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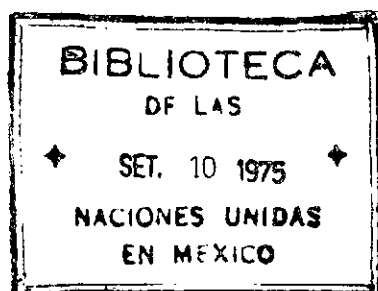


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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECLA MEETINGS AND
OTHER INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

Note by the secretariat

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A. CO-OPERATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPHERE

I. POPULATION

1. Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference

At its fifteenth session, ECLA adopted resolution 327 (XV) on the preparations for the World Population Conference and the strengthening of the operational capacity of ECLA and CELADE. In compliance with this resolution, the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 15 to 19 April 1974, under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference, the United Nations Population Division and CELADE. This was the first time that the Latin American Governments and, in general, the Member States of ECLA had met to discuss the demographic situation of the countries in the region, within the context of economic and social development and the different approaches and factors related to population policy.

The meeting was attended by representatives of 27 Member States and two associate member States of ECLA, observers from one non-member State of the Commission and representatives of agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

The agenda of the Meeting included the following items:

- (a) Recent demographic trends and future prospects;
- (b) Relations between demographic change and economic and social development;
- (c) Relations between population, resources and the environment;
- (d) Population, the family and human well-being; and
- (e) World Population Plan of Action.

The first four items were discussed simultaneously in a wide-ranging debate in which the delegations present and representatives of various United Nations agencies participated. The main topic dealt

with at the Meeting was the Draft World Population Plan of Action.^{1/} The extensive and detailed discussion led to the adoption of conclusions which in some case took the form of recommendations or suggestions. There were clear signs of consensus and an initial similarity of views and possible agreement among the various countries represented.^{2/}

2. Second Latin American Meeting on Population
(Mexico, 3-7 March 1975)

In conformity with conclusion 32 of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference (San José, Costa Rica, April 1974) and the recommendations of the World Population Conference (Bucharest, Romania, August 1974), the Second Latin American Meeting on Population was held in Mexico from 3 to 7 March 1975, under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, CELADE, the United Nations Population Division and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The meeting was attended by representatives of Member States of the Commission, observers from non-member States and representatives of agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Mr. Héctor Acuña, Director of the Pan American Health Organization, Mr. Norman Bourlag, Nobel Prize-winner, Mr. Antonio Carrillo Flores, former Secretary-General of the World Population Conference, and Mr. Raúl Prebisch, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, participated in the Meeting as especially invited guests.

The agenda included the following items: (a) situation and prospects in the field of population in Latin America; (b) implications for Latin America of the World Population Plan of Action; (c) programme recommendations for action by international agencies.

^{1/} ST/ECLA/Conf.48/L.6. The report of the Secretary-General on the Draft Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/292/Rev.1) was also available for the purpose.

^{2/} See Appendix: I. Population, conclusions of the Costa Rica Meeting. The text corresponds to Part IV of the relevant Report (ST/ECLA/Conf.48/L.7/Rev.2).

The discussions took place simultaneously at plenary meetings and within a Working Group which examined the documents presented by ECLA and CELADE, and which was composed of one representative from each of the delegations interested in participating in its work. At the plenary meetings, the representatives submitted the views of their own Governments on the topics discussed and listened to the statements made by the secretariat, representatives of agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the especially invited guests.

At the last plenary meeting, the participants were informed of and endorsed the text submitted by a working group in which several countries participated and in which specific conclusions and recommendations for action in the population field at both the national and the regional level were formulated. This group had prepared this set of conclusions and recommendations on the basis of a thorough examination of the following documents presented by the secretariat: Implications for Latin America of the World Action Plan (ST/CEPAL/Conf.54/L.4) and Prospects for action in the field of population in Latin America. The contribution of regional agencies (ST/CEPAL/Conf.54/L.5), and very particularly the Report of the Advisory Group convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLA (ST/CEPAL/Conf.54/L.8) on the work carried out by several experts from a number of countries on the eve of the Meeting. Although the full texts are given later in this document,^{3/} the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting may be summarized as follows:

(a) The value context of population policies. The Meeting reaffirmed the set of principles laid down in the World Population Action Programme, and in the resolutions adopted at the Bucharest Conference, expressly emphasizing those relating to the rights and duties of States, and the rights of persons and the duties of States in respect of them.

^{3/} See point 2 of I. Population in the Appendix to this document, which contains the full text of Part III of the Report of the Meeting (ST/CEPAL/Conf.54/L.9/Rev.1).

(b) Population policy instruments. It was considered desirable to pass on from declarations of principles to their practical implementation, and in this respect a recommendation was made to establish national agencies concerned with population policy, which may be found in extenso in section C (paragraphs 131 et seqq.) of the report of the above-mentioned Meeting, Part III of which is reproduced in the appendix to this document.

(c) Inputs for population policies. In the discussion of this subject, several recommendations were put forward regarding the way in which governments should respond to statistical information, research and training needs, and how the regional agencies could co-operate with them in these tasks (see section D, paragraphs 135 et seqq.).

(d) International co-operation. As regards the role of international co-operation in this field, the Meeting adopted recommendations on the channelling of the required financial assistance; the study of machinery to ensure that the Latin American governments will have more regular, direct and effective participation in this matter; the strengthening of the action of ECLA and CELADE, and the financial support of the relatively more developed countries for international governmental institutions in the implementation of national population programmes (see section E, paragraphs 146 et seqq.).

(e) Population policy objectives and goals. The Meeting, recognizing that each country should establish its own population policy objectives, recommended a group of minimum, general and specific objectives, details of which may be found in section F (paragraphs 150 et seqq.) of the text in the appendix.

(f) Action prospects. The prospects for action were reviewed in detail in connexion with various critical situations observed in Latin America (section G, paragraphs 153 et seqq.). The countries informed the Meeting of their experiences and projects in the population field, especially those related to the spatial distribution of the population, mortality, fertility and international migration. As regards the action of regional agencies - with special attention

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to the responsibilities of ECLA and CELADE - it was recommended that both these institutions should give priority to (i) a group of studies on urbanization, metropolitanization and population dispersion; fertility and mortality; international migration; and integration of population policies in development strategies and policies; (ii) technical assistance for the establishment or strengthening of national technical bodies concerned with population policies; (iii) the compilation, processing and analysis of demographic information, and the development and keeping of the required statistics; (iv) evaluation of the effects of population policies; (v) training programmes which will enable regional education programmes to be continued and expanded, and in which special attention is devoted to the training of planners; the provision of more advanced training for specialists in population studies; and assistance to regional agencies with a view to the inclusion of subjects related to population matters in the curricula of the secondary and university education systems.

II. INDUSTRIALIZATION

Latin American Conference on Industrialization

In compliance with resolution 341 (AC.66) of the Eighth Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission (New York, January 1974), the ECLA secretariat convened the Latin American Conference on Industrialization which was held at the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 25 to 29 November 1974.

In accordance with that resolution, the Conference was intended primarily to "examine and evaluate, in the light of Latin American experience and the internal and external difficulties experienced by the countries of the region, particularly those which are less industrially developed, the problems of industrial development in a regional context and the need for international co-operation with regard to industrialization and its prospects and in particular the role of UNIDO in this co-operation".

Another prime objective of the conference was to help the Latin American countries to make the necessary preparations and adopt a common regional position in respect of the items to be taken up at the Second General Conference of UNIDO.

A third aspect of the Conference, which set the pattern for the discussions and the conclusions reached, had to do with General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), which contained respectively the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the associated Programme of Action. The latter states that "All efforts should be made by the international community to take measures to encourage the industrialization of the developing countries", to which end steps should be taken to bring about, inter alia, "a new international economic structure which should increase the share of the developing countries in world industrial production". In pursuit of this objective, "the developed countries and the agencies of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the developing countries, should contribute to setting up new industrial capacities, including raw materials and commodity-transforming facilities, as a matter of priority in the developing countries that produce those raw materials and commodities".

The agenda of the Conference accordingly concentrated on three main topics which coincide with the provisional agenda of the Second General Conference of UNIDO:

/(a) The

(a) The Latin American industrialization process in the opening years of the Second Development Decade.

(b) The industrialization in the relatively less developed countries of Latin America.

(c) International co-operation for industrial development and the New International Economic Order.

ECLA prepared working documents on each topic and in addition, submitted ten information documents, prepared by the secretariat, UNIDO and the Inter-American Development Bank, containing further information regarding specific aspects of industrial development referred to in the working documents.

Prior to the Conference, two preliminary meetings were held to clarify and examine more closely certain of the topics and aspects with which it was to deal. One of these was held from 30 September to 2 October 1974 in Buenos Aires, where a group of high-level experts met to study international and regional co-operation and to put forward a number of ideas which might serve as a framework for the Latin American common position in respect of the problem of co-operation for industrial development. The other meeting took place in Rio de Janeiro on 4 and 5 November, in conjunction with the Association of Latin American Manufacturers (Asociación de Industriales Latinoamericanos - AILA), for the purpose of consulting the private industrial sector on its position and point of view.

The Mexico Conference examined the items on the agenda in plenary session and set up a Working Group consisting solely of representatives of Latin American member States to prepare the document "Industrialization in Latin America: principles and plan of action" which was undoubtedly the most important outcome of the Conference because it represents the joint position of the Latin American governments on the subject.^{1/}

Finally, another important aspect of the Mexico Conference was the resolutions adopted, especially the recommendation for the creation of an Industrial Co-operation Committee within ECLA which the Commission is to consider at its sixteenth session in Port-of-Spain. The text of this recommendation is also reproduced in the Appendix to this document.

^{1/} See the complete text in Appendix II, "Industrialization", which gives the conclusions and resolutions of the November 1974 Mexico Conference.

III. FOOD

Panel held prior to the Thirteenth Latin American
Regional Conference of FAO
(Panama City, August 1974)

ECLA and FAO decided to take advantage of the fact that the Thirteenth Latin American Regional Conference of FAO was to be held in Panama City in August 1974 - three months before the World Food Conference - in order to hold a panel through which the representative of Latin American governments could receive undated information on the nature, ramifications and regional dimensions of this world problem. At the same time the panel gave them an opportunity to exchange views on proposals which could be put forward jointly at the world conference.

There were three panel leaders: Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, Executive Secretary of ECLA; Mr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo, ex-President of Colombia, and Mr. S. Aziz, Assistant Secretary of the World Food Conference.

The panel arrived at the following conclusions:

(a) The Latin American governments are fully aware that if mankind really wants to do away with the scourge of hunger, there will have to be complete agreement at the World Conference on the principles and standards governing international co-operation relations having this object, as well as complete agreement on the best means for the rapid and consistent development of agriculture and of the food industry in the developing countries.

(b) Until higher levels of economic and social development are achieved, the food problem will persist as long as only partial efforts are made to solve it. Malnutrition cannot be separated from the problem of poverty, since it forms part of it. Moreover, despite the urgency and gravity of the problem, there is a danger that action may be taken in a penny-pinching manner and solutions with social content may be postponed or abandoned.

/(c) There

(c) There was consensus that if the developed countries were to offer guaranteed markets for agricultural exports, this would considerably encourage the expansion and development of food production in Latin America. The region at present supplies the world market with more than half the bananas, coffee and sugar traded there and it provides about a fifth of the world supplies of such products as maize, cocoa and beef. On the basis of increasing exports, Latin America can contribute substantially to the solution of the problem of hunger in other developing regions, provided international co-operation ensures the availability of the financing and technical assistance needed to take rapid advantage of Latin America's great production potential.

(d) Some of the foodstuffs which the region traditionally sends to the world market have not shared in the general rise in commodity prices, while on the other hand high prices have to be paid for the foodstuffs and inputs imported by the region. This is having a negative effect on the efforts being made to improve living conditions in rural areas and to speed up their economic and social development.

(e) When the reasons for the difficulties faced by Latin America in rapidly increasing its food production were examined, there was consensus that one of the most serious limitations is the high degree of dependence of the countries on external supplies of fertilizers, pesticides, equipment and other imports, together with the limited possibility in the short term of satisfying their needs for these technological imports on the basis of their own production.

(f) It was recognized that the present economic situation has once more brought out the urgent need to revitalize the economic integration processes which are in progress in Latin America (and especially the activities within such processes related to the agricultural sector) and also the need for the expansion of trade in agricultural products within the region, not only because of its economic and social repercussions and the stimulus it would give to producers discouraged by the saturation of domestic markets, but also

/because of

because of the enormous contribution that greater intra-regional trade could make to the solution of Latin America's food problem.

(g) Finally, there was also consensus that, within the context of the adjustments to be made to world agriculture, the measures to be taken to that end must also ensure the coherence required between national development policies and international trade policies, so as to ensure firm and expanding agricultural production in the region.

/IV. ENERGY

IV. ENERGY

Technical symposium on Latin America and the
current energy problems

(Santiago, Chile, 23-27 September 1974)

At its Eighth Extraordinary Session held in New York on 24 and 25 January 1974, the Committee of the Whole of ECLA adopted a proposal calling on the secretariat to intensify its work in the field of energy resources in order to be able to submit to Member Governments as soon as possible its observations and conclusions on the repercussions of the energy crisis on the economies of the region and empowering the Executive Secretary to carry out the requisite technical analyses in such manner and with such assistance as he might deem necessary.

The symposium had before it both the documents prepared by the ECLA secretariat under the above mandate and those prepared by various technicians from other international agencies and agencies of the inter-American system interested in the subject. As a result of the exchange of experience among the various national experts occupied directly in the field of energy who took part in the meeting, the conclusions reproduced in full in Appendix III "Energy" of this document were adopted.^{1/}

^{1/} These conclusions were originally published in Part III of the Report of the Symposium (ST/CEPAL/Conf.50/L.4/Rev.2).

V. TRANSPORT AND TRS FACILITATION

1. Intergovernmental meetings in which the secretariat took part

During 1974 ECLA played an important role in several intergovernmental meetings held as part of an effort by Latin America to obtain an International Intermodal Transport Convention responsive to its interests. The first took place in Santiago in August, when an ad hoc group of governmental experts, at the request of the Latin American Group in Geneva, drafted a series of documents for presentation to a regional meeting on international intermodal transport. In October advisers from ECLA and the joint ECLA/OAS Transport Programme were present when the Physical Integration Committee of the Andean Pact countries met in Lima to establish a common position on international intermodal transport.

The culmination of these and other efforts was the First Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting on the International Intermodal Transport Convention, held in Mar del Plata from 21 to 30 October and attended by delegates from 16 nations. ECLA, in addition to participating in an advisory capacity, provided ten of the 46 documents considered by the delegates. One of the decisions of the meeting was to request that ECLA convoke at the earliest possible date a meeting of insurance experts to examine the scope of policies taken out by international intermodal transport operators and to study the establishment of a regional insurance and reinsurance union to handle blocks of insurance related to international intermodal transport. This meeting was held in Mexico from 28 to 31 January 1975.

Another decision of the Mar del Plata meeting of particular significance for ECLA deals with transport facilitation. The text of the corresponding resolutions will be found in Section IV "Transport" of the Appendix to this document.

2. Meeting of experts convoked by INTAL to examine the ECLA/INTAL report on international land transport services

From 3 to 6 December two ECLA officials attended a meeting of experts in Buenos Aires convoked by INTAL to examine the preliminary version of the report International Land Transport Services in the Lima-Buenos Aires and Lima-São Paulo Corridors, prepared by a joint ECLA/INTAL project. The experts' report on the meeting suggested that forthcoming Meetings of Ministers of Public Works and Transport in the Southern Cone take advantage of any assistance that ECLA or other international organizations may be able to provide in connexion with the implementation of land transport programmes. In addition, it was recommended "that ECLA consider the desirability of creating a Facilitation Committee that would institutionalize the co-ordinating action begun in connexion with the studies carried out prior to the deliberations of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on an International Intermodal Transport Convention".

3. Round Table Meeting of Latin American Insurance Superintendents

Under the joint auspices of ECLA and UNCTAD, a Round Table Meeting of Latin American Insurance Superintendents from 17 countries was held in Santiago from 9-13 December. The debates centered on the importance of regional co-operation in resolving insurance problems and on means of improving the position of national companies in the regional insurance market. As a means of furthering these objectives, the Round Table Meeting adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of an Association of Insurance Superintendents of Latin America. The text of this resolution is given in section IV.2 "Transport" of the Appendix to this document.

VI. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America

(Mexico City, 2-7 December 1974)

In resolution 322 (XV) adopted at the fifteenth session of the Commission, the member Governments requested the secretariat to evaluate the incidence of the technological factor in economic and social planning and to initiate the analysis of the Regional Plan of Action prepared by the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST). To that end, the secretariat convened the meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America (Mexico City, 2-7 December 1974).

The Meeting devoted special consideration to the following topics: (a) the patterns of scientific and technical progress in Latin America and the trends observable in the last two decades; (b) the experiences of the various Latin American countries in the promotion of scientific and technical development; (c) the regional and international co-operation mechanisms which can be placed at the service of the area; (d) the institutional and financial arrangements for applying the Regional Plan of Action.

The secretariat presented for consideration by the participants three documents relating to items on the agenda for the Meeting.^{1/}

The discussions brought to light the keen concern aroused in governments by the factors that are circumscribing the margin of economic expansion, among which scientific and technical backwardness carries significant weight. Although this is a long-standing

1/ Technical progress and socio-economic development in Latin America: A general analysis and recommendations for technological policy (ST/CEPAL/Conf.53/L.2); Scientific and Technical progress for the development of Latin America (ST/CEPAL/Conf.53/L.3), prepared by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); Some recent experience in the promotion of scientific and technological development in Latin America (ST/CEPAL/Conf.53/L.4).

phenomenon, it is only in the last three quinquennia that it has been the object of sustained attention, which by now has been translated into terms of concrete action. Most of the Latin American countries have begun to implement institutional, legal and financial programmes directed towards the concerted promotion of scientific and technical progress. These lines of action have been supported by international and regional agencies and by various bilateral co-operation mechanisms. It was pointed out, however, that there is still a long way to go before the obstacles in the way of Latin America's scientific and technical development can be overcome.

In the light of these convictions, the member governments made several recommendations to the ECLA secretariat, among which mention may be made of those relating to the following topics: (a) the creation of a Latin American Intergovernmental Expert Committee for the Analysis of the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America; (b) transfer of technology to the Latin American countries; (c) the exodus of qualified personnel from Latin America to the developed countries; and (d) measures that will need to be adopted in this field in favour of the relatively less developed countries.^{2/}

In short, as can be seen, the Meeting requested the ECLA secretariat to undertake new tasks within the framework of its activities on behalf of the economic and social development of Latin America. This fact reflects the significance acquired by the scientific and technological factor in the various fields, and, in particular, the anxiety aroused by the region's dependence on technology from external sources, which is hampering the more rapid expansion of its economies.

^{2/} The complete text of the four resolutions adopted by the Meeting may be found - together with the comments on them formulated by the delegation of the United States - in the appendix to the present document (see V. Science and technology). They constitute Part III of the Report of the Meeting (ST/CEPAL/Conf.53/L.5/Rev.1).

For the performance of these tasks it will be necessary to set up - within the structure of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) - a specialized unit, to act in co-ordination with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the Latin American Group of UNACAST, and the United Nations Office of Science and Technology.

/VII. MULTILATERAL

VII. MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

In compliance with resolution 1 (XIV) of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) and resolution 326 (XV) of ECLA, priority was given to co-operation with the Latin American countries members of CECLA in the form of advisory assistance in connexion with their participation in the multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Thanks to the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), this task was carried out by means of a special project, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The activities of this project during the years 1973 and 1974 covered studies and seminars as well as advisory assistance missions.

