento externo	S
E/CN.12/907	Un modelo para comparar estilos de desarrollo o políticas económicas optativas	S
E/CN.12/908/ Rev. 1	Proyecciones regionales y sectoriales. Aplicación a la economía brasileña	S
E/CN.12/910	Possible lines of action for Latin America in its trade relations with the developed areas	E, S
E/CN.12/912/ Rev.1	Latin American Development and the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic	E, S
E/CN.12/913	Some regional development problems in Latin America linked to metropolitanization	E, S
E/CN.12/914/ Rev.1	<u>Los ferrocarriles internacionales en Sudamérica y la integración económica regional</u> (United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.72.II.G.4)	S
E/CN.12/915	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Colombia en el último decenio	S

a/ The letters E, F and S indicate English, French and Spanish, respectively.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/916	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Guatemala en el último decenio.	S
E/CN.12/917	<u>Los recursos hidráulicos de América Latina. Argentina.</u> (United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.72.II.G.2)	S
E/CN.12/918	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía Argentina en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/919	The transfer of technical know-how in the textile and clothing industries in Brazil	E, S
E/CN.12/920	The transfer of technical know-how in the machine tool industry in Brazil	E, S
E/CN.12/921	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de México en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/922	The transfer of technical know-how in the steel industry in Brazil	E, S
E/CN.12/923 & Add. 1,2,3 4 & 5	Análisis socioeconómico del Departamento de Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)	S
E/CN.12/924	Secondary education, social structure and development in Latin America	E, S
E/CN.12/925	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía del Perú en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/926	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía del Ecuador en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/927	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía del Brasil en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/928	Reports of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies	E, S
E/CN.12/929	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Chile en el último decenio	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/930	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Venezuela en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/931	Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council covering the period 9 May 1971 to 30 April 1972	E, S, F
E/CN.12/932 & Add.1	Latin America and the Third Session of UNCTAD	E, S
E/CN.12/933	The Latin American Economy in 1971 (excerpt from the Economic Survey)	E, S
E/CN.12/934	Situación actual, problemas y perspectivas del comercio del frejol en los países de la ALALC	S
E/CN.12/935	<u>Economic Survey of Latin America, 1971</u> (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.73.II.G.1)	E, S
E/CN.12/936	Situación actual, problemas y perspectivas del comercio de la leche y sus derivados en los países de la ALALC	S
E/CN.12/937	La transferencia de tecnología en el desarrollo industrial del Brasil. Aspectos generales del problema	S
E/CN.12/938	La situación de la industria de fertilizantes en la subregión andina y sus perspectivas hacia 1980-1985	S
E/CN.12/941	Modelos matemáticos aplicados en América Latina al conocimiento y aprovechamiento de los recursos hidráulicos. Clasificación, terminología y ficha tipo	S
E/CN.12/946	Informe de la Reunión de Consultores sobre Administración de Empresas Públicas (Santiago, Chile, 27 a 29 de noviembre de 1972)	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/L.63-A	América Latina: Estadísticas de la industria metal-mecánica	S
E/CN.12/L.72	Water administration in the Latin American experience	E
E/CN.12/L.75 & Add.1	Nota informativa sobre bases para la identificación de países menos desarrollados	S
E/CN.12/L.76	Las estadísticas del comercio exterior y sus indicadores	S
E/CN.12/L.77	Problemas que se plantean en el cálculo de índices de importaciones para maquinarias y equipos	S
E/CN.12/L.79	Las tareas de la política fiscal y tributaria a la luz de los problemas del desarrollo de América Latina	S
E/CN.12/L.81	Los resultados de la Tercera UNCTAD para América Latina	S
E/CN.12/L.89	Plan regional para América Latina de acción para la aplicación de la ciencia y la tecnología al desarrollo. Resumen.	S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. XVI, Nº 1, first half of 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.71.II.G.5)	E, S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. XVI, Nº 2, second half of 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.71.II.G.6)	E, S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. XVII, Nº 1, first half of 1972 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.72.II.G.6)	E, S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
	<u>Statistical Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. VIII, Nº 1, March 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E/S.71.II.G.4)	E/S (bilingual publication)
	<u>Statistical Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. VIII, Nº 2, October 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E/S.72.II.G.3)	E/S (bilingual publication)

