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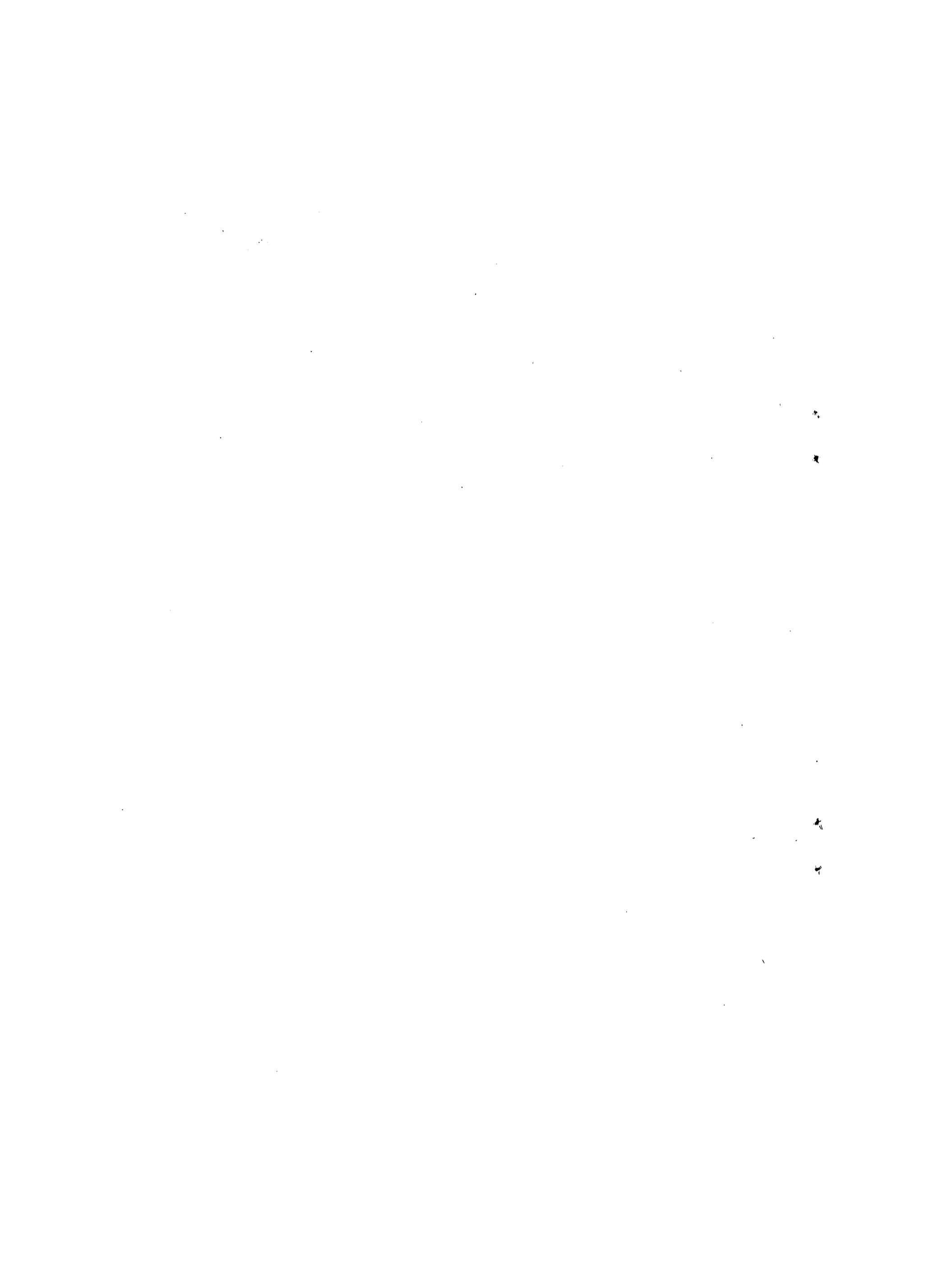


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ABBREVIATIONS

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

/PROMECA

PROMECA	Central American Export Promotion Programme
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

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

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 1 MAY 1972

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

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

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Activities of the secretariat

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

FIRST APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

4. The first appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in Latin America was prepared on the basis of numerous economic and social indicators, with the collaboration of all the technical divisions

1/ For the twenty-third annual report of the Commission see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No 4 (E/S135).

of ECLA. The results of the appraisal were summarized in document E/CN.12/947, which was presented at the Commission's fifteenth session. The main conclusions drawn were as follows.

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

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

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

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

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

10. Lastly, the enormous quantitative changes have not yet given rise to qualitative changes of equivalent importance, whether in the direction of the transformation or breakdown of society. Most of the national societies

/have shown

have shown an unexpected degree of resilience and stability underlying surface instability and the continual growth of phenomena that might be expected to make their viability more precarious.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

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

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1972

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

Other work

13. ECLA prepared a document entitled "Fiscal and tax policy guidelines in the light of development problems in Latin America" (E/CN.12/L.79) for the Third Inter-American Conference on Tax Policy sponsored jointly by the OAS, IDB and ECLA (México City, 3-8 September 1972). This study is based on the hypothesis that the analysis and knowledge of the structure and operation of developing economies - in this case the Latin American economies - should be a determining factor in the formulation of their fiscal and tax systems. Since, however, the economies of the Latin American countries do not all share the same structure and manner of operation, even in essential aspects, it was considered necessary to identify four typical situations corresponding to four Latin American economies. On the basis of the description of these four typical situations, several of the main problems faced by the economies under consideration are defined, and this definition can be extended to other Latin American and developing countries which conform to any of the types considered. Lastly, some guidelines are given as to how fiscal and tax policy could help to overcome the difficulties inherent in the different economies.

