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[redacted] X, XI & [redacted]	[redacted].
E/CN.12/978	Only issued in Spanish.
E/CN.12/979	" " " "

Information and Reference Documents - Fifteenth Session.
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973

ASPECTS OF THE REFORM OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

Information note by the secretariat

73-3-543

1. Background

At the outset of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the trade and monetary systems of the world were facing increasingly serious difficulties in complying with the objectives laid down 25 years ago, i.e., to contribute towards the liberalization and balanced growth of international trade, to assist in the task of post-war reconstruction and in the transfer of resources to the developed countries affected by the war and the developing countries, and thus to promote high levels of employment and real income in the world economy. The trade and payments system which emerged under the auspices of three multilateral institutions (IMF, GATT and IBRD) did, in fact, stimulate significant growth in world production and trade, while promoting the resurgence of some European countries and Japan as important centres of economic activity and power. The evolution and adjustment of the United States' position within the world community led to the establisment of an intricate network of economic, financial and trade relations among the major developed countries with market economies, which had a powerful and sometimes disrupting effect on the international monetary system. Moreover, basic questions regarding the distribution of the benefits of the system began to be posed in the developed countries - the same questions that the developing countries had been concerned about for many years. Accordingly, the idea gradually gained ground that it was essential and urgently necessary to devise a new world economic system designed to promote global economic expansion which would contain clearly-defined provisions to meet the trade, monetary and financial needs of both the developing regions and the great economic powers.

Concurrently, the growing influence of the developing countries in international gatherings and organizations made the promotion of their economic and social progress an even more pressing issue and, to a great extent, this led to the formulation of measures designed to increase their export earnings and to channel resources towards them in line with internationally agreed objectives. However, in the trade and financial systems that operated during the post-war period these measures were only partially implemented, and in many cases no significant progress was made.

Added to these two general trends, which have been pointing up the need for a reform of the world trade and monetary system for some time, the serious difficulties of an international order based on the "dollar standard"

Note: The secretariat of ECLA wishes to express its thanks to Mr. Carlos Massé for his co-operation in the preparation of this document.

/have become

have become more acute in recent years. Thus, the crises in 1971 and 1973, for which palliative measures of limited and temporary effect were adopted, have shown even more clearly the need for rapid and far-reaching changes in the trade and financial systems governing international relations.

It is a well-known fact that the multilateral trade negotiations and international monetary reform are the two main instruments for carrying out these changes in the world trade and monetary systems. It is also clear that the direction of these changes is a matter of vital importance to the developing countries - particularly to Latin America - since their chances of effectively attaining their development targets depend largely on the impact of such trade and monetary arrangements as may be established on them, and in particular on their external sectors.

On the trade side, the multilateral negotiations are scheduled to begin at the end of 1973 within the context of GATT, once the Preparatory Committee has finished its work. Nevertheless, it is urgently necessary for other action to be taken, such as the prompt implementation by the United States of the generalized systems of preferences which have already been approved by the rest of the developed countries, and the necessary revision and expansion of those systems.

In the monetary field, the Committee of 20 set up within the context of the IMF is responsible for the negotiations aimed at working out a new system. The Group of 77 established the Intergovernmental Group of 24 on international monetary questions in 1972, to provide the developing countries with a forum for adopting a concerted stand, at a high political level, regarding the reform of the system.

Naturally, the indisputable link between the trade and the monetary negotiations makes is necessary to maintain close and continuing co-ordination between the positions which the developing countries, particularly the Latin American countries, uphold in the two institutional avenues at present open for securing the reforms proposed.

/2. General

2. General aspects of the reform of the international monetary system

The developing countries are highly dependent upon the expansion of international trade and the situation of the world economy, and are therefore interested in monetary reform as a whole and not just in some aspects of it. The developing countries' position is designed to achieve an internationa monetary system that will facilitate and promote the balanced development of international trade and the world economy, while simultaneously ensuring a fairer distribution of the benefits deriving from them. With this end in view, the system is required to distribute rights and obligations equitably among the participants and to take particular account of the developing countries' interests. Developed countries with balance of payments surpluses and those whose currencies are utilized as international means of payment cannot be exonerated from their obligation to contribute towards the adjustment of the world economy.

The new system will have to recognize the specific structural characteristics of the various countries and should be sufficiently flexible to respond adequately to them. This would facilitate the adoption of domestic policies to stabilize external disequilibria, taking into account the international effects they may produce.

The degree of international supervision required for the proper operation of the new monetary system should be in proportion to the possible impact on the international community of the measures adopted by individual countries.

Moreover, in order to organize the monetary machinery properly and maintain it in operation so that it will not adversely affect the growth rates of international trade and the world economy, international liquidity must expand to meet international needs. All the countries in the system should have access to such liquidity and no one country in particular should have the privilege of deciding its amount and distribution. Thus, international liquidity should be created by means of instruments established and controlled at an international level.

Lastly, both the process of adjustment already initiated and the continuing creation of international liquidity should be so designed as to take into account the internationally agreed objectives of transferring financial resources from developed to developing countries.

/3. Aspects

3. Aspects of special interest to the developing countries

While all aspects of the international monetary reform are of interest to the countries of Latin America and the developing countries in general, there are some fields which cause them particular concern.

To begin with, their say in the decisions of the IMF and their access to its resources are determined in terms of their quotas in the Fund. The methods at present being used to calculate and negotiate these quotas do not provide the developing countries with an adequate level of participation. Hence, the structure of the quotas or of decision-making powers needs to be revised so as to increase the relative weight of these countries within the IMF and give them a fairer share in its decisions and resources.

Secondly, the new machinery for increasing international liquidity provides an opportunity to facilitate the transfer of real resources towards the developing countries. On the one hand, establishing a "link" between the creation of special drawing rights and development assistance may ensure an additional and continuing flow of resources towards the developing countries. Naturally, the forms which this link may take have to be decided in such a way as to maintain the basic monetary role of special drawing rights. The developing countries should continue to make efforts to secure agreement on a form of the link that will achieve both aims. On the other hand, the operation of the new monetary system, as a whole, should make it easier for the developing countries to have access to an increasing amount of financial assistance, especially official assistance, and to the capital markets of the industrialized countries.

Thirdly, thought should be given to adapting special drawing rights to meet their growing importance in the international monetary system. Thus, their magnitude, repayment obligations, interest rates and general functioning should be designed so as to diminish little by little the role of gold and some national currencies and international reserves.

Fourthly, the operation of the IMF General Account should be modified so that it is a more suitable and useful instrument for tackling the difficulties encountered in the external sectors of the developing countries. For example, the usual period of one year coverage for the stand-by credit agreements could be extended. The very nature of the problems which such agreements are designed to solve, and the time needed to obtain significant results in correcting balance-of-payments disequilibria, warrant extending the period of coverage of stand-by agreements substantially. At the same time, the General Account which each country has in the Fund could provide

/finance both

finance both to iron out transitory disequilibria in the balance of the payments and to help to finance development programmes, and also to alleviate the problems which may arise from a rising external debt. An essential component of a scheme of this type would be to extend the deadlines of repurchase obligations for the countries receiving loans.

Lastly, the present IMF machinery for compensatory financing and for financing buffer stocks of basic commodities should be modified in the light of experience in this field to ensure that it fulfils the aims for which it was designed.

4. Some transitional problems

Serious problems are anticipated in the period of transition towards the reorganization of the international monetary system. The effect of the exchange adjustment measures adopted by some industrialized countries, especially the United States, will probably take some time to show up in the balance of payments, while the immediate result might even be the aggravation of existing disequilibria. During the next few years, therefore, the system may be subject to recurrent crises owing to a loss of confidence in the system, which will provoke speculative movements of capital. The ease with which massive quantities of money may be transferred among the different money markets of the developed countries may mean that such crises will place heavy pressure on the economies of some of these countries, and lead to instability in the exchange parities established.

As a consequence of all this, there may be a new upsurge of protectionist tendencies in some of the larger industrialized countries, which, inter alia, would render difficult, if not practically impossible, the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. At the same time, the developed countries might consider it necessary to adopt controls aimed at restricting movements of capital, using measures which might have an adverse effect on the granting of financial assistance to the developing countries.

The possibilities expressed above show once again that it is essential for the developing world to take a united stand as regards the measures that will best protect, its interests. Otherwise, there is a risk that the measures adopted to solve problems related to monetary crises and the changeover to a new system may lead both the monetary and the trade negotiations into avenues that are incompatible with the needs of the developing countries.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth Period of Sessions, Quito,
Ecuador, 23-30 March, 1973

Informative Document N° 3

ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE CARRIED OUT IN 1971-1972 AND PROGRAMMED FOR 1973-1974

I N D E X

PRESENTATION

During the past two years, several auspicious events have taken place which have strengthened the technical collaboration rendered to ECLA by CELADE. The most recent and transcendental of these events is the decision of the latter agency to establish an expanded programme of activities in the field of population, to be carried out principally by its Division of Social Affairs.

Furthermore, the United Nations Programme of Activities for the World Population Year, 1974, and especially the holding of the World Population Conference, have led to the coordination of some actions in support of these activities. These include the preparation of reference documents on the social and economic determinants of demographic conditions and trends in the countries of the region.

The greater emphasis placed on activities which CELADE had been carrying out and the incorporation of others, bearing on studies relating development and population, and on assistance to national programmes concerned with economic and social planning, promise a fruitful complementation in a matter which is fundamental to ECLA's sphere of action. A significant example of this was the Seminar on Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning, held in August, 1971, under the sponsorship and conduct of both institutions.

Special mention should also be made of CELADE's initiative to cooperate with ECLA in rendering assistance in population census matters, and in computing systems for the processing of statistical data, which have lately resulted in the establishment of a body of regional consultants attached to the Statistical Division of the Commission. Likewise, CELADE prepares the basic population projections utilized by ECLA.

Other international organizations with which CELADE cooperates are the International Development Bank, the International Labour Office, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Inter American Statistical Institute. With the first two, through agreements aimed at carrying out population research, with PAHO, through the rendering of technical assistance in family planning programmes related to mother and child health care services, and with IASI, through the participation in projects of technical assistance to countries in the production of demographic data.

CELADE's Headquarters are located in Santiago, its operations being supplemented by a Sub-Centre established in San Jose, Costa Rica, which covers the needs of the Central American and Caribbean countries. Many of the activities carried out by the Centre are part of a common programme or are accomplished in a coordinated manner, and thus are presented in this report without establishing the exact participation of Santiago or San Jose personnel. However, a special and brief reference is made in Chapter IV to those activities which have been developed mainly by personnel from the Sub-Centre.

This report consists of four parts. The first one deals with a description of the activities related to the teaching of demography, within the regular programme of the Centre, and courses given by other institutions. The second part summarizes both the research activities, and the technical assistance in each one of the four areas of work carried out by Santiago Headquarters. They are dealt with in sections A, B, C, D.

Some scientific exchange programmes, and of technical assistance with other institutions, as well as the work done concerning publications and general information, are presented in the third part.

The report ends up with a brief summary of the activities carried out by the Sub-Centre in San Jose.

I. TRAINING

When the Centre was established in 1958, only a few Latin American professionals with very different academic backgrounds had the opportunity of specializing in demography. At that time, with very few exceptions, this discipline was not included in the curricula of the universities in the region. In three or four countries there were careers for actuaries and statisticians, whose programmes of studies included courses in biometrics, demographic statistics or some other equivalent. On the other hand, there were several schools of public health which had courses on biostatistics at the postgraduate level.

1. Regular Training Programme

During the first fifteen years of its existence, the Centre accomplished the main objectives for which it was created, having trained more than 250 professionals in techniques of demographic analysis, through a Basic Course in Demography given at Santiago Headquarters, with a duration of ten months, 90 of these professionals received further training in an Advanced Course of twelve months duration, thus enabling them to participate in research programmes carried out by bureaus of statistics, planning units, and other government agencies using demographic data, as well as by university centres. A small number of Advanced Course graduates -exactly 19- chosen in consideration of their professional abilities, have been given the opportunity of consolidating and extending their knowledge, through a Specialization Course involving their participation in CELADE's teaching and research programmes during an additional year.

During the 1971-1972 period, the Regular Training Programme was carried out normally, and was attended by fellows, from 17 countries of the region. The Basic Course was attended by 40 students, 18 in 1971 and 22 in 1972, 24 students -12 per year- were incorporated into the Advanced Course, these students were chosen among Basic Course participants of previous years, with the exception of five from Intensive National Courses (Argentina, Brazil, Cuba) or Regional Courses (CELADE San Jose) and one student who already had an adequate background in demography. The Specialization Course received 4 fellows, chosen because of the performance in previous Advanced Courses and their professional ability.

The majority of fellows attending the Regular Programme during 1971 and 1972 came from university centres and statistical bureaus. In addition, a high percentage of them had university degrees or, at least three or more years to university studies, a situation greatly favouring the attainment of the objective of this programme which is to train experts in demography at relatively high levels.

A programme aimed at training middle and high level profesionals n the practice of demographic research is also part of regular train-ng activities. This programme for "research fellows" offers these; rofessionals the possibility of carrying out, during six to twelve onth period, the study of topics connected to their field of work hich require the utilization of techniques of demographic analysis. n 1972, a professional from the University of Chile (Antofagasta rea) worked at CELADE as a research fellow, during a nine month eriod, receiving theoretical and practical training in matters of nterest to him in the field of demographic studies.

In Table 1, Appendix I, students during the period 1971-1972 are lassified according to courses and countries of origin, and a summary s given of financing sources for fellowships granted, 85 per cent of hich are from United Nations technical assistance programmes.

As in previous years, the Regular Training Programme, particular-y the Advanced and Specialization Courses, was enriched with the con-ribution of distinguished visiting professors. In 1971, under the ersonnel exchange programme, the Centre received the visit of Profes-or Henry S. Shryock, from Georgetown University, Washington, who gave lasses to Advanced Course students in sources and use of internal gration data. Under this same programme, Dr. Jeanne Clare Ridley hen at the School of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, ew York, visited CELADE during a three-month period. Dr. Ridley's ssion included the application of fertility simulation models to atin American data and a seminar on the same subject, addressed to dvanced and Specialization Course student and some Basic Course udent.

In 1971, the Sub-Centre also benefited from the contribution of demographer who had previously visited Santiago Headquarters. Under ecial invitation, Dr. William Brass, of the Department of Medical atistics and Epidemiology of the School of Hygiene and Tropical dicine, London, visited San Jose during the month of September to nduct a seminar on Methods for Measuring Demographic Variables. The m of this seminar was the presentation to participants of methods veloped by Brass himself for the estimation of demographic data in untries with insufficient statistics. The meetings were attended personnel from the Sub-Centre, an expert and a Specialization urse fellow from Santiago Headquarters, and several professionals ost of them graduates from the Basic and Advanced Courses and from tional Courses- from 8 countries of the region (including Jamaica).

