

CEPAL/CARIB 83/2

Date: January 1983

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean



A Select Bibliography
on Integration Planning for Small States
with Special Reference to the Caribbean

January 1983

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P R E F A C E

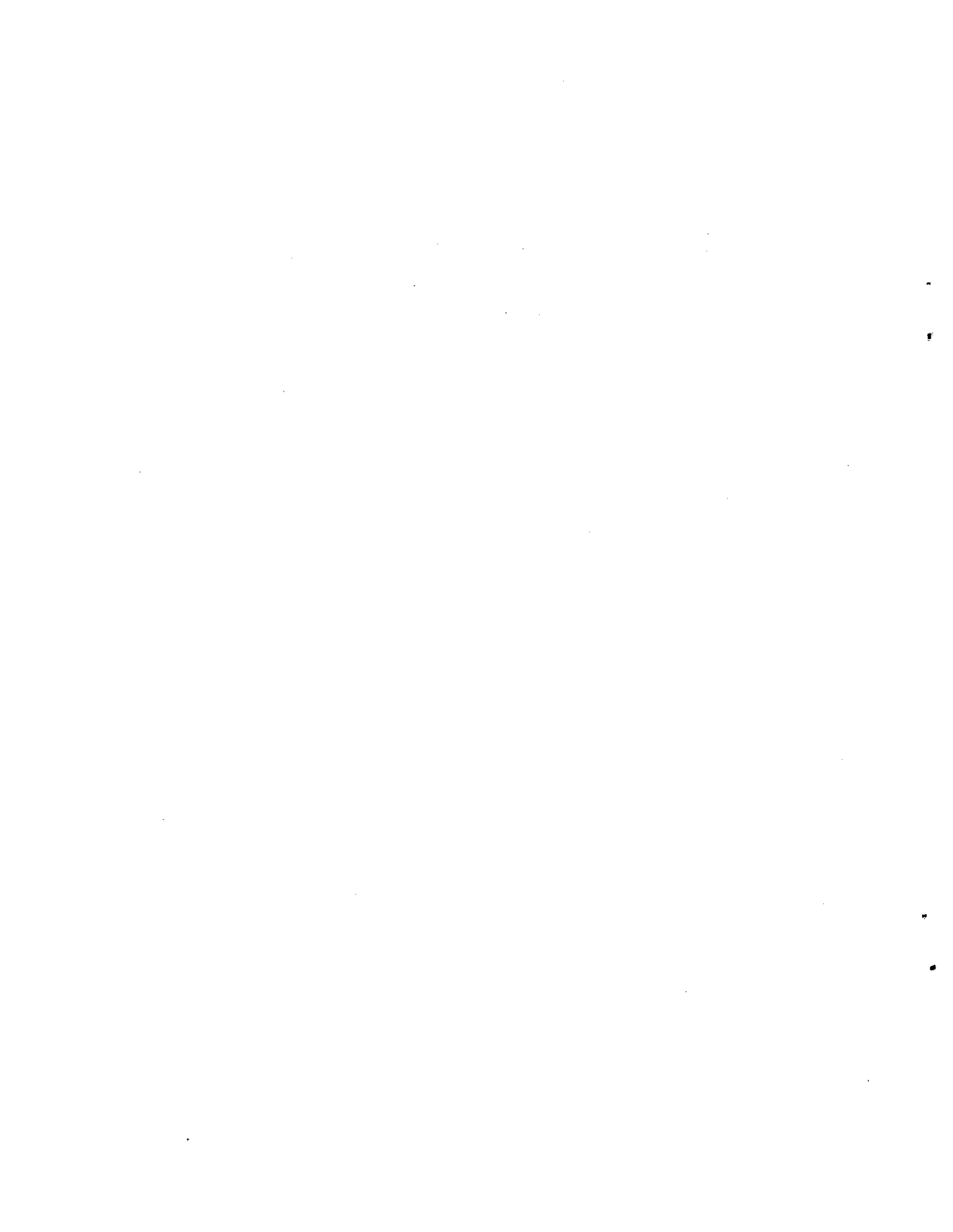
One of the prime objectives of the Caribbean Documentation Centre is to provide national planners, policy-makers, researchers and their libraries and information centres, with an outreaching information service in those areas of co-operation which member governments of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) have identified as crucial for regional, economic and social development.

As one means towards achieving this objective, the Centre produces periodic select bibliographies. The following bibliography is the sixth in the series, and contains references held by the Centre or by the libraries listed below. The following data bases were also searched: the International Development Research Centre's BIBLIOL and DEVSISL, Unesco, UNIDO, Economics Abstract International, Public Affairs Information Service, Management Contents and ABILINFORM. Symbols identify the reference source in the bibliography and are identified below.

In general, references prior to 1970 are not cited and language coverage is limited to English, but, as there is a paucity of material on integration planning in small states in general and relating to the Caribbean in particular, we have included references which may be relevant to Caribbean experience and future development.