1. Studies

In response to requests from governments, activities under the CECLA Programme were concentrated on the preparation of studies dealing with questions of particular importance at the stage of preparations for the negotiations and in the course of the negotiations themselves. These studies were focused on the following major areas:

(a) Identification of export opportunities for the Latin American countries in the world market. In this connexion, the work of greatest importance and most far-reaching scope was the preparation of card indexes on products of interest to Latin America. Today these indexes cover about 800 products. They record the tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting the products in question and agreements which may influence their exportation, as well as the volumes exported by Latin America and imported by certain developed countries in recent periods. Furthermore, two studies were carried out with the aim of pinpointing cases of special interest to the Latin American countries, and covering (i) the comparative advantages of manufactures, with a view to identifying those manufactures and semimanufactures in which

/the Latin

the Latin American countries enjoy such advantages in respect of exports to world markets; and (ii) obstacles to trade in fruit;

(b) The international monetary system and trade negotiations. An analysis was made of the changes and reforms taking place in the international monetary system and of the way in which they influence multilateral trade negotiations, with due regard to the close relation existing between the two fields;

(c) Studies designed to analyse special cases of groups of countries vis-à-vis the prospect of the negotiations. These studies dealt with (i) the participation of countries not Contracting Parties of GATT in trade negotiations, and its possibilities, procedures and techniques; (ii) the situation of Latin American countries whose exports are underdiversified, with special reference to the tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting external sales of countries whose present stage of development places them at a disadvantage as regards operations on the world market, together with a detailed analysis of predictable and feasible solutions, so that they may be considered in the multilateral trade negotiations with a view to solving this problem; (iii) the effect of the expansion of the European Economic Community (EEC) on the countries members of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), especially with regard to the influence of the accession of the United Kingdom;

(d) Negotiation techniques and procedures for specific groups of products. These were analysed in several studies on manufactures, tropical products and processed foods;

(e) Analysis of concepts, experience and procedures in respect of reciprocity and safeguard clauses, both of which subjects are of particular importance for the developing countries in relation to multilateral trade negotiations. In addition to the above-mentioned activities, the work of the Preparatory Committee and of the Negotiations Committee was closely followed up, through the preparation of three information documents for the use of the Latin American countries.

2. Seminars and missions

The studies referred to were placed at the disposal of the countries members of CECLA. Furthermore, a seminar was held and some missions were carried out to collaborate with governments by furnishing them with more specific details of the results of the analyses prepared and providing them with advisory assistance to enable them to prepare themselves better for their participation in the negotiations. In July 1973, a seminar with the Latin American group was held in Geneva. The most important aspects of multilateral trade negotiations were discussed. Special advisory assistance was given to Panama and the Dominican Republic, with a view to the formation of negotiation units in those countries.

The studies, seminars and missions were all the outcome of joint decisions adopted with the countries members of CECLA at three meetings which were held with the high-level Expert Group to ensure that the work of the project constituted a direct response to the countries' top-priority needs and made for their more effective participation in the negotiation process which is just beginning.

VIII. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In February 1973 the Government of Guyana requested the assistance of ECLA for the formulation of an interregional project on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in the fields of trade, industry and transport. The Commission, at its fifteenth session, adopted resolution 316 (XV) on Co-operation among Developing Countries of Different Geographical Areas requesting the secretariat of ECLA, among other things, to make arrangements "to undertake studies and, where appropriate and in consultation with Governments, to promote interregional projects for co-operation among developing countries".

In compliance with this resolution and the request received from the Government of Guyana, the secretariat undertook to co-ordinate the preparatory activity including the preparation of a draft interregional project on economic co-operation among developing countries in the fields of trade, industry and transport, for discussion at the first meeting of experts convened by the secretariat at Georgetown from 30 April to 2 May 1973. The experts who attended this meeting worked out a second draft which was later revised and approved at a second meeting of experts held at Georgetown on 30 and 31 July 1973. The approved version of the interregional project was presented by the Government of Guyana at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Algiers, 5-9 September 1973).

This was the first concrete action taken by ECLA to render assistance regarding the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas.

The General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, invited the developed countries to "maintain and expand their support for economic

/co-operation among

co-operation among developing countries as pledged in paragraph 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade".1/

On the basis of the preparatory work carried out by the Government of Guyana with the assistance of ECLA, the strong support received from the General Assembly and the generous contributions of the Governments of Sweden and the Netherlands, the interregional project on the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries in the fields of Trade, Industry and Transport, with a duration of 3 1/2 years, was launched in September 1974 for execution by the United Nations, with the Government of Guyana as the executing agency. The Executive Secretary of ECLA has agreed to serve on the advisory panel of high-level experts set up by the United Nations to provide overall guidance and advice in the preparation of the work programme and during the implementation stage of the interregional project.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed 2/ the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries 3/ submitted to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in pursuance of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2974 (XXVIII) and the related decision adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP at its eighteenth session. In the resolution in question, the General Assembly requested the regional economic commissions "to study and give priority attention to measures designed to implement the recommendations addressed to them in the report of the Working Group".4/ Finally the General Assembly requested the "participating and executing agencies of the United Nations development system and the regional economic commissions to

1/ See resolution 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and resolution 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974.

2/ See resolution 3251 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974.

3/ See document DP/69.

4/ See operative paragraph 5.

report on the action taken pursuant to the request contained in the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, and to report periodically thereafter through the Governing Council at its January session - commencing in 1976 - and the Economic and Social Council".^{5/}

In order to implement the recommendations contained in the final report of the above Working Group, which were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 3251 (XXIX), the secretariat has decided that its Division of Operations should have primary responsibility for dealing with matters relating to the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries of the ECLA region. In addition to its own work at the regional level, it will be responsible for co-ordination with the activities of the Special Unit set up within the UNDP secretariat for this scheme, as well as with the focal points that are being established or may be established in the future in the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations system.

In this connexion ECLA has recently begun devising machinery for carrying out the following activities;

- (a) Compiling and updating information on the specific needs of the developing countries of Latin America in priority development sectors and fields;
- (b) Compiling and updating data on the availability of technical co-operation capacity and potential in the developing countries of the region, such as training facilities, expert services, consultancy firms, suppliers of equipment, etc. in order to facilitate their use on the basis of government-to-government requests, or at the implementation stage of multilateral and bilateral programmes and projects;
- (c) Defining the areas in which the developing countries could offer assistance or could benefit from assistance provided by other developing countries of the region;

^{5/} See operative paragraph 7.

- (d) Examining and analysing mutual co-operation in the field of science and technology with the purpose of facilitating the exchange of ideas, scientific information and documentation and the efficient transfer of these between the developing countries of Latin America;
- (e) Helping the developing countries of Latin America to set up their own system for ensuring and facilitating prompt mutual technical co-operation.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,^{6/} the ECLA secretariat will also assist the Special Unit of UNDP in organizing an intergovernmental meeting in Latin America on specific aspects of technical co-operation among developing countries. This meeting would be convened in the latter part of 1976, and would precede an international symposium on this subject.

^{6/} See paragraph 35 of DP/69.

IX. PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The programmes and activities carried out by ECLA related with the social situation of women and their participation in the process of development can be included in the following areas. In all of the studies that are mentioned here women are methodologically treated as a separate totality, so that it is possible to make some distinctions as regards their position relative to men in the context of some important problems of Latin American development and some broad questions and hypotheses can therefore be formulated and understood.

The first set of projects where the social situation of women is analysed are those related with population structure and growth. As is well known, the social position and participation of women are very important variables for the study of every type of population dynamics, whether for reproductive patterns and family planning, internal and external migrations, or for the concentration of population in cities. Of no less importance is the problem of the participation of women in rural sectors, subsistence economies and consumption patterns, all of which have a lot to do with demographic growth and other analogous population processes. Some of ECLA's more recent studies have been especially devoted to these problems.

Another important area is related to the participation of women in the labour force. Although their global activity rates have been growing rapidly in recent years, they are still much lower than the participation rates observed in the industrialized countries. Moreover, the findings show that women are relatively more subject to unemployment and underemployment because of their labour market which is in some ways marginal if compared with the market of the "primary labour force", that is, the economically active adult men whose employment stability and job continuity are much higher. Something similar may be affirmed with regard to the stability of salaries, wages and other work incomes. Women are typically "over-represented" in unstable
/and ill-paid

and ill-paid types of occupations and are ranked lower in the scale of social and economic stratification, being concentrated in the lowest jobs.

Reference may also be made to studies focussed on female participation in the education process, where higher rates of attendance have been observed at the primary and secondary levels and, more recently, at the university level. Several Latin American countries are registering rates of female participation in the universities almost as high as those of male participation. One interesting fact is that women are crossing old boundaries which traditionally blocked their participation in some exclusive careers like medicine, engineering, the basic sciences, and others, which until recently were male preserves. However, it is evident that the entrance of women into some higher stratified sectors of study such as literature, fine arts, psychology and the social sciences is just an ornament, because the intellectual and professional implications of these areas are not the same as those which are usual for women coming from other circles or of the majority of men.

Many other projects such as those on income distribution, the study of mass poverty, patterns of rural life, stratification and social mobility, and the participation of youth contain relevant data for the analysis of the social situation of women in particular contexts. Thus far, the results of several studies already indicate the existence of social prejudice and discrimination against women. On the other hand, it is frequent to find feminine social attitudes and motivations that reinforce the discriminatory mechanisms, e.g., the generalized acceptance by women of lower status jobs and salaries as well as their common resignation to a submissive role in the family and passive social and political participation.

In addition to these contributions of a more general nature, the Social Development Division has been or is in course of preparing specific studies related to the substantive items of the United Nations Conference to be held in International Women's Year. In the first place, two documents have been completed for the World Conference

/to be

to be held in Mexico City from 23 June to 4 July 1975 and were presented at the regional conference already held in Caracas in April 1975.^{1/} Their titles are "Participation of women in development in Latin America" and "The participation of women in Latin American labour markets". These documents form part of the contribution requested by Headquarters. Secondly, at the request of the Government of Mexico, ECLA is recruiting consultants to advise the organization responsible for the Conference and to prepare two studies on female participation in Latin American development which will be presented as contributions to the regional conference in Caracas. Thirdly, a study on problems of the integration of women in Latin American development has been prepared at the request of Headquarters and will also be presented at the regional conference.

^{1/} This conference was held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 28 April to 2 May 1975: i.e., immediately before the sixteenth session of ECLA. The report of this conference although not listed among the Agenda documents, will be distributed to delegates in provisional form because of the conditions under which it was prepared. The sixteenth session of ECLA will have to take the results of the Caracas conference into account in its discussions, however.

X. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS ^{x/}

For more than ten years past, the United Nations has been drawing attention to the fact that world conditions in respect of human settlements have been growing steadily worse and worse. For example, the construction of dwellings - particularly in the developing regions of the world - does not even meet the new requirements, much less remedy the existing shortage, with the inevitable consequences in the shape of the proliferation of shanty towns, slums, and squatting, the deterioration of sanitary conditions and the disintegration of family life. Despite these warnings - which have been endorsed by some far-sighted national leaders - no joint action has been taken by the international community to solve these problems.

It was during the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, Sweden, 1972) that the problems in question first became a focal point of world attention, since it was recognized there that not only the critical settlements situation, but also the interrelation between population growth, migration and uncontrolled urbanization with all its ramifications, were the root causes of this progressive deterioration.

At its twenty seventh session the General Assembly, having considered the report of the above-mentioned Stockholm Conference and the report of the Secretary-General, adopted resolution 3001 (XXVII), dated 15 December 1972, in which it decided to hold a United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements and accepted the offer of the Government of Canada to act as host to the Conference-Exposition. Subsequently, at its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided in resolutions 3128 (XXVIII) that the Conference-Exposition should take place in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976, and proposed to establish a Preparatory Committee, consisting of highly qualified representatives nominated by the governments of 56 member States, to advise the Secretary-General. Prior to the establishment of the secretariat of the Conference, the Executive

^{x/} Note prepared by the secretariat of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

/Director of

Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, set up a small preparatory planning group to be responsible for activities preliminary to the Conference-Exposition from 1 September 1973 to 15 April 1974, on which latter date the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in conformity with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 3123 (XXVIII), appointed Mr. Enrique Peñalosa (Colombia) as Secretary-General of the Conference.

At its second session (Nairobi, May 1974), the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) agreed to participate in the financing of the exposition component of the Exposition-Conference and allocated to that purpose resources from the Environment Fund earmarked for human settlements, health, habitat and well-being.

The raison d'être of Habitat lies in the aggravation of the problems deriving from the fact that the world population will double in the next 30 years, thus augmenting the human family by 3,500 million persons, who will need 600 million additional housing units: more, that is, than the number existing at present. These future requirements loom even larger when it is taken into account that the solutions applied to human settlements problems in the past have not proved effective. It is therefore a matter of urgency to study new techniques, ideas and patterns of social organization.

The concept of human settlements has been selected as a topic covering these problems, since it embraces the whole of the human community - city, town and smaller population centre alike -, with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it.

Habitat is planned as a forum at the political level in which a significant exchange of ideas and plans concerned with human settlement problems can be effected on an interdisciplinary basis. In this context it will be necessary:

- (a) To establish national human settlement policies that will provide for an integrated approach to the problems of cities, towns and smaller population centres, which hitherto have
/been considered

- been considered separately, regardless of the need to interrelate them with the national community as a whole
- (b) To combine and harmonize political, social and economic factors in development planning, both at the regional and local and at the national level;
 - (c) To seek minimum levels or patterns which will adequately represent the real needs of human settlements in a given country with sufficient flexibility, and which will take into account the obvious disparities in development between countries and at the local level;
 - (d) To find new methods of using energy resources in urban and rural areas, so as to procure their proper regulation and distribution in the light of the priorities established for improving the quality of life in human settlements. Another necessary step is to study the more efficient use of resources earmarked for transport purposes, and to make larger amounts available, whenever the number and interrelationship of human settlements significantly increases;
 - (e) To improve the position with respect to land as a resource that has a decisive influence on the success or failure of human settlement policies. Such an improvement is a sine qua non, in view of the fact that this resource is physically limited. The land tenure system and the value of land are of basic importance in relation to the growth of human settlements and to the solution of problems of two kinds: those deriving from the rise in the value of land as a result of its development; and those stemming from the requirements entailed in the public use of property. Then, too, problems connected with transfers of property from the public to the private sector, and vice versa, must be dealt with in their relation to the resettlement of marginal population groups and to needs for the promotion of community development;

/(f) To

(f) To organize new institutions which will tackle the problems set forth above and will be capable of offering harmonious and integrated solutions for the difficulties of administration, planning and allocation of resources. Thus, it is necessary to think out vigorous education and training programmes for the development of these new institutions.

Up to now the solutions devised for human settlement problems have been inoperative. The general situation, instead of improving, is growing worse, and to the impossibility of meeting the spectacular requirements of population growth is added the lack of an adequate strategy with which to face the future.

In Latin America's case, the general situation with respect to human settlements is in urgent need of attention. Beyond the residential suburbs where the new middle class takes up its abode, a belt of factories and marginal settlements springs into being and develops rapidly and chaotically, devoid of services and of any orderly control. For every housing unit built with official authorization, four or five shacks appear, scrambled together with odds and ends from the scrap-heap. In relative terms, the shortages and deficiencies of transport and public utilities are steadily increasing. Entire towns are formed by makeshift dwellings, in which hardly any improvements have been introduced. These shanty towns, by whatever name they are called - ranchos, favelas, villas miserias, barrios marginales, poblaciones callampas - are the normal home of millions of Latin Americans. Not only is Latin America the region of the world with the highest rate of population growth, but it also shows the most rapid rate of urbanization. The pace of urban growth outstrips that of the aggregate increase in the population. Projected into the future, these differences acquire startling proportions. In 1960 there were 51 million persons living in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and over. In the year 2000 the corresponding number will be 296 million. Again, in the year 1960, only 25 million Latin Americans lived in towns with more than one million inhabitants. By the year 2000 this figure will have risen to about 150 million.

/Such a

Such a tempo of urban growth - the most rapid of all, in the context of the world-wide population explosion - will mean that by the year 2000, 40 million inhabitants will be concentrated in the metropolitan area of São Paulo, for example, when the inhabitants of New York will number some 30 million.

Together with this impressive rate of urban growth, Latin America is witnessing the rapid mushrooming of urban settlements occupied by large groups of squatters, existing virtually without public utilities or communal facilities of any kind. Whereas the overall rate of population growth is 3 per cent and the urban growth rate averages 7 per cent, these squatter settlements expand at a rate estimated at 15 per cent for the larger cities of the region. Moreover, in certain Latin American cities the slums in which swarms of lumpen proletariat live in conditions of over-crowding and promiscuity have come to represent 20 per cent of the metropolitan area.

These critical factors must be taken in conjunction with the high cost of land, which in some cities has increased 18 times over in the last 13 years, and, furthermore, the housing crisis, reflected in an urban housing deficit that fluctuated between 14 and 19 million units in Latin America as a whole at the beginning of the last decade. From the appalling picture outlined, the conclusion must be drawn that in all probability the urban settlements situation in Latin America will continue to deteriorate, and the outlook is no more promising in the case of rural settlements. In Latin America, in contrast to what has happened in other regions of the world, the rural population has not decreased in either absolute or relative terms. The only thing that has been reduced is the area of cultivable land. In Venezuela, for example, in the year 1950, for every square mile of cultivable land 54 persons depended upon agriculture for their livelihood. In 1960 the corresponding figure was 78.

The seriousness and urgency of human settlement problems in the region was a decisive factor in the assignment of a preponderant role to Latin America in the Habitat Conference. The Preparatory Committee for the Conference is formed by 56 member countries, of which 10 are Latin American. At its first session, in January 1975,

/this Committee

this Committee appointed the Representative of Ecuador as one of its Vice-Chairmen. It should also be pointed out that the Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr. Enrique Peñalosa, is likewise a Latin American, of Colombia nationality, with vast national and international experience in the field of development. In fulfilment of his mission, the Secretary-General has been to 15 of the Latin American countries, and plans to visit the rest in the course of the present year. Furthermore, one of the Secretariat staff, who is responsible for dealing with Latin American questions, has been placed at the disposal of governments to co-ordinate their contributions to the Conference, and he too has visited most of the countries.

In view of the special importance attached to the participation of Latin America, the secretariat signed an agreement with ECLA, pursuant to which the ECLA secretariat has organized an ad hoc group to work out a significant contribution to the proceedings of Habitat. In addition, a meeting of inter-governmental experts will be organized at Rio de Janeiro in May, with the object of preparing a substantive document on human settlement problems.

Concurrently with these activities, the secretariat is making preparations for the Regional Preparatory Conference for Habitat which is scheduled to take place in Caracas between 30 June and 4 July 1975.

Its basic objective will have to be, first and foremost, to afford the participating countries an opportunity of exchanging views and information on their own particular human settlements situations, and thus making ready to take effective advantage of the preparatory process and of the World Conference itself. The second objective should be collective identification of the main regional or subregional problems and points of interest, in the light of the participating countries individual experience, with a view to reaching regional agreement on the approach that should be adopted to certain topics of common concern in relation to human settlements. Thirdly, at the regional conferences the documentation presented by the secretariat will have to be reviewed and discussed, and it is hoped to ascertain the collective or individual reactions and positions of the participating countries in respect of the points to which attention is drawn, so as to arrive at provisional

/conclusions and

conclusions and recommendations in some of these connexions. Lastly, the Regional Conference should serve as a vehicle for the dissemination of information among political decision-makers, experts and the general public.