Particular mention should be made of the discontinuance of the sic Course at Santiago Headquarters, as from 1972, and of its trans-r to the San Jose Sub-Centre. The aim of this transfer was, princi-lly, a) to promote a greater participation in this Course from the

Central American and Caribbean countries, and b) to provide the structural basis for the operation in Santiago of a new programme of studies. This programme would begin in 1973 as a substitute both for the Basic and the Advanced Courses. The latter was given for the last time in Santiago in 1972, and will probably be initiated again in San Jose in 1974.

The new programme should provide, specialization in demography for graduates of the schools of economics, social sciences, medicine engineering and the exact sciences of Latin American universities; in addition to a solid training in demographic theory and techniques, it should also include the interdisciplinary studies necessary to the understanding of demographic phenomena within an economic and social context and, consequently, provide teaching, research and assistance abilities in matters in which the population variable interviews in one way or another. However, it seemed neither desirable nor posible that, with the resources available, CELADE should assume full responsibility for such a far-reaching programme. Although it is thought that the Centre could take charge of the courses covering most of the field of demography proper, interdisciplinary courses in which demography is linked with disciplines belonging to other specialities, as also basic courses in these specialities at the post-graduate level, should also have to be considered. On the other hand, the professional experience of many of the people who have studies at CELADE shows the advisability of granting an academic degree or professional title at the university level. The above led to the natural conclusion that a solution should be sought through programmes carried out jointly with university departments. At the end of 1971, talks were initiated with representatives of the Department of Economics, Western Area, of the University of Chile. As this department's aspiration of establishing a programme of studies leading to the Master of Economics Degree with Specialization in Demography, coincided with CELADE's plans to organize demographic studies at a higher level, it was decided that collaboration agreements should be reached, which would permit both institutions to materialize their projects. On this basis, a preliminary programme was prepared which takes into consideration the objectives of both institutions. For further details, see brochure "Programme of Studies for the Master of Economics Degree with Specialization in Demography".

2. The Teaching of Demography in Other Programmes

Important as are the achievements of the Regular Programme, the needs which may be covered by the teaching of demography greatly exceed the possibilities of this kind of programme. In fact, during the past few years and particularly during the period 1971-1972, the opinion has been gaining force of introducing demography in the curricula of university careers, particularly in the social and medical sciences. This in its turn reflects the growing attention given in

l spheres to population studies. The concern for the teaching of mography has not been restricted to regular university careers at e under graduate level, where this concern has only very recently de itself felt; on the contrary, the most concrete and frequent nifestations of the need of incorporating demographic studies in eir curricula have occurred in graduate courses. CELADE has atten- vely followed this process and, as its resources have permitted, s been developing activities aimed at promoting and facilitating e institutionalization of the teaching of demography in university ntres of the region. In a more direct manner, the Centre has parti- pated in the organization and development of national and regional urses, and has rendered assistance in courses of a national or inter- tional nature organized by other institutions. These activities y be grouped as follows:

i) collaboration in the organization and development of national courses in demography;
ii) organization and development of regional courses in demography;
iii) demography classes in courses of an international nature organized by or under the sponsorship of international institutions; and
iv) demography classes in courses of a national nature.

The aim of national courses in demography is to promote interest demographic teaching and research and, eventually, to serve as a sis for permanent courses to be financed by national resources. In 71 and 1972, three Latin American universities benefited from LADE's collaboration in the planning, organization and development national intensive courses with a duration of 12 to 18 weeks: the ntificial Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil, 1971), vana University (Cuba, 1971) and the Universidad de Oriente (Santia- de Cuba, 1972). These national courses, which included all sub- antive subjects of CELADE's Basic Course, were attended by profession- s both from government agencies and from university centres of e above countries. Additional information on these courses is shown Table 2, Appendix I.

The University of Zulia (Maracaibo, Venezuela) will carry out a cond national course from 15 January to 17 April 1973, always with LADE's teaching collaboration. In addition, it is expected that ring 1973 the Pontificial Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro will so carry out a second national course in demography. Other similar urses will probably be organized in the universities of Montevideo ruguay) Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Buenos Aires rgentina) in 1973 and 1974.

At the regional level, CELADE's Sub-Centre at San Jose organized once again in 1971 an Intensive Course in Demography and a Basic Training Course in Demography and Sex-Education, the latter in collaboration with the Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población, University of Costa Rica (see Table 3, Appendix I).

Since the first year of its operation, CELADE has been responsible mainly in Santiago, for demography classes in training courses organized by several international agencies. This assistance has not been regular and continuous in nature, but has depended on the needs of these agencies, among which mention may be made of the Interamerican Statistical Training Centre (CIENES) and the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). As usual, during the past two years, CELADE rendered its collaboration to the above-mentioned institutions.

The Latin American Programme of Biology of Human Reproduction was carried out for the last time in 1971. This programme was part of a more extensive programme carried out since 1967 in three countries of the region (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay); in Chile, responsability for the organization and development of the course was shared by CELADE two departments of the University of Chile, and a hospital clinic.

In addition, during 1971 and 1972, CELADE participated in several courses sponsored by the Asociación Chilena de Protección de la Familia , aimed at professionals from health services of the Latin American countries. This Latin American Training Programme in Family Planning was initiated in 1965, and was often repeated up to five times a year.

On the other hand, during 1972 CELADE collaborated with the University of Chile in two other courses of an international nature: a Course in Health and Population Dynamics and a Course in Health Statistics, sponsored by the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine and the School of Public Health, respectively.

CELADE's teaching collaboration also included a programme carried out in Colombia, in 1972, the First International Course in Demography and Health, sponsored by the Pan American Federation of Faculties and Schools of Medicine (FEPAFEM) and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota, Colombia. CELADE/San Jose was responsible for fertility classes in this course.

A rather clear idea of the significance of the assistance rendered by CELADE in the above-mentioned courses is provided by figures corresponding to the period 1971-1972, shown in Table 4, Appendix I.

ıring this period, around 350 professionals received training in emography. As in previous years, the country which most benefited rom these programmes was naturally Chile, and the professional roup with the largest participation was that of physicians and auxil-ıry health personnel.

CELADE's collaboration in other courses of a national nature, ther at the under-graduate or post-graduate level, was another type f assistance in the teaching of demography during the period 1971-972. Of course, this assistance was rendered only when there was a equest to this effect, which obviously occurred with the greatest requency in Santiago, Chile and in San Jose, Costa Rica. No details ıll be given as to subject content, number of hours of classes, and ther particulars of courses included in this series; Table 5, Appen-ıx I shows a list of departments, schools or institutions which eceived this type of teaching assistance.

II. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Migration, Urbanization and Demographic Aspects of Economic and Social Development

Those research projects and assistance activities having as their common denominator interrelationships between demographic and economic variables are included in this area. In order to emphasize the importance of this field of activities, mention should be made of the acknowledged need of explicitly introducing the population variable in the formulation of economic policies, and more specifically, in the planning of the economy. The global and sectorial planning units of the countries in the region are using a greater amount of demographic data than they did a few years ago, specially in relation to the planning of human resources, the so-called social sectors and urban and regional development programmes. It may be said that a significan and growing demand for studies and technical assistance exists in this area.

1. Population-Economy Interrelations: Models and Base Studies

With the conclusion and publication of a report in mid-1971, the ILPES/CELADE project on Development Policies with Integration[1/] came to an end. CELADE's contribution to this project was in the analysis of demographic data, with particular reference to employment-population relationships, which finally took the form of a demographic sub-model as a supplement to the general economic model.

This first attempt at an economic-demographic model offered the natural limitations originating from the lack of sufficient quantitative knowledge about relationships between major demographic and economic variables. To fill this gap and thus improve the model, base studies were undertaken, which take into account, on the one hand, the influence of demographic variables on employment and the formation of saving and, on the other, the effects of economic development on fertil Fertility and female participation in the labour force have merited special attention. The level of fertility was analyzed in relation to income, education of women and of their husbands, and to employment.

1/ "Relaciones entre variables económicas y demográficas. Ensayo de un Modelo". ST/ECLA/Conf. 41/L.4. Reference document submitted to the Seminar on Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning, Santiago, August 1971.

Female participation has been related to age, urban-rural residence, marital status, number of children, and level of education. It should be pointed out that these studies refer to a specific moment in time, they are not dynamic analyses.[2] Later studies introduce an important variant in the analysis, by replacing the urban-rural classification by that of "social groups", using for this an operational definition based on available data. This approach permits to undertake some exercises on the impact of certain development policies on the level of fertility and female labour force participation in the lower income groups.[3]

Future work will attempt to deepen the base studies, using new data, analyzing the evolution in time of interrelationships between demographic and economic variables, taking the following main aspects into account: a) demographic and socio-economic determinants of the labour force supply, b) effects of demographic factors on the formation of savings, investment orientation and standard of living, c) influences of economic development on the growth rate and spatial distribution of the population. In this aspect, special mention should be made of the research project entitled "Population and Employment", initiated at the end of 1972. This activity is coordinated with projects promoted and conducted by ILO in this field, and its aim is studying demographic and socio-economic determinants of the participation of the population -especially of the female population- in the labour force in several Latin American countries during the past decade, using data from censuses and occupational surveys and others. The agreement signed with ILO states that a final report should be presented by September 1973.

Another line of research which is more closely concerned with the theoretical basis of the better known economic-demographic models, resulted in a document discussing the savings and investment argument, basis of the theoretical justification for birth control, as a means of accelerating economic development. This report includes a critical review of several models of the Harrod-Domar and Coale-Hoover type incorporating the population variable. It intends to verify the validity for Latin America of certain functions utilized; particularly the consumption function in relation to the population variable, and the influence of the latter on the level of income.[4]

2/ Fucaraccio, Angel and Arretx, Carmen, Algunos efectos del desarrollo sobre la población (Preliminary typewritten version, November 1971).

3/ Fucaraccio, Angel, Algunos efectos del desarrollo sobre la población (Second version, typewritten in December 1972).

4/ Internal circulation document for discussion (mimeographed, no title).

The basic purpose of this research work is to produce studies and to gain experiences which may cover the needs of national programmes of economic and social development of countries in the region. With these elements a standard assistance programme will be prepared, to satisfy both methodically and opportunely the requests for technical assistance.

The possibility of rendering assistance to planning units which request it in matters related to studies of the type described, has already been announced in the Work Programme 1971-1972. During the second semester of 1971, a member of the sector's staff carried out a technical assistance mission at the Instituto Nacional de Planificación in Peru, during which the sub-model prepared by CELADE was presented, its adaptability to the development plan of that country discussed, and a programme of basic studies prepared to provide data required in the application of the model. During a second mission carried out in July 1972, the model was programmed and put into operation with data from the country. As part of that mission, a technical report was prepared containing suggestions on procedures for the incorporation into the model of the principal aspects of the Peruvian National Plan. This report includes a chart of variables and interrelationships.5/

Central planning units from other countries (Chile, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic) requested and obtained during the past two years technical assistance in population estimates and projections and in the preparation of programmes of demographic data analysis.

In the past few years, the growing need of incorporating the population variable into economic and social planning has been recognized, especially because of the importance recently attained by the so-called social sectors in government planning. This concern resulted in the "Seminar on the Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning", held in Santiago in August 1971, under the sponsorship of ECLA, ILPES, the United Nations Population Division,

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5/ "Sugerencias de un modelo económico-demográfico para el Perú" (typewritten).

the Organization of American States, and the Inter-American Development Bank, among other international agencies, and of CELADE. The experience obtained at this meeting undoubtedly provides a good basis for CELADE's assistance activities in relation to national planning units.6/ 7/

2. Studies of Migration to Metropolitan Areas in Latin America

In this aspect, activities were divided into analysis of data gathered by surveys prior to 1971, and assistance to national institutions in the carrying out of new investigations.

Under data analysis, advances were not as considerable as expected, mainly because of personnel limitations. A researcher-sociologist and a research assistant who worked on this project during the years 1969-1970 could not be replaced in 1971, nor in 1972, first because of lack of financing and later because of difficulties in recruiting qualified experts. Under these circumstances, towards the end of 1972 only the preliminary version of four of the five chapters of the Report of the Metropolitan Lima Survey (1966) had been prepared and it had not been possible to initiate the analysis proper of the Caracas Survey (1967).

With regard to the latter survey, it should be mentioned that information was re-processed in 1971 by means of a revised and expanded programme, with the assistance of Professor H.S. Shryock (migration expert, former official of the United States Bureau of the Census) on the occasion of his two-month visit to CELADE during that year.

The engagement of a researcher-sociologist is expected for the first quarter of 1973. This will permit the analysis of the study made in Caracas, and later the carrying out of a comparative study in which results from the three surveys conducted by CELADE (Santiago, Lima and Caracas) will be gathered, as also the findings

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6/ For further details on this Seminar, see page 15 of the present document.

7/ As part of the training programme, students of CELADE's regular courses prepared several monographs on topics of interest to this sector:
"Chile: Relación entre fecundidad y participación en la actividad económica" (1971)
"Chile-Guatemala: Estudio comparativo de factores que afectan la participación femenina en actividades económicas" (1971)
"Brasil: Implicaciones económicas de los movimientos migratorios internos" (1971)

of other studies with similar objectives undertaken by other institutions in major cities (San Salvador, Monterrey, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Salvador, Bogota). The aim of this comparative study will be to establish the more important findings and, insofar as possible, to formulate a descriptive-explanatory model of the migratory process towards metropolitan areas in the region. In addition to this general study, of evident interest both with regard to methodological and substantive aspects, the incorporation into CELADE's Data Bank of the largest volume possible of statistical information derived from the above surveys is contemplated, thus placing at the disposal of institutions and investigators a valuable and unique documentation on the subject in Latin America.

Since the end of 1971 and during 1972, CELADE has rendered technical assistance in two similar research projects covering the main demographic and social aspects of migration to the cities of Asuncion (Paraguay) and San Jose (Costa Rica). The first of these is being developed by the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos under the sponsorship of the Technical Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of that country and is financially supported by USAID/Paraguay.

So far CELADE has rendered assistance in defining objectives, designing the different questionnaires employed, designing the sample, and in preparing the interviewers' manual. Field work was initiated and concluded during the second semester of 1972, in accordance to the established calendar. Data processing should be concluded during the first semester of 1973. This activity as well as the preparation of the analysis programme are part of the assistance being rendered by CELADE.

The second of the above-mentioned projects belongs to the Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población (CESPO) of the University of Costa Rica. The main objectives of the study are the investigation of demographic, social, cultural and economic characteristics of inmigrants and of the whole population; migratory patterns; determinant factors of migration and assimilation of migrants; educational profile of the economically active population; occupational mobility and its determinant factors, and some aspects of the structure and characteristics of the family. The survey will consist of two phases. The first phase will be a survey covering approximately 1 500 households. The information will be gathered by means of a collective questionnaire for all members of the household. The second survey, which in part will be carried out simultaneously with the former, will use individual questionnaires to be answered by persons selected by migratory status, economic activity, age and time of migration, as the case may be.

So far CELADE has rendered assistance in the definition of objectives, in the formulation of the theorical framework[8] and in the preparation of model questionnaires to be used.