Wilma Primus
Manager, Documentation Centre

January 1983



Contributing Libraries and Data Bases

Symbols used in the Bibliography

Libraries

CDC	Caribbean Documentation Centre, United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America - Subregional Office for the Caribbean, P.O. Box 1113, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 94, rue Chardonlagoche, 75016, Paris, FRANCE.
UNG	Library, United Nations, CH-1211, Geneva, SWITZERLAND.

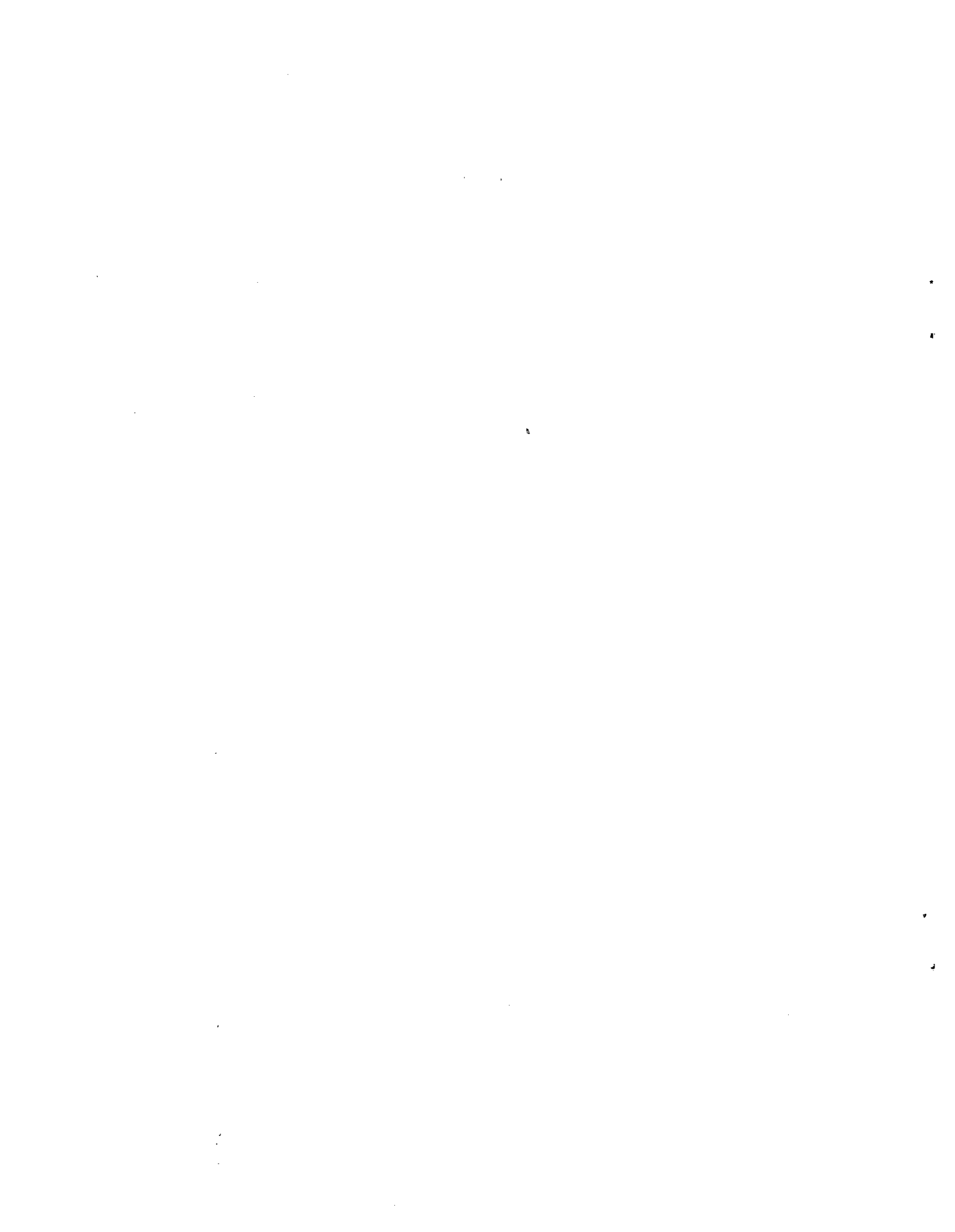
Data Bases

ABI	ABI/INFORM
BIBLIOL	IDRC Library
DEVSISL	Development Sciences Information System
EAI	Economics Abstract International
MC	Management Contents
PAIS	Public Affairs Information Service
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization



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C A R I B B E A N

001

UNG

Andic, Faut M.
Andic, Suphan
Dossier, Douglas

A theory of economic integration for developing countries; illustrated by Caribbean countries. London, Great Britain, G. Allen and Unwin, 1971. 176p. York, England. University Studies in economics, 6.