Accounts of the proceedings of the regional conferences will be given in reports for presentation at the session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat in August.

The Latin American countries are currently preparing, in some cases with secretariat guidance, their national reports on the question of human settlements, and it is hoped that the provisional or final texts of these will be obtainable in the course of the Regional Preparatory Conference. The appointment of co-ordinating committees in the several countries, or of official representatives responsible for co-ordination, has been satisfactorily effected. Fifteen countries have already designated their liaison officers and by the end of March the rest will have followed suit. The secretariat is also making progress in promoting the presentation of national projects to demonstrate human settlement problems and their possible solutions. Six countries have submitted lists of properly-described projects, in connexion with which they will eventually prepare audiovisual exhibitions for presentation during the Conference. For the benefit of those countries which are not equipped to produce their own audiovisual exhibitions, or which need technical guidance in preparing them, the secretariat is making provision for an audiovisual assistance programme. To that end, it is seeking the requisites financing or the indispensable technical assistance to enable Latin America to be adequately represented at the Conference.

The preparations described above bear out the special significance of the role incumbent on the region at the Habitat Conference. The determining factor which will shape the evolution of the Conference, before, during and after the Vancouver meeting, is the almost exclusively local and national character of the responsibility for solving human settlements problems. International co-operation may help, but the major responsibility will be local and national.

/B. CO-OPERATION

B. CO-OPERATION IN THE REGIONAL FIELD

I. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

1. Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)

On the occasion of the collective negotiations by the contracting parties of LAFTA (resolution 328 (XIII)), which provided for the examination of the results obtained by the Association after twelve years' existence (article 61 of the Treaty of Montevideo), the ECLA secretariat prepared a document on the Trade Liberalization Programme and the Industrial Complementation Agreements ^{1/} which was distributed to the Contracting Parties and the Executive Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee. In this document an attempt was made to identify the most suitable instruments for accelerating the integration process so that it can play a clearer role in the industrial development of the countries and in the solution of some basic problems of growth, as well as achieving a better balance between countries with different present levels of development. The document presents for discussion some of the main instruments and mechanisms which could lead to these objectives. Special emphasis is placed on concerted action for the widening, diversification and balancing of trade and co-operation for development and integration; the changes that could be made both in the role assigned to the complementation agreements and in the way of approaching them is discussed; the possibility of defining a frame of reference with indicative goals for Latin America and for each one of the countries in the region is suggested; and proposals are made for periodic evaluation of the advances in integration in the light of such objectives.

^{1/} Algunas orientaciones básicas para el eventual ajuste del Tratado de Montevideo a una nueva etapa de integración económica (E/CEPAL/L.110.)

An information note 2/ was also presented summarizing the conclusions of a larger document which analyses the present state of industrial development of the Latin American countries with a view to determining their future needs and the role that economic integration could play in order to make the growth of industry easier and more efficient.

The ECLA office in Montevideo took an active part in all the meetings of the collective negotiations and in the fourteenth Ordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties (December 1974).

2. Andean Group

ECLA's collaboration with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement was centred in 1974 on studies and analyses designed to go more deeply into specific aspects of the sub-regional development strategy and other important subjects in that integration process. As a result of the entry of Venezuela into the Andean Group, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement asked the ECLA/ILPES Joint Programme of Latin American Economic Co-operation to analyse the consequences of Venezuela's entry as regards the development prospects of the Andean sub-region and the new character which the Group could acquire through it. The study made stresses the role of the complementation or vertebration of the various economies of the sub-region on the basis of the development of industries producing intermediate and capital goods, plus co-operation in technology, marketing, financing and the infrastructure. Possibilities are also suggested for joint action in the agricultural field to solve the production deficits expected in the future.

In 1974 ECLA also collaborated with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement on, inter alia, the evaluation report on the Andean integration process as it concerns the non-official sectors (entrepreneurs, trade unions, universities, and professional associations).

2/ See document E/CN.12/L.109.

An investigation was also begun on balanced development, taking account of the specific circumstances of the Andean Group as regards the different degrees of economic development of its member countries and analysing possible policies and measures for promoting greater balance in its development.

Finally, the ECLA/ILPES group collaborated with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement on the study of the Andean market prospects for Bolivian industry. It also collaborated in the sub-regional agricultural field through the Agricultural Council.

3. Central American Common Market

The aid given by the ECLA office in Mexico to the Central American integration process was directed towards collaboration with the Central American governments and regional bodies and the carrying out of studies and analyses on specific problems whose solution is expected to help to overcome the difficulties which have been hindering the normal functioning of the Common Market since 1969. This work consisted fundamentally of making suggestions on policy alternatives regarding specific aspects of the regional economy so as to provide the countries with elements designed to help them in orienting their efforts towards the improvement and consolidation of the Central American Common Market.

Special study was given to the effects of the present international situation on the economy of the sub-region,^{3/} and in this respect a document was prepared on the repercussions of the energy crisis on the sub-region,^{4/} office staff took part in a mission to discuss sub-regional policies in this field, and a document was submitted putting forward measures for palliating the effects of the energy crisis on the transport sector.

^{3/} See Algunos factores externos que afectan el movimiento de integración centrocamericana (CEPAL/MEX/74/24/Rev.1).

^{4/} Apuntes sobre la crisis de energéticos y su impacto en las economías centroamericanas (CEPAL/MEX/74/12).

Among the work done by the ECLA office in Mexico for Central America, that regarding the development of electrification and interconnexion of electrical systems is particularly worthy of attention.^{5/} In addition, an analysis was made of the effects of the integration process on the dynamism and structure of the industrial sector,^{6/} and the possibilities of agricultural complementation in specific fields were evaluated under the auspices of the Central American Economic Integration Bank (BCIE).

At the request of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), and with the collaboration of ILPES, the Mexico Office prepared a note analysing the evolution of the concept of balanced development in Central American integration and suggesting some ideas governing balanced development policies within the restructuring of the integration process.^{7/} This document was presented at the eighth meeting of the High-level Committee on the Restructuring of the Central American Common Market.

In addition, a review was prepared of the recent evolution and future prospects of Central American integration.^{8/}

Progress was also made in the preparation of a note by the secretariat for the tenth meeting of the Economic Co-operation Committee scheduled for early 1975 for the purpose of evaluating the state and progress of the various programmes. The note deals with transport, agriculture, industry and energy, as well as with the repercussions of the world monetary crisis and the new international trade arrangements on the economies of the Central American countries. It is also planned to include a number of ideas and short-term measures which, it is hoped, will make it possible on the one hand

^{5/} See CEPAL/MEX/74/13.

^{6/} CEPAL/ONUDI/MEX/74/3 and CEPAL/MEX/74/11 and Add.1.

^{7/} Planteamiento y posibles medidas en torno al problema de desarrollo equilibrado en Centroamérica (CEPAL/MEX/74/22).

^{8/} El Mercado Común Centroamericano, 1973-1974 (CEPAL/MEX/74/20/Rev.1).

to improve the functioning of the free trade area until the formal decisions for the restructuring of the Common Market are adopted and, on the other, to contribute to the adoption of joint action by the Central American countries to deal with the common problems they are facing as a result of the present international situation.

4. Caribbean Community and Common Market

In 1974 the ECLA office in Port-of-Spain continued its intensive participation in the efforts to accelerate the integration process among the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries. Most of the attention to the internal workings of CARICOM focussed on evaluation of performance under the mechanisms for fostering intra-regional trade and for better harmonizing the policies and workings of the East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) within the wider CARICOM common market. For these purposes staff members participated in working groups with sub-regional institutions to examine further measures commissioned by the Heads of Government Conference. These included orientation of the activities of the newly-established Caribbean Investment Corporation and further work in the field of double taxation agreements within CARICOM.

The Office also collaborated in the preparation of criteria and legislation for the establishment of "CARICOM Enterprises" and the evolution of common area policies for negotiation with third countries. Regarding the latter, determination of new trading relationships with the enlarged EEC and identification of approaches to the generalized performance schemes are important cases in point.

Attention was also given to some of the aspects involved in widening the integration process to include, under various forms of membership, other Caribbean countries. An example is document E/CN.12/976 - "Widening of the Caribbean Integration Process - Note on some Institutional Aspects and Procedures", which was of particular interest to non-CARICOM countries.

II. ACTION TO DEAL WITH NATURAL DISASTERS

At its fifteenth session (Quito, 23-30 March 1973), the Commission had before it the report of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA (New York, 16-18 January 1973) convened to discuss the earthquake disaster which had occurred shortly before in Nicaragua.

It is now necessary to present the Commission with a summary of the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole (New York, 21-22 October 1974) convened by the secretariat with the aim of giving Member Governments an opportunity to make known their views regarding the international co-operation which could be extended within the United Nations system to Honduras, which requires considerable short-, medium- and long-term aid for its reconstruction after the hurricane which devastated it on 19 September 1974.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all the ECLA Member States and many observers from other countries and from international organizations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations called for international co-operation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras made an impressive statement regarding the number of victims, the size of the damage and the economic consequences.

The Director of the ECLA office in Mexico gave a summary of the report of the mission which the secretariat sent to Honduras immediately after the catastrophe. This mission enjoyed the collaboration of various Honduran groups and of UNDP, SIECA and the Central American Economic Integration Bank.

The Co-ordinator of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) summarized the activities which that organization had carried out from the time that it first received notice of the hurricane.

During the meeting delegations expressed their deep regret to the people and Government of Honduras and their admiration for the courage shown in such difficult circumstances. They made particular

/reference to

reference to the immediate aid which their countries had sent to Honduras and the need to strengthen both bilateral and international financial co-operation and technical assistance. These and other points are expressed in resolution 343 (AC.67) which contains numerous recommendations for the member governments of ECLA, the United Nations secretariat, the specialized agencies and finance institutions.

The Committee of the Whole also adopted resolution 344 (AC.67) in which it recommended the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Co-ordinator of UNDRRO to take the necessary measures to extend to the whole of Latin America the plan for preparedness and mutual assistance in the event of natural disasters.

Finally, the delegations adopted resolution 345 (AC.67) in which, in view of the earthquake which took place in Antigua on 8 October 1974, they recommended Member Governments of ECLA and international organizations to give the emergency aid required. They also requested the Executive Secretary of ECLA, in collaboration with UNDRRO and UNDP, to send a mission to evaluate the damage and submit estimates of the cost of reconstruction in the territory.

The following is a summary of the work done by the ECLA secretariat in pursuance of the resolutions in question.

The Mexico Office assisted the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Economic Planning Council in formulating a programme of collaboration between ECLA and the Government of Honduras to be carried out in the next year or two with the support of UNDP.

The Mexico Office also collaborated in the preparation of the emergency programme of technical assistance for Honduras, backed up by a special fund of 2 million dollars set aside for the programme of reconstruction and development of that country which will be carried out in the period 1975-1976. Priorities were fixed in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Council of Economic Planning, and out of the various technical assistance projects planned by the Government a selection was made of those in which UNDP could participate with its emergency programme. The corresponding financial implications were also determined.

/As regards

As regards the earthquake which affected Antigua and Barbuda, a mission was sent to evaluate the damage and plan various studies covering such projects as employment, the integration of the Caribbean basin and transport. In addition, in co-operation with the national authorities and UNDP, various specific technical assistance projects concerned with the integration of the Caribbean, statistics and the planning of long-term prospects were undertaken.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution mentioned earlier, the report evaluating the damage (E/CEPAL/1001) was distributed to Member Governments, specialized agencies, and other organizations of the United Nations system.

III. THE ENVIRONMENT

By special agreement between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and ECLA, it was decided to carry out a project designed to give a general view of environmental problems in Latin America. This survey will identify the main environmental problems, as seen in the countries of the region, and the various national capacities to deal with them, especially as regards detection, policies and operative instruments. The final aim of the project is to provide ECLA, UNEP, and possibly the governments with a general frame of reference for their action and programmes within the region and for responding to possible national initiatives.

Knowledge of the main environmental problems should be the first step in the concrete activity of the two agencies in environmental matters in Latin America. The continuity of international action must therefore be taken into account as far as possible.

The execution of such a project ran into difficulties caused by the lack of operative definition of the environment and the lack of generally accepted conceptual criteria in the region. Thus, the environment is generally viewed from sectoral points of view. Natural resources, contamination and urban development are the areas where references to the problems of the environment are most frequently encountered. Except in a few cases, it is not possible to find more global conceptualizations of the environment and policies in this respect.

It was also necessary to face the challenge of having only an extremely short time available due to the desirability of achieving an overall view which could only be fully valid if the observations made were practically simultaneous. The environment is constantly changing, and the development of the activities begun by the countries is so rapid that a more profound and therefore longer-lasting study would involve a serious risk that the information obtained would no longer be up to date. The depth of investigation was therefore deliberately sacrificed in favour of an overall view which had to be gained in the shortest possible time.

/The project

The project was begun in April 1974 with the formation of a Working Group made up of an urbanist (Co-ordinator), an engineer specializing in natural resources, a geographer, an economist, a sanitary engineer and a lawyer to look after the institutional aspects. Subsequently, the team also had the assistance of a health planner and an editor.

The Working Group visited all the countries of the region except Central America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the one hand, and Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Guyana on the other, which were visited by consultants especially hired for the purpose.

The country visits were organized through a series of collective and individual consultations with local technicians and institutions who gave direct information and offered study references and publications corresponding to the subjects being studied. Thus, collective consultations were held in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. In Argentina and Peru, consultations were held during national meetings on the subject convened by organizations in those countries. In various other countries, additional reports prepared by national experts were commissioned. This was done in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. In the case of Cuba, there already existed a complete national report prepared by the Government for the Stockholm Conference, and this served as the basis for the Group's work.

The information collected in the field through the collective and individual consultations, visits to institutions and acquisition of documents and publications was entered on more than 2,500 cards which served as the basis for the preparation of condensed information tables on each of the countries or groups of countries. Thus, 15 condensed tables have been prepared, plus two complete national reports (Argentina and Brazil).

The result of all this is a preliminary report, in two volumes, completed in mid-January 1975. The first volume contains a general description of the situation, divided up into three chapters on the

/urban habitat

urban habitat, natural resources and institutional aspects, with a fourth chapter containing some general recommendations. The second volume contains the condensed tables of the individual situations of the countries.

After revision, this preliminary report will be superseded by a final report which will also contain a preliminary project for a permanent information service, a directory of persons and institutions, a bibliography and a methodological appendix designed to take advantage of the experience gained in the execution of the project.

It is hoped that the report "The Environment in Latin America" will be distributed after being studied by ECLA and UNEP and that, as suggested by the Executive Secretary of UNEP, a regional seminar can be convened to discuss its contents.

/Appendix

Appendix

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE
VARIOUS ECLA MEETINGS ON THE SUBJECTS INDICATED IN
THE PRECEDING SECTIONS OF THIS REPORT

I. POPULATION

1. Conclusions of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference #/

(San José, Costa Rica, 15-19 April 1974)

1. There is an increasing awareness of demographic problems in Latin America and growing attention is being given to them within the broad context of economic and social development. There is consensus that, in order to solve problems of this kind, decisions must be adopted at a political level, whatever their orientation, content or scope.

2. In this sense, recognizing public interest in population matters, Governments are in agreement on the need to emphasize that all decisions on goals and methods of carrying out population policies are by their nature matters which concern the principle of national sovereignty. There is general agreement that countries should be free to set their own population goals and that these should always respond to national considerations.

3. It is recognized that, in accordance with the International Development Strategy and the Quito Appraisal, the prime task is integrated development on the basis of greater social equality, structural change and the participation and welfare of the mass of the population. This development will affect demographic variables and, in particular, may affect reproductive behaviour and family formation.

4. The Governments reassert that the improvement of life - with unrestricted respect for human rights - constitutes the basic objective of all action in this field. The need to broaden the capacity of decision of individuals by promoting their more effective participation in economic and social affairs is thus indicated as part of this objective.

#/ Taken from Part IV of the Report of the Meeting (ST/CEPAL/Conf.48/L.7/Rev.2).

5. Population policies are not considered as an alternative to economic and social development but as one of the means of achieving it.

6. The population policies adopted by States in the exercise of their sovereign rights should in no way affect the criteria determining the allocation of international economic and financial co-operation.

7. During the process of demographic transition an extraordinary effort is called for to achieve economic and social development with a constantly increasing population. The international community and the developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries in this effort, by means of economic, trade and financial measures aimed at fairer international economic relations. It is particularly important to act upon the economic variables through increased international co-operation in those countries which, though they have high rates of population growth, also have a low population density and in the future will require a bigger population to make full use of their resources and occupy more effectively their economic space.

8. It is recognized that, taken as a whole, the rate of growth of the population of Latin America is the highest of any region in the world, and the high birth rate, plus the decline in mortality, means that there will be a large proportion of young people in the population for a considerable period. This in turn means that the overall growth rate cannot decrease significantly before the end of the present century. Taken individually, however, the countries show differing conditions: (a) some show slow growth but possess vast spaces and resources; (b) others, though also possessing space and resources, have high growth rates; (c) others are in an intermediate situation; (d) still others, owing to their small territory or lack of resources, show symptoms of present or potential over-population.

9. Most countries, in recognition of human rights and as a basic contribution to the improvement of health, provide family planning information and services.

10. The great majority of the Latin American countries reject the idea of establishing quantitative targets in population programmes.
11. In general, the urgent need to consider policies for the internal geographical redistribution of population is recognized.
12. The existence of international migration problems is likewise acknowledged. However, some countries consider international migration as an instrument of population policy which may provide an alternative solution to problems of unequal population growth.
13. The need to promote integrated education, health, employment and other social policies as an essential component of population policy is established.
14. Population policies should be linked with development strategies and should concern themselves in this context not only with mortality and the birth rate, but also with the geographical distribution of the population, its relation to natural resources and the environment, and with international migration.
15. Development policies should give special attention to regional development; to the incorporation of new areas and depressed areas, to the creation of human settlements, to the more rational use of natural resources and to the adoption of measures which, while compatible with the accelerated rate of economic growth required, avoid the deterioration of the environment.
16. In the light of the statements of the Governments represented at the Meeting, the application of the World Plan of Action in Latin America will be inseparable from measures to intensify development.
17. On the one hand, there are all the questions relating directly to the population growth rate and to internal and international migration; on the other, there are the implications involved in considering the population variable in economic growth and social development.
18. As regards the first aspect, the discussion indicates that some member Governments advocate the drafting of special laws and favour the creation of institutions to prepare decisions and carry out the action of the public sector.

19. As for the second aspect, it is not just a question of including the population variable in development planning and programming methods, but rather of forecasting the consequences that the structure and rate of growth of the population may have for general plans and specific policies.

20. There is general agreement that national development plans and strategies must consider the population situation and trends as a fundamental aspect of public action in three respects: (a) as regards their interrelationship with the other factors affecting the process of development; (b) in the context of the social policy of Governments; and (c) in the light of national development projects and taking into account the most significant political and cultural considerations in each country.

21. The need to eliminate the barriers which hinder the full incorporation of women in social, economic and political life is considered to be a topic of the greatest interest. Only thus will women be able to carry out to the full their role as citizens and as one of the basic elements in the family nucleus.

22. As regards the improvement of family well-being, it is noted that the family constitutes the social nucleus on which the changes generated by development converge, while in its turn it affects the future behaviour of individuals for their entire life. Any population policy should bear in mind not only the effect produced on the family nucleus by variations in mortality and in the birth rate, but also the problems which affect its formation and modify its stability.

23. As stated earlier, in the light of the different social and economic situations of the countries important proposals were made in the Meeting regarding the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements aimed at regulating migration among the countries of Latin America and facilitating the absorption of migrants, with the fullest respect for their human rights.