Future CELADE commitments include collaborating in the preparation of instructions to fill the questionnaires, the preparation of codes, and the development of a programme of data tabulations and analysis. A member of the Sub-Centre's professional staff will render continuos assistance in these aspects. Field work should be initiated by the middle of 1973 and a preliminary general report with findings should be concluded by April 1974.

3. Studies on Migration and Economic Development

During one semester of 1971, a researcher-economist worked on an exploratory study of economic factors determining internal migratory movements in Latin American countries. The purpose was to verify empirically some hypotheses on the role played by regional economic differences in the spatial redistribution of the population and on the balancing function of migratory movements. Thus, several econometric models used with relative success in industrialized countries were reviewed, the most adequate variables according to economic and social conditions of the region were discussed, and an outline was made of some approaches taking into account elements so far relatively neglected as are information and institutional aspects.[9] This line of research will be continued during 1973 with the incorporation, at the beginning of the year, of a researcher-economist specializing in regional studies.

Meanwhile, and as part of this programme of studies of migrations at the macroscopic level, a project for the measurement of (net) interregional migrations which have occurred in Latin American countries during the past two or three decades was initiated and developed to a considerable degree during 1972, using available census information. With this aim, various methodologies were applied for the estimation of volume of migrants and of migration rates at the level of major administrative divisions, depending upon the kind and quality of available data. The processing of data for Chile is practically finished, while work with data for Colombia and Mexico has been initiated. As census figures for 1970 become available, work on data for Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and the remaining countries of the region will proceed. Results of this study, independent of their value as statistical document will serve to carry out the larger-scope study on economic determinants of internal migration in Latin America, mentioned above.

8/ Alberts, Joop, "El marco teórico de la migración interna", San Jose, 1972. "Especificación de las variables necesarias para probar las hipótesis", San Jose, 1972.

9/ A report of this study was in process of publication at the end of 1972.

4. Study of Urban Growth in Latin America

Through this research project, and since 1971, demographic and demo-geographic studies on growth of cities with a population of more than 50 000 inhabitants in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela) are being carried out, the final objective of which is the preparation of population projections for these urban nuclei. The results of these studies will serve as a basis for the formulation of investment policies in urban development.10/

Owing to its nature, this study requires the use of information which is difficult to obtain (maps, data and studies at city level, usually not available), and thus its compilation took considerable time and several visits to the countries concerned. Work carried out covered the following major aspects: systematization of basic data; redefinition of population aggregates at the time of the last three or four censuses; computation of the growth rate and estimation of its components, natural and migratory growth; location of cities and urban networks and its determinants; maps of the physical growth of cities; preparation of a typology of cities; exploration of methodologies for projecting the population of cities, etc. The study is in its final stages, the date of conclusion of the respective report having been set for 30 April 1973.

5. Seminars and Work Groups

Special mention should be made of the Seminar on Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning, held in Santiago, Chile, on 13-29 August 1971, under the sponsorship of ECLA, ILPES, United Nations Population Division, OAS Secretariat General, Inter-American Development Bank, and CELADE. The latter institution acted as Executive Secretariat of the Seminar, and was responsible for all aspects bearing on its organization and execution. It was attended by representatives from planning units of fifteen countries of the region. The various sponsoring institutions and some of the participants contributed documents which served as basis for the discussions. CELADE prepared five documents, two in collaboration with ILPES. The principal objectives were to discuss with the highest-level officers, responsible for national planning programmes, possibilities and prospects of the use of demographic data and studies in development planning, substantive and methodological aspects of the system of interrelationships between demography and planning, and an outline of the possible content of a training programme covering these methods and techniques. Subsequent

10/ This project receives financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank.

to the Seminar, and for the purpose of putting into effect some initiatives suggested by participants, a guide of discussions was prepared on content and organization of courses in population and development planning.

Further details on the organization, objectives and development of the Seminar have been gathered in a Final Report.11/

Likewise, the publication of a volume of documents presented is being prepared.

In the past two years researchers and centres of studies in different countries of Latin America have shown a growing interest in the subject of internal migration. This concern resulted in the establishment of a working group on migration within the Population Commission of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO). This group held two meetings, in April and November 1971, the latter being followed by the Second Seminar of Specialization in Demography, organized by El Colegio de México, with CELADE's collaboration. This Seminar was devoted to theoretical and methodological aspects of internal migration.

Continuing with the activities of this working group, a Seminar was held from 11 to 15 December 1972, under the sponsorship of CELADE-Santiago. One of its main objectives was an attempt at establishing a theoretical framework which would include different sociological, economic and historical approaches, taking special account of relationships between migration and macro-economic aspects of growth and factors of change linked to determinants of migratory movements. In addition, reports of specific studies being carried out in the countries were discussed. Participants in this Seminar were 17 experts from member institutions of CLACSO and a number of persons invited as observers.

Personnel from the area attended and presented a document to the Technical Seminar on Urbanization and Demographic Growth in Latin America, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 7 April 1972.12/ This event was sponsored by the Secretariat General of the Organization of American States, the Inter American Development Bank and the Instituto Brasileiro de Administraçao Municipal (IBAM).

11/ Seminar on Use of Demographic Studies and Data in Planning, ST/ECLA/Conf. 41/L.17, Santiago, Chile, August 1971.

12/ "Algunas contribuciones al estudio de la urbanización en América Latina".

B. Fertility and Population Policies

1. Fertility

Activities of the last two years have centered on the PECFAL-Rural comparative fertility surveys, carried out during 1969 and 1970 in the rural and small urban areas of Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru. During that period a new project was developed, financed and initiated, namely the Research and Training Seminars known as SIEF. This project utilizes the PECFAL-Rural data, but tries to expand their value. Furthermore, the data from previous fertility surveys carried out in 1964 in 10 Latin American metropolitan areas, were organized so as to be tabulated by computers not only in CELADE but in other places; a fertility simulation programme by means of computers, known as REPSIM, was set up in CELADE; various field projects were carried out as part of the Sector's teaching duties.

a) PECFAL-Rural

About the beginning of the period covered by this report, the countries completed the coding of information and began the data cleaning programme as provided for in the supervision manual. In October 1971, CELADE held a meeting attended by all the participating countries and other institutions collaborating in the collection and analysis of data. At this meeting, some basic tabulations and indices were suggested. The meeting marked the beginning of the data analysis phase in CELADE as well as in the participating countries. Throughout the following year and a half, up to about the end of July 1972, CELADE received the data tapes from the different countries. As each country's tape was received, it was submitted to a verification programme in order to ensure that the countries had carried out the data cleaning proposed in the PECFAL Supervision manual.

For Costa Rica, which had requested CELADE to prepare a basic tabulation series, a special programme was developed which allowed the to be prepared in the University of Chile computer and sent to Costa Rica later.

By the beginning of 1972 it was possible to obtain an abridged version of the package of programmes for the computer called "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)". This programme, suitable to the University of Chile computer, enabled to perform rapidly many operations with the data, including recoding, careful examination and elaboration of indices, each researcher programming his own tabulations. The SPSS programme, as well as a more extensive version obtained later, allowed to apply a different approach to work with

ertility data because it was no longer necessary nor expedient to think n terms of a series of basic tabulations that all researchers were bliged to use. Each researcher is presently able to plan his own nvestigation and work out the tabulations which are most appropriate or him.

Thus, three CELADE students have taken advantage of the opportunity iven to them in order to prepare their own tabulations using the ECFAL-Rural data.13/

A member of the professional staff of the Fertility Sector is at resent undertaking an analysis which includes the traditionalism oncept. For this purpose, he has designed several indices which utilze factor analysis and the Guttman scale.

Various activities were undertaken in order to facilitate the use f information on the part of researchers, those of CELADE as well as thers, In the first place, as the study includes more than 600 variples, a cross-classified alphabetical list was prepared to help those ersons having no previous knowledge of the study, in working out esearch projects. Since the code book is out of print and a great umber of changes have been made, a new version is now in preparation hich includes the different changes made by each country and some of he additional variables that have been discussed in CELADE. In order o allow the persons involved to decide rapidly whether the data serves heir purposes, a set of comparative marginals, for all women as well s for women currently married was prepared, the distribution of frequencies and porcentages for each country are set out in a single page.

In order to make the survey known to the scientific world, an rticle to be sent to an international journal (April 1972) was preparid. This article describes the data in a comparative form. It also repares the ground for various detailed articles which will be develped during the SIEF Seminars.

3/ This information was used in the preparation of the following monographs:
"Incompatibilidad de roles y fecundidad utilizando datos de PECFAL-Rural".
"Anticoncepción, fecundidad y catolicismo en las áreas rurales y semi-urbanas de Colombia, 1969".
"Diferenciales femeninos de la edad al primer matrimonio en cuatro regiones rurales de América Latina (Colombia, Costa Rica, México y Perú)".

b) Fertility Research and Training Seminars (SIEF)

Each of the SIEF Seminars, financially supported by the Canadian International Research Development Center, includes an invited expert who acts as director of the seminar and two or three Latin American research fellows who receive training through collaboration with the expert. Each seminar is carried out during a period of six months, at the end of which the expert and associated researchers prepare one or more reports for publication. A total of four seminars will be held the first ones to be directed by a social demographer, who has previously worked on fertility data in Latin America. The second two will be directed by a demographer interested in formal data analysis. The first two seminars began in September 1972 and finished in August 1973, and the second two will commence in September 1973 and end in August 1974. In each of them, the expert invited and those taking part will be at liberty to choose any topics in which they are interested provided that they satisfy the objectives of the seminars and fit into the CELADE general work programme. The seminar's most important objectives are training and comparative research. It was thought that a study as ample and full of possibilities as the PECFAL-Rural project ought to continue providing experience to individuals and institutions taking part in the original project as well as to those not participating in it, in order to raise the general level of fertility analysis. Instead of a short course on analytical methods including examples taken from the data, it is worth while trying a different approach, such as providing intermediate level analysts with training through joint work with an expert, on a substantive research problem, the results of which would be incorporated in a report for publication. The second objective which is the preparation of reports of a comparative nature on the PECFAL-Rural project, tends to overcome the difficulty which generally arises at the stage of analysis of surveys which gather data in respect of a large number of variables. Since the main obligation of those taking part in the seminars is the preparation of research documents, it is expected that the SIEF seminars will establish a structural solution to the problem of fertility survey data which remain unanalyzed.

In practice, the seminars have included not only the invited expert and the two research fellows, but, as well the professional personnel of the Fertility Sector and other persons such as CELADE students interested in fertility survey analysis. The seminars have become a means of communication between these persons. An research assistant of the ELAS-CELADE exchange programme has also been taking part and has made a short analysis of the PECFAL-Rural data. More detailed information regarding the SIEF seminars may be found in the CELADE Informative Bulletin.14/

14/ Latin American Demographic Centre, Boletín Informativo, Year XII, Volume 2, pages 17-21.

In March 1973, several documents setting out the results of the .rst seminar will be submitted to a meeting of the CLACSO Work Group ealing with Population Reproduction Processes, to be held in Latin nerican Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Santiago de Chile.

c) PECFAL-Urban

As in the case of PECFAL-Rural, efforts were made to submit the ECFAL-Urban data in a manner which would enable people to make adeuate use of the data. To achieve this, a data tape which had been repared for CELADE's information was obtained from the University of nicago; a code book in Spanish was prepared for that data tape and a et of marginals for PECFAL-Urban surveys was developed. This material ill be published by CELADE in a Manual for Users.

Taking advantage of present CELADE facilities for tabulating the ECFAL-Urban data tape, a number of students have prepared documents sing the data.15/

As part of the ELAS/CELADE programme, a member of ELAS is working n the PECFAL-Urban data in cooperation with CELADE. In order to make is work easier, the data relating to PECFAL-Urban Cities was prepared y tabulation, utilizing the SPSS.

d) Fertility Simulations

Doctor Jeanne Clare Ridley was invited to remain with Celade on the etting up of the REPSIM-B fertility simulation programme and on its pplication. She worked together with a research assistant on developent of a series of programme openings based on Latin American data. wo students developed projects on which a simulation programme was pplied.16/

5/ "Relación entre variables sociales, económicas y de actitudes y el intento de limitar el número de hijos. Aproximación teórica y verificación empírica".
"Buenos Aires, San José y México: Importancia de la educación en la determinación del nivel de fecundidad".
"Argentina, Costa Rica, México, Venezuela: Algunos resultados de las encuestas comparativas de fecundidad en América Latina relacionada con la participación femenina en actividades económicas".

6/ "Efectos de los cambios de la mortalidad sobre la fecundidad: Aplicación de un modelo de simulación".
"Efectos de cambios de la nupcialidad en la fecundidad: Aplicación de un método de simulación".

e) Population Surveys Projects (ENDEP)

Due to the fact that CELADE students rarely can depend on having time to gain experience in field work, it was decided to modify the Course on Techniques of Social Research delivered in the Advanced Course to provide this type of experience. In the 1971 as well as in the 1972 course, the projects had the twofold objective of enabling students to obtain a certain amount of experience and to produce information which would be of use to the community surveyed. In 1971, a survey was carried out in a marginal district which has a very high unemployment rate but is extremely well organized and politically motivated. In the second year, a semi-permanent habitational group was surveyed; as distinct from the first, this one had a relatively high social-economic level, but had a much lower level of political conscience and was less organized. In both cases, efforts were made, in conjunction with the community leaders, to determine what were the basic problems about which information was necessary. After completing the survey which in each case lasted some six months, the tabulations were supplied to the community leaders to whom the results were explained. Three research documents prepared by students are the outcome of this project.17/ Furthermore, a second year student who included a special questionnaire in his survey, used this information, together with data from other sources, to write a document entitled: "A Study of the Relationship between the Incidence of Widowhood in the Female Population and the Male Mortality".

f) Other Activities of the Sector

A document was written for submission to the XIV Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Society for Scientific Progress, held in Sao Paulo in July 1972.18/ The document was also discussed at the CLACSO meeting held in November 1972 dealing with Population Reproduction Processes. A second document was prepared for submission to the Liège General Conference (1973 convened by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.19/

An officer from the sector was in The Hague for one week taking part in the first ad-hoc meeting of the World Fertility Survey, which is being organized by the International Statistical Institute in conjunction with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).20/

17/ "Censo de una población marginal: Análisis demográfico, Chile".
"Aproximación al estudio de la marginalidad en una población del Gran Santiago".
"Chile, fecundidad en una población periférica del Gran Santiago".

18/ "Encuestas comparativas de fecundidad en América Latina: Algunos aspectos metodológicos".

19/ Conning, Arthur, "Latin American Fertility Trends and Influencing Factors"."

20/ On the occasion of the Meeting of the Second Ad-hoc Advisory Group, dealing with this same Survey (The Hague, 18-21 July 1972) the Centre was represented by its Deputy Director.