002

UNG

Axline, Andrew W.

Caribbean integration: the politics of regionalism. London, Great Britain, F. Pinter, 1979. 233p.

003

CDC

Backer, R. de

The Netherlands Antilles: one country, four regions, six nations. In: Courier, no. 64, November-December 1980. p. 6-13.

004

CDC

Beckford, G.L.
Guscott, M.H.

Institute of Social and Economic Research (Kingston, JM)

Intra Caribbean agricultural trade. Kingston, Jamaica, University of the West Indies, Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1967. 30p. Studies in Regional Economic Integration; volume 2, number 2.

005

UNG

Bernal, Richard L.

The integration of capital markets in the Caribbean: problems and policy proposals. México, Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, 1977. 24p. Ensayos/CEMLA; 36.

006

CDC

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
UNESCO. Division of the General Information Programme (Paris, FR)
Bibliography on planning. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean, May 1982. 40p.
CEPAL/CARIB 82/5

067

CDC

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
Caribbean integration programme (1968-1972); draft. Port of
Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional Office for the
Caribbean, 1974. iv.
POS/INT 72/8

Outlines policies towards a Caribbean integration programme
(1968-1972) with emphasis on the role of CARIFTA. Presents the
mechanisms and operation of CARIFTA, and assesses its role in the
integration process. Statistical appendix gives information on
intra-regional trade, for CARIFTA countries.

068

CDC

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
Elements of an integrated transport infrastructure in the
Caribbean. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional
Office for the Caribbean, 1971. 56p.
ECLA/POS 71/9

Compiles basic information for an inventory of projects in the
transport sector in five countries of the Caribbean: Barbados,
the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.
Gives an appraisal of the inventory in terms of the individual
projects and then as a group with emphasis on the integration
content of the inventory as a means of strengthening both intra-
area and regional transport. Finally the economic and financial
aspects are considered.

009.

CDC

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
Developments in the process of integration among the CARIFTA
countries. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional
Office for the Caribbean, 1970. iv.
ECLA/POS 70/21

Reviews the implementation of CARIFTA commitments; the impact
on intra-area trade; the pattern of trade in CARIFTA; the main
production sectors and CARIFTA; the realization of objectives,
and balanced development in Part I entitled Progress in CARIFTA.
Part II outlines further steps towards economic integration while
Part III highlights problems and approaches. Ten tables of supple-
mentary statistics are included.

010

CDC

Phillips, W.J.

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning (Santiago,
CL)

A framework for developing a regional food and nutrition strategy
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional Office for
the Caribbean, 1980. 19p. Presented to: Second Meeting of Planning
Officials in the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May- 2 June 1980.
CDCC/PO/WP/80/14

011

CDC

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)

Regional cooperation for overcoming language barriers in the
Caribbean. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional
Office for the Caribbean, 1979. 8p. Presented to: Joint CDCC/
UNESCO Meeting on Removal of Language Barriers, Belize City,
Belize, 4-7 April, 1978.

Outlines the need for translation and interpretation services
as an aid for the integration of the Caribbean nations. Describes
the present situation, showing lack of integration among Caribbean
countries. Offers methodology for improvement of translation and
interpretation services.

012

CDC
UNG

Chernick, Sidney, E.

The Commonwealth Caribbean: the integration experience.
Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press, 1978. 521p. World
Bank Country Economic Report.

013

CDC

Clarke, S. St.

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)

ECLA and the Caribbean: some thoughts on strategy for the future;
the situation in perspective. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago,
CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean, 1975. 24p.
ECLA/POS 75/5

Preliminary version published under symbol ECLA/POS 72/6, also
published as CDCC first session, Information Document No. 2.

This document sets out a range of factors that must be taken
into account in considering wider integration of the Caribbean
countries beyond the present Caribbean Community Common Market
(CARICOM) arrangements, and the participation of the Caribbean
countries in the overall Latin American integration process.

014

CDC

Corkran, H.

Mini-nations and Macro-cooperation: the Caribbean and the South Pacific. Washington, D.C., North American International, 1976. 229p.

015

BIBLIOL

Crassweller, R.D.

Council on Foreign Relations (New York, NY, USA)

Caribbean community: changing societies and U.S. policy. New York, New York, United States of America, Praeger, 1972. 470p.

Monograph on change in the Caribbean and its impact on USA foreign policy - studies the effects on USA foreign policy and interests of contemporary social change and politics in the Caribbean, particularly the Cuban experience and the extent to which it has led to a redefinition of America interests; advocates creation of a Caribbean community for regional cooperation, economic planning and plan implementation, political, social and cultural joint undertakings. Maps, bibliography.

016

CDC

Demas, W.G.

Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, Wildey, Barbados, Caribbean Development Bank, 1975. 23p. Presented to: Seminar on Management in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 2 December 1975.

The author is the President of the Caribbean Development Bank. Limited.

Indicates that the primary goal of CARICOM is the coordinated development of the Caribbean region and that intra-Caribbean trade is an instrument to achieve that end. Outlines the differences between the Caribbean Common Market and CARIFTA and observes that among the three areas of activity undertaken by CARICOM - economic integration, functional cooperation and common services, coordination of foreign affairs - the first, economic integration is the most relevant to the Bank's interest. The CDB is seen as an essential adjunct to CARICOM, firstly because the Bank contributes to financing the joint and complementary development of the economies of the region and secondly it gives special emphasis to financing the development of the LDC's. Distinguishes between the concepts of development and economic growth - and provides a detailed explanation of the two types of resources held by the Bank and the criteria for disbursement, indicating that priority is given to the use of soft money by the LDC's.

- 017 BIBLIOL
Demas, W.G.
Economics of development in small countries, with special reference to the Caribbean. Montreal, Quebec, Canada, McGill University Press, 1971. 150p. McGill University. Centre for Developing-Area Studies, Keith Callard lectures, Series 1.
Monograph on economic development in small developing countries - (1) examines the concepts of underdevelopment and self-sustained economic growth in relation to the size of a particular country, and problems of economic planning (2) outlines some development policies and relates these to the specific situation in the Caribbean.
- 018 BIBLIOL
Demas, W.G.
Essays on Caribbean integration and development. Mona, Jamaica, University of the West Indies, Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1976. 159p.
- 019 CDC
Demas, W.G.
CDB (Bridgetown, BB)
Creating national and regional linkages in production. Bridgetown, Barbados, CDB, April 1978. 37p. Presented to: Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, 8, Georgetown, Guyana, 26-27 April 1978.
- 020 UNG
Demas, William G.
Planning and the price mechanism in the context of Caribbean economic integration. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, University of Puerto Rico, Institute of Caribbean Studies, 1966. 22p.
- 021 CDC
Garcia-Zamor, J.C.
OAS (Washington, D.C., US)
Ecology of development administration in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Washington, D.C., United States of America, OAS, 1977. 122p.
Outlines theories on national development in developing countries, with particular emphasis on Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Discusses concepts of development and bureaucracy and presents the concept of "microbureaucracy" which is related to the process of development in small nations. Development administration is related to regional economic integration efforts in the sectors of agriculture, industrialization, manufacturing and tourism, in the

three countries. Public enterprises in the Caribbean are evaluated, and general conclusions about different problem areas are given.

022

CDC
UNG

Geiser, W.J.
Alleyne, P.
Gajraj, C.

Legal problems of Caribbean integration; a study on the legal aspect of CARICOM. St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, University of the West Indies, Institute of International Relations, 1976. 275p.

Examines the legal aspects of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). Part 1 presents the background to the establishment of CARICOM and the legal status of the member territories. Part 2 presents the CARICOM Treaty in relation to other regional and international agreements while Part 3 describes in detail the new community.

023

CDC

Hall, K.
Blake, B.

The Caribbean Community: administrative and institutional aspects. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, Blackwells, March 1978. Vol. 16, No. 32. p. 211-228.

024

UNG

Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies.
Instruments of economic integration in Latin America and in the Caribbean. Dobbs Ferry, New York, United States of America, Oceana publications, 1975. 2vs.

025

CDC

King, K.
CARICOM (Georgetown, GY)

Caricom: strengths and weaknesses. Georgetown, Guyana, CARICOM, 1980. 22p. Presented to: Course on Multilateral Diplomacy and International Economic Cooperation, Castries, St. Lucia, April 1980.

Following the dissolution of the West Indies Federation in 1962, formal efforts to promote closer trade and economic ties among English-speaking Caribbean countries, began with the formation of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA) in 1968. The limitations of CARIFTA led to its transformation into a Common Market and to the establishment in 1973 of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the objectives of which are threefold: economic integration, coordination

of foreign policies of Member States and functional cooperation. The paper outlines the legal and administrative structures and the decision-making process of CARICOM and discusses some of the Community's strengths and weaknesses. Areas of weakness stem from the disparity in levels of development among Member States; the built-in veto which each member Government has (through the principle of unanimity enshrined in the treaty) which has on occasion frustrated the decision-making process; the fact that implementation of decisions is left entirely to national administrative structures; the vulnerability of Member States to externally-caused problems; and the inequitable distribution of benefits. Among CARICOM's strengths are: the CDB; the existence of a protected and expanded market; its functional cooperation programmes; and its potential for enhancing regional development through coordinated planning and joint action in the face of the present world economic situation.

026

CDC

McIntyre, A.

The role of the economic integration process in regional development: the Caribbean experience. Georgetown, Guyana, CARICOM, 1976. 15p.