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

/Technical co-operation

Technical co-operation

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

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

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

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

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

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

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

Technical co-operation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE POLICY DIVISION

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

Latin America and the third session of UNCTAD

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

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

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

/report refers

report refers to the operation of international commodity agreements and the obstacles which need to be overcome if the agreements under negotiation are to be concluded successfully and if the field of international co-operation in such matters is to be widened.

32. An analysis of the trends in world and regional trade in manufactures shows Latin America's share of such trade to be both minor and declining, especially as regards trade in the more highly processed industrial products and those incorporating the most technology, world demand for which is most dynamic. The biggest advance in trade since UNCTAD I, it is noted, was the setting up of the generalized system of preferences, which has already been put into operation by several developed countries; in this connexion, the report points out the limitations on the system's advantages resulting from tariff quotas or other restrictions fixed by some countries for specific products, and states that in order to achieve fully the benefits envisaged when establishing these preferences it will be necessary to broaden the current rules and make them more flexible, as well as to accept the additional demands made by the developing countries. Mention is also made of the urgent need to establish schedules for the elimination of current non-tariff restrictions which prevent the access of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries to the markets of the developed countries and to eliminate restrictive trade practices applied by the big international enterprises.

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

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

35. The promotion of trade links and economic co-operation between developing countries is discussed from the point of view of both intra-regional and interregional trade. As regards the former, some of the achievements and experience of inter-Latin American trade are mentioned, especially those resulting from the agreements on economic integration and trade co-operation operating in the region. As regards trade between developing countries in different geographical areas, the report mentions some particular problems to which a solution should be found in order to expand such trade, and makes particular reference - on account of its unprecedented importance - to the Protocol on tariff concessions not subject to the most-favoured-nation clause drawn up within GATT by a group of member and non-member countries of that agency.

/36. With

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

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

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

39. The report sets out the main maritime transport problems facing Latin America in connexion with the need to build up merchant fleets commensurate with Latin America's share in world trade, the continuing increases in maritime freight rates, and shipping conference practices. With regard to the present state and development prospects of the Latin American merchant fleets, the report gives an approximate estimate of the investment which would be needed to regain the share of world

/tonnage which

tonnage which the region had around 1965 and mentions the urgent need to increase the amount and improve the terms of international financial and technical assistance for the acquisition of new and second-hand ships and the establishment or expansion of the shipbuilding industry in the developing countries. The problem of the detrimental effect of the costs of maritime transport on the balance of payments of the Latin American countries is reviewed, and mention is made of the main technological advances which must be taken into account by those countries in renewing or expanding their merchant navies and setting about the improvement and modernization of their harbour infrastructure. With reference to the frequent increases in freight rates, the report recommends a number of lines of action, including the publication of tariffs, the setting-up and consolidation of consultative and negotiating machinery, and the adoption of measures to reduce costs and rationalize services. As regards the practices of the shipping conferences, the report puts forward some suggestions on the preparation and content of a "code of conduct" for conferences and on possible methods for their international regulation.

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

41. In reviewing the aspects considered to be of highest priority within the broad theme of financial resources for development, the report tries to evaluate the progress of setbacks recorded here, as compared with the goals and aims drawn up by the international community and the basic positions maintained by the developing countries. After a general review and an analysis by countries of the volume and characteristics of the official and private resources placed at the disposal of the developed countries, the report lays emphasis on certain proposals such as the creation of a multilateral interest equalization fund, the preferential channelling of official aid through multilateral institutions, and the liberalization and untying of financial aid. As regards the role of

/foreign private

foreign private investment in the economic and social development of the countries of the region, mention is made of the appropriateness of establishing specific policies and measures directed towards defining its conditions and characteristics or influencing its development.

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

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

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

45. Finally, as regards the impact of environment policies on trade and development, some of the basic approaches to this problem in the major centres and in the peripheral countries are indicated, while the main questions with which the region is concerned as regards the effects of

/the environmental

the environmental protection measures being taken by the major industrialized countries in the areas of trade, finance and technology are discussed.

Collaboration with CECLA

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

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

3/ See paras. 30-44.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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

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

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

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

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

/52. The

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

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

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

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

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

/The situation

The situation of the fertilizer industry in the Andean sub-region
and its prospects in 1980

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

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

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

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

Other work

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

/Technical co-operation

Technical co-operation

62. A document was prepared on the regional plan of action for Latin America for the application of science and technology to development (E/CN.12/L.89) which was submitted for consideration by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its seventeenth session (Geneva, 23 October-1 November 1972).
63. A note was prepared on plastics in Latin America that was submitted to the symposium sponsored by UNIDO on the development of the plastics fabrication industry in Latin America (Bogotá, 20 November-1 December 1972).
64. The ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Advisory Group on Forest Industries carried out a survey of forest industries in the geographical area of CARIFTA, and the initial version of this survey has now been completed. The Group continued to provide the Board of the Cartagena Agreement with advisory services in the field of pulp and paper.
65. Advisory assistance continued to be given to the committee established to study the feasibility of extracting and exporting coking coal in a Latin American country. This multinational project is sponsored by the Andean Development Corporation.