January 1973, that same officer attended a meeting of the Regional mmittee of Coordination of the beforementioned survey which took place The Hague.

g) The Future

It has been decided that in the fertility sector no important new ojects will be started until the PECFAL-Rural data be well organized an e SIEF seminars have been concluded. The reason for this is that a rge quantity of data is available and the collection of new data on a g scale appears to be inappropriate while the previous work is incomete. Nevertheless, some several small projects will be tackled.

As was observed in the discussion of past activities, the SIEF minars will continue until September 1974. About September 1973, a new pert will come to CELADE and will begin a series of two seminars which ll be concerned with the formal analysis of the PECFAL-Rural data. A tal of five associate researchers will be invited to work together with is expert. It is expected that the researchers will work in areas such natural fertility, conjugal unions and dissolution thereof, and in the timation of fertility levels, subjects which can be adequately analyzed means of mathematical models.

During this period, the different social demographers of the ferlity sector will continue with their own projects which it is hoped may related to the formal demography work being done in the seminars.

CELADE will collaborate with the CLACSO group in the evaluation of st research efforts, including the PECFAL-Rural and Urban projects, and the development of a frame-work within which fertility may be analyzed her activities of this group yet to be defined will also be involved.

CELADE will cooperate with the World Fertility Survey (WFS) in the nse that it will place at the Survey's disposal its knowledge and perience gained in Latin American fertility surveys, and will facilitat lations with the institutions once the WFS organization has made these ntacts. There is little likelihood that CELADE will participate in the rveys themselves, apart from technical advice, as it lacks personnel an propriate resources, and, furthermore, because to do so would interfere th other objectives previously drawn up.

The population phenomena in Latin America are rapidly developing and me effort should be made to study and understand changes as they occur, pecially in countries like Chile which are undergoing rapid and massive anges. As a pilot project, it will be attempted to undertake a survey microlevel applying the seminar format developed by SIEF, that is, a

small group of persons will be invited to CELADE to take part in the survey and the study, in order to acquire experience and divulge the type of work to other institutions.

The basic idea consists in finding a natural experimental situation already in development; probably about the beginning of 1974. For exampl an area might be selected in which rapid changes are taking place in agricultural patterns which in turn cause great changes in migration as well as in attitudes and, perhaps, in fertility behaviour. Should this b possible, this study will be aimed not only at supplying social scientifi information of direct interest because of theoretical motives but also, perhaps, to supply information which might be useful to people who live in those communities, as happened in the case of the ENDEP project, or to government authorities engaged in planning for the area.

During the CLACSO conference held in November 1972, CELADE was approached to consider preparation of a bibliography on Latin American fertility. This is being considered as a possible CELADE project which might be started about the middle of 1973, if not before. It is thought that a bibliography consisting of reports, published or unpublished, dealing with fertility or other allied subjects would be useful only if it would include an index by authors as well as by a variety of categorie and if it were kept up to date. To carry this into effect, it was sugges ed that a system of key words index be utilized on the basis of a compute

At present, information on these systems is being gathered, as well as on other agencies which collect fertility information, such as the library of the University of North Carolina in the United States. If this project is developed, it would include all the information gathered by other institutions, as well as different unpublished reports prepared by government and non-government organizations, which normally do not have a large circulation, but to which CELADE would have access. Efforts will be made so that CELADE would be able to count on at least one copy of all documents included in the bibliography. Eventually it should be possible to provide at cost xerox copies of these documents to persons requesting them.

2. Health and Population

The activities of this sector, during the years 1971-1972, were centered around the following two programmes: research in various cities of the region, through comparative surveys, on the incidence of induced abortion and use of contraceptives (PEAL and PEAL-TRANSLONG), initiated in 1968; and technical assistance in evaluating family planning programmes in operation in countries of the region. This assistance was initiated towards the end of 1970 with the holding of the first Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV I).

This second activity is an answer to the growing demand for inter-tional assistance on the part of the official agencies and of private stitutions involved in this type of programmes. It also arises from e concern of governments and international agencies to evaluate the fects of the programmes on population growth and on their possible dical and social consequences.

a) Activities in Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes

Within this programme there are four types of activities: training ninars, assistance in methods of service statistics for the programmes, sistance in the organization of evaluation surveys, and information on nily planning activities in the countries.21/

The Second Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning ogrammes (SEMEV II), organized by CELADE, took place in Santiago from tober 11 to November 19, 1971. As in the case of SEMEV I, its principa jective was the training of officials from national family planning ogrammes in methods of evaluating activities developed under these ogrammes. SEMEV II received financial support from UNFPA and the col-boration of several international agencies, including ECLA and the Pan erican Sanitary Bureau. Thirtysix professionals from sixteen countries the region took part in this Seminar.22/

The training programme will be continued during the years 1973 and 74, incorporating such changes as appear advisable on the basis of past perience. Courses will be organized once a year specializing in spe-fic aspects in order to attain greater depth, better satisfying thus e type of requirements of the programmes'staff which carry out function a different nature. It is planned to develop a "Course of Biosocial search" during eight weeks in 1973, devoted to personnel working in tters related to surveys conducted to evaluate the efficacy of the pro-ammes, particularly their influence on fertility and induced abortion. ring the first semester of 1974, during a period of six weeks, it is anned to hold a "Course of Analysis of the Demographic Effect of the nily Planning Programmes", and in the second semester to have another urse of a more general nature for programme directors (similar to MEV I). From fifteen to twenty participants carefully selected accord-g to certain specifications will take part in these courses.

/ The last mentioned activity is commented upon later under section b).
/ For more information refer to "Report of the Second Seminar on Method of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes". (SEMEV II). CELADE, Series G, N° 36, 1972.

A system of service statistics for family planning programmes has been designed and tested in CELADE, which due to its flexibility may be adapted to more diversified programmes such as those for Mother and Child Health.[23] It is sought to offer the programmes an efficient statistics system in order to produce the necessary and sufficient data to evaluate the performance of the official or private family planning services, and, insofar as possible, promote the adoption of uniform procedures which may make comparisons feasible and, therefore, make regional studies possible. This system has been in use since May 1971 in the National Medical Servic for Employees of the Valparaiso-Aconcagua region of Chile as part of its maternal and family planning programme.

A second application of the system of service statistics is the experiment made in the Costa Rican province of Alajuela under the family planning programme of that country's Ministry of Public Health.

Regular technical assistance has been rendered to the Chilean Minist of Public Health in connection with the development of several research projects which seek to evaluate the "Programme of Extension of Mother an Child Health and Family Welfare Services" (PESMIB). This programme will cover the period 1973-1976; it has the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and technical assistance from United Nations, WHO/PAHO, UNICEF and CELADE. Assistance will also be provided to set up a Research and Evaluation Unit within that Ministry.

A mission to Brazil in conjunction with the Canadian "International Development Research Centre", visited 24 clinics of the Association "Family Welfare in Brazil" (BEMFAM) operating in seven states. The purpose of the mission was to evaluate the statistics system of the plannin programme conducted by this institution.

The main future activities corresponding to commitments already established are as follows:

- Analysis of the results obtained through the application of the system of service statistics in the family planning programme of the Alajuela, Costa Rica, Health Area, to which reference has already been made.

- In connection with the PESMIB Project set up in Chile, advisory services will be given in connection with research on "Determination of the Levels of Maternal and Child Morbidity and Mortality in the Years 1970-1976 in the PESMIB Project Areas".

23/ Lopes, Valdecir and García, María Luisa, Estadísticas de Servicio en Planificación Familiar, CELADE, Series A, N° 115, 1971.

- In 1973 technical assistance will be rendered to the Panamanian Ministry of Public Health in the application of a system of service statistics under the family planning and mother and child health programmes. The work embraces retrospective and prospective collection of data under the programme of family planning in the Chorrera Health Area. This project is to be partially financed by UNFPA.

The third group of activities relating to the family planning program pertains to technical assistance rendered for the purpose of under-ing surveys and developing information emanating from clinical historie other medical records. Technical assistance in their organization and cessing of the data obtained were provided in the case of two surveys: fertility survey initiated in Paraguay in 1971, and the follow-up vey of users of the planning programme of the National Medical Service Employees, Valparaiso, Chile.

The first one embraced five urban centres, including the City of acion. In this case the Ministry of Health and the Paraguayan National versity took part as national institutions counterparts.24/

In its turn, the Valparaiso follow-up survey had the purpose of estigating the reasons for giving up the programme, based on a sample c en entering the Service during several years.25/

An extensive technical assistance programme in connection with survey other research during the next two years has been planned; the objec-s being basically to furnish an initial diagnosis of the fertility ation, establishing a basis for the purpose of later evaluating the cacy of the programmes. Future activities foreseen, by countries, are ed below:

- Assistance to the El Salvador Planning Office (survey financed by the Population Council, technical assistance financed by UNFPA). Use will be made of the tools applied when undertaking the Paraguay survey (FEPA) in an aleatory sample of women of the country. First semester of 1973.

- Costa Rica, on a follow-up survey of accepters of the Family Planning Programme of Health Area IV of Alajuela Province, of the Ministry of Public Health, and partly financed by UNFPA (Year 1973)

A report with statistical data of the research is at present in press ("Un modelo de encuestas para evaluar la eficacia de programas de planificación familiar").

A report containing data and an analysis thereof is at present in pres

- Chile, on a follow up survey of accepters of the Family Planning Programme in a health area of the Ministry of Public Health PESMIB Project, financed by UNFPA (year 1973).

- Chile, a KAP survey on the population of the 25 health areas of the Ministry of Public Health PESMIB Project, financed by UNFPA (1973-1974).

- Chile, a survey of knowledge, attitudes and practice of the users in relation to pregnancy, childbirth and afterbirth, and care of the child, to be carried out in two health areas of the Ministry of Public Health PESMIB Project, financed by UNFPA (1973-1974).

- Chile, research as to the amount of coverage in the years 1970-1972 attained by the Maternal and Child Health Programme (which includes family planning) in the 25 PESMIB areas by means of retrospective collection of data from the clinical files, through a representativ sample from all the consultant institutions included in the prograr me, using the CELADE statistical service system forms. This wor of research includes a survey of homes at all levels of the sample.

b) Information about Family Planning Activities in Latin America

Data regarding service, educational and research activities carried out under governmental and private family planning programmes in Latin America was gathered together in the biennial period 1971-1972 by means of a specially designed form filled in by direct interview or by programme executives in the different countries. A document based on that data is being prepared and will be published under Series A, N° 97, revision 2.

The organization of data banks by countries and the annual publicatio of reports on programme development, will be added to the collection of service, educational and research data in respect of the years 1972-1973 and 1974.

c) Research on Induced Abortion and Use of Contraceptives

The programme of comparative studies in Latin America (PEAL) consiste of many surveys made in four capital cities of regional countries (Buenos Aires, Bogota, Lima and Panama). During the course of the past two years the process of information preparation was completed up to the point of its storage on computer tapes. Furthermore, a programme of tabulations was prepared and in a document which was made known, some of the more important aspects of the research were analyzed.[26/]

26/ Gaslonde, Santiago, Análisis preliminar de algunos datos sobre aborto, provenientes de encuestas en América Latina, CELADE, S. 70, May 1972. (Document under revision).

A second project of more limited scope and coverage, is a methodologi ıdy which compares the relative advantages of retrospective and prospec- ve methods of research on abortion. This research took the form of many mples of women of fertile age in the Santiago, Chile, Northern Health ea, field work having been carried out between 1969 and the beginning of 71. Two reports are in course of preparation and should be completed ring the first quarter of 1973.

3. Population Policies

The growing concern about population problems, to which reference has ready been made in this report, have led to the consideration, inter a, of aspects related to population policies. It is in this sense that the beginning of 1971 CELADE decided to organize a sector which would e a systematic study of the population field from this new perspec- e.

The first two years of activity, 1971 and 1972, were taken up with team formation stage and a first exploration of the field of study.

Although the sector has cooperated with the CELADE teaching activity, uming the responsibility for some seminars on population policies, its n effort was concentrated on research. In September 1971, research was un on "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies in Chile". This dy deals with research the main purpose of which is the study of the aviour and attitudes of political actors and social scientists in ation to population phenomena (principally population growth), and with ion aimed at modifying them. The study covers the period from 1958 to 2.

In connection with this project the sector's present professional tea formed and consists of a social psychologist (Chief of the Sector) a itical scientist and a sociologist.

The execution of the project contemplates the use of bibliographic rces and the carrying out of personal interviews, in successive stages. 1972, the team proceeded to analyze the ideologies and political project the main parties. On the basis of this analysis, in November 1972 erviews with the party leaders was commenced.

In order to study the work results of the social scientists, informa- n coming from 62 research centres was accumulated, and data pertaining 795 social scientists and some 2 100 publications was tabulated. The laboration of the National Scientific and Technological Commission NICYT) was available for this work. The analysis of the contents of reference material is in progress.

Finally, the study of the social and political context on which the participants previously mentioned have been working together, was started in May 1972 by means of analysis of government documental sources and interviews with key informants.

In parallel and simultaneous form, in respect of the research work, an attempt has been made to initiate contact and interchange with social scientists in other parts of the world who are working in this area. With this objective in view, contact was made with the International Population Policy Consortium (IPPC) to which are associated various social science researchers, principally political scientists, who are engaged in the study of population policies. The advances made in Chilean research were submitted to the meeting of IPPC held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, (October 1972) and it is hoped to maintain regular communication through this channel.

During 1972 CELADE collaborated with the United Nations Population Commission in the preparation of a paper on development strategy and population policies in three Latin American countries: Brazil, Chile and Cuba. This paper was one of the basic documents used in the "Interregional Workshop on Population Action Programmes", organized by that Division in Manila, Phillipines, in November 1972. The head of the Sector took part as discussion leader at this work meeting, thus obtaining a more profound and up-to-date knowledge of population policies in Africa, Asia and European socialist countries.

Finally, a document was prepared on the subject of political strategies aimed at inducing changes in the marginal population sectors and their possible effects on reproductive behaviour. This work will be submitted to the "International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Science" to be held in Chicago during the period August 28 to September 8, 1973.

The Sector's activities during 1973 will be concentrated on completing the study of actors in the formulation of population policies in Chile and on the publication of the respective results thereof.

The activities that may be undertaken largely depend on the course followed by the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems relevant to the formulation of Population Policies in Latin America, whose Central Unit will be constituted in CELADE during the first few months of 1973, reference to which is made in another section of this document. It is possible, nevertheless, to sketch out some lines of research which arise from the work accomplished up to now.

An analysis of documents prepared and interviews held up to now, appears to indicate that although, in fact, social and economic policies which might affect demographic behaviour, are being implemented, little

onscience exists in the centres where political decisions are taken egarding these probable demographic consequences, and their social and conomic significance. On the other hand, evidence exists that execution f general policies in medium level instances, frequently leads to a eformulation of objectives and to a modification of the extent and origir ontent of these policies. In this process of reformulation and adaptati f the general policy to concrete conditions, the bureaucratic organizati ppear to play a crucial role. Lastly, the ties between the economic, ocial and demographic research centres, on the one hand, and the centre f decision, on the other, appear to become more intensive at the medium evels mentioned before.