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

E/CN.12/COE/ SC.5/74; TAO/ LAT/104/Nicaragua	Evaluación de recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano V. Nicaragua	S
E/CN.12/COE/ SC.5/86	Informe de la primera reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Guatemala	S
E/CN.12/COE/ SC.5/88	Estadísticas de energía eléctrica de Centroamérica y Panamá, 1970	S
E/CN.12/COE/ SC.3/31; TAO/ LAT/119	Simplificación y uniformidad de la documentación portuaria en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/COE/ SC.5/75; TAO/ LAT/104/Panamá	Evaluación de los recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano VI. Panamá	S
COE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/3	Catálogo general uniforme de codificación de equipos y materiales eléctricos del Istmo Centroamericano	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
CCE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/4	Observaciones sobre la aplicación de las normas de trabajo aprobadas por el Comité Regional de Normas Eléctricas	S
CCE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/5	Proyectos de normas de trabajo para la selección de equipos de sub-estación en redes de subtransmisión y transmisión de energía eléctrica.	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.3/32; TAO/ LAT/120	Los servicios portuarios en las terminales marítimas de los países de Centrámerica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.3/33; TAO/ LAT/122	Vols. I and II. Estructura tarifaria uniforme para las terminales portuarias centroamericanas.	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/73; TAO/ LAT/104/Honduras	Evaluación de recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano IV, Honduras	S
GRRH/GTP/I/DI.2; GRRH/GTN/IDI.2	Istmo Centroamericano: Estimaciones sobre disponibilidad y utilización de los recursos hidráulicos, 1970 a 1990	S S
GRRH/GTP/I/DI.3	Los recursos hidráulicos de la cuenca del lago Gatún y el tráfico futuro en el Canal de Panamá	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/99; GRRH/ GTN/I/2/Rev.	Informe de la primera reunión del Grupo Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Nicaragua	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/90; GRRH/ GTN/I/2/Rev.	Informe de la primera reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Nicaragua	S
CCE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/2	Informe de la Secretaría al Comité Regional sobre el Programa de Normas Eléctricas. (October 1971 to September 1972)	S
CCE/SC.5/GRIE/ GTN-CR/III/2; TAO/LAT/123	Evaluación de las posibilidades de transferencia de energía hidroeléctrica de Costa Rica a Nicaragua	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/ 366	Situación y problemas del Mercado Común Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/73; TAO/ LAT/104/ Honduras	Istmo Centroamericano: Evaluación de Recursos Hidráulicos IV, Honduras	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/91; CCE/ SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/8/Rev.1	Informe de la octava reunión del Comité Regional de Normas Eléctricas (CRNE)	S
CCE/SC.5/GATE/ III/2; TAO/ LAT/125	Istmo Centroamericano: Estructuras tarifarias de las principales empresas eléctricas y lineamientos para su armonización	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/92	Estudio comparativo de costos de la energía eléctrica en el Istmo Centroamericano, 1969-1970	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/93; TAO/ LAT/Pend.	Istmo Centroamericano: Evaluación regional del sector de energía	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/94	Istmo Centroamericano: Consumo de energía, 1950, 1955, y 1960-1971	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/3	La ganadería en México	S
CEPAL/MEX/71/ 24/Rev.1	Los estratos jóvenes en el mercado de trabajo del Istmo Centroamericano	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/18	Situación actual y perspectivas del desarrollo industrial de Centroamérica	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/19	Centroamérica: Estadísticas básicas, 1971	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
CEPAL/MEX/72/ 20/Rev.1	El desarrollo de la energía eléctrica en Centroamérica, 1970-1980	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/26	Aspectos de la participación social en Centroamérica	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/28	Vols. I año II. La economía de Panamá y la Zona del Canal.	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/ 29; CICA/IX/49	Informe del Noveno Curso Intensivo Centroamericano sobre Programación de Inversiones del Sector Público y Programación Industrial	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/ 33; TAO/LAT/126	Aprovechamiento de los recursos hidráulicos en Centroamérica, 1970 a 1980	S

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL SEMINAR ON PROBLEMS OF THE HUMAN
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Mexico City, 6-11 September 1971

ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.1	Temario Provisional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.2	The human environment and economic development in Latin America	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.3	El desarrollo y el medio ambiente	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.4	Comisión preparatoria de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Humano. Informe del Secretario General	S
A/Conf.48/PC.11	Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Report of the Secretary-General	E

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.5	Informe del Relator	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.5/Rev.1/Corr.1	Report of the Seminar	E, S

SEMINAR ON THE USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND STUDIES FOR
PLANNING PURPOSES

Santiago, Chile, 23-29 August 1971

ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.1	Los estudios demográficos en la planificación del desarrollo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.1/Add.1	Posibilidades y perspectivas del uso de los datos y estudios demográficos	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.2	La utilización de los datos demográficos y el tratamiento de las variables de la población en planificación de la salud	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.3	Objetivos sociales y variables demográficos en la planificación económica	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.4	Relaciones entre variables económicas y demográficas. Ensayo de un modelo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.5	Secuencia del proceso de formulación de metas de empleo en la planificación	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.6	Aspectos demográficos de la planeación de la educación	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.7	El uso de datos y estudios demográficos en la planificación del desarrollo regional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.8	Guía bibliográfica de estadísticas demográficas y sociales	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.9	La información y los estudios demográficos en América Latina	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.10	Algunos modelos sencillos para el análisis de las interdependencias entre los cambios económicos y los demográficos	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.11	Uso de datos y estudios demográficos en la planificación económica y social de Honduras	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.12	Objetivos de las políticas de desarrollo económico	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.13	Programa de adiestramiento sobre población y planificación del desarrollo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.14	Utilización de los datos demográficos en el proceso de planificación. El balance de los recursos humanos.	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.15	Experiencia ecuatoriana	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.16	La experiencia venezolana sobre uso de datos y estudios demográficos en la planificación	S

WORKING GROUP ON STATISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME,
CONSUMPTION AND WEALTH

Santiago, Chile, 8-12 November 1971

ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.1	Temario Provisional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.2	Proyecto de sistema complementario de estadísticas de la distribución del ingreso y la riqueza	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.3	Informe del Primer Período de Sesiones del Grupo de Expertos sobre Estadísticas de la Distribución del Ingreso, del Consumo y la Riqueza	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.4	Fuentes de información sobre estadísticas de la distribución del ingreso y consumo en América Latina	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.5	Lineamientos sobre la utilización de las fuentes estadísticas en cálculos de distribución del ingreso en América Latina	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.6	Informe	S

SEMINAR ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS TABULATIONS

Santiago, Chile, 14-19 August 1972

ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.1	Provisional Agenda	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.2(I)	Preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations Part I. Housing tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.2(II)	Preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations. Part II. Population census tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.3	CENTS. A technique for the computer tabulation of population and housing census data	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.4	Computer review and edit of a population and housing census	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.5	Content and use of population and housing census tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.6	Illustrations of the analysis of census tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.7	Informe Preliminar	S

SymbolTitleLanguageWORKING GROUP ON A SYSTEM OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND
SOCIAL STATISTICS

Santiago, Chile, 4-8 December 1972

ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.1	Temario provisional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.2	Nota de la Secretaría adjunta al documento E/CN.3/394 titulado "Sistema integrado de estadísticas de población, de los recursos humanos y otras materias sociales y sus vinculaciones con el sistema de cuentas económicas nacionales"	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.3	Nota de la Secretaría adjunta al documento ST/STAT/49 titulado "Sistema de estadísticas de la población, los recursos humanos y otras materias sociales: Series, clasificaciones e indicadores sociales".	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.4	Note by the Secretariat attached to the document entitled "A system of demographic and social statistics and its links with the system of national economic accounts" prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office	E/S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.5	Sistema de estadísticas sociodemográficas. Un ejemplo ilustrativo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.6	Proyecto de Informe	S

SymbolTitleLanguageMEETING OF CONSULTANTS ON ADMINISTRATION OF
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Santiago, Chile, 27-29 November 1972