TRANSPORT PROGRAMME

66. During the period covered by this report, collaboration was given in the preparation of the evaluation report on the International Development Strategy in maritime transport, insurance and reinsurance, tourism, internal and international transport, and telecommunications.
67. A note on the co-ordination of road transport with other types of international transport in South America was prepared for the Seminar on International Road Transport in South America convened by the IDB (Washington, D.C., 27 November-1 December 1972).

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

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

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

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

Technical co-operation

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

^{4/} Draft Convention on International Combined Transport of Cargo (E/CN.12/912/Rev.1/Add.2). See also Official Documents of the Economic and Social Council, 53rd session, Supplement No 4: (E/5135), paragraph 81.

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4/ Draft Convention on International Combined Transport of Cargo (E/CN.12/912/Rev.1/Add.2). See also Official Documents of the Economic and Social Council, 53rd session, Supplement No 4: (E/5135), paragraph 81.

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

74. In response to a request from the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Economic Planning Council of Honduras, assistance was provided in the assessment of the country's draft transport programme.

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

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

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

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

JOINT ECLA/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

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

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

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

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

82. As regards foreign trade, Latin America is a net importer of a large amount of milk products. Since 1955, trade in milk products has been strongly influenced by the surpluses of Western Europe and the United States, and especially by trade under the provisions of Public Law 480 of the United States Congress. While price levels during this period were very advantageous for importing countries, and a large proportion of the imports was accounted for by donations, there was some concern that, such imports might adversely affect domestic production and the future of intra-Area trade. The surpluses gradually began to disappear owing to a change in milk policy in Europe and the United States, but there are grounds for wondering whether they might not again be dumped on the international market and what effect this might have on the countries wishing to develop their milk production.

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

/84. The

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other work

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

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

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

Technical co-operation

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

/93. The

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

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

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY PROGRAMME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other work

103. A representative of the Programme participated in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972) and is now helping to review possible work programmes for the ECLA secretariat in this field.

104. A staff member from the Programme lectured on water basins in regional development at the third course on regional development planning.

105. Other staff members from the Programme gave lectures at the course on electrical energy organized by the Fundación Bariloche (Bariloche, Argentina, 16-24 September 1972).

106. Assistance was given in the preparation of a study on spheres of competence and programmes of work of United Nations organizations in the field of natural resources, requested from the Secretary-General by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1673 C (LII).

107. A staff member of the Programme lectured on the utilization of water resources in regional development at the course on health planning in planned regional development.

/108. The

108. The secretariat participated in the conference of ministers of Governments belonging to the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) held in Santiago, Chile, from 29 November to 1 December 1972.

109. Studies currently under way include (i) a stochastic prognosis of the consumption of crude oil in certain Latin American countries in 1980 and (ii) a study of the economic aspects of the interconnexion of electricity systems and the identification of some possibilities of interconnexion between Latin American countries.

Technical co-operation

110. At the request of the Brazilian Government, the secretariat participated in studies on irrigation, drainage and flood control in the valleys of the rivers Picao, Piume and Sapucaí, in the state of Minas Gerais, and in a study on investment in the River Sapucaí Valley. Assistance was also given in the preparation of the structural project for the Taquaril tunnel which is intended to supply the city of Belo Horizonte with drinking water, and a number of drainage and flood-control projects for the rivers of the damp coastal area of the states of Rio Grande del Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Alagoas were discussed.

111. At the request of the Chilean Government, assistance was given to the Department of Irrigation on a study for the Conchi dam project.

112. At the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic assistance was given in collaboration with ILPES on an advisory mission to formulate a development strategy for the period 1970-1980.

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

/114. At

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/STATISTICAL DIVISION

STATISTICAL DIVISION

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

Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. IX

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

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

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

Other work

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

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

/126. As

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

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

Technical co-operation

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

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

130. At the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic, assistance was given to the National Statistical Office in the estimation of the results of the national population survey and in the adjustment of the demographic tables obtained in the 1970 national population and housing census.

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

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

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

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

/135. At

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

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

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

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

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

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

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS CENTRE

141. During the period covered by the present report, the study on the economic and social classification of the Latin American countries was thoroughly revised for publication 5/, and the Centre collaborated in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal on the International Development Strategy.

142. For the thirteenth meeting of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA), held in Bogotá from 20 to 24 March 1972, the Centre prepared an information note (E/CN.12/L.75) on bases for the identification of the least developed countries.

143. A note was prepared on regionalization, or the division of a country's territory into regions, setting out the most important concepts involved, summarizing some of the work done in Latin American countries in this respect, and working out a practical example with numerical values for some appropriate indicators.