Consequently, it appears opportune to initiate in the future two mplementary research lines: one which endeavours to study the possible mographic effects of the policies which, in fact, are being applied or anned to be applied; and another which will be orientated towards the tection of the actors committed, directly or indirectly, to the adoptior d implementation of these policies.

Demographic Reports and Basic Data

1. Population Projections by Countries

During the period under review, work was commenced on revision of the mographic situation of countries of the region which recently took nsuses the results of which are available. The work, which is in full aboration, is the first stage of the task of preparing revised populatio ojections, by sex and age, up to the year 2000, and is being developed coordination with the United Nations Population Division. In order tha e projections have official standing, when circumstances permit they are rried out with the participation of the authorities of the respective untries. The task in Chile has already been completed (the resulting ojection was adopted jointly by the National Statistics Institute, the ilean Planning Office (ODEPLAN) and CELADE), and it is expected that in e first quarter of 1973 the projections will be well advanced in other ve countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua; is work will last throughout that year and 1974, as and when more of the untries make available new census information. The following countries y be in this case: Cuba, Argentina, El Salvador, Venezuela, Paraguay and ru. The other countries, which have not taken censuses in the present cade, will be dealt with later on; they are; Bolivia, Uruguay, Ecuador, lombia, Haiti, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala.

The above mentioned work will be used -during 1973- to prepare a port on "The Demographic Situation in Latin America". This document wil a contribution to the World Population Year's (1974) programme of tivities.

2. Demographic Bulletin

This semiannual Bulletin continued to be published regularly with issues N° 7 to 10. In addition to the historical and projected series of the population of the countries and territories of the region (1920-2000), which are published in almost every issue, the main contents of the bulletins put into circulation in the last two years and which give some idea of the matters dealt with, were as follows:

- Projections by sex and age (1965-2000) and fertility, mortality and migration hypotheses regarding countries and dependent territories of the region not included in the 20 Latin American republics. (Bulletin N° 7).

- Projections by sex and age (1960-2000) recommended by CELADE and their corresponding birth, death, migration and total fertility rates, and expectation of life at birth for all countries and territories of the region (Bulletin N° 8).

- Population of cities in Latin America having 20 000 or more inhabitants, classified by size, according to the National Population Censuses and their intercensus growth rates (Bulletin N° 9).

- Births, deaths and natural growth implicit to the projections recommended by CELADE (1970-2000), and abbreviated mortality tables (1965-1970) for the 20 Latin American republics (Bulletin N° 10).

3. Historical Demography

In 1972, in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru), research was initiated in connection with historical demography documentary sources, thereby attempting to gather useful past historical information to be able to study and analyze demographic evolution in these countries. This work should be concluded in the first months of 1973.

Once the study of documentary sources, at present in progress, is completed, it is intended to get together a work group made up of some of the historians taking part in this research and other specialists in demography and history, for the purpose of examining the respective conclusions. In the light of these results, the work group will give its opinion as to the advisability of continuing, or not, research into the field of historical demography. If in the affirmative, the group will point out the possible analysis work which may be undertaken in respect of some of the sets of documents reviewed.

4. Research on International Migration of Latin America (IMILA)

The purpose of this programme is to pursue the collection of information on international migration trends and characteristics so as to better understand this phenomenon. Preference has been given to concentrating efforts on obtaining information from the persons who in the Latin American national population censuses declared a foreign country as their place of birth. A set of "first generation" tabulations by individual countries will be prepared on the basis of these data. These tabulations will deepen and improve knowledge about the intensity of inmigration and emigration movements that in some countries has become of real importance, and about the migrants'main demographic and educational characteristics and their participation in the economic activity.

During 1972, as foreseen, using data received from Panama, a set of tabulations has been prepared (1970 census). An analysis of this information which will serve as an example for similar studies based on material which may be obtained from other countries, is now being prepared.

In the first few months of 1973, basic material for this project will be received from various countries, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic, among others, and with it the tabulations already designed will be completed. It is hoped that in conjunction with national centres of population studies, an analysis of this information will be made.

Some measures have been put forward which give reason to anticipate, with certain optimism, the obtaining of additional information regarding population censuses in Argentina (1960) and Costa Rica (1963).

In order to have the most ample and complete view possible of the panorama of Latin America international migrations, steps have also been taken to negotiate with the bureaus in charge of censuses of various countries outside the region -United States, Australia and various European countries, amongst others- where Latin American migration has gained relevance for the purpose of also obtaining census data about Latin American residents in these countries. The contacts established have made it possible to obtain census information about the past which was hitherto unpublished. Furthermore, it is possible that in 1973 some uniform "first generation" tabulations of the censuses of the 1970 decade will be received.

5. Technical Assistance and Other Activities

To be able to attend to a request from the United Nations Population Division, there was prepared a collection of the annual fertility rates by age groups, implicit in the population projections of Latin American countries, period 1960-2000.

Advisory service was extended to the competent authorities of the State of Maranhao (Brazil) in preparing a programme of demographic studies and in elaborating a request to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to obtain financial support to set up the programme referred to. On the other hand, CELADE and the State Statistics Bureau signed an agreement whereby the former would render continuous technical assistance during the execution of the above mentioned programme.

As a result of other activities some technical documents were prepared; the more outstanding ones are mentioned below:

- "Utilización de tabulaciones censales para el análisis demográfico" submitted to the Seminar on the Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations, organized by ECLA and held in Santiago in the period August 14 to 19, 1972.

- "CELADE Activities in the Field of Historical Demography" submitted to the Symposium on Latin American Económic History (XL International Congress of Americanists) held in Rome, Italy, September 2 to 10, 1972.

- "The Brass System of Life Tables. Application to Argentina" for publication in the Proceedings of the Argentine Actuarial Institute, 1972.

- "La mortalidad en la Argentina entre 1869 y 1960" for publication in the Revista "Desarrollo Económico" of the Institute of Economic and Social Development, of Argentina, 1972.

- "Estimaciones de fecundidad deducidas de información sobre hijos tenidos, utilizando datos de censos sucesivos", a document submitted to the Liège General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, August 27 to September 1, 1973.

Considering the interest that the subjects discussed had for CELADE's activities, members of the staff participated, among others, in the following international meetings:

- Symposium on Latin American Economic History, XL International Congress of Americanists, Rome, Italy, September 2 to 10,1972.

- VI Inter American Statistical Conference, Santiago, November 6 to 14,1972.

Data Bank and Computation

1. Data Bank

The organization and growth of the Data Bank gave rise to intense tivity throughout the last two years. The activities detailed below inly include the incorporation of census data and surveys, prepa- tion of tabulations for general and specific purposes, adaptation new computation programmes and exchange of information with other stitutions maintaining a similar service.

Census Sampling Operation (OMUECE 60). The tabulations that nstitute the basic programme for the population census samples of e 60 decade[27] were elaborated for 14 of the countries which had pplied the Centre with copies of their census samples (Argentine, azil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, nduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Uruguay).

This information which covers more than three million persons, s been used by CELADE fellows and researchers for purposes of anal- is and demographic studies.

A study has been concluded on the economic characteristics of e population of the "Cuenca del Plata" countries which held censuses the 60 decade -Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay-; the study 11 be divulged in the near future.[28]

Surveys. The information from surveys undertaken in different untries of the region with the Centre's collaboration has been corporated in the Data Bank. These surveys included: migration to tropolitan areas surveys (Santiago, Lima and Caracas), comparative rtility surveys, PECFAL (Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia and Peru), ortion surveys, PEAL (Bogota, Panama, Buenos Aires and Lima). In l cases special studies are being made on the basis of collected data.

/ Data Bank Bulletin N° 5, August 1972.
/ Chackiel,Juan, "La población económicamente activa en los países de la Cuenca del Plata".

Experimental Censuses. Copies were obtained of experimental censuses information. These censuses were carried out in the region since 1968 with CELADE's technical and financial support, making use, for that purpose, of a grant from the Ford Foundation. The data obtained from these experimental censuses have enabled studies to be made of census methodology which have already had influence on the type quality and specificity of the information obtained through the 1970 population censuses and it is hoped that this influence will also reach censuses taken in future years. In particular, the information from experimental censuses in Paraguay (Ypacarai), Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica (Esparta) and Argentina (Belen) has been tabulated and incorporated into the Data Bank.

Census Samples, of the Decade 70 (OMUECE 70). Until now, copies of the 1970 population census samples of 5 countries (Chile, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Dominican Republic), have been incorporated in the Data Bank, and tabulations have been prepared, as requested by the countries, in the case of Chile, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The OMUECE 70 plan of basic tabulations is at present under study.

International Migration Research Programme in regard to Latin Americans (IMILA). In connection with this programme, special tabulations were prepared with the information on non-natives of Panama provided by the last census.

Studies related to Families and Housing. On the basis of census samples, information about the family as a unit has been obtained, This information has enabled special studies to be made for Chile (1970) and Brazil (1960). The subject "family" will become a special section of the Data Bank.

Computation Programmes. The Data Bank has had the benefit of new programmes and programme packages for computers,[29] obtained by CELADE. This has brought about a reduction in operational costs and enabled a more expeditious attention of the requirements of CELADE itself and of other users of the Data Bank facilities.

29/ Reference should be made to the corresponding list included later on in this report, page N° 37.

Other Activities. The bank kept in contact with similar organi-
sations and foreign universities with a view to exchange of infor-
mation.

Two documents, one regarding the Data Bank[30] and the other on the subject of Family,[31] were submitted to the "Conference on the Role of Computers in Economic and Social Research in Latin America", held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in October 1971.

As a contribution to the Seminar on the "Preparation and Use of Population and Housing Census Tabulations" held in Santiago from 14 to 19 August, 1972, two reference documents were submitted, one dealing with the Data Bank[32] and the other with computation programmes.[33]

A paper on storage and recovery of information[34] was presented to the VI General Meeting of members of IASI held in Santiago, Chile, from the 6 to 14, November 1972.

2. Computer Service

Since the Data Bank was established, the use of the computer in CELADE for different types of work has progressively increased. This expansion is due fundamentally to the development of special studies by researchers and fellows of the Centre, and to the time taken up in preparing the respective special tabulations.

It should be pointed out that computation time employed in 1972 amounted to almost double that in 1971, a fact that shows the importance attained lately by this activity.

30/ Morales, Julio. "El Banco de Datos de CELADE", July, 1971.
31/ Lopes, Valdecir. "El uso del computador para la obtención de datos sobre familia a base de información de población".
32/ Data Bank, Bulletin N° 5, CELADE, Santiago, Chile, August, 1972.
33/ "Programas de Computación usados en CELADE" Series J, N° 1, Santiago, Chile, August, 1972.
34/ Peralta, Rene and Lopes Valdecir, "Almacenamiento y Recuperación de Información Estadística". Santiago, Chile, November 1972.

In March 1972 an IBM terminal was installed. It operates with APL language, in connection with an IBM computer 360/40H, and on a time sharing basis. The terminal, which has proved to be of great utility, is being used approximately 70 percent of the available total of 3 hours connexion per working day, and it has been employed as much for researchers and fellows as for the CELADE calculations office.

The computer service has the following sub-systems which are all operative:

- CENTS (Census Tabulating System)
- SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)
- OSIRIS/40 (Organized Set of Integrated Routines for Investigation with Statistics)
- SYMAP (Synagraphic Computer Mapping Programme)
- KWIC (Key Work in Context)
- SIDES (System for Service Statistics)
- Statistical Programmes in APL
- MINI-TAB

The computer service also includes specific programmes written in ASSEMBLER/360 and FORTRAN IV.

3. Technical Assistance and Other Activities

Personnel of the Sector collaborated closely with the ECLA regional advisers and took part in activities of technical assistance to the countries on the subject of population censuses and service statistics. Special mention should be made of the following activities:

- Programming and elaboration of results of a 5 percent sample of advanced figures of the 1970 Chilean Population Census published by the Chilean National Statistics Institute.

- Preparation of basic tabulations of a 10 percent sample of the 1971 Nicaragua National Population Census, published by the Nicaragua Census Executive Office. This data have now become of great value, in view of the Managua earthquake in December 1972.

- Preparation of special tabulations requested by the Statistical Office of Panama, on the basis of a sample of 20 percent of the original data rectified by means of a programme to determine defective and incoherent characteristics.

- Elaboration of special tabulations requested by the Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic, based on a sample of the 1970 census with special emphasis on variables of an economic nature.

- Collaboration of CELADE through the participation of its computer experts in and the organization of seminars on CENTS language, designed for use in the taking of population and housing censuses. This activity, as well as being instrumental in the rendering of assistance in the respective field to the staff of the offices in charge of censuses, provided the Centre with wider experience in the use of computers.

- Tabulation of experimental census results of Paraguay, Nicaragua and Guatemala, so as to place them at the disposal of the respective statistical offices of the interested countries.

- Technical assistance to the Statistical Office of Peru on analysis of the data collection equipment to be used in the census, as well as on tabulation programming based on CENTS language.

- Advisory service to the Paraguayan Statistical Office regarding selection of the computer to be used in the elaboration of census data.

- Participation in a course on Surveys Methods and Techniques fostered by the Organization of American States (OAS) and IASI, in conjunction with the North-east Development Superintendence (Brazil).

- Assistance given to the Dutch Antilles in the elaboration of the 1971 Census Population information.

- Participation in the ECLA Work Group related to a study for the installation of a computation centre in Santiago.[35]

- Preparation of a document for submission to a meeting of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, to be held in Liège in August 1973.[36]

35/ Posibilidades de Establecer un Centro Regional de Computación de las Naciones Unidas en Santiago. ECLA/EST/DRAFT/53/Rev.1, 27, June 1972.

36/ Lopes, Valdecir. **"Traditional Sources of demographic data in Latin America", December 1972.**

4. Future Activities

a) Data Bank

The establishment of a CELADE computation service, which meant an increase in staff specialized in computer programming and analysis, and the introduction of new data processing techniques, has made possible the expansion of Data Bank activities and the improvement in service to the users. The following main activities have been planned for the 1973-74 period:

1960 census samples (OMUECE 60). Divulge studies based on sample data related to specific subjects in connection with groups of countries, beginning with a document on "Economically active population in the countries of the 'Cuenca del Plata'".

Elaborate and tabulate information about "the family", based on population data of some countries of the region, to enable CELADE specialists and fellows to make studies of the subject.

Develop special tabulations in order to meet users'requests.

Exchange information with similar institutions at micro and macro data level.

1970 census samples (OMUECE 70, IMILA). To take action, in collaboration with other countries of the region, in order to obtain copies of population census samples and information about non-native Latin Americans enumerated in the respective countries.

Design a uniform tabulation programme, taking into account the changes introduced in the 1970 population census questionnaires.

Prepare special tabulations for studies on demographic aspects, especially those required for the revision of projections elaborated by CELADE.

Prepare information about "the family", based on population data of various countries of the region, for use on studies on the subject to be made by CELADE specialists and fellows.