24. Generally speaking, the representatives of member Governments support the basic concepts of the World Plan of Action and make a point of its flexibility and its respect for the sovereignty of the countries.

25. The deliberations give grounds for concluding that - on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of the countries and recognition of the variety of national situations and orientations as regards development policies - there is a broad base for international collaboration within Latin America.

26. The proposals made by the Governments constitute a challenge to international co-operation which will call for an unprecedented effort on the part of ECLA, CELADE and other intergovernmental agencies. It is indispensable not only to assemble and organize human and material resources but also to find strategies which will offer a flexible and timely solution to the needs of the countries. New ideas and orientations need to be prepared and new possibilities opened up for harmonizing the imagination and bold thinking required with the search for practical ways to assist Governments which so request.

27. In view of the positions that Governments have adopted regarding the problems and policies of their countries, and in accordance with the World Plan of Action, international agencies must be in a position to increase their activities in the fields of research, technical assistance, orientation and evaluation.

28. It is considered that the countries themselves are basically responsible for carrying out the necessary research, both on demographic matters and on the relations between population and development, for the formulation of the relevant policies. In this work, however, they should have the continuing support of the United Nations agencies operating in the region, which can and must co-ordinate their action in order to collaborate actively with the countries in the fields of research, training and the collection of economic, social and demographic data.

29. In so far as Governments adopt development strategies and policies incorporating demographic variables there is ample scope for international technical assistance. Although the limited extent of knowledge in this field still constitutes a serious difficulty, there is clearly an urgent need to make a serious effort to define the parameters and criteria of a population policy.

30. The population policies formulated by certain governments and the development strategies prepared have, for the most part, assumed that there will continue to be a rapid increase in the size of the population over the next twenty years. Under these circumstances, it will be indispensable to accelerate the rate of development, while at the same time seeking more effective means of creating employment and providing such basic services as will help to turn the population into a factor of progress. The assumption of a creative attitude towards the challenge of demographic transition entails the adoption of new criteria and guidelines for urban growth, the geographical distribution of the population, rural development and the transfer and adaptation of technology.

31. It is necessary to implement social and economic policies systematically designed to avoid the marginalization of broad sectors of the population. For this purpose, it is indispensable to find realistic formulas for bringing education and health services to the vast majority of the population and transforming the patterns of rural life by increasing production and employment in this sector. Likewise it is necessary to prepare formulas for programming an expansion of the cities compatible with very high rates of urban growth.

32. All the delegations agreed on the desirability and expediency of holding a further regional meeting early in 1975 to assess the results of the World Population Conference in Bucharest and its implications for Latin America. It will also be useful to examine the experience and results of the different approaches adopted by the countries. In this respect, the Meeting at San José welcomes the offer of the Mexican delegation that Mexico City should serve as the venue for these new joint activities of the Latin American countries within the context of ECLA, CELADE and other United Nations agencies specializing in the population field.

2. Conclusions and recommendations of the Second Latin American Meeting on Population к/

(Mexico City, 3-7 March 1975)

A. General

116. Since, at the Latin American Meeting in Costa Rica and at the World Population Conference, the countries of Latin America were able to establish clearly their positions of principle regarding the relationship between population and development, the participants considered it extremely important that the Second Latin American Meeting on Population should make further progress and concentrate on defining and co-ordinating action in the specific field of population, within the general context of the relevant proposals in the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA).

117. It was emphasized that the foregoing recommendation did not mean overlooking the fact that "the basis for an effective solution of population problems is, above all, socio-economic transformation" (WPPA, para. 1), кк/ that "a population policy may have a certain success if it constitutes an integral part of socio-economic development", and that, in its turn, this "development is directly linked to the transformation of international economic relations and to the establishment of a new economic order". (Resolution XVII of the World Population Conference.)

118. Consequently, in the particular case of Latin America, the formulation of guidelines for action in the specific field of population involves taking into account the nature of the structural origins of under-development and the dynamics of development.

к/ Taken from Part III of the Report of the Meeting (ST/CEPAL/Conf.54/L.9/Rev.1). The paragraphs numbers are the same as in the original text.

кк/ The figures and letters in parentheses refer to the relevant paragraphs of the World Population Plan of Action.

B. The values framework of population policies

119. The Meeting reaffirmed the set of principles set forth in the World Population Plan of Action and in the resolutions adopted by the Bucharest Conference, which constitute the ethical and juridical framework of population policies, and deemed it desirable to draw attention specifically to the following points.

1. The rights and duties of States

120. As regards this subject, emphasis was laid on two complementary and mutually restrictive basic principles. One is that of national sovereignty, which means that "the formulation and implementation of population policies is the sovereign right of each nation" (WPPA, para. 14). The other is the principle of universal solidarity. In this connexion it was held that the sovereign right of each nation to define its own policy should be exercised "taking into account universal solidarity in order to improve the quality of life of the peoples of the world" (para. 14). The right of countries to development was declared to be closely bound up with these two principles.

121. International solidarity is applied as a principle in a world, regional and intercountry context characterized by increasing interdependence among nations. This interdependence has in certain cases taken the form of relationships of domination, which were categorically condemned by the WPPA, which reaffirms that "true development cannot take place in the absence of national independence and liberation" (para. 14 (b)).

122. Relationships of interdependence among nations are part of an international economic order and international juridical order considered by the Meeting, which emphasized the need to implement, with reference to the principles of co-operation in the population and other fields, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and resolution V of the World Population Conference entitled "For a more just world". Bearing in mind that one of the features of growing interdependence is the fact that the social and economic behaviour of

/a nation

a nation and the policy decisions adopted by its Government may have implications for other nations, and even at the world level, the Meeting drew attention to the importance of the principle of international solidarity, from this standpoint, as a criterion for the formulation of national population policies.

123. It was also stated that international solidarity and national sovereignty together form the basis of co-operation among nations, which the WPPA considers "essential for development". Co-operation among nations must accordingly in certain cases be viewed as a right of developing or economically weaker countries which entails duties incumbent on countries at a more advanced stage of development and on the entire community of nations through its international organizations.

2. The rights of individuals and the duties of States

124. The Meeting stressed that population policies, especially as regards their interaction with economic and social development, must be consistent with the guiding purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and, while serving socio-economic objectives, should be consistent with the internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups. It added that these policies should also aim at the full development of the human person, in accordance with the aspirations, needs and rights of the individual, the family and the community.

(a) The right to survival

125. The Meeting reiterated the basic principle that "independently of the realization of economic and social objectives, respect for human life is basic to all human societies" (para. 14 (e)). With regard to mortality and morbidity, this basic right gives rise to the right of every human being to have access to such health services as technological development in medicine makes possible and to such economic and social conditions as will allow him adequate food and reasonable security and health in his home and place of work.

/(b) The

(b) The family and reproduction

126. The Meeting reaffirmed that "the family is the basic unit of society and should be protected by appropriate legislation and policy" (para. 14 (g) and 39 (a)).

(i) Formation: The Meeting emphasized that marriages should be entered into "only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses" (para. 39 (d)), but recognized the right of States to fix a minimum age for marriage (para. 32 (f)).

(ii) Children: The Meeting declared that Governments should ensure that children receive the same juridical and social treatment, regardless of whether they are born in or out of wedlock or are adopted (para. 40 (a)).

(iii) Reproduction: The Meeting reaffirmed that "all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so; the responsibility of couples and individuals in the exercise of this right takes into account the needs of their living and future children, and their responsibilities towards the community" (para. 14 (f)). This right places upon States the obligation to respect and ensure "regardless of their overall demographic goals, the right of persons to determine, in a free, informed and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children" (para. 29 (a)). In more concrete terms, this duty entails "preparing the social and economic conditions" for exercising this right (para. 28), and ensuring "that family planning, medical and related social services aim not only at the prevention of unwanted pregnancies but also at elimination of involuntary sterility and subfecundity in order that all couples may be permitted to achieve their desired number of children" (para. 29 (c)). In the case of subfertile women or women suffering from involuntary sterility, this right implies that medical services must be provided to help them overcome their problem and have the desired number of children (para. 29 (c)).

127. Governments which proposed to influence the reproductive behaviour of the population should take duly into consideration the human right referred to in the previous paragraph. Those wishing to promote fertility should not limit family planning services or access to means of birth control as a means of achieving their demographic objectives. Furthermore, those Governments which seek a reduction in fertility should not have recourse to coercive measures or to measures which may impair human rights.^{2/}

(c) Integration of women

128. The Meeting stressed the right of women "to complete integration in the development process particularly by means of an equal access to education and equal participation in social, economic, cultural and political life" (para. 14 (h)).

(d) Internal migration

129. The Meeting reaffirmed the right to "freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State as enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments" (para. 46 (a)).

(e) International migration

130. The Meeting emphasized the following rights of migrants:

- (i) The right of persons to emigrate and the responsibility of Governments and international organizations to "facilitate voluntary international movement. However, such movements should not be based on racial considerations" (para. 51).
- (ii) The right to fair treatment, which means that "countries receiving migrant workers should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and should ensure their physical safety and security in conformity with the provisions of the relevant ILO conventions and recommendations and other international instruments" (para. 55). "Specifically, in the treatment of migrant workers, Governments should work to prevent discrimination in the labour market and in society through lower salaries or other unequal conditions, to preserve their human rights, to combat prejudice against them and to eliminate obstacles to the reunion of their families" (para. 56).

^{2/} See resolution XVI, recommendation (a), of the World Population Conference.

- (iii) In so far as migrants from minority groups within the recipient country, they have the right to preserve their culture heritage (para. 56).

C. Instruments for population policies

131. The Meeting emphasized the desirability of moving on from declarations of principle to their effective implementation, as regards both relationships among countries and the relationships of States with their social basic, and to formulate and execute the necessary policies for this purpose. It accordingly, proceeded to analyse the normative proposals relating to institutional instruments in the field of population at the national and international level and suggestions for action.

132. The Meeting stressed that, without prejudice to international solidarity, the countries of Latin America should exercise their sovereignty, and adopt national population policies as an integral part of their economic and social development policies (para. 14).

133. In view of the particular nature of population dynamics and of its interrelationships with socio-economic structures and processes, countries should adopt a long-term approach to their population policies in the context of economic and social development, anticipating future demographic trends and taking appropriate decisions and actions well in advance if these trends are to be modified. They should also give thought to economic and social measures that would not only meet the increasing demands imposed by population growth but also ensure a real and significant improvement in the quality of life of the people, bearing in mind that this is the principal goal of population policies (paras. 13 and 14 (a)).

134. As regards the establishment of units responsible for population policies, the following recommendation was formulated:

Considering that, at the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference, the Governments maintained that population policies should be linked with development strategies; that the WPPA recommends that population measures and programmes should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes; that this integration should be reflected in the goals, instrumentalities and organizations for planning within

/the countries;

the countries; that, in order to achieve the objective referred to, the WPPA suggests that a unit dealing with population aspects of development should be created and placed at a high level of the national administrative structure; and that such a unit, in addition to formulating population policy, should have the authority to ensure its effective implementation by the competent bodies and to evaluate it periodically.

1. It is recommended that, taking account of their own administrative structures, the countries of the region which have not yet done so should explore the possibility of setting up high-level councils, commissions or other equivalent units, empowered to co-ordinate action in the field of population, which could perform the following functions:
 - (a) Formulate comprehensive population policies integrated into the economic and social development strategies and plans and embracing the various components of population dynamics;
 - (b) Ensure the timely implementation by the competent bodies of the policy adopted;
 - (c) Carry out periodic evaluations of its implementation and results;
 - (d) Promote the production of statistical and research data to provide the factual and scientific basis for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies, and set up systems of communication with statistical services and national research centres;
 - (e) Promote and programme the interdisciplinary training of the personnel necessary for preparing the data and studies referred to and for the efficient implementation of the programmes adopted;
 - (f) Establish systems of communication with the competent international agencies so as to ensure the optimum use of their technical and financial assistance capacity;
2. That, in order to perform these functions, the proposed units should have the following characteristics:
 - (a) Representatives of the various national bodies involved in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies should be included in their staff;
 - (b) The units should have a functional relationship with policy-making bodies with a view to ensuring the integration of population policies into economic and social development strategy and plans;
 - (c) Their level of operation should be such as to ensure the co-ordinated implementation by the competent bodies of the decisions adopted;

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3. That countries which have already set up councils, commissions or other equivalent units should examine their structure and operation in the light of the foregoing considerations and, if necessary, take the action necessary to provide them with an institutional structure and the resources which will enable them to ensure the effective implementation of the objectives defined.
4. That the competent international agencies, in particular ECLA, ILPES and CELADE, should develop their capacity to provide technical assistance in the establishment and operation of the proposed units, giving priority to:
 - (a) The development of methodologies for the purpose of incorporating demographic variables into economic and social analysis and planning and into the formulation and evaluation of population policies, and
 - (b) The high-level training of national personnel who could be used to staff the various units and ensure their effective operation and continuity;
5. That the international organizations should take into account General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX).
6. That the financial agencies, in particular UNFPA, should give priority to the allocation of funds for ensuring countries effective financial assistance in order to achieve the above-mentioned purposes.

D. Inputs for a population policy

135. When discussing inputs for population policies, the Meeting considered the requirements in terms of statistical information, research and training, which it felt referred to the demographic aspects and to the economic and social factors necessary for integrating these policies effectively into the overall context of development.

1. Statistical information

136. In spite of the desire of the countries and international agencies involved to provide better demographic data in order to formulate population policies, supervise their implementation and evaluate their results, there is a clear need to improve the quantity, quality, coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the requisite data to be furnished systematically and as judged appropriate by Governments.

137. The Meeting also considered that, to meet this need, efforts should be made to:

- (a) Ensure greater continuity in the work of preparing, taking and publishing censuses;
- (b) Test new methods for carrying out census operations, including the acquisition of new types of data;
- (c) Review existing machinery for the formulation of international recommendations in the carrying out of censuses, with the aim of introducing the necessary changes, so that such recommendations may emerge, account being taken of the different national circumstances and of the need for the data necessary for formulating, implementing and evaluating population policies which would at the same time enable comparative intercountry analyses to be made;
- (d) Establish regular channels, as agreed upon by the Governments, for consultation between producers and users in order to ensure that the information provided is suited to the needs of the latter, it being recommended that international and regional agencies should take into account proposals emanating from the Latin American scientific community;
- (e) Promote the exchange of experiences in this field between countries.

138. The Meeting underscored the need to improve and develop the periodic intercensal data required as a basis for the formulation of population policies, and in particular for their follow-up and evaluation. It recommended that in addition to continuing their efforts to improve their vital and other current statistics, countries should give particular attention to obtaining such data from population sample surveys.

2. Research

139. In considering research requirements for the formulation and evaluation of population policies in Latin America, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Bio-medical research

- (i) Research should be promoted with a view to developing means of improving health conditions, and especially of reducing maternal mortality peri-natal mortality and mortality among children aged 0-4 years;

/(ii) Basic

- (ii) Basic biological research on reproduction should be carried out with a view both to evaluating existing contraceptive methods and developing better methods and to improving procedures for the diagnostics and treatment of sterility;
 - (iii) Operational research should be promoted for purposes of evaluating the efficiency of various ways and means of providing health services for the population, especially in respect of maternal and child health;
 - (iv) Special emphasis should be placed on strict compliance with ethical norms which protect and respect the rights of individuals in the case of research involving experiments on human beings.
- (b) Social research
- (i) Priority should be given in this field to research aimed at establishing the interrelationship between population and development in specific historical contexts, particularly where this would make it possible to identify the effects produced and to anticipate probable future effects of different modes or patterns of development on population dynamics;
 - (ii) Social research relevant to the formulation and evaluation of population policies in the relatively less developed countries should be encouraged, and the regional agencies urged to provide technical assistance to such countries as a matter of priority;
 - (iii) Bearing in mind resolution XV of the World Population Conference, the Latin American countries should urge UNFPA to step up its financial assistance to social research programmes in Latin America.

3. Training

140. In connexion with training, it was deemed advisable that the maximum possible use should be made of the various national institutional resources available in the region. To that end, the international agencies should be urged to play an active role in the acquisition and utilization of these resources. This would make it possible to create better conditions for according priority to training in different fields in Latin America.

141. The Meeting expressed its concern as regards the language barriers to communication within the Latin American family and urged that training programmes should include appropriate measures for surmounting these barriers.

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142. It was considered especially important to learn more about the relationships between population and development, for which purpose it is considered essential to train researchers on an interdisciplinary basis.

143. Another aspect discussed was the direction and content of the different modes of training, which should be in keeping with the individual requirements and particular features of the countries. Consequently, the Meeting considered that it was incumbent on Governments to evaluate these requirements and the way in which the personnel trained should be used and fitted into their structures.

144. While appreciating the work done by the Latin American training centres and institutes, the Meeting drew attention to the need to have additional programmes in some fields and to extend activities of this kind to groups of countries where they have hitherto been inadequate. At the same time, the national units responsible for the basic training should modify and expand some interdisciplinary professional training programmes.

145. In the light of the foregoing considerations, the following recommendation was formulated:

- (a) That on the basis of the institutional resources existing in the region, a co-ordinated supply of training opportunities should be organized at the country and international agency level; this would make it possible to satisfy certain requirements, preferably within Latin America itself;
- (b) That Governments and national academic institutions should attend to the need to train personnel in specific specialized fields and should recognize the role which the new specialists are called on to play within the systems and units connected with the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies;
- (c) That Governments and other national institutions should concern themselves with training, the health personnel best suited to national requirements with a view to attaining the objectives of reducing morbidity and mortality;
- (d) That the regional agencies, especially CELADE and ILPES, should intensify their action in certain fields, in which there is a lack of suitably skilled personnel, for example:

- (i) in the advanced training of high-level planners in matters connected with the interaction of demographic and economic and social development phenomena;
- (ii) in the training of senior-level professionals in population studies;
- (e) That national units, especially universities, should include subjects connected with population, the environment and development in their pregraduate and post-graduate curricula. Similar action should be taken in the secondary-level centres.

E. International co-operation

146. The Meeting reviewed the role of international co-operation in matters connected with the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and adopted the following recommendation:

Considering that history shows that the region has received meagre international assistance resources and that they have been directed towards specific ends of limited scope;

That the WPPA is a political consensus at the international level and that its main principles are those of national sovereignty and international solidarity;

That the WPPA, the importance of which has been emphasized at the present Second Latin American Meeting on Population, draws attention to the need to associate, link and co-ordinate population policies with those of overall social and economic development;

That international co-operation plays a key role in achieving the principles and objectives of the WPPA and in maintaining a consensus within the context of solidarity.

The Governments therefore:

1. Conclude that international co-operation in matters connected with the study, formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies should be guided by the principles of the WPPA and directed towards giving full effect to the conclusion of this Meeting that "the basis for an effective solution of population problems is, above all, socio-economic transformation" and that population policies can be successful only if they constitute an integral part of economic and social development.

2. Recommend that financial co-operation in the field of population should be channelled increasingly in the form of multilateral, untied aid, without this implying any restriction on bilateral co-operation.

3. Recommend that the ECLA secretariat should study appropriate means of enabling the Latin American Governments to take more regular, direct and effective action in the field of population and the latter's relationship with economic and social development, and that it should present a report on the subject at the forthcoming session of the Commission.

4. Further recommend that, in accordance with the World Population Plan of Action and with the recommendations of the Bucharest Conference, CELADE should, in the regional context, strengthen and adapt its activities, within its field of competence, in such a way as to consolidate its role as a regional technical agency in the field of population.