Notes that economic integration tends to embrace at least some of the following dimensions:- (a) unification of the market for goods and services (b) unification of the market for factors of production (c) development of complementary structures of production and (d) harmonization and co-ordination of economic policies. Examines the extent to which CARICOM has progressed in developing each of these four processes. Points out that the most positive achievement so far has been the development of the necessary institutional foundations for a comprehensive effort at market and sectoral integration. This includes improvements in negotiating rapport between Member States and greater stability and continuity in decision-making.

027

CDC

Mc Rae, E.

Environmental planning in the Wider Caribbean and Latin America: constraints to an effective regional institutional structure. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL, Subregional Office for the Caribbean, May 1980. 20p.
CDCC/PO/WP/80/15

States that the countries of the Wider Caribbean exhibit a number of similar features of environmental impact as a result of the development process. There are likely to be objectives common to most of the national policies for environmental planning,

but there may be some variance however concerning the strategies for achieving these objectives and the institutional arrangements devised for implementation. This variance does not however negate the benefits that can be derived from regional cooperation, but rather brings into focus the caution required in formulating techniques and institutions for cooperative actions. Suggests that in view of the financial constraints, steps should be taken to ensure that available assistance by the existing international agencies be fully utilized.

028

CDC

Mills, G.E.M.

Kubr, M.

Identification of priority needs for management development in the English-speaking Caribbean countries; report of CARICAD Mission. Bridgetown, Barbados, Caribbean Centre for Development Administration, December 1979. 49p.

Outlines the development of national and regional institutions supplying the need for management expertise prior to the establishment of the Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD), and the terms of reference, schedule and findings of the mission. General management skills, specialized management, organization and management, training and coordination of activities, and programmes are the main areas reviewed. CARICAD is viewed as having a dynamic co-ordinating role in relation to existing management programmes, and to this end a planned programme of activities is presented.

029

CDC

Mitchell, N.

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. (Port of Spain, TT)

Implications for the Caribbean of developments in the international monetary and financial system; a preliminary survey. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations. ECLA Office for the Caribbean, 20 July 1979. 79p.

Report recommends a unification of regional monetary agreements under a single CARICOM umbrella. This is based on an overview of developments in the international monetary and financial system which traces the evolution of monetary and financial mechanisms and instruments in the CARICOM region and implications for their future development. A preliminary look at sub-regional monetary and financial arrangements in the ECCM suggests the need for a stronger monetary authority, while the reviews of the exchange rate policies and practices indicate the need for determining more realistic rates and possible alternatives to the dollar peg. The

main area of study is the balance of payments and external debt policies of Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana and the difficulties of implementing the IMF programme in Jamaica and Guyana. Other recommendations are for ECLA assistance in the collection and analysis of ECCM data with regional compilation to facilitate policy formation and identification of appropriate reserve management policies for Trinidad and Tobago, with a view to Trinidad and Tobago becoming the regional capital market centre.

030

CDC

Mixed Commission of Experts (Willemstad, AN)

Foundation for an integrated policy framework for the Netherlands Antilles in the eighties (July 1979). Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles, July 1980. 23-259p.

Partial translation to English by Irish Export Board.

Assembles a framework for the long term development of the Netherlands Antilles with guidelines in economic, financial, social and cultural areas taking into consideration the small size, openness of the economy and lack of natural resources. Studies the socio-economic and political aspects of the islands and finds weaknesses in labour productivity, income distribution and the administrative apparatus and an uncertainty in the political future in both regional and bilateral relations. Recommends prompt changes in policies concerning employment, finance, housing, health, education, production, tourism, trade and regional cooperation.

031

CDC

Nurse, L.

A theoretical analysis of some public issues in labour and industrial relations within the context of the Caribbean regional economic integration movement. Cave Hill, Barbados, 1979. 74p.

Deals with integration in the Caribbean, particularly with Industrial Relations and Labour Administration. It identifies important questions in industrial relations which the integration movement cannot ignore and sketches a regional public policy towards labour and industrial relations. It concludes that the conduct and practice of industrial relations cannot continue within an environment of laissez-faire in the Caribbean.

032

UNG

Payne, Anthony J.

The politics of the Caribbean Community, 1961-1979: regional integration amongst new states. Manchester, England, Manchester University Press, 1980. 299p.

053

CDC

Proposals for the establishment and administration of common services among the Leeward and Windward Islands. 9 January 1978. 55p.

034

CDC

Ramchandran, S.

Report of the economist/commercial specialist on a regional importation policy for ECCM countries. Gunthrope, Antigua, ECCM, 1976. 80p.