Develop special tabulations in order to meet the users'requests.

Data from surveys and other sources. Record on magnetic tapes the available information regarding surveys of demographic interest, such as surveys of migration to metropolitan areas, employment, etc.

Record on tape the information arising from experimental censuses taken with the Centre's collaboration.

Prepare special tabulations in order to meet requests from users.

Data Bank Bulletin. So that the situation regarding available information be made known to the users, Data Bank Bulletin N°5 will be circulated and, for the years 1973 and 1974, versions of Bulletins N° 6 and 7 will be prepared with up-to-date information.

b) Computation Service

The Computation Service, in its capacity as supporting activity to different CELADE sectors, mainly operates according to requests received. This service, in general, should develop the following activities during the period 1973-1974:

Training assistance. To divulge, by means of seminars, the use of programmes, packages of programmes and systems applicable to the elaboration of data or for demographic research;

Collaborate in the CELADE courses, delivering classes on introduction to the use of computers in the field of demography;

Cooperate with other international agencies and the countries, regarding teaching activities about computer employment for production and use of demographic information.

Collaborate with the Costa Rica University computation centre in the teaching programme related to data processing, starting in 1974.

Technical assistance to the countries. In accordance with commitments already assumed and at present under study, it is foreseen that advisory service will be extended to the following countries, with the cooperation and coordination of ECLA:

Dutch Antilles: Preparation of tabulations corresponding to the 1971 census, which means covering approximately 300 population blocks and households. January to April 1973.

El Salvador: Collaboration in programming tables relative to the 1970 census, controlling, in Santiago, some of the programmes worked out in San Salvador. February to May 1973.

Nicaragua: Control of the consistency programme prepared in Managua to be applied to the 1971 census.

Paraguay and Uruguay: To train, in Santiago, computer specialists in the use of CENTS language, programming and operation, in order to apply it to the population census tabulation.

Dominican Republic: Collaboration as regards the processing of the 1970 Population Census data.

Brazil: Training, in Santiago, of 1 or 2 computer specialists of the Maranhao Development Superintendence - SUDEMA.

Recovery of reference Information. In order to be able to offer a faster reference system for the Centre's researchers, and other users, a reference system on information available in the Data Bank is planned to be developed. The first stage of this project comprises:

To establish a reference file on magnetic tape archive on the subject of "Migrations".

Make contact with other institutions which might exchange information with CELADE in the social sciences field, especially demography.

To incorporate the microcard system for the tabulations which may be obtained, with a view to rapidly and economically attending to requests from other countries and institutions.

Publication of users manuals. Users manuals will be prepared in Spanish regarding the following subsystems presently used in CELADE: CENTS, SPSS and SIDES. Furthermore, specific programmes developed by CELADE will be divulged. New issues of the J series of publications which have already been started, will thus be published[37/] enabling users to be informed about the use of these subsystems and programmes.

37/ Programas de Computación usados en el CELADE, Series J, Nº 1, Santiago, August 1972.

III. EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. ELAS/CELADE Programme

The ELAS/CELADE Exchange Programme began in July 1970 with e initiation of an experimental period which lasted until February 72, followed by a second stage of revision and expansion of the evious programme.

During the experimental stage two types of activities were veloped: teaching exchange for the enrichment of the curricula studies of both institutions, and exchange of research whose in purpose was to produce, prepare and submit information files. e following four publications testify as to the work done during e first part of the programme:

- Distribución de la población económicamente activa en los países de América Latina: 1940-1960. CELADE/ELAS, September 1971.

- Algunos indicadores para el análisis de las comunas de tres provincias agrícolas de Chile: O'Higgins, Colchagua y Linares. CELADE/ELAS, February 1972.

- Las provincias de Chile a través de indicadores: una infraestructura para los análisis causales y de procesos. CELADE/ELAS, May 1972.

- Análisis tipológico del trabajador del Gran Santiago e Impacto sobre el ingreso de las políticas redistributivas: 1970-1971. CELADE/ELAS, May 1972.

These works, in addition to putting sociologist and demographers to professional contact, were useful in respect of mutual knowledge existing resources in both institutions.

The successful evolution of this first stage enabled in March 72, the initiation of a new exchange programme with the essential rpose of promoting development and delimitation of a research eld regarding population sociology in Latin America.

The accomplishment of this general objective requires that the llowing partial objectives be achieved:

a) Orientate part of the resources, human as well as institutional, involved in general sociological disciplines, in such a way as to assure the existence and growth of activities specifically related to population problems.

b) Interest part of the human and institutional resources specifically devoted to demography, in the study of sociological aspects of population phenomena.

To attain such objectives, the programme contemplates two types of activities:

a) A programme of teaching exchange aimed at joining the efforts of the sponsoring institutions to train specialists qualified for the study of population sociology.

b) A research programme in which sociologists and demographers will work together, and in which substantive research, as well as methodologic and applied research are envisaged. During the first 10 months (March to December 1972) the programme started with the following activities:

a) Teaching

In CELADE a course was delivered by an ELAS professor on "Introduction to Sociological Knowledge". In its turn, a course, on "Methodology of research on the basis of quantitative secondary data" was in charge of a CELADE professor.

b) Research

The following research projects were initiated during 1972 (the remaining ones will be developed in 1973):

- Urban fertility in ten Latin American countries: An essay of sociological interpretation.

- Socio-economic aspects of rural emigration in Latin America.

- Comparability of census information on economically active population (EAP) in Latin American countries: 1940-1960 (EAP-extensive approach).

- Social division of labour: an example of an empiric study, Chile 1970 (EAP-intensive approach).

- Incidence, on income distribution and employment, of changes in economic development patterns during the last decade. (EAP-intensive approach).

Furthermore, some works were developed prior to the initiation, n March, of other two projects. In effect, in 1972 a report was repared regarding family organization in urban popular sectors of hile, as a work previous to a similar study in other countries. n the other hand, another report was prepared which contains re-ources of information about Latin America existing in the different antiago Research Centres. This report constitutes a basis for etting up a work programme for the research on social indicators.

2. Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America.

a) 1971-1972 Activities

The programme to which reference is made below, is the result f a collective effort in which,in one way or another, numerous ocial scientists from different regional countries have partici-ated.

From the first exploratory action on feasability of the pro-ramme it was considered that formulation of population policies n the region required extensive and profound research in respect o the relationship between social economic and demographic proces-es and structures; that the studies made up to now in this field re insufficient and often lack the theoretical basis adequate for he regional characteristics and empiric foundations; and that, astly, human and institutional resources exist in the region which t should be possible to mobilise and coordinate, in order to tackle his task. Thus, from the beginning, the suitability arose of a ollaborative organization in which will participate researchers and esearch centres of various countries and which will rely on a central t eam assigned exclusively to coordinate the programme.

The definite formulation of the programme was preceded by xtensive consultation processes which included a group of Latin merican social scientists, the CLACSO Population Commission and, astly, 31 social research centres of the region which were visited y one of CELADE's researchers.

Eight regional centres -6 national and 2 regional- which howed special interest in the Programme and which count on the uman and technical resources necessary to give an effective con-ribution, finally established a committee to be in charge of

starting off and executing the Programme referred to, and which will act as a work group under CLACSO's Population and Development Commission.

The Centres mentioned above are:

- Brazilian Centre of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP)
- Centre for the Study of Population Dynamics (CEDIP), of the Faculty of Public Health of the University of Sao Paulo.
- Centre for Economic and Demographic Studies of El Colegio de Mexico (CEED).
- Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).
- Centre of Urban and Regional Research (CEUR) of the Torcuato di Tella Institute (Argentina).
- Population Studies Division of the Columbian Association of Faculties of Medicine (ASCOFAME).
- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO).
- Social Research Institute, National Autonomous University of Mexico.

The general objective of the programme will be to "promote multidisciplinary research on the interrelations between socio-economic and demographic phenomena -with reference to scientific information and analysis- for the understanding of the problematics and the social and economic role of population in relation to the formulation of general and specific population policies on the part of those in each country who participate in decision-making".

Special mention should be made of certain of the specific objectives: mobilization of academic resources; development of theory and methodology adequate to the characteristics of the region and to its historical process; and reinforcement of the activities of national centres by carrying out comparative and coordinated research.

The Programme will count on a Central Unit formed by a multi-disciplinary team composed of 5 researchers, research assistants, and secretarial staff. Special mention should be made of certain of the Unit's duties: the execution of such studies as are required; the rendering of technical assistance to the Centres participating in the Programme, and the coordination of the collective research being undertaken, as well as of the work meetings and seminars that the Programme Committee may resolve to carry out.

CELADE has been appointed by the Programme Committee to be the Headquarters of the Central Unit. The programme's initiation and operation for an initial period of two years have been possible thanks to the financial support of the United Nations Fund for

Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the Population Council.

During the last few months of 1972, negotiations were entered into for the purpose of recruiting researchers for the Central Unit. It is expected that this team may be working, or at least the major part of its members, within the first half of 1973.

b) 1973-1974 Programme of Activities

The Programme will be put into operation once the first formal meeting of the programme Committee, convened for March 1973, has been held; the main purpose of the meeting will be a more detailed discussion and development of the Work Programme.

The provisional plan anticipates that the work to be carried out by the member centres, coordinated by the Central Unit, should comprise:

- Preparation of an inventory of research already done or in progress and collection of information which up to now has been scattered.

- Systemization and synthesis, not only of empiric information gathered, but also of the theoretic and methodological developments.

- A critical review of this material which should be accomplished mainly through three work seminars.

It is hoped that the achievement of the above mentioned objectives will enable detection of gaps in existing research, and thus orientate the research plan which should be put into effect at the beginning of the second year.

3. Publication and Information

a) Publications (1971-1972)

CELADE issues ten series of publications, which comprise different fields of activities such as studies and reports made by professional personnel (Series A), class notes and teaching manuals (Series B), monographs written by students (Series C), translation to Spanish of articles published in specialized magazines and other documents of interest to the Centre (Series D), books (Series E), and a semi-annual bulletin (Series F - Demographic Bulletin).

In the last two years under review, 74 new titles have been issued distributed as follows: Series A, 13; Series B, 4; Series C, 24; Series D, 12; Series E, 2 books[38] Series F - Demographic Bulletin, 4; Series G - administrative documents, 14; Series J - Computer programmes used in the Centre, 1.

The favourable reception of CELADE publications has meant that numerous editions are out of print. In order to satisfy the growing demand, it was necessary to reprint many of them. During the period of reference (1971-1972), 46 titles were re-edited, as follows: Series A, 20; Series B, 15; Series C, 4; Series D, 5; and Series E,[39] 2.

As a contribution to demographic research in Chile, CELADE in consultation with the National Statistics Institute, edited the "XI Population Census in Chile, 1940", which had been partially printed through the years, thus making any reference thereto by students of Chilean demographic history practically impossible.

The Centre has expanded its editorial activities by means of agreements signed with the University of Concepción, the Latin American School of Sociology and the Torcuato di Tella Institute of Buenos Aires. The result of these agreements is five titles included in the CELADE List of Publications.

b) Editorial Projects for 1973 and 1974

The activity of the Centre's different areas will demand an intensification of work on the part of the Publication Sector. The projects carried on, survey analysis, reports on demographic situations, projections of selected countries, works of fellows, from the Advanced and Specialization Courses, CELADE's contribution to the World Population Year, etc., will undoubtedly represent an increment in editorial work.

38/ In view of the major editorial effort involved, special mention is made of the titles published:
E/9: Elizaga, J.C. y Mellon, R., "Aspectos demográficos de la mano de obra en América Latina".
E/10: Smulevich, B.Ia., "Críticas de las teorías y la política burguesas de la población".

39/ Printed in CELADE workshops:
E/3: Gonnard, R., "Historia de las doctrinas de la población".
E/4: Elizaga, J.C., "Métodos demográficos para el estudio de la mortalidad".

The books of Series E will continue in process of publication and new titles will be added to those already issued.

The distribution of books and many CELADE documents has been entrusted to Paidos Publishers who cover Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula. On the other hand, the Latin American Chamber of Books (CLAL) is in charge of the delivery mainly to United States universities and institutions. At the same time, editions of the Centre's books may be found in the main bookshops of Santiago.

c) Information

Since two years ago, CELADE publishes an Informative Bulletin in which the Centre's activities and subjects of general interest in the field of demography are described. It is distributed amongst public and private institutions, as also to the Latin American press and to private individuals. With a view to achieving a more dynamic, modern and effective publication, the latest issue's contents have been amplified.

In the course of the year 1972 a demographic exhibit was organized and displayed in Santiago on the occasion of the Third Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III) The exhibit embraced different subjects (natality, fertility, mortality, economically active population, education, health, etc.). Aprinted booklet completed the data which constituted the 25 panels forming the exhibition.

4. Giorgio Mortara Library

Following the same lines outlined in previous years the Giorgio Mortara Library is carrying on with its plan to become the most complete library in Latin America on demographic and allied subjects.

At present the library's bibliographic material consists of 8 274 books including monographs, United Nations publications, etc.; 1 930 reprints; 1 502 booklets and 9 788 periodic publications including copies of specialized magazines which are received regularly and copies of the Series sent by different countries.

During 1973, a system of information recuperation by means of a computer is proposed to be established.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE CELADE SUB-CENTRE IN SAN JOSE (COSTA RICA)

An important part of the activities carried out by the Sub-Centre staff was devoted to demographic training through different programmes, principally in CELADE's Basic Course, imparted for the first time in San José in 1972, in regional and national courses and in the delivery of classes in several Central American universities. Under the first heading of this report reference has already been made to these and other activities related to training programmes.

It is interesting to underline the work of technical assistance developed by the Sub-Centre, the major part of which was only briefly described on previous pages. In this connection mention should be made of three fields of activity to which referential attention was given; they are: i) national and local surveys for the purposes of demographic research, ii) service statistics in family planning programmes and iii) population censuses and processing of basic data and demographic reports for the countries.

1. Surveys

At the end of the year 1970 the Sub-Centre began to render technical assistance to the Honduras Government in regard to the carrying out of a periodical national survey with the main purpose of obtaining information about births, deaths, migration and changes in civil status. An attempt was made to evaluate the demographic conditions in a country whose vital statistics are considered to be incomplete.

Apart from the organization of research, personnel from the Sub-Centre supervised field operations through repeated missions, maintained a continuous control of the results as they were obtained and made them known, partly by means of informative bulletins[40/]

The survey covered some 51.000 persons spread over almost the whole country. The interviews were repeated periodically, on four

40/ Between January 1971 and June 1972, sixteen informative bulletins containing methodological notes and results were published. Three summaries in English were also published.

occasions; at the time of the last round of interviews, the questionnaire included additional questions in order to obtain retrospective information.

The field work and the preparation of data having been finished towards the end of 1972, it is planned to make a series of studies of the principal aspects investigated during the current year and in 1974.