147. With regard to the need for a larger volume of financial resources for population programmes in the region, the following recommendation was formulated:

Considering the repeated references by countries to the importance of the principle of international solidarity in their mutual relations, reconfirmed at the World Population Conference;

Further considering the joint efforts being made by the Latin American countries with a view to the best possible utilization of their resources, capacities and experience which is already reflected in the existence of multinational agencies and integration agreements at the regional and sub-regional level, and

Bearing in mind also that it is necessary to ensure adequate financial support for the regional programmes which are being initiated, and the different situations observed in the region as regards levels of economic development and availability of financial resources,

The Group recommends that countries at a relatively more advanced stage of economic development, both within and outside the region, should explore the possibility of providing international governmental agencies such as UNFPA with financial support for the implementation of national or regional programmes in the field of population, thereby benefiting the Latin American countries as a whole and the relatively less developed among them in particular.

148. The Meeting deemed it advisable to urge that, as a manifestation of the principle of international solidarity, steps should be taken to promote greater co-operation among the countries of Latin America, in order to promote better utilization of the experiences gained.

149. Proceeding further with its discussion of matters bearing on the role of international co-operation, the Meeting considered that,

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moving on from the milestones represented by the conference and meetings at San Jose, Bucharest and Mexico City, the regional and international institutions - particularly ECLA, CIELADE, PAHO and UNICEF - should make a major effort to provide an effective answer to the demands generated in the various countries in respect of population matters.

F. Objectives and goals of population policy

150. In discussing these questions, the Meeting stressed that the establishment of population policy objectives was as important as the specific definition, formulation and use of the necessary ways and means of achieving them, within the context of each country's economic and social development policies.

151. It was recognized that each country should determine the objectives that are compatible with its own population policies. It was nevertheless recommended that countries should consider some minimum objectives designed to solve obvious problems affecting the quality of life, e.g.:

1. A reduction in the present rates of general morbidity and mortality, particularly infant, peri-natal and maternal morbidity and mortality. It was recommended that, in the attainment of those objectives, consideration should be given to the goals laid down in the Ten-Year Health Plan of the Americas.
2. The achievement of the above mentioned overall goals should be based mainly on the reduction, or if possible the elimination, of the discrepancies between various sectors of the population, as advocated in the WPPA.
3. Countries should take into account the characteristics of the age structure of the population and fertility levels and trends in order to determine measures that would determine fertility along the lines most consistent with their national policies and economic and social development plans and strategies.
4. These measures should be integrated into maternal and child and general health programmes and duly co-ordinated with educational and social integration programmes and, in any event, they should meet the demands of the population in recognition of the egalitarian right to decide freely, responsibly and in an informed manner the number and spacing of their children.

5. Action to influence the scatter of the population, migratory movements, population spread and excessive urban concentration by means of comprehensive agrarian, regional and urban development programmes, in line with the countries' interests and within the context of their overall economic and social development strategies.
6. In order to attain those general objectives, the following specific objectives were recommended:
 - (a) To promote the grouping of the geographically scattered population through the establishment of communities equipped with the basic services necessary for their overall development;
 - (b) To adapt population spread to the possibilities and requirements of regional development, on the basis of special human settlement programmes;
 - (c) To take action to establish and further develop groups of small- and medium-sized towns in order to bring urban trends into balance and to improve the planning of urban and rural population centres so as to ensure the efficient provision of public services;
 - (d) To reorient migration movements from the countryside to the towns by eliminating their causes and respecting at all times the right of freedom of movement and residence within the territory of each State;
 - (e) The population should be encouraged to remain in its place of origin by means of economic and social incentives conducive to its overall development, such as increased employment opportunities, social organization, the provision of health services, education, housing, social security, leisure facilities, etc.;
 - (f) Internal migratory movements should be concorded with the requirements of each country's regional development.
7. The migration of professionals and skilled technicians to more developed countries should be reduced. To achieve this the following measures are recommended: the comprehensive planning of education and human resources; investment in scientific and technical programmes; the adoption of other measures to adapt the training of professionals and technicians to development needs and to facilitate their incorporation in this process; and the establishment of international agreements to protect the interests of the less developed countries affected by the exodus of technicians and professionals.
8. The Governments of the region should establish, through bilateral or multilateral consultations, agreements aimed at regulating the migration of unskilled workers, with provisions specifying the rights to which they are entitled in respect of employment, wages, social welfare and security, etc., in the countries of destination.

9. Governments should bear in mind the humanitarian considerations in the treatment they give to aliens who are staying in their countries, especially workers without documents.
10. All the barriers to the full integration of women in social, economic, and political life on an equal basis with men should be removed. To achieve this it is recommended that both the laws and regulations discriminating against them and the factors determining cultural standards and the economic obstacles to their full social integration should be changed.
11. The incidence of malnutrition should be reduced, and as far as possible eliminated, for which purpose the following specific objectives should be established:
 - (a) Food education campaigns aimed at shaping consumer patterns should be launched in order to achieve the best use of available foods, which for cultural reasons, are not properly used, to improve the quality of the diet and to avoid excessive consumption so that some do not have too little while others have too much;
 - (b) The production of sufficient food should be programmed and encouraged to meet present quantitative and qualitative demands and anticipate future requirements, by improving food production methods and promoting research on and the development of new sources of food;
 - (c) Supplementary nutrition programmes designed to satisfy the minimum calorie and protein requirements of the more vulnerable segments of the population, such as infants under 18 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers should be developed;
12. Educational programmes should be expanded so as to reduce or eliminate real and functional illiteracy and ensure that better use is made of the human and natural resources of the countries of the region. Training should also be promoted in all fields connected with population problems, and educational programmes at the various levels dealing with both the biological and the socio-economic factors that explain and determine demographic phenomena should be carried forward.
13. Programmes of dissemination and information via the mass communication media, aimed at providing support for all the objectives enumerated, should be prepared and executed.
14. The appropriate national and international agencies should be asked to give attention to all the other problems of development affecting the population.

152. The Meeting stressed that in order to carry out to the full the aforesaid objectives, the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States should be implemented, with special emphasis on the interaction between population and economic and social development, the efficient allocation of national resources and the adaptation of consumer patterns to the priorities of a type of economic and social development which will benefit the entire population, and the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States regardless of their economic and social systems.

G. Prospects for action

1. Critical situations

153. When considering the countries' prospects for action in population matters and the contribution of the regional organizations, it was deemed necessary to distinguish between critical situations resulting from the interaction of socio-economic, political and demographic structures in the specific situations inherent in each country's mode of development and those deriving from the demand for services generated by population dynamics.

154. As regards the first type of critical situation the Meeting stressed:

- (a) urbanization and metropolitanization trends and the imbalance of regional development;
- (b) irrational destruction and poor utilization of natural resources;
- (c) deterioration in the quality of the environment, particularly in urban areas;
- (d) agricultural development trends and their effects on employment, living levels, access to services, infant mortality, the factors determining a high fertility rate, and the exodus from the countryside;
- (e) insufficient employment opportunities in relation to population growth and urbanization, leading to high levels of underemployment and unemployment;

/(f) the

- (f) the exodus of highly skilled personnel and the migration of workers between adjacent countries;
- (g) the distortions and anomalies in the structure and patterns of consumption, and those occurring in investment, for example, with respect to technology, employment and non-priority investment in luxury items.

155. With regard to the second type of situation, it was considered necessary to place particular emphasis on the demand for education, health services, housing, and other facilities clearly related to the trends of population growth, distribution and structure.

156. The Meeting considered that both types of situation called for equal attention from Governments, and recommended direct and co-ordinated action in the various fields affecting the individual, the family and the social group and conducive to the satisfaction of their vital needs and full development of their potential.

157. The high density and rapid population growth in Latin America have created critical situations in some countries where rates of economic growth have not kept pace with population growth.

2. Action at the national level

158. The representatives informed the Meeting of their countries' experiences and projects for action in the population field; the projects were designed to influence population dynamics and thus contribute to some extent towards solving the chronic or emerging economic and social problems considered as constituting critical situations in the region.

(a) Juridical and institutional instruments

159. It was noted that this included in particular the promulgation of laws and constitutional reforms to guarantee full respect for the rights encompassed in the value framework of the World Plan of Action and the introduction of juridical and institutional instruments for the adoption and execution of national population policies.

(b) Instruments for action

160. Most of the policies and measures referred to by the countries are primarily aimed at achieving social and economic objectives, while also affecting the population variables; others have been devised mainly to influence population dynamics and supplement the former.

/(i) Population

(i) Population spread: urbanization, metropolitanization and scatter

161. As regards this subject, it was pointed out that some countries of the region had adopted the following policies and measures to reduce and orient rural-urban migration, to stimulate the growth of medium-sized cities and to occupy territorial space:

- Regional development policies:
 - administrative regionalization and demarcation of economic zones;
 - promotion of development centres;
 - regional industrialization policy;
 - priority development of the services infrastructure in the less developed zones.
- Rural development and agrarian reform policies:
 - transformation of land tenure structures;
 - transfer of economic resources to the agricultural sector and promotion of agro-industry;
 - financial and technical support for small-scale and medium-scale industry situated in rural areas;
 - programmes aimed at concentrating the scattered rural population so as to facilitate its access to services and raise its level of living;
 - specialized training programmes for improving the skills of the agricultural labour force;
- Land settlement programmes including the bringing of new land under cultivation.

(ii) Mortality

162. Attention was drawn to the importance of rising material levels of living and of achieving the most equitable distribution of the benefits of development so as to comply with the WPPA objective of reducing

- and as far as possible eliminating - the differences in morbidity and mortality rates as between social sectors. The more direct measures referred to included:

- the development of preventive medicine;
- the extension of health services to rural areas;
- community organization programmes designed to provide education in health, nutrition and environmental hygiene and to promote the community's active participation in the relevant activities;
- nutrition policies comprising such measures as:
 - the enrichment of food of low nutritive value and iodization of salt;

- the distribution of milk to mothers and children and the provision of school breakfasts and lunches;
- potable water and human waste disposal programmes;
- education in health, nutrition and environmental hygiene through formal education and mass media.

(iii) Fertility

163. Attention was drawn to the possible impact on fertility of the attainment of a fundamental development objective, such as the full-scale incorporation of women in economic, social and political activity and, consequently, to the juridical measures and the programmes and actions that are conducive to this end.

164. Stress was also placed on the effect on fertility of higher levels of living, especially improved education. More specifically, attention was drawn to the following forms of action:

- development of maternal and child health services and family planning services;
- training programmes for paramedical personnel with a view to delivering these services;
- inclusion in formal education curricula of instruction in population and development matters, sex education and family life;
- programmes for the dissemination of information on family planning through the mass media;
- measures designed to raise fertility levels, such as special marriage and birth grants;
- specialized medical services which will help to eliminate the causes of sub-fertility and sterility and reduce general and infant mortality;

(iv) International migration

165. With regard to migration between neighbouring countries, which has increased in recent years, reference was made to the following measures:

- administrative action designed to regularize the legal status of immigrants;
- action designed to provide access for immigrants to social security systems;

166. In order to slow down or reverse the "brain drain", mention was made of:

- the drafting of legal provisions to facilitate the return of migrants to their country of origin or the admission of highly skilled aliens by granting importing facilities and installation credits;

- creation of opportunities for stable employment at adequate levels of remuneration;
- programmes of advanced training and professional specialization inside the country.

3. Action of regional organizations

167. Turning to the matter of the specific action for which ECLA and CELADE would be responsible and independently of action that may be carried out by other organizations or specifically requested by the countries, it was recommended that they should give priority to the following:

Studies and research on:

(a) Urbanization, metropolitanization and scatter of population, particularly:

- (i) diagnostic and planning studies on development at the regional level;
- (ii) studies on the structure of integrated city systems geared to the economic and social objectives of development strategies;
- (iii) diagnostic and planning studies on the development of metropolitan areas, involving an integrated approach to the physical, economic, social and cultural aspects of such development
- (iv) basic studies and proposed alternative measures for decentralizing the metropolitan population or avoiding its excessive centralization in the future;
- (v) studies and proposals concerning alternative measures for promoting the economic and social development of scattered population;
- (vi) diagnostic and planning studies on agricultural development that bring objectives relating to the production of food and raw materials for internal consumption and export into line with well-being targets for the rural population in terms of income and population objectives.

(b) Fertility and mortality, especially:

- (i) research into the factors affecting the participation of women in the labour force and the foreseeable effects on fertility of changes in education and the participation of women in the labour force and in the functions assigned to them by society.

/(ii) research

- (ii) research into the relationships between the family and economic structures of the rural population, their reproduction and mortality and probable effects on reproduction of changes in family structure.

(c) International migration, especially:

- (i) mechanisms for regulating illegal migration, bearing in mind the mutual benefit for the countries of immigration and emigration;
- (ii) types of agreements and procedures for ensuring that the immigrant enjoys working and social insurance conditions consistent with universally recognized human rights;
- (iii) the magnitude, causes, social cost and negative or positive effects of the migration of professionals, technicians and skilled manpower generally;
- (iv) temporary migration of workers (types of bilateral agreements providing for forms of transfer to recipient country and return to the country of origin, working conditions, protection during the stay in the recipient country, etc.);
- (v) incorporation of manpower mobility, policies and measures in regional integration policies.

(d) Integration of population policies into regional development strategies and policies, with special reference to:

- (i) analytical and methodological studies for the preparation of models which would include the population variables in the development plans and strategies of the countries of the region;
- (ii) examination of experiences and methods connected in the constitution of national organs for the planning, co-ordination and implementation of population policies;
- (iii) case studies on population change and economic and social development;
- (iv) comparative analysis of population policies in the region.

163. Technical assistance for:

- (a) the establishment or - where they exist - the strengthening of national technical organizations incorporated in the government planning systems responsible for matters connected with the formulation, execution and evaluation of population policies. Such assistance should include advisory services on:
 - (i) diagnostic studies, of both national and sub-national scope;
 - (ii) the development of analytical and planning models including population variables;

/(iii) the

- (iii) the formulation of population policies integrated into development strategies;
- (iv) the preparation of normative legal instruments relating to population and the family;
- (v) the execution of pilot projects for implementing policy measures;
- (b) Collecting, processing and analysing population data and developing and maintaining statistical systems in respect of services and information;
- (c) Periodically evaluating the effects of their population policies (WPPA, para. 107).

169. Training programmes for the purpose of:

- (a) the continuation and expansion of regional educational programmes with special attention to the advanced training of planners;
- (b) top-level training programmes for professionals in population studies in liaison with universities of the region;
- (c) assistance to competent national bodies for the inclusion of subjects pertaining to population, the environment and development in the curricula of formal secondary level educational systems and the different university disciplines.

170. The representatives took note of the fact that the Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America (Mexico City, December 1974) had adopted a resolution on the outflow of skilled personnel from Latin America to the developed countries, requesting the ECLA secretariat to prepare a report on various matters pertaining to this problem. It was deemed appropriate to suggest to the Executive Secretary that the report in question should include a study of possible ways and means of compensating for the loss sustained by countries as a result of this outflow of professionals.

171. The representatives consider it of the utmost importance to ensure that adequate financial support is given for the purpose of fully implementing the proposed programme and for the action which the representatives consider should be taken by other international organizations and which is not referred to in this report.

4. Action of other international organizations

172. Although no attempt was made to draw up a complete list of actions to be taken by other international organizations, the following activities were singled out because of their high priority:

- (a) research on the effects of biological and social factors on maternal and peri-natal morbidity and mortality;
- (b) Provisions of technical and financial assistance for the implementation and evaluation of national action programmes relating to education, employment, health, morbidity, fertility, mortality and migration.

173. The Meeting urged the regional organizations to co-ordinate their activities closely with those of the international organizations operating in the region in the light of the principles established by the World Population Plan of Action, the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference and the Second Latin American Meeting on Population.

II. INDUSTRIALIZATION

Conclusions and resolutions of the Latin American Conference on Industrialization

(Mexico City, 25-29 November 1974)

A. INDUSTRIALIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA: PRINCIPLES AND PLAN OF ACTION */

The Ministers of Industry and delegates of the Latin American countries, meeting at the Latin American Conference on Industrialization, held in Mexico City from 25 to 29 November 1974.

Considering that without adequate international co-operation the possibilities of economic progress of the developing countries are severely prejudiced, as are those of industrial development also, and that it is therefore essential to establish a new international economic order based on "equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations", as proclaimed in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Recognizing that the developing countries represent 70 per cent of the world's population but receive only about 20 per cent of world income, that the gap between the developed and developing countries has continued to widen owing, inter alia, to the persistence of an unjust and inequitable international economic order, and that development is the joint and shared responsibility of the entire international community;

Bearing in mind that any authentic process of industrialization must conform to the broad objectives of self-sustaining and integrated economic and social development and that the internal efforts and economic and social structural changes undertaken as a sovereign right by the developing countries are of great importance in this respect, a further factor of particular importance being the just and effective

*/ Taken from Part III of the Report of the Conference (ST/CEPAL/Conf.51/L.5/Rev.1).

social participation of their peoples in industry and in the benefits deriving therefrom, so as to achieve the objective of real social justice conducive to standards of living that are in keeping with the rights and dignity of human beings;

Recalling that international economic relations have experienced profound and repeated crises which have drawn attention to the shortcomings and limitations of the traditional systems of production;

Noting with concern the serious disruptions which are affecting the world economic system both in its monetary and financial aspects and in respect of the supply of food, energy, raw materials and capital goods, and which are all the more serious now that there is worldwide awareness of the urgent social needs which exist and expectations have been awakened as a result of the rapid evolution of technology which have shortened the deadlines for the elimination of such problems;

Bearing in mind that, despite the notable progress that has been made in recent decades, Latin America has in many cases continued to display external dependency as regards the export of a few primary products and the activities of the countries at the centre, and there has not been any profound and dynamic impact capable of changing the domestic socio-economic structures and thus establishing the bases for genuine development.