A report on the feasibility of a joint buying-importing organizations composed of the ECCM countries. The balance of visible trade is adverse in all these countries and there is the necessity for balancing the payments and import regimes to act as deterrents to the indiscriminate use of foreign exchange by industry for meeting extravagant consumer tastes. A properly managed regional import agency can secure relative advantages to the Member States in the conservation of foreign exchange, better utilization of all available resources of the subregion as a whole and over all trade advantages in larger exports and better unit value realization in exports. Examines the constitutions and functions of the proposed agency and the operational strategy of the organization.

035

UNESCO

Amadou-Mahtar, M. Row

Addresses at the opening and closing sessions. Presented to: Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico City, Mexico, 4 December 1979. 13p.

Speech on education in the context of development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a view to strengthening subregional and regional cooperation with organizations of the UN system; points to certain specific areas of cooperation.

036

CDC

Segall, Aaron

Economic integration and preferential trade: the Caribbean experience. In: The World Today, October 1969. p. 415-427.

Five formulas of economic integration and preferential trade are prevalent in the Caribbean: extra-regional economic integration (Puerto Rico and the US); multinational trade preferences (the Commonwealth Caribbean and the UK); bilateral trade preferences (Cuban-Soviet trade); vertical industrial integration, and export-industrialization to the rich countries based on duty-free import of raw materials and generous fiscal incentives. The importance

of these formulas is overwhelming: more than 90% of the total value of Caribbean agricultural exports is exported under various external preferential arrangements. A continuation of these is paradoxically essential and undesirable. Essential because such Caribbean exports as sugar, citrus fruit and bananas, cannot compete on glutted world markets; undesirable because they condemn Caribbean producers to low incomes and inefficient production, perpetuate monoculture and restrain industrialization and technological development. One alternative strategy is to combine regional and extra-regional integration. This would extend extra-regional preferences to all Caribbean producers while at the same time establishing new intra-regional preferences.

037

UNG

Segal, Aaron.

The politics of Caribbean economic integration. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico University, Institute of Caribbean Studies, 1968. 156p. Special study, No. 6.

038

CDC

Villamil, J.J.

Size and survival: planning in small island systems. In: College of the Virgin Islands. Caribbean Research Institute (St. Thomas, Virgin Islands). Microstate studies I, Gainesville, Florida, United States, University of Florida. Centre for Latin American Studies. University of Florida Press, 1977. p. 1-7.

N O N - C A R I B B E A N

039

UNG

Cohen Orantes, Isaac

Central American integration, 1950-1968. Lexington, Massachusetts, United States of America, D.C. Heath, 1972. 126p. Lexington Books.

040

Colombo Plan Bureau

Colombo plan for cooperative economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific. Jakarta, Colombo Plan Bureau, 1980. 129p. Presented to: Proceedings and conclusions of the 28th Consultative Committee Meeting, Jakarta, 20-25 November 1980.

041

CDC

ECAFE

Towards integration in Asia. In: Journal of Development Planning, New York, New York, United States of America, UN, Number 2, 1970. p. 115-153.

042

EAI

Gilbert, G.G.

Investment planning for Latin American economic integration. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, No. 4, 1973. 314p.

Problem of multi-country investment planning. Operational approach to multi-country investment planning for Latin America. Investment criteria and economic integration objectives. Alternative planning techniques. Integrated comparison of production and trade structures among countries.

043

EAI

Hazelwood, A.

The end of the East African community: what are the lessons for regional integration schemes? In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, No. 1, September 1979. 40p.

Integration before the 1967 treaty. Issues between the partner states after the treaty; transfer tax, East African Development Bank, Common services, Community Government, transport, state trading, planning, balance of payments problems.

044

CDC

Latin American integration process. Buenos Aires, Institute for Latin American Integration. a (1972-1973, 1976 -

Contains chapters on the integration process in the Caribbean and in Central America.

045

CDC

ABI

Middlebrook-Kevin, J.

Regional Organizations and Andean Economic Integration 1969-75. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, Vol. 17, September 1978. p. 62-82.

In organizations of developing countries, where conflicts arise between national sovereignty and goals for economic integration, supranational institutions must be active in shaping economic, social and political goals. The Andean Group's Commission and Junta were developed to facilitate economic integration in South American countries. The group operates on a subregional basis to encourage economic growth and improved standards of living through planning industrial projects, development of harmonious socio-economic policies, and equalization of benefits. The Commission is composed of one delegate from each country. The Group examines specific policies of each country and develops group policies. The primary problem encountered by this group is that while policies are developed in general terms, much detailed negotiation is required to obtain specific workable plans.

046

UNG

Miljan, Toivo

The reluctant Europeans: the attitudes of the Nordic countries towards European integration. London, Great Britain, C. Hurst, 1977. 325p.

047

EAI

Morawet, D.

The Andean Group; a case study in economic integration among developing countries. Cambridge, United Kingdom, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1974. 181p.