Technical assistance under a similar programme began to be rendered to de Statistic Office of Panama. Up to now this assistance has consisted of the development of a project that the authorities of the country have submitted to UNFPA in order to obtain financial support for its execution. This research will cover 48% of the districts with a population of approximately 367 thousand persons, and who are those living where the vital records are considered to be incomplete.

Migration and human resources in the San Jose Metropolitan Area are the object of an investigation started in 1972 by the Population and Social Studies Centre (CESPO) of the Costa Rica University, with advisory service being rendered by personnel from the Sub-Centre and the Santiago Headquarters.[41/]

The Sub-Centre is also collaborating with the Statistical Office of Costa Rica by means of the development of two studies that make use of the information obtained through the fertility survey (PECFAL-Rural) carried out by this Office with assistance from CELADE. The subjects, under study are, in one case, "social mobility and fertility" and, in the other, "awareness of the possibility of family planning and attitude". The respective works are well advanced and eventually will be published by that Office in a volume devoted to the research mentioned.

2. Service Statistics

As mentioned previously (see page 25) technical assistance was rendered to the Costa Rica Ministry of Health in order to put into practice a system of service statistics under the family planning programme of Health District IV (Province of Alajuela).

41/ For more details about this project refer to page 13 of this report.

The work carried out included the collection of retrospective statistics from the beginning of the programme (1968) to May 1972, and current statistics since the latter date to the end of the same year. This information was converted into a series of tabulations and different aspects of the research were made known in five informative bulletins. The experience had a demonstrative character.

A second technical assistance having the same purposes will be extended to the Panama Ministry of Public Health within a few months.

3. Population Censuses, Basic Data and Demographic Reports.

Staff from the Sub-Centre have participated actively in the census activities within the Coordinated Census Programme of the countries forming the Central American Isthmus. In compliance with requests received through the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) and UNFPA, numerous missions were accomplished. The principal purpose of the missions was to attend to activities related to population census staff training programmes, population censuses planning (Guatemala and Honduras), and preparation of budgets and requests to UNFPA for financial assistance Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. Furthermore, technical assistance was rendered in connection with more specific work such as census sample preparation to obtain advanced data (El Salvador and Nicaragua) and evaluation of census coverage (Nicaragua). Lastly, the Sub-Centre through a special publication, made known the results of the Experimental Population Census taken in Nicaragua in August 1969.42/

The ECLA regional advisor on Population and Housing Censuses, by agreement of ECLA with CELADE, since the middle of 1972 is developing his activities attached to the Sub-Centre. It is hoped that this measure will mean a much closer collaboration in this field, on the basis of a broad programme for the years 1973 and 1974.

42/ CELADE, Series AS, N° 17, San Jose, 1972.

As information regarding the last censuses taken in the sub-region became available, new estimates and demographic projections of the respective countries were prepared. As a result, those corresponding to Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic were concluded.[43] These studies are coordinated with the CELADE programme for Latin America.

4. Other Activities

In spite of the priority given to training and technical assistance, the staff had the opportunity to produce works of research, some of which have been published.[44]

43/ The data pertaining to census samples of two countries (Nicaragua and El Salvador) and to the experimental census taken in Guatemala in 1970 regarding orphanhood and fertility, were the object of a study comprising three monographs written by Basic Course students (1972): "Determinación de la mortalidad por medio de las técnicas de W. Brass, con especial referencia al sistema logito".
"El Salvador: Estimación de la mortalidad masculina a partir de la información de dos censos utilizando el sistema logito, 1961-1971".
"Bolivia: Importancia de la inclusión de preguntas retrospectivas en los programas censales para estimaciones de niveles de fecundidad y mortalidad en el país".

44/ In the last 20 months the following works in the series AS of Sub-Centre publications have been edited: Camisa, Zulma. "La nupcialidad femenina en América Latina durante el período intercensal 1950-1960" (N° 10).
Lenis, Nelson. "Evaluación del programa de planificación familiar de Hatillo". Provisional Ed. (N° 11) .
Ortega, Antonio y Lerda, Juan C. "Tabla de mortalidad por generaciones: México 1960" (N° 13).
Nieto, Bolívar. "Algunas consideraciones sobre la investigación censal de hijos nacidos vivos e hijos sobrevivientes y su utilidad para estimar la fecundidad y mortalidad". Provisional Ed. (N° 14).
Ortega, Antonio. "Un modelo para estimar la mortalidad a través de las preguntas censales sobre hijos nacidos vivos e hijos sobrevivientes". (N° 15).

In addition to the publications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a number of class notes have been reproduced for the use of students as well as technical articles in other languages.45/

A collaboration agreement between the University of Costa Rica and CELADE has recently been signed; it opens up wide prospects for teaching and research activities. In this connection, the possibility is envisaged that within a short time the University programmes may recognize credits in demographic studies which could be taken in the regular courses of the Sub-centre. Looking farther ahead, the establishment of the career of demographer is forseen which would have the training support of CELADE in the event that it materialized.

45/ Under the Series DS, during the period covered by this report, twelve technical articles were translated into Spanish and published. The major part of them were used in two seminars directed by specially invited demographers to whom reference was made in the first chapter of this document.

A P P E N D I X I

Table 1

REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. Participants by courses and Countries, Period 1971-1972

Countries	Courses			
	Basic a/	Advanced b/	Specialization c/	Research fellows
Total d/	40	24	4	1
1971 e/	18	12	1	-
1972 f/	22	12	3	1
Argentina	3	3	1	-
Bolivia	3	-	-	-
Brazil	1	3	-	-
Chile	6	5	-	1
Colombia	4	2	1	-
Costa Rica	1	1	-	-
Cuba	5	4	1	-
Ecuador	1	-	-	-
El Salvador	2	-	-	-
Guatemala	4	1	-	-
Haiti	2	-	-	-
Mexico	1	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1	1	-	-
Panama	2	1	-	-
Paraguay	-	2	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	1	-
Venezuela	4	1	-	-

a/ Held in Santiago, Chile, (1971) and San Jose, Costa Rica (1972).

b/ These students are included among the participants in Basic Courses of previous years, except five coming directly from Intensive Courses and one having adequate previous training.

c/ These students are included with participants in previous years' Advanced Courses.

d/ The total of new participants, in the two years period 1971-1972 amounted to 47. The participants composing this total, 21 students in 1971 and 26 in 1972, are explained in the following notes.

e/ The total of new participants in the year 1971 amounted to 21 students. This is the sum of 18 in the Basic Course and other 3 in the Advanced Course who did not attend a Basic Course as such.

f/ The total of new participants in 1972 was 26, composed of 22 in the Basic Course and 1 research fellow, plus 3 others of the Advanced Course who did not attend the Basic Course as such.

Table 1 (Continued)

2. Sources of Financing Fellowships, by Years

Sources	1971-72	1971	1972
Total	69	30[a]	39[b]
United Nations	59	25	34[b]
AID	4	4[a]	-
Ford Foundation	4	-	4
Other sources (Catholic University of Chile)	1	1	-
Without financing	1	-	1

a/ One fellowship expired on March 31, 1971.
b/ Includes one scholarship initiated in 1971.

Table 2

NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHY COURSES
Organized in Collaboration with CELADE
Teaching Staff, 1971-1972

Country	Year	National sponsoring institutions	Students	Duration in weeks	Teaching hours in charge of CELADE
Brazil (Rio)	1971	Pontificial Catholic University	23	18	340
Cuba (Havana)	1971	Institute of Economy (Havana University)	22	13	330
Cuba (Santiago)	1972	Institute of Economy (Universidad de Oriente)	20	12	282

Table 3

REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHY COURSES

Organized by CELADE, San Jose, 1971

Courses	Participating Countries	Students	Duration in weeks	Teaching hours
Central American Basic Training Course in Demography and Sex Education a/	5	21	4	177
Intensive Demography Course for countries of the Central American Isthmus and the Caribbean	8	23	16	516

a/ This course was organized with the collaboration of the "Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población" of the University of Costa Rica.

Table 4

COURSES OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER

1. Demography Courses and Teaching Hours in Charge of CELADE, 1971 and 1972

Courses and organizing institutions	1971-72	1971	1972
Total	300	153	147
a. Latin American Programme on the Biology Human Reproduction (CELADE, Santiago/Public Health and Social Medicine Department and Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of the University of Chile)	66	66	-
b. Latin American Family Planning Training Programme (Chilean Association for Family Protection)	105	75	30
c. Course on Education Statistics (CIENES, Santiago, Chile)	24	12	12
d. Course on Health and Population Dynamics (Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, University of Chile)	54	-	54
e. Course on Health Statistics (University of Chile, Health School)	10	-	10
f. Course on Economic and Social Statistics (CIENES, Santiago,Chile)	8	-	8
g. Course on Regional Planning of Development (ILPES, Santiago,Chile)	6	-	6
h. First International Course on Demography and Health (FEPAFEM and Pontificial Javeriana University, Bogota, Colombia)	27	-	27

Table 4 (Continued)

2. Participants by Country of Origin, 1971 and 1972

Country of origin	1971-72	1971	1972[a]
Total	348	179	169
Argentina	17	5	12
Bolivia	3	-	3
Brazil	7	-	7
Chile	211	135	76
Colombia	8	4	4
Costa Rica	6	6	-
Dominican Republic	1	1	-
Ecuador	13	11	1
El Salvador	2	2	-
Guatemala	4	2	2
Honduras	4	2	2
Mexico	10	3	7
Nicaragua	2	-	2
Panama	2	2	-
Paraguay	1	1	-
Peru	6	1	5
Uruguay	3	3	-
Venezuela	7	1	6
Not recorded[b]	41	-	41

a/ The details relating to the year 1972 are incomplete: the information corresponding to points "c" and "h" of table 4.1 is missing.

b/ Refers to participants of the courses indicated in points "d" and "e" of table 4.1.

Table 4 (continued)

3. Participants by Professional Field, 1971 and 1972

Professional field	1971-72	1971	1972[a/]
Total	348	179	169
Medicine and Public Health	215	145	70
Sociology and other Social Sciences	53	11	42
Other fields	39	23	16
Not recorded[b/]	41	-	41

a/ The details relating to the year 1972 are incomplete: the information corresponding to points "c" and "h" of table 4.1 is missing.

b/ Refers to participants of the courses indicated in points "d" and "e" of table 4.1.

Table 5

OTHER COURSES OF A NATIONAL CHARACTER

1. Including Demography Classes in Charge of CELADE/Santiago

a)	University of Chile, Statistical Technicians Career	1971
b)	Programme of Analysis of Urban and Regional Data, of the Interdisciplinary Centre of Urban and Regional Development of the Chilean Catholic University	1971
c)	Economics and Demography Programme, "Centro de Estudios Económicos y Demográficos de El Colegio de México"	1971
d)	Course on Educational Planning, of the "Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentación e Investigación Pedagógicas" of the Chilean Ministry of Education.	1971-1972
e)	Course on Statistics for Planning of the North East Development Superintendence, Recife (Brazil)	1972
f)	Seminars on Techniques of Fertility and Mortality Levels Estimation of the Demographic Studies Centre of Havana University (Cuba)	1972
g)	Course on Economics and Regional Planning, of the Economics Department of the Southern National University, Bahia Blanca (Argentina)	1972

2. Including demography classes in charge of CELADE/San Jose

a)	Seminar on Demography, Cuban Ministry of Health	1971
b)	Course on Population, Socio-Economic Development and Family Planning of the "Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña", San Salvador	1971
c)	Training Programme on Population Dynamics and Family Planning, of the "Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población", San Jose (Costa Rica)	1971-72

d) Sociological Aspects of Population Growth, Department of Man, Faculty of Sciences and Letters, National University of Costa Rica 1971-72

e) Chair of Demography, last year of the Economic Sciences Faculty, San Carlos University, Guatemala 1972

f) Demography for Economists, Institute of Economics of the Social Sciences and Economics Faculty, National University, Costa Rica 1972

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973

Reference document

(Agenda item 4)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Action programme of the General Assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade

73-2-282

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Action programme of the General Assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1970

73-2-282

Note

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

ST/ECA/139

United Nations Publication
Sales Nº E.71.II.A.2

Price: $U.S. 0.50
(or equivalent in other currencies)

The General Assembly

1. Proclaims the Second United Nations Development Decade starting from 1 January 1971;

2. Adopts the following International Development Strategy for the Decade:

A. PREAMBLE

(1) On the threshold of the 1970's, Governments dedicate themselves anew to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations twenty-five years ago to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development.

(2) The launching in 1961 of the First United Nations Development Decade marked a major world-wide endeavour to give concrete substance to this solemn pledge. Since then attempts have continued to be made to adopt specific measures and to fashion and employ new institutions of international co-operation for this purpose.

(3) However, the level of living of countless millions of people in the developing part of the world is still pitifully low. These people are often still undernourished, uneducated, unemployed and wanting in many other basic amenities of life. While a part of the world lives in great comfort and even affluence, much of the larger part suffers from abject poverty, and in fact the disparity is continuing to widen. This lamentable situation has contributed to the aggravation of world tension.

(4) The current frustrations and disappointments must not be allowed to cloud the vision or stand in the way of the development objectives being really ambitious. Youth everywhere is in ferment, and the 1970's must mark a step forward in securing the well-being and happiness not only of the present generation but also of the generations to come.

(5) The success of international development activities will depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, particularly on concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, on the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and occupation of territories of any State and on the promotion of equal political, economic, social and cultural rights for all members of society. Progress towards general and complete disarmament should release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of developing countries. There should, therefore, be a close link between the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade.

/(6) In

(6) In the conviction that development is the essential path to peace and justice, Governments reaffirm their common and unswerving resolve to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities in the world may be banished and prosperity secured for all.

(7) The ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all. If undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist, then development fails in its essential purposes. This calls for a global development strategy based on joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life: in industry and agriculture, in trade and finance, in employment and education, in health and housing, in science and technology.

(8) The international community must rise to the challenge of the present age of unprecedented opportunities offered by science and technology in order that the scientific and technological advances may be equitably shared by developed and developing countries, thus contributing to accelerated economic development throughout the world.

(9) International co-operation for development must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted gestures, howsoever well intentioned, will not suffice.

(10) Economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community. It is also a process in which the benefits derived by the developing countries from the developed countries are shared by the world as a whole. Every country has the right and duty to develop its human and natural resources, but the full benefit of its efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action.

(11) The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, as stressed in the Charter of Algiers 1/; but however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they

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1/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Second Session, vol. I and Corr.I and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales N°: E.68.II.D.14), p. 431.

/must unless

must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries.

(12) Governments designate the 1970's as the Second United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves individually and collectively, to pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world economic and social order in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Decade and resolve to take the measures to translate them into reality. These aims and measures are set out in the following paragraphs.

B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(13) The average annual rate of growth in the gross product of the developing countries as a whole during the Second United Nations Development Decade should be at least 6 per cent, with the possibility of attaining a higher rate in the second half of the Decade to be specified on the basis of a comprehensive mid-term review. This target and those derived from it are a broad indication of the scope of convergent efforts to be made during the Decade at the national and international levels; it should be the responsibility of each developing country to set its own target for growth in the light of its own circumstances.