Taking into consideration the fact that some Latin American economies thereby attained a certain degree of growth but failed to achieve the genuine and self-sustaining development that the region requires;

Considering that while many of the obstacles to industrial expansion are of domestic structural origin, there are also numerous obstacles that derive from long-established or new forms of dependency on the developed world;

Bearing in mind the stagnation and even reduction observed in the public international technical and financial assistance provided by the industrialized countries for promoting the development and industrialization of the Latin American region;

/Aware that

Aware that industrial development is one of the fundamental factors in economic and social progress and in the improvement of the level of living of the mass of the people;

Convinced that the establishment of a new international order on more equitable bases, founded on the common interest and co-operation of all States, is unattainable unless the developing countries are given a fair share in the production and trading of goods and services, so as to eliminate the existing unjust and inequitable international division of labour;

Believing that, since not all the countries of the region possess the same capacity for achieving through industrialization the objectives pursued in the establishment of a new international economic order, it is therefore necessary to foster the harmonious and balanced development of the Latin American countries, with the consequent unavoidable necessity to give more favourable treatment to the countries of lower relative economic development in the region;

Viewing with alarm the opposition of certain countries to the approval of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and considering that it is necessary to adopt juridical instruments to regulate international economic relations;

Encouraged by the Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the adoption of principles for establishing a new international economic order on the basis of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence and co-operation among States;

Declare

1. Their firm resolve to promote industrial development through concerted measures at the national, sub-regional, regional, interregional and international levels, aimed at the modernization of the Latin American economies and the elimination of all forms of political, social and economic subjection, wherever they exist;
2. Their adherence to the principles of industrialization laid down in the International Development Strategy for the 1970s and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which should be complemented with international juridical norms and new instruments for action;

/3. That

3. That while Latin America's present share in world industrial production is only 3.4 per cent, they are resolved, in the light of the qualitative proposals made in the present Declaration, to raise this share to at least 15.5 per cent by the year 2000;

4. That it is necessary to reaffirm the significance of the process of industrialization as a means of promoting development; maintaining and raising the rate of economic growth, improving the standard of living of the Latin American countries and bringing about their more adequate participation in the international economy;

5. The need for the Latin American governments to improve their measures for promoting industrialization and mobilizing the region's human and physical resources both at the national level and within the framework of the economic co-operation systems;

6. That every State has the inalienable right to exercise effective control and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources, both terrestrial and marine, and to exploit them by any means suitable to its situation, including nationalization, in accordance with the legislation of each country, and that no State must be subjected to any kind of economic, political or other coercion designed to prevent it from enjoying the full and free exercise of this inalienable right;

7. That the effective control of natural resources and the harmonization by the developing countries, severally and jointly, of their policies for exploiting them are essential prerequisites for their industrial, social and economic progress;

8. That the international community, and especially the developed countries, must mobilize human and material resources to deal with the problems standing in the way of the conservation of non-renewable resources and the environment;

9. That the Governments of the developed countries must perform in full the responsibilities incumbent on them under the International Development Strategy and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order facilitate the processes of trade liberalization, make a more decisive contribution

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to the financing of the developing countries (especially those of relatively lower development, and reach agreement on the codes of conduct and other legal instruments which are indispensable for the equitable control of the new international order;

10. That the unrestricted play of market forces is not the most suitable means of promoting industrialization on a world scale nor of achieving a suitable international division of production, and that the activities of transnational enterprises, when not subject to the control of countries where they operate, often provokes undesirable distortions in the structures of production and trade;

11. That the international financial institutions which include developed countries, when revising their policies, should take into account the special requirements of the developing countries - especially the relatively least developed countries and in particular the landlocked or island countries - and ensure that these countries are effectively represented on the decisions making bodies of such institutions;

12. Their satisfaction at the efforts of the secretariats of ECLA and UNIDO to carry out various technical assistance programmes and, above all, to prepare an industrial Plan of Action in line with the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the United Nations General Assembly;

13. That UNDP and UNIDO must take the necessary steps to increase both the volume and the quality of technical assistance for industrialization;

14. That in the field of industry the reorganization of the international economic order requires the adaptation of the machinery and arrangements for international co-operation and that the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the regional economic commissions constitute the obvious forums for the negotiation by governments of the agreements and undertakings relating to the establishment of the new order in industry;

/15. That

15. That the principles and guidelines contained in the present Declaration constitute the Latin American position in the international negotiations which are to be held, especially at the Second General Conference of UNIDO;

16. They therefore propose the following Plan of Action comprising the measures described below.

1. Measures at the national level

The objectives of the proposed national policies for the promotion of industrial activity are based on recognition of the fact that industrialization continues to be one of the fundamental factors in the development processes of the relatively less developed countries.

Real industrial development must take place within the framework of a process based - subject to the special features of each country - on the economic and social structural transformations which may be necessary in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors of the developing countries. The objective must not only be to secure and increase in production and productivity, but also to achieve social justice and a reduction of the social costs of production. Industrial development in the developing countries based on this new outlook should lead to an equitable redistribution of the means of achieving the material and spiritual well-being of society, to the improvement or, where appropriate, redefinition of the relationships of production, and to the creation of social models freely determined by each country in the light of its national objectives.

Domestic industrialization policies must therefore take into account the need for an adequate distribution of income, which, inter alia, will make possible the rapid expansion of domestic markets, so that industrial growth will also be conducive to the attainment of the objectives of raising the standard of living and eliminating marginality and unemployment.

Moreover, reference must be made to the urgent need that national industrialization policies should take into account action at the international level to permit genuine co-operation between the various

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nations and to avoid the creation of undesirable competition between the developing countries.

Furthermore, it will in many cases be necessary to raise the level of industrial productivity to meet that of competitors on the world market, and this stimulus should result, in a reasonably short space of time, in better use being made of the productive resources of the countries of the region, and especially of their foreign exchange and capital.

National industrialization policies should stress the objective of increasing the external autonomy of the developing regions and countries, with special attention to the promotion of exports and to the terms on which transfers of capital and technology take place. In the same way, they must also seek to increase the value added to the raw materials being processed and exported.

In the light of the foregoing, it is proposed that national industrialization policies should:

- (a) Promote integrated industrialization based on the potential of each country;
- (b) Stimulate by various means the intensive use of national resources, both through the promotion of employment policies and through the formulation of schemes which favour the processing of available raw materials;
- (c) Enable the benefits of industrialization to reach all sectors of the population;
- (d) Ensure that the process of import substitution of industrial products takes place with a greater degree of international-level efficiency, and that, inter alia, the various forms of protection granted as an incentive to such activities do not exceed certain limits, so as to guarantee adequate international-level competitiveness;
- (e) Include appropriate measures to encourage exports of manufactures;

/(f) Make

- (f) Make sure that there is a suitable balance in the development of the various sectors of economic activity, emphasis being placed on the need to ensure that the promotion of industrialization does not take place to the detriment of primary sector activities;
- (g) Take care that the development of the industrial sector is carried out in a harmonious manner, with suitable links with the international market but without encouraging any forms of dependence;
- (h) Strengthen domestic machinery for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and for the general and industrial planning of each country;
- (i) Broaden the scope of financial and other machinery designed to protect and stimulate small and medium-sized industry and basic manufactures;
- (j) Intensify all levels of programmes for training available human resources;
- (k) Stimulate scientific research, technological innovation and industrial standardization within the context of national development plans and programmes.

2. Measures at the regional level

As regards the measures to be taken in Latin America, the following objectives should be taken into account:

- Harmonization and co-ordination of economic policies, especially in the industrial field, and the fullest utilization of the possibilities for industrial complementation, with due attention to economies of scale and specialization. Such complementation should be based primarily on the possibilities and needs of each country, so as to bring about more harmonious, balanced and rapid industrial development in the region as a whole.

/- Strengthening

- Strengthening of existing economic integration schemes and establishment of links conducive to their gradual harmonization, together with a search for new forms of integration, with a view to steady progress towards a Latin American Common Market.
- Adoption of new measures and strengthening of existing arrangements to assist the least developed countries of the region.

The attainment of the aforementioned objectives calls for the adoption of the following measures:

- (a) Harmonization and co-ordination of policies and action in respect of industrial development and investment, foreign investments, transfer of technology, scientific and technological co-operation, defence of export prices and products, and financing.
- (b) Strengthening and creation of industrial complementation mechanisms such as Latin American multinational enterprises; sectoral, multisectoral and other forms of complementation agreements; regional import substitution programmes in respect of products coming from outside the area, bearing in mind that the relatively less developed countries of Latin America should enjoy an adequate proportion of the benefits deriving from such programmes; basic food production programmes, and arrangements for the supply of energy sources and other scarce raw materials. These mechanisms must receive priority attention within the context of present and future regional and sub-regional economic integration processes.
- (c) Execution of complementation programmes, subject to prior agreement among the countries concerned, to take full advantage of the productive resources of border areas.
(Both the regional organizations - especially the Economic Commission for Latin America - and other organizations of the United Nations system should undertake

/research in

research in collaboration with the governments of the region with a view to the detailed study and definition of the measures referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) above.)

- (d) Strengthening of machinery for the provision of financial support both for trade and for the various industrial co-operation instruments of Latin America. Such financial machinery should take into account the need to establish Latin American multinational enterprises in the basic sectors of industry and exports as soon as possible.
- (e) Establishments of differential treatment favouring the relatively less developed countries of the region in all decisions taken in the industrial field within the various regional and sub-regional economic integration schemes. In addition, the industrially more advanced countries of the region should make every effort to place their resources and experience at the service of the relatively less developed countries in such aspects as the following:
 - (i) Technical assistance in project preparation;
 - (ii) Transfers of know-how;
 - (iii) Joint research programmes on industrial matters of common interest;
 - (iv) Establishment of joint enterprises by developing countries for the exploitation of resources suitable for industrial processing and the transport of manufactured products;
 - (v) Financing of industrial projects in relatively less developed countries;
 - (vi) Granting of special facilities for the importation of manufactured products originating in relatively less developed countries.

3. Measures to be taken among the developing countries

The basic objective of co-operation among the developing countries is to establish closer links in order to foster concerted and concrete action in the main sectors of economic activity.

In order to achieve this fundamental objective, it is recommended that the following measures be implemented:

- (a) The expansion of trade and the promotion of co-operation in such fields as:
 - (i) Joint investments.
 - (ii) The exchange of experience in the field of science and technology, including experience in negotiations with sources of technology.
 - (iii) The exchange of experience regarding transnational corporations, including experience on negotiations with these, and
 - (iv) Reciprocal financing.

In this connexion, research should be undertaken to determine the possibility of complementation in the sectors referred to above and to study and draw up preferential trade systems, with the support of ECLA, UNCTAD, GATT, UNIDO and the other regional economic commissions, which favour in particular the relatively less developed countries of the region.

- (b) The establishment of institutional machinery to facilitate economic co-operation through periodic consultation, particularly in the field of industry.
- (c) The fostering of joint action to defend fair, remunerative and stable prices for their export products on international markets, including the establishment of producer's organizations to this end.

4. Measures to be taken between the developed and developing countries

The reorganization of international economic relations on the basis of principles of equity and justice requires a new kind of relationship between the developing and developed countries. To this end, the following mechanisms and measures are recommended:

- (a) With regard to trade, the tariff and non-tariff barriers and sliding-scale tariffs applied by the industrialized countries which prevent the access of products from developing countries to their markets should be eliminated. In this connexion, the generalized system of preferences should be applied, expanded and improved by the incorporation of new products and the elimination of non-tariff barriers which prevent full advantage being taken of it. In addition, the developed countries should adhere to the strict principle that the system of preferences applied by them cannot be used as an instrument of political or other pressure on the developing countries. The multilateral trade negotiation in GATT must take account of the interests of the developing countries and be based on principles of non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferential treatment. Furthermore, it must be recognized that it is perfectly legitimate for the developing countries to apply incentives to industrial production for export so as to make such production competitive at the international level.
- (b) As regards maritime transport, agreement should be reached that a substantial proportion of the industrial production of the world, and especially of the developing countries, should be carried by ships of the latter countries.
- (c) Agreement should also be reached that a substantial proportion of the ships constructed in the world should be built in shipyards of the developing countries.

/(d) The

- (d) The developed countries should cease the uneconomic production of goods by promptly adopting industrial reconversion measures to facilitate the access to their markets of competitive industrial products from developing countries.
- (e) As regards financial and technological co-operation: The developed countries should fulfill the commitment undertaken in various international forums to devote at least 1 per cent of their gross national product to development financing, with 0.7 per cent taking the form of official development assistance:
- Credit granted to the developing countries by the international financial organizations and the industrialized countries should be completely free from any type of political or economic ties.
 - The highly industrialized countries should increase their financial contributions to the international organizations responsible for promoting or financing economic development.
 - There is an imperative need for the international community, and especially the developed countries, to reduce their expenditure on arms and to set aside a part of the resources thus freed for providing additional financing for the industrial development of the developing countries;
 - Industrial development financing machinery should be set up in order to play an effective part in providing a broader and stronger base for the industrialization of all the developing countries.
 - In the reform of the international monetary system, measures should be adopted which take account of the special needs of the developing countries, including measures concerning the use of Special Drawing Rights to finance industrial development in the developing countries and the full participation of all States in that reform.

/- Technical

- Technical assistance programmes for the benefit of the developing countries should be expanded.
 - Technological know-how or advanced technologies, whether patented or not, should be placed at the disposal of the developing countries, either free of charge or on equitable commercial terms, taking into account the specific development requirements of the recipient countries. In this connexion, greater information is indispensable in order to permit a suitable choice from the technologies developed in all the economic and social areas of the world.
 - An industrial and technological data bank should be set up.
 - An international code for the transfer of technology should be formulated and approved as soon as possible.
 - International legislation on patents and trade marks should be revised with a view to making this an authentic means of assistance for the developing countries.
- (f) Measures should be adopted by the governments of the developed countries to prevent investments made by those countries in developing areas (especially investments by transnational enterprises) from posing obstacles to healthy economic development. In this connexion, the approval of the International Code of Conduct for Transnational Enterprises currently being discussed by the United Nations is a matter of great urgency.
- (g) Special measures should be adopted for the least developed, landlocked and island countries at both the interregional and regional level, due note being taken that the principal responsibility in this process belongs to the highly industrialized countries.

5. Role of UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization should tackle the problem of the industrialization of the developing countries within the framework of a new world-level organic strategy which, without prejudice to its operational character, will enable it to propose to governments a global industrialization policy agreed both between the developed and developing countries and between the developing countries themselves. To this end, and with the aim of strengthening the Organization and expanding its activities so that it can play an effective role both in the instrumentation of the new international economic order and in the fulfillement of the purposes and objectives of the present Declaration, the delegates to this Conference reiterate the need to grant UNIDO the autonomy and the financial and technical capacity required to enable it to meet the industrialization requirements of the Third World.

6. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

Emphasis is placed on the urgent need for the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to be approved during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, since it is an indispensable instrument for the adoption and application of the principles and measures referred to here.

Note

When the foregoing text was approved at the last plenary meeting of the Conference, the representative of Chile requested that the following statement should be appended to it:

"The delegation of Chile wishes to place on record the fact that, while in agreement with the general principles of the Declaration, it would have liked it to reflect a greater spirit of self-criticism in the analysis of the causes of Latin America's under-development and to include some mention of the lack of clear and original development models and of progressive locally-inspired projects that would enable decisive action to be taken against the efforts at penetration made by the various groups of developed countries vying with each other for the economic and ideological hegemony of the world.

"The Chilean delegation also notes that there is no mention of an aspect which it considers to be of basic importance in industrial development: namely, the managerial or entrepreneurial capacity to generate, propose, organize and put through new production projects. This capacity is of equal importance regardless of the political and economic models or systems which countries may decide to apply in exercise of their sovereign rights, and we consider that it is necessary to give maximum impetus to the training of personnel to this end and the establishment of machinery designed to make full use of this capacity where it already exists."

B. RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT THE CONFERENCE x/

CREATION OF THE ECLA INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

(Resolution approved by the Conference on
29 November 1974)

The Latin American Conference on Industrialization

Considering the work carried out by the ECLA secretariat on industrialization in Latin America;

Convinced of the essential importance of industrialization in the economic and social development of the region;

Recognizing the broad field opened up by present conditions in Latin America and the world as a whole for more extensive and varied regional co-operation in the industrial field;

Taking note of the proposals made by governments at the present Conference regarding specific action for accelerating co-operation between the countries of the region;

Recommends the Economic Commission for Latin America, at its sixteenth session to be held in Port-of-Spain, to set up an ECLA Industrial Co-operation Committee made up of all the member governments from the Latin American area in order to intensify industrial co-operation between the countries of the region and to promote the instrumentation and broaden the objectives and goals of the Declaration approved at this Conference. This Committee would operate with technical assistance from the ECLA secretariat and with the co-operation of UNIDO, on programmes of work to be determined by the Committee itself.

x/ Taken from Part IV of the Report of the Conference (ST/CEPAL/Conf.51/L.5/Rev.1).

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON
INDUSTRIALIZATION AS A PROPOSAL TO THE SECOND GENERAL
CONFERENCE OF UNIDO (LIMA, MARCH 1975)

(Text approved at the last plenary meeting)

The Latin American Conference on Industrialization, meeting in Mexico City from 25 to 29 November 1974, proposes to the Second General Conference of UNIDO that it should adopt the following draft resolution on the link between permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the industrialization of the developing countries:

"The Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 525 (VI) of 12 January 1952, 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

Recalling in particular resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 which "reaffirms the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, which must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the States concerned";

Also bearing in mind that the above-mentioned resolution reaffirms that "the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources by developing countries is indispensable in order that they may, inter alia, accelerate their industrial development" and stresses in this respect "the important role of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in the promotion of specific industrial projects dealing with the natural resources of developing countries";

Recognizing that the exercise of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources at all stages, from initial extraction to marketing and including their industrial processing, strengthens their economic independence and the maintenance of international peace and security;

/Affirming that

Affirming that natural resources are limited and in many cases non-renewable, and that their rational exploitation constitutes an essential factor for promoting economic, social and particularly industrial development in the developing countries, both in the present and the future;

Likewise affirming the principle that every country has the inviolable right to adopt the economic and social system which it considers most favourable for its development;

Asserting that the obtaining of resources for financing the development plans of the developing countries, and in particular their industrial development plans, depends to a large extent on the profits made, with a view to the national interest, from the exploitation of natural resources;

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Attaching special importance to paragraph 4 (e) of the Declaration for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which states that "in order to safeguard these resources, each State is entitled to exercise effective control over them and their exploitation with means suitable to its own situation, including the right to nationalization or transfer of ownership to its nationals, this right being an expression of the full permanent sovereignty of the State";

Observing the close link between the exploitation of natural resources and the industrialization of the developing countries, and, in this same connexion, the central role of UNIDO in the examination and co-ordination of all the activities of the United Nations system in the sphere of industrial development;

Recognizing that the gradual expansion of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization regarding assistance to developing countries in the utilization of their natural resources (especially minerals) for the development of their own national industries will not only import greater importance and more concrete form to UNIDO's role in fulfilling General Assembly resolutions 2692 (XXV

/and 3016 (XXVII),

and 3016 (XXVII), but also to the functions entrusted to it in General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXVI);

1. Energetically reaffirms the right of States to permanent sovereignty over the totality of their natural resources, both on land and in the sea, including those which are located on or below the sea-bed and in the overlying waters within their national jurisdiction.

2. Recommends the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to include in its sessions a permanent agenda item on UNIDO's activities aimed at collaborating with the developing countries in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and the effects observed on their industrial development.

3. Recommends in particular that the tenth session of the Industrial Development Board should be presented with a report prepared by the Executive Director of UNIDO on:

- (a) The function that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization can discharge in the application of resolutions 2692 (XXV) and 3016 (XXVII) regarding the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources;
- (b) The close link between the exercise of sovereignty over natural resources, and especially over mineral resources related with the industrialization of developing countries, and the opportunities for broadening their utilization and assisting their optimum and independent use to further economic and social development in general and industrial development in particular;
- (c) The most suitable forms and mechanisms for enabling the UNIDO long-term strategy to bring about the gradual broadening of the activities of that Organization, including assistance to developing countries in the exploration and utilization of their natural resources for the purpose of industrialization;
- (d) The co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with those of the Committee on Natural Resources and the Resources and Transport Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

4. Also requests the Executive Director to prepare for presentation to the tenth session of the Industrial Development Board, in co-ordination with other appropriate organs of the United Nations, a report on practices followed by transnational corporations, in their operations in the territory of developing countries, which affect the industrialization of the latter.

5. Further requests the Executive Director of UNIDO to prepare for presentation to the tenth session of the Industrial Development Board, in co-ordination with other appropriate organs of the United Nations, a report on the natural resources situation of the developing countries as it affects their national industrial development plans and programmes.

Note: This resolution was approved subject to the following condition:
"Uruguay approves this resolution on the understanding that paragraph 1 is compatible with the international treaties signed in this matter. If this is not the case, it will propose amendments designed to safeguard the faithful fulfilment of its international commitments".

III. ENERGY

IDEAS AND CONCEPTS ASSEMBLED BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE BASIS
OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE TECHNICAL
SYMPOSIUM ON LATIN AMERICA AND THE CURRENT
ENERGY PROBLEMS ^{ii/}

(Santiago, Chile, 23-27 September 1974)

1. The nature of the current energy problem

1. The main problem concerning energy at present is the rapid increase in the prices of oil on the international market (following a steady decline over the period 1958-1970).