Forms of economic integration. Analysis of some important policy issues involved in economic integration among developing countries with special reference to the Andean Group formed in 1969. Transport and communications compared with the EEC. Harmonizing economic policies: tariffs, taxation, exchange rate, planning. The Common External Tariff. Equitable distribution of benefits. Benefits from and limitations to integration.

048

UNG

Nugent, Jeffrey B.

Economic integration in Central America: empirical investigations. Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1974. 209p.

049

EAI

Ogunjobi, O.O.

A strategy for industrial location within economic community of West African States (ECOWAS). In: Economic and Financial Review, Lagos, Central Bank of Nigeria, No. 1, June 1977. 23p.

The concept of industrial location and need for industrial integration and harmonized subregional or regional investment policies in West African States. Pattern of industrial location in ECOWAS member countries. Industrial location in the ECOWAS.

050

OECD

Seers, Dudley

Waitso, Constantine

Kiljunen, Marja-liisa

Second enlargement of the EEC. The integration of unequal partners; studies in the integration of Western Europe. London, Great Britain, Macmillan, 1982. 275p.

051

CDC

UN (New York, NY,US)

Economic cooperation among member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations. In: Journal of Development Planning, New York, New York, United States of America, United Nations, No. 7, 1974. p. 1-261.

052

OECD

UN. ESCAP (Bangkok, TH)

Inter-country institutional arrangements for economic and technical cooperation among developing Asian and Pacific countries. Volume II: Non-governmental and national institutions; technical cooperation among developing countries, Bangkok, Thailand, 1980. 182p.

053

UNIDO

UNIDO

Proyecto de informe. Vienna, Austria, 1977. 104p. Presented to: Meeting to exchange experience on integrated industrial development projects in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 1977.

Report of a meeting on integrated projects promoting industrial development in Latin America. Covers (1) general aspects

of technical cooperation, technical assistance, economic planning, and investment; (2) definition and background of integrated projects; (3) counterpart personnel, project evaluation, market studies, infrastructure, financing of investment projects, industrial services, etc.

054

CDC

Vargas-Hidalgo, R.

The crisis of the Andean pact: lessons for integration among developing countries. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, Blackwells, Vol. 17, No. 3, March 1979. p. 213-226

GENERAL

055

CDC

Askari, H.

Changes in specialization patterns and the gains from a customs union. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, Blackwells, Vol. 15, No. 2, December 1976. p. 131-136.

056

OECD

Research Centre for Cooperation with Developing Countries

Economic cooperation and integration among developing countries: a select annotated bibliography. Ljubljana, 1980. 453p.

057

CDC

UNG

Ghai, Dharam P.

UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)

Current problems of economic integration. State trading and regional economic integration among developing countries. Geneva, Switzerland, UNCTAD, September 1973. 56p.

058

ABI

Higgins-Richard, B.

Creating a climate conducive to planning. In: Long Range Planning, United Kingdom, Vol. 14, February 1981. p. 49-54.

059

CDC

Lanfranco, S.

Industrial selection for regional integration. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, Blackwells, Vol. 18, No. 3, March 1980. p. 272-283.

060

ABI

Lorange, Peter

Gordon, Ilene S.

Smith, Richard

The management of adaptation and integration. In: Journal of General Management, Vol. 4, No. 4, Summer 1979. p. 31-41.

061

EAI

Luft, C.

Interrelation of planning and commodity - monetary elements in the development of socialist economic integration. In: Acta Oeconomica, Budapest, No. 3/4, 1981. 307p.

Elements composing the control mechanism of socialist economic integration. Problems of cooperation between CMEA countries and practical possibilities of their solution. Cooperation in the field of planning activity. Mechanisms of the functioning of foreign trade. Price formation in CMEA countries' trade, socialist international credit, preserving the real value of the collective currency. (Summary in Russian).

062

EAI

Machlup, F.

Economic integration worldwide, regional, sectoral. Budapest, Hungary, 1976. 380p. Presented to: Proceedings of the fourth Congress of the International Economic Association, Budapest, Hungary, 1976.

The main papers of the 1974 congress dealing with: types of integration (B. Balassa); Worldwide versus regional integration (R.N. Cooper); Socio-political aspects of integration (J. Bognar); Measuring integration (J. Waelbroeck); Sectoral integration (H. Willgerodt); Industrial integration (P. Uri); Integration of labour markets (K. Mihailovic); Integration of capital markets (P.B. Kenen); Monetary integration (A. Lamfalussy); Integration of less developed areas (E. Lizano); Integration through market forces or planning (O.T. Bogomolov); World and intraregional trade (G. Kohlmei); Evolution of thought on economic integration (F. Machlup). The discussion papers and Chairman's reports of the Working Groups.

063

CDC

UNG

McIntyre, A.

UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)

Current problems of economic integration: the effects of reverse preferences of trade among developing countries. Geneva, Switzerland, UNCTAD, January 1974. 105p.

TD/B/435

064

CDC

Mayers, D.C.