ST/ECLA/Conf.45/ Tentative programme and agenda
L.1 E, S

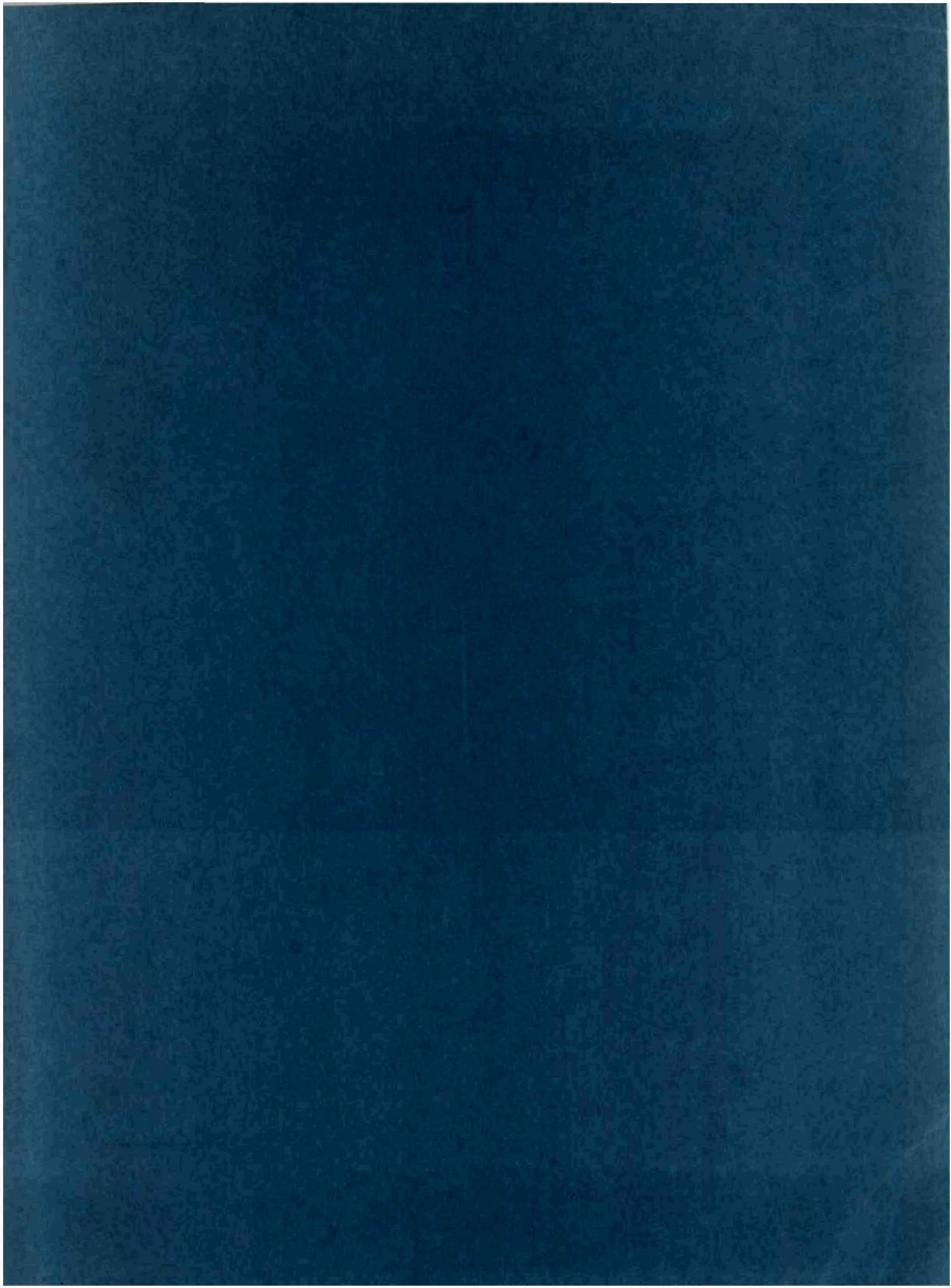
ST/ECLA/Conf.45/ Substantive working document
L.2 E, S

ECLA EXPERT GROUP ON THE POPULATION PROGRAMME

Santiago, Chile, 11-14 December 1972

ST/ECLA/Conf.46/ Problemas de población y desarrollo en
L.1 América Latina S

ST/ECLA/Conf.46/ Proyecto de Informe
L.2/Rev.1 S



HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre librairie ou adressez-vous à: Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Приводите справки об изданиях в нашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