2. By its very nature, the energy "problem" has world-wide implications, since in one way or another it affects all countries and is the focal point of the attention of all governments. Various measures at both the national and the international level may therefore be envisaged.

3. Appraisal of the structure of the oil industry gives rise to several conjectures:

(a) In the opinion of the experts, the grounds for expecting a decline in the real price of oil on the international market in the next few years seem stronger than those pointing to an increase; but it is not possible to be dogmatic on this matter, and the final outcome will depend not only on the petroleum market, but also on what may happen on the whole international economic scene, particularly with respect to raw materials;

(b) Moreover, should a declining trend in the real world price of crude materialize, there is good reason to expect that such a decline will be relatively slow rather than abrupt;

(c) If the above forecasts are correct, the repercussions of the high world petroleum prices will be of a lasting nature and not merely transitory.

^{ii/} Taken from Part III of the Report of the Symposium (ST/CEPAL/Conf.50/L.4/Rev.2).

2. The repercussions of the problem on the Latin American countries

1. The new world petroleum prices pose serious problems for some Latin American oil-importing countries.
2. Within the unfavourable context of general inflation, these countries must cope with the following repercussions:
 - (a) The direct impact of the increase in petroleum prices on their balances of payments and on the domestic price of fuels, which will vary considerably from one country to the next;
 - (b) The serious indirect effect on other sectors of the economy;
 - (c) The combination of these repercussions with the process of general inflation deriving from other causes that had already made their presence felt before the rise in petroleum prices.
3. The 19 Latin American oil-deficit countries must review their development strategies because of the greater expenditure of foreign currency required to import crude oil at current prices, taking especially into account the impact on:
 - (a) Production and employment levels;
 - (b) All price levels of the economy as a whole, and in particular the prices of petroleum products;
 - (c) The cost of new investment required by future energy plans.
4. The five Latin American petroleum-exporting countries also need to review their development strategy so as to make efficient use of their increased income in connexion with the diversification and consolidation of their production structure.
5. From the Latin American standpoint, it would be desirable to promote a number of international financial arrangements in order to deal with recycling problems, both in the developed and the developing countries. These arrangements would need to offer channels for the recycling of the trade surpluses of the OPEC countries - estimated to total between 50,000 and 70,000 million dollars in 1974. It is essential that they should establish the machinery required to channel a major share of the funds which are likely to pour into the western industrialized countries towards the developing economies, and especially the petroleum-importing economies of Latin America.

6. If these arrangements are not concluded, this could sharpen the trend towards world economic depression with negative results for all countries. The progress made towards them so far is considered very inadequate.

3. The various measures which the Latin American oil-deficit countries could take to meet the higher import costs

1. The measures designed to reduce expenditure on oil imports may be applied on two broad fronts: (a) in the macroeconomic sphere, operating on the whole economy through monetary, fiscal and foreign trade instruments, and (b) in the energy sector, co-ordinated with the industrial, agricultural and transport sectors.

2. Owing to the particular characteristics of each of the Latin American economies, it is not possible to formulate a set of measures that will be equally applicable to all importing countries. However, some generalizations were made during the discussions.

3. The macroeconomic measures will have to play an active part in dealing with the problems of inflation and unemployment. The most important factors in their success will be the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies, the capacity to reduce imports and promote exports, and above all, the degree to which external financial assistance can be secured in order to tide the countries over the stage of adaptation to the new conditions.

4. In the energy sector, there is a wide variety of measures that can be taken. An emergency objective would be to reduce the volume of foreign exchange payments for petroleum imports. In many Latin American countries with petroleum deficits, however, there is very little that can be done to cut the consumption of crude oil without reducing employment and production.

5. Steps to cut down the demand for petroleum could include:

(a) an increase in taxes on gasoline and household fuels;

(b) promotion of the replacement of petroleum products by local fuels or sources of energy, if justifiable from the economic standpoint, and an increase in the domestic production of crude oil;

/(c) more

(c) more efficient use of fuels;

(d) development of hydroelectric and other resources for use on a multinational basis;

(e) interconnexion of electricity systems.

6. The following measures could be taken to improve the supply of imported petroleum:

(a) encouraging competition on the international petroleum market;

(b) taxing imported crude oil;

(c) centralizing the petroleum imports of oil-deficit countries in the hands of the State, where this is not already done;

(d) setting a lower unit book price for the crude oil used in the subsidiary refineries of the international companies, when this price is higher than that in force in relatively competitive areas of the international market;

(e) initiating or increasing supplies of crude from abroad by promoting activities of the State enterprises of oil-deficit countries in other countries;

(f) combining petroleum purchases by the State enterprise for a small country with those of the State enterprise of a large country, so as to obtain better terms for the former; and

(g) exploring the possibilities of a formal agreement between buyers and sellers of petroleum.

7. Activities aimed at reducing the demand for petroleum imports are those which offer the most rapid means of easing the balance of payments, since many of the measures aimed at increasing local supplies of petroleum and its substitutes are slow in bringing returns.

8. The main channels of action to alleviate the situation in the short term could be:

(a) increasing taxes on gasoline and fuels for domestic use;

(b) encouraging the optimum distribution of the demand for transport among the different means;

/(c) increasing

(c) increasing the production of local crude in those few oil-deficit countries in the region which currently have a capacity to produce it.

9. The longer the period considered, the more important it is for oil-importing countries to organize their action on the following three fronts:

(a) the execution of national and/or international projects which will enable them to find a substitute for some of the oil they consume;

(b) the expansion of local crude supplies;

(c) integrated planning of the various components of the energy sector.

10. Projects designed to replace oil consumption are not only slow in bringing returns but also generally entail large-scale investment, thus aggravating the balance of payments problem. This makes it even more imperative to obtain external aid, as well as to set up a special fund for the development of Latin America's energy resources.

11. The oil-deficit countries of the region will require additional financing not only on current account, for oil imports, but also on capital account for the development of projects and the purchase of the necessary equipment.

IV. TRANSPORT

1. Resolutions approved at the First Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting on the International Intermodal Transport Convention

(Mar del Plata, Argentina, 21-30 October 1974)

A. Insurance and documentation

1. Insurance:

The Meeting agrees to request ECLA to convene as soon as possible a meeting of experts to analyse the following matters:

- (a) Coverage of the policies taken out by the Intermodal Transport Operator;
- (b) Establishment of a sub-regional insurance and reinsurance union responsible for negotiating abroad, as a package, the reinsurance needs of the sub-region and having sufficient power to receive at the same time reinsurance packages from abroad.

2. International Intermodal Transport Document

The Meeting agrees to ask the regional agencies of Latin America to carry out the studies needed in order to permit the establishment of an International Intermodal Transport Document.

B. Transport facilitation

Considering:

- That Transport Facilitation programmes aim to secure the greatest efficiency in transportation, together with co-ordination between movement and handling of cargo on the one hand and procedures for customs, financial, and transportation documentation, on the other; and

- That it is believed convenient and necessary that all countries of the region, as far as possible, should have national facilitation groups, and that the actions of international organizations in this field be co-ordinated to obtain their optimization and to avoid duplication of efforts;

/- The

- The countries represented at the First Latin American Regional Meeting on the International Intermedal Transport Convention,

Agree:

1. To suggest to the countries of the region that have not yet done so that they should consider the organization of transport facilitation groups and disseminate through regional organizations any information and initiatives in this field that may affect the region; and

2. To recommend to ECLA that it maintain its consultations with intergovernmental organizations, principally those of the region, in the field of facilitation, with a view to achieving the greatest co-ordination of their actions and avoiding duplication of efforts.

2. Resolution approved at the Round Table Meeting of Latin American Insurance Superintendents

(Santiago, Chile, 9-13 December 1974)

The Round Table Meeting

Considers that the results obtained are highly encouraging and have brought into focus the importance of regional co-operation in the field of insurance supervision. The Round Table Meeting has provided participants with the opportunity to consider essential problems in their activities, as well as aspects of their functions which require co-ordinated, continued and systematic analysis at the regional or sub-regional level.

Further considers that such regional co-operation could be oriented especially towards the examination and solution of problems of considerable concern to the Latin American countries. Thus, continuing regional or sub-regional co-operation would make it possible to examine specific subjects such as:

- reinsurance, with a view to promoting a bigger exchange of business within the Latin American area, thus making it possible to retain reinsurance activities within the region and reducing its present dependence on external markets,

/- keeping

- keeping a check on clandestine insurance operations and supervising the activities of international insurance and reinsurance agents,
- insurance problems connected with the transport of goods, both in intra-area trade and in trade transactions with countries outside Latin America,
- the promotion of regional or sub-regional systems and schemes in connexion with training insurance matters,
- the harmonization of statistics and systems for the preparation of mortality rates and tables, etc.,

Recommends the establishment of a Latin American Association of Insurance Superintendents that would provide the proper framework for achieving the above-mentioned objectives and, in general, serve as a mechanism for the exchange of information of mutual interest and for the study of existing and future problems within the sphere of insurance supervision,

Further recommends that the proposed Association should hold periodical meetings to lay down guidelines and adopt the decisions or recommendations it deems appropriate in its field of activity, and should submit the conclusions to the governments concerned, and at the same time transmit them to ECLA, UNCTAD (co-sponsors of the Round Table Meeting and other interested international Latin American institutions, in particular those with regional integration functions. The participants in the Round Table Meeting further request that the constituent meeting at which the Association will be set up should be held under the sponsorship and with the assistance of the mechanisms which have contributed to the holding of the present Round Table Meeting. It is hereby decided, until such time as the constituent meeting is held, to designate a co-ordination and contact centre, and Argentina's insurance supervision agency will undertake this responsibility.

V. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Resolutions adopted at the Meeting on Science, Technology
and Development in Latin America #/

(Mexico City, 2-6 December 1974)

1

Creation of an Intergovernmental Expert Committee for
the Analysis of the Application of Science and
Technology to the Development of Latin America

The ECLA Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in
Latin America,

Recalling resolution 322 (XV) adopted by ECLA at its 178th meeting
on 30 March 1973;

Considering that ECLA has built up an extensive knowledge of the
history of development in Latin America, has made a substantial
contribution to the development and dissemination of economic and
social planning techniques, and has recognized the role of science
and technology in the integrated development of the region;

That science and technology are increasingly important in
economic and social development and thus need adequate and efficient
planning;

That it is desirable to pursue the analysis of the Regional Plan
of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to the
Development of Latin America, prepared by the United Nations Advisory
Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
(ACAST);

That there are numerous international agencies which provide
assistance to the countries of the region in the field of science and
technology;

That intensive and growing international activity is being carried
on under the auspices of United Nations, regional and sub-regional bodies
in the field of the formulation of scientific and technological
development policies;

#/ Taken from Part III of the Report of the Meeting
(ST/CEPAL/Conf.53/L.5/Rev.1).

/That this

That this international activity - and especially the action of ACAST and its world and regional plans of action - has played a decisive part in bringing about the growing awareness of Latin American Governments as regards the role of science and technology as driving factors in economic and social development;

That any plan of action should take account of the problems raised by the great disparity in levels of development and the variety of development styles of the countries of the region;

That it is desirable to seek some form of joint programming so that the action of the international agencies is not duplicated and its efficiency and productivity is increased for the benefit of the Latin American countries, particularly the least developed among them;

That the Latin American countries need to adopt common criteria, to propose and discuss joint programmes or support activities, and to engage in co-ordinated and joint activities in the field of science and technology;

That the Latin American countries should unify their proposals in negotiations on international resources, where regional requirements are involved;

That no machinery yet exists for the countries of the region to carry out the activities required for the satisfactory development of intra-Latin American co-operation;

That ECLA has received express mandates from the United Nations General Assembly to promote and encourage co-operation in the field of science and technology in Latin America, in line with the objectives adopted by the Organization at the world level in this field;

That there is an urgent need to identify priority areas for scientific and technological research at the country level;

That while the priorities established in each individual country can hardly be expected to coincide with those of the other countries, there undoubtedly exist some priorities which are common to all;

That mere speculative negotiation on common priority areas is not sufficient to secure real action at the regional level, and that it is consequently necessary to create real capacity in all the countries for identifying priority areas and generating programmes and projects within those areas;

/That there

That there is a need to strengthen this capacity for formulating specific projects in the common priority areas at both the national and regional levels;

That the capacity to prepare sub-regional or regional co-operation projects in the field of science and technology needs to be improved;

That there is a growing need to provide formal training for staff in the various aspects of the administration of science and technology;

1. Declares:

1.1 That scientific and technological co-operation between Latin American countries at the sub-regional or regional level or between 3 or more countries should be based on the establishment of common priority areas made up of:

- (a) Countries of the same sub-region,
- (b) Countries with common problems or capacities,
- (c) All the countries of Latin America.

1.2 That co-operation should be based on specific infrastructural research or innovation projects, within the context of the priorities of the countries or groups of 3 or more countries, which explicitly define the degree of external participation and its contribution to the development of the capacity of the country or region.

1.3 That it is necessary to devise machinery to give coherence to scientific and technological programming and co-operation in Latin America with a view to making the action of the international agencies at the sub-regional and regional levels more effective.

1.4 That the scientific development of the region requires the channelling of more resources towards basic research, whether free or oriented, since in addition to its inherent cultural value this constitutes a major factor for the development of the educational system and is a potential source of practical knowledge.

1.5 That the technological development of Latin America calls, inter alia, for the implementation of co-operation programmes in the following fields, based on clearly defined projects:

- (a) Selection, adaptation and creation of technology;

/(b) Training,

- (b) Training, specialization and recovery of human resources;
- (c) Establishment and strengthening of research institutions and support services for scientific and technological activities;
- (d) Development of information systems and services on technology;
- (e) Strengthening and creation of support services for technological development in the productive sectors;
- (f) Creation or strengthening of national policy and programming bodies for science, technology and the transfer of technology, and their linking with national development programmes and plans and co-operation at the sub-regional and regional level.

1.6 That the economic and social development of Latin America requires prompt action to increase local capacity for the adaptation and development of technology in certain priority sectors, including food, ecology, agricultural technology, health, housing, marine resources, mineral resources, energy resources and industrial technology, with the aim of contributing to the achievement of priority objectives directed towards independent and self-sustained socio-economic development.

2. Recommends that:

2.1 In accordance with paragraph 4 of ECLA resolution 322 (XV), an Intergovernmental Expert Committee should be created within the Commission to analyse the application of science and technology to Latin American development and should meet in 1975.

2.2 The Intergovernmental Expert Committee, with the technical support of ECLA, should consider how to implement the Regional Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, on the basis of the discussions and conclusions of this Meeting.

2.3 The Intergovernmental Expert Committee should study above all the possibility of the joint execution, at the regional or sub-regional level, or by groups of 3 or more countries, of programmes and projects conducive to the application of science and technology to the economic and social development of the Latin American countries.

2.4 The Committee should also study and suggest mechanisms for the co-ordination of the programmes and projects referred to in the foregoing paragraph with the action of other international agencies of the United Nations system and with the programmes and policies of the countries of the region.

2.5 The Committee should study and suggest - in co-ordination with ECLA, ILPES and the United Nations Office for Science and Technology, and with the collaboration of ACAST - methodologies and procedures conducive to the attainment of targets II and III of the Plan of Action relating to the contribution of developed countries to scientific and technological research and its use on behalf of the countries of Latin America.

2.6 The Committee should conduct studies and make recommendations to permit the best possible use of international funds for the financing of joint programmes connected with research into and the application of technologies of regional and sub-regional interest, or of interest to three or more countries.

2.7 The Committee should, on the basis of experiments and studies already carried out at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, continue with the evaluation and establishment of common procedures - such as an international code of conduct - for orienting and making possible the transfer of technology under conditions that are compatible with the real economic and social development requirements of the countries of the region.

2.8 The Committee should contemplate among its activities the possibility of intensifying the assistance that the relatively more developed countries can provide to the least developed countries of the region.

2.9 The Committee should bear in mind the need, when applying any regional plan, to take account of national priority areas as a basis for the identification of common regional or sub-regional areas.

2.10 ECLA, in carrying out its specific mandates in the field of science and technology, should:

/(a) Strengthen

(a) Strengthen the internal machinery of the secretariat with a view to intensifying its studies in the field of science and technology in connexion with the economic and social development of the region;

(b) Intensify its studies on the conditions under which the technological development of Latin America is taking place, both in the region as a whole as well as in each country, and its relation to economic and social development, thus aiding the maximum dissemination and evaluation of experience gained in this field;

(c) Carry out special studies, relating mainly to the field of science and technology, covering:

- sectors and possibilities for using indigenous technologies
- alternatives and machinery for linking the supply and demand of technology
- channelling co-operation from the developed to the developing countries
- analysis of the characteristics of the regional science and technology plans and their limitations
- the volume of financial resources allocated to research and development activities in each country;

(d) Co-operate closely with the United Nations Office for Science and Technology in the fulfilment of ECLA's specific commitments and, at the same time, receive all the support that this Office and ACAST can provide for its regional-level work in the field of research and co-operation with the governments of Latin America.

2.11 ECLA and ILPES should give priority in their work programmes to studies aimed at the design of methodologies to improve the means of integrating policies and plans in the field of science and technology with those related to economic and social development.

2.12 ECLA and ILPES, in conjunction with other international agencies - particularly those of the United Nations system - should carry out studies on the improvement of methodologies for collecting data and formulating national science and technology plans so as to permit the comparison of such plans by means of the identification of areas of common interest to three or more countries of the region.

2.13 The ECLA secretariat and ILPES should strengthen the national scientific and technological planning and programming bodies of all Latin American countries through:

(a) Assistance in developing an adequate capability for identifying priority areas and designing programmes and projects;

(b) The training of experts in the various aspects of administration of science and technology by means of specialization and refresher courses and seminars at the Latin American level;

(c) The provision of advisory services for resolving such specific problems as:

- (i) the improvement of the capacity of countries to absorb and utilize the various forms of co-operation available at the international level;
- (ii) the incorporation of the science and technology variable in development planning;
- (iii) the administration and management of research and development activities;
- (iv) the improvement of the ability of countries to negotiate and evaluate technologies;
- (v) the study of the interrelationship between economic policy and scientific and technological development;
- (vi) the improvement of the ability of countries to train high-level human resources for scientific and technological development.

In all this, special emphasis should be placed on the needs and requirements of the relatively less developed countries and sub-regions of Latin America.

2.14 ECLA and ILPES should study the feasibility of establishing a fund to finance the formulation of specific co-operation projects at the sub-regional or regional level in the field of science and technology.

3. Requests the ECLA secretariat to submit to the forthcoming session of the Commission in Port of Spain the bases of a programme of activities in this field, together with its administrative and financial implications.