144. Among the work in progress may be mentioned the preparation of the coefficients and variables needed for the model for the comparison of development strategies, and the preparation of projections on the economy of Jamaica.

Technical co-operation

145. At the request of the Resident Representative of UNDP in Paraguay, assistance was provided in the preparation of information required in connexion with technical assistance for Paraguay. At the request of the Resident Representative of UNDP in Ecuador, similar assistance was provided in respect of that country also.

146. A staff member collaborated with ILPES in redifining the econometric models which will be used in Guatemala's annual plan of operations for 1973 and its development plan for the period 1975-1979.

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

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

147. During the period covered by the present report, the Unit helped in the preparation of the report on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, collaborated with the Export Development Programme, and provided technical co-operation services, through the Regional Advisers, to several countries of the region.

148. A meeting of experts on the administration of public enterprises was organized in Santiago, Chile (27-29 November 1972).

Technical co-operation

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

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

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

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

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

/EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 6/

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

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

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

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

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

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

6/ Known until 1971 as the Export Promotion Programme.

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

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

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

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

MEXICO OFFICE

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

/Economic Survey

Economic Survey of Latin America

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

Second United Nations Development Decade

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

Statistics

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

Development and industrial policy

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

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

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

/Short- and

Short- and medium-term trade problems

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

Central American customs union

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

Relatively less developed countries

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

Criteria for joint negotiation

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

/Port tariffs

Port tariffs

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

Port services

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

Development of the electricity industry

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

Electricity interconnexion

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

Electricity rates

Electricity rates

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

Standardization of electrical equipment
and supplies

179. The general uniform Central American catalogue for coding electrical equipment and supplies (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/2) was published and distributed as were the observations on the application of the working standards formulated by the main Central American electricity companies and approved by the Regional Committee on Electrical Standards (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/4). Draft working standards were also prepared and published, dealing with the selection of equipment for sub-stations in electricity transmission and sub-transmission networks: power transformers (CRNE-17); current transformers (CRNE-18); potential transformers (CRNE-19); power fuses (CRNE-20); lightning arresters (CRNE-21); power circuit-breakers (CRNE-22) (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/5); draft standard (CRNE-23), and design criteria and specifications for equipment and supplies for the public lighting system (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/6). A project for the establishment of a Central American sub-regional laboratory for testing electrical materials and equipment (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/7; TAO/LAT/121) was prepared, including a catalogue of the required tests and equipment standards. These documents, together with the secretariat report (CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/3), were submitted for consideration to the eighth meeting of the Regional Committee on Electrical Standards. The report of this meeting (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/91; CCE/SC.5/CRNE/VIII/8/Rev.1) includes the modifications to the above-mentioned draft standards suggested by the Committee.

Water Resources of Central America

180. Reports were completed and published on the evaluation of the water resources of Nicaragua (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/74; TAO/LAT/104/Nicaragua), Panama (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/75; TAO/LAT/104/Panama) and Honduras (E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/73; TAO/LAT/104/Honduras), thus completing the series of national studies. The reports on Nicaragua and Panama were presented at the meetings

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of the working groups on these two countries (see annex I). An analysis was prepared on river navigation in the basin of Lake Gatún, Panama. This document, which deals with the water resources of the basin of Lake Gatún and future traffic on the Panama Canal (GRRH/GTP/I/DI.3), is a special survey enlarging upon the review of river navigation made in the integrated national study of water resources already referred to. A document concerned with estimates of the availability and use of water resources in Central America between 1970 and 1990 (GRRH/GTN/I/DI.2 and GRRH/GTP/I/DI.2) was also completed.

Energy resources

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

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

Other work

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

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

/of Central America;

of Central America; preparation, in collaboration with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, of a study on the main features of marketing some non-traditional agricultural products on domestic and sub-regional markets.

Technical co-operation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

195. The OTC Regional Experts on Technical Aspects of the Electricity Sector and on Electrical Development collaborated with the Secretariat of the Supreme Planning Council of Honduras in the formulation of the development plan for the sector for the period 1972-1974. The National Light and Power Enterprise (ENALUF) of Nicaragua was provided with advisory assistance in preparing a request to UNDP for technical assistance for research into the country's hydroelectric potential and the possibilities of expanding the national electricity system, including a pre-investment study of the country's next hydroelectric project. The necessary approaches were made to the Federal Electricity Commission of Mexico and the Rivers Authority of Puerto Rico in connexion with requests received from the National Electric Power Enterprise of Honduras and ENALUF of Nicaragua regarding the training of their technical staff. Technical assistance was provided for the National Electric Power, Gas and Telephone Commission of Panama in connexion with the execution of sectoral projections and the training of the Commission's technical staff in Mexico.

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

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

198. The Regional Expert on Industrial Development assigned to SIECA co-operated in the preparation of studies on industrial cost structures in Central America, in analysing the Central American inventory of industrial projects, in studies on the use of installed capacity, the degree of complexity of processes, and the limitations to economies of scale and in the formulation of a plan for advisory assistance from UNIDO on the promotion of exports. They collaborated in work on the regulation of the conditions affecting the supply of goods to meet the demand for manufactures. CONAPLAN in El Salvador was provided with advisory assistance in the formulation of a medium-term plan and strategy, in the review of industrial diagnosis, and in the preparation of an industrial planning work schedule. The experts co-operated with SIECA in the co-ordination of the working group on the textile industry and in the preparation of a study on the experience acquired in the Central American Common Market in the application of the Agreement on the Regime for Central American Integration Industries. A

/report was

report was prepared on industrial development prospects in Central America in the 1970s. Notes of a technical and economic nature, indicating those features calling for a strong integration system and sub-regional-level support, were prepared on the following industries or branches of industry: the steel industry, ethylene and polyethylene, nylon, polyester, flat glass, ammonium-urea and kraft paper.