The effects of economic integration on trade. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, Oxford, Great Britain, Blackwells, Vol. 17, No. 1, September 1978. p. 1-25.

065

CDC

Penaherrera, G.S.

Viable integration and the economic cooperation problems of the developing world. In: Journal of Development Planning, New York, New York, United States of America, No. 13, 1978. p. 73-122.

066

CDC

DEVSISL

Salgado, G.

UN. Committee for Development Planning (New York, NY, US)

Economic integration of developing countries and the role of joint industrial planning. In: Journal of Development Planning, New York, New York, United States of America, UN, No. 8, 1975. p. 167-193.

The beneficial effects of economic integration extend beyond industrialization. It helps overcome restrictions of market size and promotes efficiency through specialization but also encourages a more rational formulation of economic policy and contributes to joint action vis-a-vis trade relations. Methodologically, integration should in economic planning be viewed in a dynamic context, in the light of a factor endowment which changes as a result of the integration process itself and technological changes. A limitation of cost-benefit analysis is its oversimplification of such dynamic interrelationships.

067

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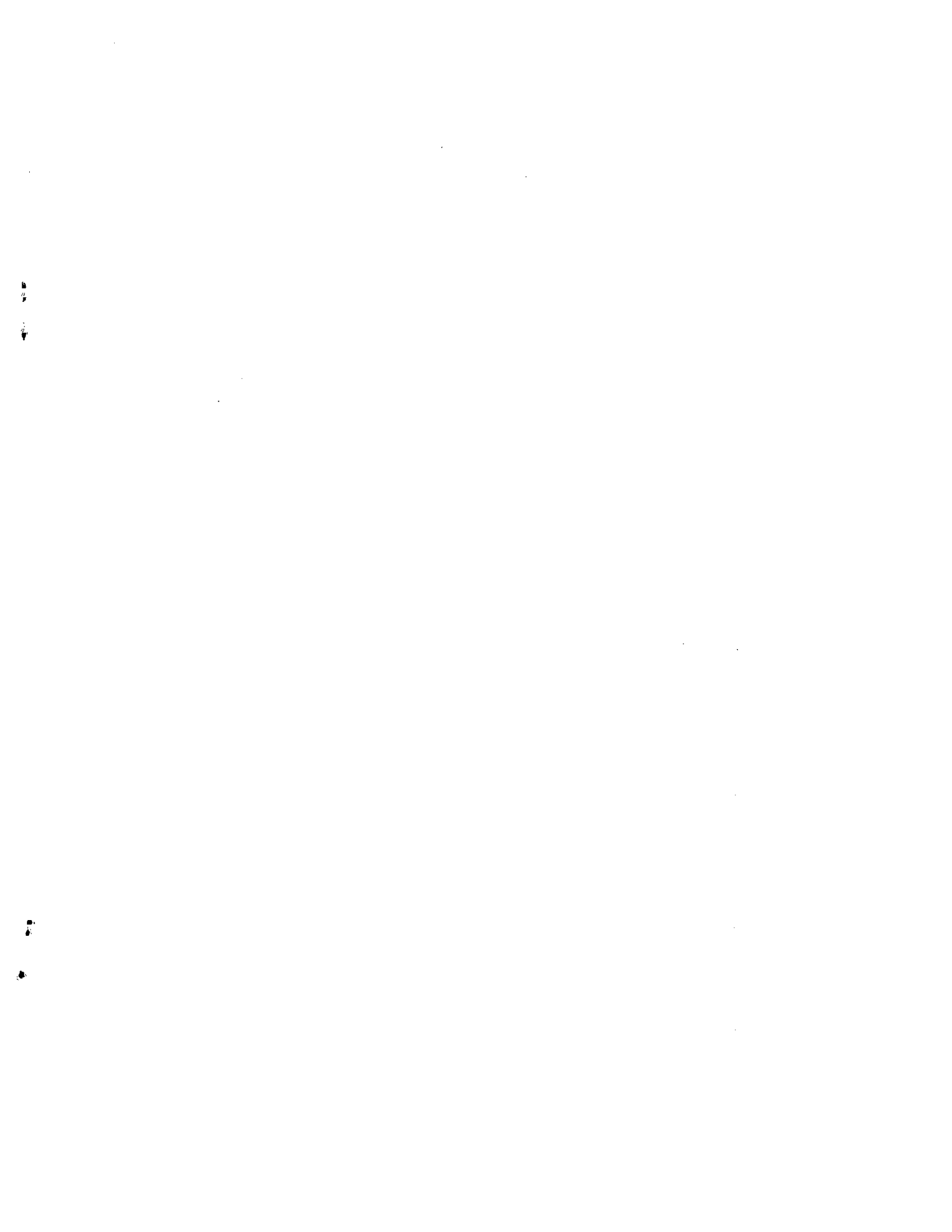
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