/Transfer of

Transfer of technology to the Latin American countries

The ECLA Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in Latin America,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, and in particular paragraph IV (A) of the Programme of Action, which provides for the formulation of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology to the developing countries;

Emphasizing that the notable scientific and technological advances achieved in the developed countries in recent years have generally failed to benefit the developing countries as much as might have been expected;

Considering that scientific and technological co-operation both within the region and between Latin America and other regions of the world is an important factor for economic and social development and contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security;

Convinced that profound structural changes in the economic and social sphere introduced by the developing countries in the exercise of their sovereign rights are a prerequisite for the integrated development of those countries, and that these will constitute a means whereby scientific and technical progress and the results of international co-operation in this field will really benefit all the people of the developing countries;

Stressing that the present economic situation of the developing countries is aggravated by their difficulty of gaining access to technology on just and reasonable terms;

Considering that in the majority of cases foreign investments have not been the most suitable form of transfer of technology, so that it has become necessary to establish mechanisms to control such investments and also to strengthen the negotiating power of the developing countries;

/Concerned at

Concerned at the clauses which are frequently found in contracts between technology-producing enterprises in certain developed countries and the developing countries, such as clauses involving the obligation to import specified raw materials and intermediate products, machinery, equipment and spare parts, which raise unit production costs, limit export possibilities, hinder import substitution, and generally slow down the growth of their economies and the development of national technology;

Likewise concerned at other restrictions which suppliers of technology impose on the developing countries, such as the prohibition of exports of goods produced with that technology or the obligation to obtain prior approval for such exports, thus affecting the benefits which could be obtained from the generalized system of preferences and the measures adopted in favour of regional economic co-operation and integration;

Extremely alarmed at the violations which many enterprises making investments or supplying technology commit by demanding guarantees in respect of profits and royalties and even in respect of the internal policies of the recipient countries;

Observing that the continuation and aggravation of the deterioration in the terms of trade considerably reduces the developing countries' financial possibilities for gaining access to the technologies of the developed countries;

Noting that economic integration processes based on the industrial and technological complementation of the various participants may be beneficial for speeding up the economic and social development of the developing countries;

Considering that among the restrictive practices identified are those enumerated in the attached Appendix;

1. Energetically condemns the practices followed by enterprises supplying technology in the majority of the developed countries and calls for the establishment of machinery to facilitate the transfer of technology to the Latin American countries on just and equitable terms;

/2. Calls

2. Calls for the adoption of policies to permit the entire population of the Latin American countries to benefit integrally from world scientific and technological advances;

3. Confirms the provision in the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order to the effect that States are fully entitled to nationalize resources or enterprises or to transfer ownership of them to their own nationals, in exercise of their full sovereignty, as well as to impose on transnational enterprises and the other enterprises supplying technology all such regulations and limitations as they may consider necessary for safeguarding their independence and sovereignty and guaranteeing the economic and social progress of their nations;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to include an item on the transfer of technology in the agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission and to prepare studies on the following matters for the consideration of the Latin American Intergovernmental Expert Committee:

(a) The elements that should be included in a code of conduct on the transfer of technology to the developing countries, in the light of the studies carried out in that regard by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, as Latin America's contribution to the global work being done along these lines within the United Nations system;

(b) Sub-regional and intra-regional co-operation machinery and the ways in which the technological complementation of the various countries of the region could operate within regional integration processes in accordance with the countries' levels of development and without any discrimination on account of differences in their economic and social systems;

5. Also requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to prepare as soon as possible a study which, taking into account the work done by other organizations and the experience existing in the region on the arrangements for the transfer of technology and for foreign investment,

/makes a

makes a compilation in co-ordination with the other regional economic commissions of the legal provisions adopted in the countries covered by those commissions to regulate these matters;

6. Further requests the secretariat of ECLA to prepare a study on the total cost of and benefits deriving from the different channels and conditions for the transfer of technology, and on ways of creating the basic conditions for strengthening the countries' negotiating power for acquiring new technology.

Appendix

Restrictive trade practices

1. Restrictions on domestic trade and partial or total restrictions on exports;
2. Obligation to purchase products, machinery and equipment from the technology suppliers and/or from enterprises indicated by them;
3. Obligation to enter into a paid contract for the "transfer of technology" in order to be able to obtain products, machinery and equipment from abroad;
4. Imposition of contractual secrets in an abusive manner, thus turning an item of technology which is not patented in the recipient country into an item of industrial property;
5. Collection of royalties in respect of items which are in the public domain or are not registered in the recipient country;
6. Obligation to grant the supplier enterprise rights in respect of improvements or innovations made by the concessionnaire;
7. Obligation to use a foreign trade mark in order to acquire or gain the right to use an item of technology;
8. Fixing of sale prices, including export prices;
9. Obligation to export through the supplier of the technology;
10. Total or partial limitation of production during and/or after the term of validity of the technology contract;
11. Maintenance of the contractual link, with or without remuneration, even after the expiration of industrial property privileges;

/12. Imposition

12. Imposition of right to participate in the capital of the enterprise requesting the technology;
13. Limitation of the research and development policy and activities of the enterprise requesting the technology;
14. Obligation to contract staff from the supplier;
15. Prevention of contestation of industrial property rights held or claimed by the supplier of the technology;
16. Restrictions on obtaining technology from other suppliers;
17. Practices obliging clients to accept additional paid technology not requested or needed by the client;
18. Practices using quality control or quality standards as a means of imposing unjustified requirements on the recipient of the technology;
19. Practices providing that the payments for technology shall be greater when the goods produced are for export than when they are for domestic consumption;
20. Subjection to foreign laws or obligation to submit disputes to foreign courts in respect of any differences over the interpretation or fulfilment of contracts;
21. Establishment of obligations going beyond the period of validity of the contract.

Exodus of qualified personnel from Latin
America to the developed countries

The ECLA Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in
Latin America,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2083 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the full utilization of human resources; 2090 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2259 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 on the training of national technical personnel with a view to accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries; 2320 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and 2417 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 on the exodus of trained personnel from the developing countries, and resolution 1573 (L) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council;

Recalling in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, instructing the Secretary-General to prepare an updated report on the exodus of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries and further instructing him to prepare guidelines for the establishment of a plan of action to reverse this phenomenon;

Asserting that the acceleration of the rate of development of the developing countries and the improvement of their social structures through the elimination of mass poverty, the achievement of a just and equitable distribution of income, and the elimination of inequality, ill health and illiteracy requires, inter alia, an integrated strategy for scientific and technological development, closely linked with national development plans and programmes;

Fully convinced that the possession of trained technical and scientific personnel is of particular importance for the developing countries if they are to be able to gain the maximum benefits from the transfer and assimilation of imported technology and also progressively develop their own technologies;

/Considering that

Considering that the results of the efforts and resources directed by the developing countries to the training of such personnel are being adversely affected and their stock of scientific and technical resources is being depleted as a consequence of the brain drain fostered by some developed market economy countries, thus weakening the capacity of the developing countries to embark upon their own integrated development;

Recognizing the need for structural changes in the economic and social sphere in order to secure a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the possibilities for professional education and training and to strengthen the technological infrastructure of the developing countries;

Bearing in mind that one of the underlying causes for the exodus of trained personnel from the Latin American countries to the developed market economy countries is the enormous difference between the levels of development of the two groups of countries, and that one way of combating this is to be found in a broader context of economic, scientific, technological, educational and other forms of co-operation, placed at the service of integrated development and accompanied by the necessary social changes;

Observing with concern that the enormous scientific and technological advances made in recent years by the developed countries have not redounded to the benefit of the developing countries, but have on the contrary helped to accentuate their dependence;

Emphasizing that the phenomenon of the exodus of trained personnel from the Latin American countries to some developed market economy countries really amounts to a reverse transfer of scientific and technological know-how and human resources;

Recalling the Declaration and Plan of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Also recalling the Economic Declaration and Programme of Action for Economic Co-operation agreed upon at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries, held in Algiers in September 1973;

/Further recalling

Further recalling the relevant provisions of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

1. Energetically condemns the continuation and aggravation of the exodus of trained personnel from the Latin American countries to some developed market economy countries and urges the latter to abandon all practices aimed at promoting this exodus. It further urges all Latin American countries to endeavour to create the minimum working conditions conducive to the efficient performance of their scientific and technical personnel.

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) to take the necessary measures to set up an ad hoc group of experts from the Latin American countries to meet as often as is necessary in Mexico City to study in depth the problem of the exodus of qualified personnel from the Latin American countries to some developed market economy countries, in order to determine the causes, effects, and ways of eradicating and reversing this phenomenon;

3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of ECLA to take the necessary measures, in collaboration with ILPES and CELADE, to prepare a report designed to complement at the regional level the documents prepared on this subject by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/C.8/21) and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (TD/B/A/C.11/25) and to cover, inter alia, the following aspects:

(a) The detectable causes of the exodus of trained personnel from the countries of Latin America to some developed market economy countries, including both those which are attributable to the actions taken by some developed market economy countries and those which are the result of structural distortions in the countries of the region;

(b) Ways in which the exodus of trained personnel from Latin America to developed market economy countries affects the scientific and technological-development of the countries of the region, both quantitatively and qualitatively, including determination of the amount of financial resources lost by the countries of the region as the result of the professional education and training thus wasted and the payments which those countries have been obliged to make in respect of the importation of trained personnel from abroad in order to execute their development plans and programmes;

/(c) The

(c) The benefits obtained by the more developed countries to which this exodus from the Latin American countries has mainly been directed, with special attention to the savings on the education and training of personnel, determination of the value of the articles produced and services provided by such personnel, and determination of the importance and magnitude of the contribution made by them to research in the recipient country;

(d) The mechanisms used by some organizations and developed countries to promote the exodus of trained personnel from the Latin American countries, including migration and salary policies and the systems of recruitment of staff in universities and research centres practised by enterprises and institutions of those developed countries;

(e) Determination of the professions and specialities where the incidence of the exodus of trained personnel is greatest and of the adverse effects on the countries of the region in these fields;

(f) Measures that could be adopted by the developing countries to minimize the exodus of trained personnel and its effects, including aspects where regional co-operation could play a relevant role;

(g) Measures that should be adopted by the developed market economy countries which receive trained personnel coming from the Latin American countries, and action through which the international community could help to eradicate this phenomenon;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to take the necessary measures to provide assistance to those countries of the region which so request in the study and quantification of the exodus of trained personnel and its effects on the country concerned, together with assistance in the implementation of measures to minimize the phenomenon, including the introduction of systems of data compilation and improvement of statistics to determine its magnitude.

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to include an item on the exodus of trained personnel on the Agenda of the sixteenth session of the Commission, to be held in 1975.

/Measures in

Measures in favour of the relatively less
developed countries

The ECLA Meeting on Science, Technology and Development in
Latin America,

Bearing in mind the stated objective of the United Nations General Assembly to narrow the gap between the developed and developing countries;

Taking note of the disparity in levels of development between the countries of the Latin American region and of the fact that the less developed countries, in their limited situation, have been unable to take full advantage of the assistance available from international bodies;

Recognizing that the less developed countries of the region have had problems in achieving their national priorities as regards developing their human resources;

Considering that some of these countries have not been able to establish all of the necessary institutional infrastructure for the planning, co-ordination and development of science and technology;

Observing that the domestic development of science and technology and its effective transfer from external sources can only be achieved if there is a substantial body of qualified experts at every level and a sufficiently developed infrastructure;

Considering the advantages of horizontal co-operation within the region, where necessary between national and regional institutions;

Aware of the intense and increasing activity at the international level sponsored by United Nations, regional and sub-regional agencies in the field of science and technology;

Bearing in mind the growing awareness among Latin American governments of the role of science and technology as a dynamic factor in economic and social development;

Emphasizing the need for the constant updating of the Regional Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America and of the Plan of Action for the

/Establishment of

Establishment of a New Economic Order and the accompanying Declaration, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixth special session.

Resolves to request that:

1. The less developed countries in the Latin American region should be given preferential treatment by ECLA and by ILPES in all their activities in the field of science and technology, and the international agencies which provide assistance to developing countries should be encouraged to apply the same criteria;
2. ECLA and ILPES should give high priority to co-operating with the countries of the region in the development of human resources at every level;
3. ECLA should assist these countries to acquire adequate infrastructural institutions for scientific and technological development;
4. ECLA and UNDP should promote horizontal co-operation between the countries of the region in all activities related to science and technology;
5. ECLA should recommend that governments consider the establishment of a single body in each country to maintain a link with international and regional agencies and with foreign countries in the field of science and technology;
6. ECLA should recognize that one of the main objectives of the assistance provided by United Nations experts is the permanent training of local personnel and should make every effort to select those experts that are best suited to the task;
7. ECLA should promote the exchange of experiences between the less developed countries and the more developed countries of Latin America so that the former can have the benefit of the latter's most valuable achievements in the development of science and technology and of the measures designed to protect their systems;
8. A study should be made of the possibility and feasibility of the proportional participation of the relatively more developed Latin American countries in the establishment of a fund primarily intended to provide assistance to the relatively less developed countries by financing programmes and projects in science and technology,

Annex I

COMMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES ON THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AT THE MEETING ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND
DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

Creation of a Latin American Intergovernmental Expert Committee
for the Analysis of the Application of Science and
Technology to the Development of Latin America

The United States supports this resolution. With reference to the language of unnumbered preambular paragraph 11, viz., "That the Latin American countries should unify their proposals in negotiations on international resources, where regional requirements are involved," the United States recognizes the right of countries to unify their proposals.

It trust, however, that proposals would be unified only after a free and full exchange of views among all member countries of ECLA including the United States. In this wise, countries desiring to unify their positions can do so with assurance that they have the fullest information and understanding of the situations and views of other member governments.

Transfer of Technology to the
Latin American countries

The United States Government supports the operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of this Resolution. With regard to paragraph (4) a, it wishes to suggest that the actions of the foreign ministers of the Americas also be taken into consideration in ECLA studies of a code of conduct on the transfer of technology to the developing countries.

The United States abstains from supporting the preambular paragraphs of the Resolution, namely, unnumbered paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12, and numbered paragraphs 1 and 3. The assertions in these paragraphs including references to restrictive trade practices are not supported by fact and analysis and prejudice the conclusions of the analytical studies requested of ECLA in this same Resolution.

More particularly:

(a) Authoritative analysis has not established that "in the majority of Cases" foreign investments have not been the most suitable form of transfer of technology. Experience has demonstrated that foreign investments have been the most effective method of transfer of technology and have made a most important contribution to economic development (ref: paragraph 6).

(b) The diversity and complexity of international commercial arrangements regarding the transfer of technology, and the lack of a base of reliable and widely applicable statistical and analytical data regarding this commerce pose considerable obstacles to the development of comprehensive rules governing this commerce that are both generally applicable and serve the legitimate priority interests of the parties concerned.

Some important aspects of commerce in technology are treated under already existing international treaties, such as those dealing with inventions and other intellectual property and the International Monetary Fund undertakings regarding the handling of international financial transactions. Some of these same aspects and others - particularly, matters of restrictive practices - are dealt with to various degrees by national legislation or in regional agreements. Taken all together, however, the existing pattern of established rules regarding this important subject is far from comprehensive and, particularly as regards national legislation, exhibits in many important respects disparities in the approach to particular problems that require rationalization before the whole matter can be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the legitimate interests of all parties, private and governmental.

Solutions which are developed should be flexible rather than rigid, taking into account the varying needs of technology-receiving countries and the fact that effective transfer of privately-held technology requires not only adequate systems of protection of rights but also relative freedom of the parties to bargain for terms which provide economically sound incentives to both technology-supplying and technology-receiving firms (ref: preamb. paras. 7, 8, 9, 12).

(c) Instead of a preamble that indiscriminately condemns restrictions on the flow of technology, the United States would favour a revised preamble that logically supports the operative paragraphs. Such a preamble might include a series of objectives, such as the need to:

Strengthen the capabilities of developing countries required for meaningful and productive transfer of technology and for making wise choices on the types of technology needed for balanced economic and social development;

Provide the broadest possible opportunities for the international transfer of technology on a commercial basis for the benefit of all nations and their citizens;

Insure equitable treatment of the particular legitimate interests of technology-supplying firms and technology-receiving firms and their respective governments;

Recognize the wide diversity of commercial arrangements and modalities for the transfer of technology that can serve these interests and not introduce artificial constraints that would preclude the use, where legitimate and appropriate, of any of potential value;

Recognize the special needs and priorities of the developing nations; and

Provide a basis for the effective rationalization of both international agreements and national legislation bearing on international trade in technology.

If such objectives are to be achieved, it will be necessary to investigate and analyze existing information regarding a number of basic facets of the matter, and to develop additional information to fill important gaps in that already available. To this end, the United States supports the operative paragraphs of the Resolution calling on the Executive Secretary of ECLA to prepare a series of analytical studies on the international transfer of technology.

(d) With regard to numbered paragraph 5 "confirming" certain provisions in the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New Economic Order, the United States Government has stated on many occasions that it shares the conviction that there is real need for basic improvements in the international economic system, and supports in principle the formulation of new guidelines. But many of the provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action are unacceptable to the United States Government in their present form, including those cited in this Resolution which deal with foreign investment in terms which do not take into account the duty of states to observe fully all relevant agreements and international obligations. Such provisions would discourage rather than encourage the capital flow which is vital for development and fail to achieve the purpose of encouraging harmonious economic relations and needed development.

Exodus of Qualified Personnel from Latin America
to the Developed countries

The United States abstained from supporting this Resolution because its tone, its assertions, and its proposed implementation do not represent a balanced treatment. From the standpoint of the United States Government, the Resolution is not sufficiently addressed to the underlying causes of the exodus of qualified personnel and the constructive measures needed to ameliorate the problem. More specifically:

(a) The movement of qualified personnel from Latin American countries to the United States is not due to actions taken specifically to attract qualified personnel, as ascertained in the Resolution. Rather it is a consequence of the fact that there exist in the United States greater professional opportunities, personal income, opportunities for children, and similar incentives.

(c) The movement also is a reflection, in many instances, of unhappiness with the state of affairs at home, such as inadequate recognition, low status and rewards for scientists, unstable political conditions, and inability to make an adequate living. Unless these circumstances are improved, measures narrowly aimed at reducing migration of professional personnel will not achieve this objective.

(c) A large proportion of the leaders in science, engineering, and medical science in Latin America secured their advance training in the United States. As a group, they retain close and warm personal and professional relationships with their colleagues in the United States. In total, and on balance, the combined effects of all kinds of movement of highly trained persons between Latin America and the United States have been beneficial to Latin America.

(d) As it has in the past, the higher education system of the United States continues to offer a subsidized education to tens of thousands of students from Latin America. All but a few of the students return to their own countries. In fact, the movement of qualified persons from some Latin American countries to the United States is almost negligible. This is true, for example, of Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela. On the other hand, the movement from some other countries is heavy. Among those most affected are Colombia, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Therefore, most, but not all, actions relating to the movement of highly trained persons must be designed on a country by country and not a hemispheric basis.

(e) The movement of highly trained persons from Latin America to the United States of a character requiring greatest attention is that of physicians. This movement is symptomatic of deficiencies in the medical education systems of both Latin American countries and the United States. It is also symptomatic of deficiencies in their systems of health care.

In light of the above, the United States believes that serious approaches to the amelioration of the problem of exodus of qualified personnel from Latin American countries must involve discussion and co-operation between the United States and Latin American countries, since the movement is largely the consequence of disparities in country conditions. The United States favours the conduct of studies by ECLA that examine both (a) the effects on Latin American countries due to the exodus of qualified personnel and the basic factors contributing to such exodus, and (b) the benefits received by Latin American countries from training opportunities provided by developed countries. Such studies should examine possible measures to improve the situation, such as:

Ways to increase the flow of professors from universities in the United States to those in Latin America;

Ways to increase the flow of students from Latin America to the United States and return, including the model programme now being developed by Venezuela;

Ways to strengthen co-operative research and graduate education efforts among Latin American countries;

The establishment or strengthening programmes or institutions for advanced training in areas of strategic importance to development, such as industrial management, government administration, and natural resources management;

Practical measures that might induce highly qualified persons who have migrated to return;

Measures for dealing with the problems generated by the movement of physicians to the United States (in co-operation with the Pan American Health Organization).

This is not an exhaustive list. It indicates the types of studies which the United States would view with enthusiasm. Such studies could lead to more productive, action-oriented results based on individual incentives rather than cost/benefit analyses and studies oriented toward raising barriers to the international flow of qualified personnel.