199. The sub-regional agency (PROMECA) concerned with export promotion was provided with advisory assistance in the definition of a co-ordinated sub-regional policy for the development and promotion of exports, together with the machinery and instruments for implementing such a policy at the sub-regional and country levels.

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

201. The Regional Expert on Fiscal Policy attached to SIECA advised the Secretariat of the Treaty and Member Governments on the establishment of sub-regional machinery for supervising the administration of domestic consumer taxes and on the preparation of a study on tax aspects of the Central American capital market. He prepared notes on various alternative types of machinery to control the trade balances of Honduras with Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica and drafted an outline for a study on the reformulation of tariff policy. He provided the Planning Office of Nicaragua with advisory assistance on sectoral diagnoses and policy guidelines for the 1972-1975 development plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

/WASHINGTON OFFICE

WASHINGTON OFFICE

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

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

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO OFFICE

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

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

MONTEVIDEO OFFICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sectoral meetings

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

Technical meetings

Technical meetings

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

Technical co-operation

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

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

OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

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

Economic Survey of Latin America

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

/Intra-regional trade

Intra-regional trade

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

Transport

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

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

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

Economic integration

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

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

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

235. In connexion with the implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Protocol, assistance was given to Caribbean area governments in undertaking the wider study of rationalization of agriculture in the sub-region.

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

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

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

Statistics

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

Other work

240. Office personnel participated actively in the following intergovernmental meetings: meeting of CARIFTA Council of Ministers and Ministers of Finance on Monetary Problems, (Barbados, 24-25 January 1972); meeting of the Shipping Council, (Barbados, 26-27 January 1972); meeting of CARIFTA Ministers of Agriculture, (Tobago, 17-19 April 1972); Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, (St. Lucia, 21 April 1972); meeting of Container Transport Group,

/(Port of Spain

(Port of Spain, 3 May 1972); Tenth CARIFTA Council Meeting of Officials, (Guyana, 9-13 June 1972); Tenth CARIFTA Council Meeting of Ministers, (Dominica, 10-13 June 1972); meeting of Finance Ministers (Jamaica 21-23 August 1972); Eleventh CARIFTA Council Meeting, (Port of Spain, 6-7 October 1972); meeting of Heads of Governments of Commonwealth Caribbean countries, (Trinidad, 9-14 October 1972); Twelfth CARIFTA Council Meeting of Officials and Ministers (Guyana; 7-12 December 1972).

Technical co-operation

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

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

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

/244. The

244. The same adviser prepared a feasibility study on refrigerated freighter to carry fruit and vegetables to Dominica and the Virgin Islands and a study on patterns and trends in maritime transport in the Commonwealth Caribbean.
245. He also represented ECLA and the United Nations at the Caribbean Regional Seminar on Maritime Manpower Planning and Development held in Kingstown, Jamaica, in November 1972.
246. Staff members of the Office participated actively in the preparatory work lectures, seminars, etc., of the first portion of the third ECLA/ITC Export Promotion Course, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 17 to 28 January 1972.
247. The Office collaborated with the UNDP office in Georgetown and with the CARIFTA Secretariat in revising and finalizing the course syllabus and selecting participants, lecturers, etc., for the proposed ILPES Intensive Course scheduled to be held in Guyana in March-April 1973.
248. At the request of the UNDP Resident Representative in Georgetown, assistance was given in the analysis of the situation in respect of a proposed deep-water bauxite harbour in Guyana and a note entitled "Guyana: bauxite deep-water harbour" (ECLA/POS 72/1) was prepared, as was the country background paper for Guyana in connexion with that country's programming exercise.
249. The Office collaborated with the UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser and the Caribbean Development Bank on a proposal for establishing an industrial promotion unit for assisting the Associated States.
250. Assistance was given to the ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for the CARIFTA countries, and in this connexion the Office provided comments on the Group's draft report on taper-based packing in CARIFTA countries. The FAO Statistical Adviser in Agricultural Statistics was assisted in identifying statistical deficiencies in the Associated States.
251. The OAS was given advisory assistance in connexion with a study of trade between fourteen Caribbean countries, including identification of products which could be traded between them.
252. The United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) for the Caribbean was given assistance in formulating proposals for agricultural development planning, particularly in the domestic agriculture sector of the Associated States, and in assessing the development needs of St. Vincent.

/BOGOTA OFFICE

BOGOTA OFFICE

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

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

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

256. The Office collaborated in the preparation of the ECLA/UNIDO mission on international sub-contracting which is working in Colombia and helped to prepare the documents for the implementation of the programme in that country.

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

/258. The

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

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

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Meetings and seminars

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

/C. RELATIONS

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Specialized agencies

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

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

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

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

Organization of American States

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

/International Bank

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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

Inter-American Development Bank

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

Central American Common Market

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

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

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

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

/Latin American

Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)

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

Andean Sub-regional Integration Agreement (Cartagena Agreement)

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

Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA)

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

Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA)

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

/Intergovernmental Council

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)

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

Other organizations

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

Annex I

LIST OF MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Body and officers	Session	Symbol of report a/
Working Group on Water Resources in Guatemala <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Carlos Mérida	First session Guatemala City, Guatemala 8 and 9 February 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/86
Working Group on Water Resources in Panama <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Ovigildo Herrera	First session Panama City, Panama 24 and 25 July 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/89
Working Group on Water Resources in Nicaragua <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Guillermo de la Rocha	First session Managua, Nicaragua 27-29 July 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/90
Regional Committee on Electrical Standards <u>Discussion leader:</u> Mr. Renato Fernández Rivas <u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. Rolando Vargas B.	Eighth session Guatemala City, Guatemala 4-9 October 1972	E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/91

a/ Copies of reports that are not available through the normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters or at the Geneva Office may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters. Where no symbol is given, this means that no report is available.

/Annex II

Annex II

LIST OF MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

Title	Place and date	Symbol of report
Third multinational course on export promotion	Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago 17-28 January 1972	
Ninth intensive course on investment programming in the public sector and industrial programming	San José, Costa Rica 1 July to 1 September 1972	CEPAL/MEX/72/21
Seventh regional course on trade policy	Santiago, Chile 31 July to 15 August 1972	
Seminar on the preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations	Santiago, Chile 14-19 August 1972	ST/ECLA/Conf.43/L.7
Seminar on generalized system of preferences	Santiago, Chile 16 October to 4 November 1972	
Meeting of consultants on administration of public enterprises	Santiago, Chile 27-29 November 1972	
ECLA expert group on population programme	Santiago, Chile 11-14 December 1972	

Annex II (concluded)

Title	Place and date	Symbol of report
Working group on the system of demographic and social statistics	Santiago, Chile 11-15 December 1972	
Meeting of group of social scientists from the Third World	Santiago, Chile 18-20 February 1973	
First Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts	Santiago, Chile 26-28 February 1973	

ANNEX III

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA SINCE ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language a/</u>
E/CN.12/898	The human environment in Latin America	E, S
E/CN.12/904 & Add.1	Trabajos relativos a la integración del sector agropecuario	S
E/CN.12/906	Las medidas de política en el campo del comercio internacional y del financiamiento externo	S
E/CN.12/907	Un modelo para comparar estilos de desarrollo o políticas económicas optativas	S
E/CN.12/908/ Rev. 1	Proyecciones regionales y sectoriales. Aplicación a la economía brasileña	S
E/CN.12/910	Possible lines of action for Latin America in its trade relations with the developed areas	E, S
E/CN.12/912/ Rev.1	Latin American Development and the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic	E, S
E/CN.12/913	Some regional development problems in Latin America linked to metropolitanization	E, S
E/CN.12/914/ Rev.1	<u>Los ferrocarriles internacionales en Sudamérica y la integración económica regional</u> (United Nations publication, Sales Nº 572.II.G.4)	S
E/CN.12/915	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Colombia en el último decenio	S

a/ The letters E,F and S indicate English, French and Spanish, respectively.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/916	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Guatemala en el último decenio.	S
E/CN.12/917	Los recursos hidráulicos de América Latina. Argentina. (United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.72.II.G.2)	S
E/CN.12/918	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía Argentina en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/919	The transfer of technical know-how in the textile and clothing industries in Brazil	E, S
E/CN.12/920	The transfer of technical know-how in the machine tool industry in Brazil	E, S
E/CN.12/921	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de México en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/922	The transfer of technical know-how in the steel industry in Brazil	E, S
E/CN.12/923 & Add. 1,2,3 4 & 5	Análisis socioeconómico del Departamento de Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)	S
E/CN.12/924	Secondary education, social structure and development in Latin America	E, S
E/CN.12/925	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía del Perú en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/926	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía del Ecuador en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/927	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía del Brasil en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/928	Reports of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies	E, S
E/CN.12/929	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Chile en el último decenio	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/930	Tendencias y estructuras de la economía de Venezuela en el último decenio	S
E/CN.12/931	Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council covering the period 9 May 1971 to 30 April 1972	E, S, F
E/CN.12/932 & Add.1	Latin America and the Third Session of UNCTAD	E, S
E/CN.12/933	The Latin American Economy in 1971 (excerpt from the Economic Survey)	E, S
E/CN.12/934	Situación actual, problemas y perspectivas del comercio del frejol en los países de la ALALC	S
E/CN.12/935	<u>Economic Survey of Latin America, 1971</u> (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.73.II.G.1)	E, S
E/CN.12/936	Situación actual, problemas y perspectivas del comercio de la leche y sus derivados en los países de la ALALC	S
E/CN.12/937	La transferencia de tecnología en el desarrollo industrial del Brasil. Aspectos generales del problema	S
E/CN.12/938	La situación de la industria de fertilizantes en la subregión andina y sus perspectivas hacia 1980-1985	S
E/CN.12/941	Modelos matemáticos aplicados en América Latina al conocimiento y aprovechamiento de los recursos hidráulicos. Clasificación, terminología y ficha tipo	S
E/CN.12/946	Informe de la Reunión de Consultores sobre Administración de Empresas Públicas (Santiago, Chile, 27 a 29 de noviembre de 1972)	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/L.63-A	América Latina: Estadísticas de la industria metal-mecánica	S
E/CN.12/L.72	Water administration in the Latin American experience	E
E/CN.12/L.75 & Add.1	Nota informativa sobre bases para la identificación de países menos desarrollados	S
E/CN.12/L.76	Las estadísticas del comercio exterior y sus indicadores	S
E/CN.12/L.77	Problemas que se plantean en el cálculo de índices de importaciones para maquinarias y equipos	S
E/CN.12/L.79	Las tareas de la política fiscal y tributaria a la luz de los problemas del desarrollo de América Latina	S
E/CN.12/L.81	Los resultados de la Tercera UNCTAD para América Latina	S
E/CN.12/L.89	Plan regional para América Latina de acción para la aplicación de la ciencia y la tecnología al desarrollo. Resumen.	S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. XVI, Nº 1, first half of 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.71.II.G.8)	E, S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. XVI, Nº 2, second half of 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.71.II.G.6)	E, S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. XVII, Nº 1, first half of 1972 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E.72.II.G.6)	E, S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
	<u>Statistical Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. VIII, Nº 1, March 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E/S.71.II.G.4)	E/S (bilingual publication)
	<u>Statistical Bulletin for Latin America</u> Vol. VIII, Nº 2, October 1971 (United Nations publication. Sales Nº E/S.72.II.G.3)	E/S (bilingual publication)

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/74; TAO/ LAT/104/Nicaragua	Evaluación de recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano V. Nicaragua	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/86	Informe de la primera reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Guatemala	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/88	Estadísticas de energía eléctrica de Centroamérica y Panamá, 1970	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.3/31; TAO/ LAT/119	Simplificación y uniformidad de la documentación portuaria en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/75; TAO/ LAT/104/Panamá	Evaluación de los recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano VI. Panamá	S
CCE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/3	Catálogo general uniforme de codificación de equipos y materiales eléctricos del Istmo Centroamericano	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
CCE/SC.5/CRE/ VIII/4	Observaciones sobre la aplicación de las normas de trabajo aprobadas por el Comité Regional de Normas Eléctricas	S
CCE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/5	Proyectos de normas de trabajo para la selección de equipos de sub-estación en redes de subtransmisión y transmisión de energía eléctrica.	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.3/32; TAO/ LAT/120	Los servicios portuarios en las terminales marítimas de los países de Centrámerica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.3/33; TAO/ LAT/122	Vols. I and II. Estructura tarifaria uniforme para las terminales portuarias centroamericanas.	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/73; TAO/ LAT/104/Honduras	Evaluación de recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano IV. Honduras	S
GRRH/GTP/I/DI.2; GRRH/GTN/IDI.2	Istmo Centroamericano: Estimaciones sobre disponibilidad y utilización de los recursos hidráulicos, 1970 a 1990	S S
GRRH/GTP/I/DI.3	Los recursos hidráulicos de la cuenca del lago Gatún y el tráfico futuro en el Canal de Panamá	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/99; GRRH/ GTN/I/2/Rev.	Informe de la primera reunión del Grupo Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Nicaragua	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/90; GRRH/ GTN/I/2/Rev.	Informe de la primera reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Recursos Hidráulicos de Nicaragua	S
CCE/SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/2	Informe de la Secretaría al Comité Regional sobre el Programa de Normas Eléctricas. (October 1971 to September 1972)	S
CCE/SC.5/GRIE/ GTN-CR/III/2; TAO/LAT/123	Evaluación de las posibilidades de transferencia de energía hidroeléctrica de Costa Rica a Nicaragua	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/ 366	Situación y problemas del Mercado Común Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/73; TAO/ LAT/104/ Honduras	Istmo Centroamericano: Evaluación de Recursos Hidráulicos IV. Honduras	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/91; CCE/ SC.5/CRNE/ VIII/8/Rev.1	Informe de la octava reunión del Comité Regional de Normas Eléctricas (CRNE)	S
CCE/SC.5/GRTE/ III/2; TAO/ LAT/125	Istmo Centroamericano: Estructuras tarifarias de las principales empresas eléctricas y lineamientos para su armonización	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/92	Estudio comparativo de costos de la energía eléctrica en el Istmo Centroamericano, 1969-1970	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/93; TAO/ LAT/Pend.	Istmo Centroamericano: Evaluación regional del sector de energía	S
E/CN.12/CCE/ SC.5/94	Istmo Centroamericano: Consumo de energía, 1950, 1955, y 1960-1971	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/3	La ganadería en México	S
CEPAL/MEX/71/ 24/Rev.1	Los estratos jóvenes en el mercado de trabajo del Istmo Centroamericano	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/18	Situación actual y perspectivas del desarrollo industrial de Centroamérica	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/19	Centroamérica: Estadísticas básicas, 1971	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
CEPAL/MEX/72/ 20/Rev.1	El desarrollo de la energía eléctrica en Centroamérica, 1970-1980	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/26	Aspectos de la participación social en Centroamérica	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/28	Vols. I a II. La economía de Panamá y la Zona del Canal.	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/ 29; CICA/IX/49	Informe del Noveno Curso Intensivo Centroamericano sobre Programación de Inversiones del Sector Público y Programación Industrial	S
CEPAL/MEX/72/ 33; TAO/LAT/126	Aprovechamiento de los recursos hidráulicos en Centroamérica, 1970 a 1980	S

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL SEMINAR ON PROBLEMS OF THE HUMAN
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

México City, 6-11 September 1971

ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.1	Temario Provisional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.2	The human environment and economic development in Latin America	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.3	El desarrollo y el medio ambiente	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.4	Comisión preparatoria de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Humano. Informe del Secretario General	S
A/Conf.48/PC.11	Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Report of the Secretary-General	E

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.5	Informe del Relator	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.40/ L.5/Rev.1/Corr.1	Report of the Seminar	E, S

SEMINAR ON THE USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND STUDIES FOR
PLANNING PURPOSES

Santiago, Chile, 23-29 August 1971

ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.1	Los estudios demográficos en la planificación del desarrollo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.1/Add.1	Posibilidades y perspectivas del uso de los datos y estudios demográficos	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.2	La utilización de los datos demográficos y el tratamiento de las variables de la población en planificación de la salud	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.3	Objetivos sociales y variables demográficos en la planificación económica	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.4	Relaciones entre variables económicas y demográficas. Ensayo de un modelo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.5	Secuencia del proceso de formulación de metas de empleo en la planificación	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.6	Aspectos demográficos de la planeación de la educación	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.7	El uso de datos y estudios demográficos en la planificación del desarrollo regional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.8	Guía bibliográfica de estadísticas demográficas y sociales	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.9	La información y los estudios demográficos en América Latina	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.10	Algunos modelos sencillos para el análisis de las interdependencias entre los cambios económicos y los demográficos	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.11	Uso de datos y estudios demográficos en la planificación económica y social de Honduras	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.12	Objetivos de las políticas de desarrollo económico	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.13	Programa de adiestramiento sobre población y planificación del desarrollo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.14	Utilización de los datos demográficos en el proceso de planificación. El balance de los recursos humanos.	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.15	Experiencia ecuatoriana	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.41/ L.16	La experiencia venezolana sobre uso de datos y estudios demográficos en la planificación	S

WORKING GROUP ON STATISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME,
CONSUMPTION AND WEALTH

Santiago, Chile, 8-12 November 1971

ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.1	Temario Provisional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.2	Proyecto de sistema complementario de estadísticas de la distribución del ingreso y la riqueza	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.3	Informe del Primer Período de Sesiones del Grupo de Expertos sobre Estadísticas de la Distribución del Ingreso, del Consumo y la Riqueza	S

Latina

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.4	Fuentes de información sobre estadísticas de la distribución del ingreso y consumo en América Latina	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.5	Lineamientos sobre la utilización de las fuentes estadísticas en cálculos de distribución del ingreso en América Latina	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.42/ L.6	Informe	S

SEMINAR ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS TABULATIONS

Santiago, Chile, 14-19 August 1972

ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.1	Provisional Agenda	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.2(I)	Preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations Part I. Housing tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.2(II)	Preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations. Part II. Population census tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.3	CENTS. A technique for the computer tabulation of population and housing census data	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.4	Computer review and edit of a population and housing census	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.5	Content and use of population and housing census tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.6	Illustrations of the analysis of census tabulations	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.43/ L.7	Informe Preliminar	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
WORKING GROUP ON THE SYSTEM OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS		
Santiago, Chile, 4-8 December 1972		
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.1	Temario provisional	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.2	Nota de la Secretaría adjunta al documento E/CN.3/394 titulado "Sistema integrado de estadísticas de población, de los recursos humanos y otras materias sociales y sus vinculaciones con el sistema de cuentas económicas nacionales"	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.3	Nota de la Secretaría adjunta al documento ST/STAT/49 titulado "Sistema de estadísticas de la población, los recursos humanos y otras materias sociales: Series, clasificaciones e indicadores sociales".	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.4	Note by the Secretariat attached to the document entitled "A system of demographic and social statistics and its links with the system of national economic accounts" prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office	E/S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.5	Sistema de estadísticas sociodemográficas. Un ejemplo ilustrativo	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.44/ L.6	Proyecto de Informe	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
	MEETING OF CONSULTANTS ON ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	
	Santiago, Chile, 27-29 November 1972	
ST/ECLA/Conf.45/ L.1	Tentative programme and agenda	E, S
ST/ECLA/Conf.45/ L.2	Substantive working document	E, S
	ECLA EXPERT GROUP ON THE POPULATION PROGRAMME	
	Santiago, Chile, 11-14 December 1972	
ST/ECLA/Conf.46/ L.1	Problemas de población y desarrollo en América Latina	S
ST/ECLA/Conf.46/ L.2/Rev.1	Proyecto de Informe	S