(14) The average annual rate of growth of gross product per head in developing countries as a whole during the Decade should be about 3.5 per cent with the possibility of accelerating it during the second half of the Decade in order at least to make a modest beginning towards narrowing the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries. An average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent per head will represent a doubling of average income per head in the course of two decades. In countries with very low incomes per head, efforts should be made to double such incomes within a shorter period.

(15) The target for growth in average income per head is calculated on the basis of an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent in the population of developing countries, which is less than the average rate at present forecast for the 1970's. In this context, each developing country should formulate its own demographic objectives within the framework of its national development plan.

/(16) An

(16) An average annual rate of growth of at least 6 per cent in the gross product of developing countries during the Decade will imply an average annual expansion of:

(a) 4 per cent in agricultural output;

(b) 8 per cent in manufacturing output.

(17) For attaining the overall growth target of at least 6 per cent per annum, there should be an average annual expansion of:

(a) 0.5 per cent in the ratio of gross domestic saving to the gross product so that this ratio rises to around 20 per cent by 1980;

(b) Somewhat less than 7 per cent in imports and somewhat higher than 7 per cent in exports.

(18) As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, it is essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting both social justice and efficiency of production, to raise substantially the level of employment, to achieve a greater degree of income security, to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare, and to safeguard the environment. Thus, qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth, and existing disparities - regional, sectoral and social - should be substantially reduced. These objectives are both determining factors and end-results of development; they should therefore be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process, and would require a unified approach:

(a) Each developing country should formulate its national employment objectives so as to absorb an increasing proportion of its working population in modern-type activities and to reduce significantly unemployment and underemployment;

(b) Particular attention should be paid to achieving enrollment of all children of primary school age, improvement in the quality of education at all levels, a substantial reduction in illiteracy, the reorientation of educational programmes to serve development needs, and, as appropriate, the establishment and expansion of scientific and technological institutions;

(c) Each developing country should formulate a coherent health programme for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for raising general levels of health and sanitation;

/(d) Levels

(d) Levels of nutrition should be improved in terms of the average caloric intake and the protein content, with special emphasis being placed on the needs of vulnerable groups of population;

(e) Housing facilities should be expanded and improved especially for the low-income groups and with a view to remedying the ills of unplanned urban growth and lagging rural areas;

(f) The well-being of children should be fostered;

(g) The full participation of youth in the development process should be ensured;

(h) The full integration of women in the total development effort should be encouraged.

C. POLICY MEASURES

(19) The above goals and objectives call for a continuing effort by all peoples and Governments to promote economic and social progress in developing countries by the formulation and implementation of a coherent set of policy measures. Animated by a spirit of constructive partnership and co-operation, based on the interdependence of their interests and designed to promote a rational system of international division of labour, and reflecting their political will and collective determination to achieve these goals and objectives, Governments, individually and jointly, solemnly resolve to adopt and implement the policy measures set out below.

(20) The policy measures should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure their effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments, including the far-reaching impact of rapid advance in technology, and to seek new areas of agreement and the widening of the existing ones. Organizations of the United Nations system will appropriately assist in the implementation of these measures and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development.

/1. International

1. International trade

(21) All efforts will be made to secure international action before 31 December 1972, including, where appropriate, the conclusion of international agreements or arrangements on commodities mentioned in the relevant resolution 2/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, in accordance with the procedure agreed upon at that session, and on the basis of a time-table for the consideration of those matters to be drawn up by the Conference.

(22) Commodities already covered by international agreements or arrangements will be kept under review with a view to strengthening the working of such agreements or arrangements and to renewing, where appropriate, agreements or arrangements due to expire.

(23) All possible resources for the pre-financing of buffer stocks, when necessary, will be considered while concluding or reviewing commodity agreements incorporating buffer stock mechanisms.

(24) Efforts will be made to reach agreement, before the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on a set of general principles on pricing policy to serve as guidelines for consultations and actions on individual commodities. As one of the priority aims of pricing policy, particular attention will be paid to securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices with a view to increasing the foreign exchange earnings from exports of primary products from the developing countries.

(25) No new tariff and non-tariff barriers will be raised nor will the existing ones be increased by developed countries against imports of primary products of particular interest to developing countries.

(26) Developed countries will accord priority to reducing or eliminating duties and other barriers to imports of primary products, including those in processed or semi-processed form, of export interest to developing countries through international joint action or unilateral action with a view to ensuring that developing countries have improved access to world markets and to market growth for products in which they are presently or potentially competitive. This objective will be sought to be achieved through the continuance and intensification of intergovernmental consultations with the aim of reaching concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

2/ Ibid., p. 34, resolution 16 (II).

/(27) Implementation

(27) Implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 25 and 26 above should take into account the resolutions, decisions and agreements which have been or may be reached in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or in other relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system.

(28) Developed countries will give increased attention within the framework of bilateral and multilateral programmes to supplement the resources of the developing countries in their endeavour to accelerate the diversification of their economies and a view to the expansion of the production and exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures, as well as of semi-processed and processed commodities, broadening the patterns of exports in favour of commodities with relatively dynamic demand conditions and increasing food production in food deficient countries. Specific funds for diversification will be one of the features of commodity arrangements wherever considered necessary.

(29) Appropriate action, including the provision of finance, will be taken, as far as practicable, to initiate intensive research and development efforts designed to improve market conditions and cost efficiency and to diversify the end uses of natural products facing competition from synthetics and substitutes. In their financial and technical assistance programmes, developed countries and the international organizations concerned will give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance for developing countries producing natural products which suffer serious competition from synthetics and substitutes, in order to help them to diversify into other areas of production including processing of primary products. Where natural products are able to satisfy present and anticipated world market requirements, in the context of national policies no special encouragement will be given to the creation and utilization of new production, particularly in the developed countries, of directly competing synthetics.

(30) The machinery for consultation on surplus disposal which existed during the 1960's will be widened and reinforced in order to avoid or minimize possible adverse effects of disposals of production surpluses or strategic reserves, including those of minerals, on normal commercial trade, and to take account of the interest of both surplus and deficit countries.

/(31) Special

(31) Special attention will be given to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, particularly for enabling them to attain increased participation, commensurate with the needs of development, in the growth of international trade in these commodities.

(32) Arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries have been drawn up in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and considered mutually acceptable to developed and developing countries. Preference-giving countries are determined to seek as rapidly as possible the necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971. Efforts for further improvements of these preferential arrangements will be pursued in a dynamic context in the light of the objectives of resolution 21 (II) of 26 March 1968 3/, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session.

(33) Developed countries will not, ordinarily, raise existing tariff or non-tariff barriers to exports from developing countries, nor establish new tariff or non-tariff barriers or any discriminatory measures, where such action has the effect or rendering less favourable the conditions of access to the markets of manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries.

(34) Intergovernmental consultations will be continued and intensified with a view to giving effect early in the Decade to measures for the relaxation and progressive elimination of non-tariff barriers affecting trade in manufactures and semi-manufacturers of interest to developing countries. Efforts will be made with a view to implementing such measures before 31 December 1972. These consultations will take into account all groups of processed and semi-processed products of export interest to developing countries.

(35) Developed countries, having in mind the importance of facilitating the expansion of their imports from developing countries, will consider adopting measures and where possible evolving a programme early in the Decade for assisting the adaptation and adjustment of industries and workers in situations where they are adversely affected or may be threatened to be adversely affected by increased imports of manufacturers and semi-manufacturers from developing countries.

3/ Ibid., p. 38.

/(36) Developing

(36) Developing countries will intensify their efforts to make greater use of trade promotion as an instrument for the expansion of their exports both to developed countries and to other developing countries. For this purpose, effective international assistance will be provided.

(37) Restrictive business practices particularly affecting the trade and development of the developing countries will be identified with a view to the consideration of appropriate remedial measures, the aim being to reach concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

(38) The socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take duly into consideration the trade needs of the developing countries, and in particular their production and export potential, when quantitative targets are fixed in their long-term economic plans, adopt appropriate measures designed to maximize and diversify imports of primary commodities from developing countries and undertake measures so that imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries constitute a growing element in their total imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. They will promote the diversification of the structure and geographical basis of their trade with developing countries in order that the largest possible number of developing countries derive the maximum benefit from this trade. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take the necessary action fully to implement, by the beginning of the Decade, and in any case not later than 1972, recommendations contained in section II of resolution 15 (II) of 25 March 1968 4/, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session. As no uniform method of introducing multilateralism in payments relations between developing countries and socialist countries is practical at this time, it is considered desirable that elements of flexibility and multilateralism be progressively introduced or extended in such payments arrangements by appropriate consultations among the countries concerned, taking into account specific circumstances and patterns of trade.

4/ Ibid., p. 32.

/2. Trade

2. Trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries

(39) The developing countries will continue their efforts to negotiate and put into effect further commitments for instituting the schemes for regional and subregional integration or measures of trade expansion among themselves. They will, in particular, elaborate mutually beneficial and preferential trade arrangements which foster the rational and outward-looking expansion of production and trade, and avoid undue injury to the trading interests of third parties, including third developing countries.

(40) The developed market economy countries will, through the extension of financial and technical assistance or through action in the field of commercial policy, support initiatives in regional and subregional co-operation of developing countries. In this connexion, they will specifically consider what help can be given to any concrete proposals that may be put forward by developing countries. In the efforts of developing countries to carry out trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among themselves, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will extend their full support within the framework of their socio-economic system.

3. Financial resources for development

(41) Developing countries must, and do, bear the main responsibility for financing their development. They will, therefore, continue to adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of the whole range of their domestic financial resources and for ensuring the most effective use of available resources, both internal and external. For this purpose, they will pursue sound fiscal and monetary policies and, as required, remove institutional obstacles through the adoption of appropriate legislative and administrative reforms. They will pay particular attention to taking, as appropriate, the necessary steps to streamline and strengthen their systems of tax administration and undertake the necessary tax reform measures. They will keep the increase in their current public expenditure under close scrutiny with a view to releasing maximum resources for investment. Efforts will be made to improve the efficiency of public enterprises so that they make increasing contribution to investment resources. Every effort will be made to mobilize private savings through financial institutions, thrift societies, post office savings banks and other saving schemes and through expansion of opportunities for saving for specific purposes, such as education and housing. The available supply of saving will be channelled to investment projects in accordance with their development priorities.

/(42) Each

(42) Each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide by 1972 annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national product at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital. Those developed countries which have already met this target will endeavour to ensure that their net resource transfers are maintained and envisage, if possible, an increase in them. Those developed countries which are unable to achieve this target by 1972 will endeavour to attain it not later than 1975.

(43) In recognition of the special importance of the role which can be fulfilled only by official development assistance, a major part of financial resource transfers to the developing countries should be provided in the form of official development assistance. Each economically advanced country will progressively increase its official development assistance to the developing countries and will exert its best efforts to reach a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices by the middle of the Decade.

(44) Developed countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development will exert best efforts to reach as soon as possible, and in any case before 31 December 1971, the norms set out in the Supplement to the 1965 Recommendation on Financial Terms and Conditions adopted by the Development Assistance Committee on 12 February 1969 5/, designed to soften and harmonize the terms and conditions of assistance to developing countries. Developed countries will consider measures aimed at the further softening of the terms and will endeavour to arrive at a more precise assessment of the circumstances of the individual developing countries and at a greater harmonization of terms given by individual developed countries to individual developing countries. Developed countries will consider, in the further evolution of their assistance policy and with a view to attaining concrete and substantive results by the end of the Decade, the specific suggestions contained in decision 29 (II) of 28 March 1968 6/, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session and made in other international forums for further softening of the terms and conditions of aid.

5/ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance, 1969 Review, annex III.

6/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales N° E.68.II.D.14), p. 40.

/(45) In

(45) In the light of the relevant decision of the Conference at its second session, financial assistance will, in principle, be untied. While it may not be possible to untie assistance in all cases, developed countries will rapidly and progressively take what measures they can in this respect both to reduce the extent of tying of assistance and to mitigate any harmful effects. Where loans are tied essentially to particulary sources, developed countries will make, to the greatest extent possible, such loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries.

(46) Financial and technical assistance should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries and should not in any way be used by the developed countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty of recipient countries.

(47) Developed countries will provide, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis and by simplifying the procedure of the granting and effective and expeditious disbursement of aid.

(48) Arrangements for forecasting, and if possible, forestalling debt crises will be improved. Developed countries will help in preventing such crises by providing assistance on appropriate terms and conditions, and developing countries by undertaking sound policies of debt management. Where difficulties do arise, the countries concerned will stand ready to deal reasonably with them within the framework of an appropriate forum in co-operation with the international institutions concerned, drawing upon the full range of the available methods including, as may be required, measures such as arrangements for rescheduling and refinancing of existing debts on appropriate terms and conditions.

(49) The volume of resources made available through multilateral institutions for financial and technical assistance will be increased to the fullest extent possible and techniques will be evolved to enable them to fulfil their role in the most effective manner.

(50) Developing countries will adopt appropriate measures for inviting, stimulating and making effective use of foreign private capital, taking into account the areas in which such capital should be sought and bearing in mind the importance for its attraction of conditions conducive to sustained investment. Developed countries, on their part, will consider

/adopting further

adopting further measures to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries. Foreign private investment in developing countries should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the development objectives and priorities established in their national plans. Foreign private investors in developing countries should endeavour to provide for an increase in the local share in management and administration, employment and training of local labour, including personnel at the managerial and technical levels, participation of local capital and reinvestment of profits. Efforts will be made to foster better understanding of the rights and obligations of both host and capital-exporting countries, as well as of individual investors.

(51) In the context of the search for appropriate means for dealing with the problem of disruption of development arising from adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been requested to pursue its efforts at working out a scheme of supplementary financing. The Bank is invited to give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures at the earliest practicable opportunity.

(52) As soon as adequate experience is avialble on the working of the scheme of Special Drawing Rights, serious consideration will be given to the possibility of the establishment of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme and the provision of additional development finance for the benefit of all developing countries. The question will, in any case, be examined before the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in 1972.

4. Invisibles including shipping

(53) The objective is to promote, by national and international action, the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade and to minimize the net outflow of foreign exchange from those countries arising from invisible transactions, including shipping. In pursuance of the objective, action should be taken, inter alia, in the following areas, by Governments and international organizations and, where necessary, appropriately involving liner conferences, shippers' councils and other relevant bodies:

(a) The principle that the national shipping lines of developing countries should be admitted as full members of liner conferences operating in their national maritime trade and have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by their foreign trade should be implemented in the Decade;

/(b) Further

(b) Further, Governments should invite liner conferences to consider favourably, fairly and on equal terms applications of the national shipping lines, in particular of developing countries, for admission as full members to way-port trades related to these countries' own foreign trade, subject to the rights and obligations of conferences membership, as provided in section II, paragraph 4, of resolution 12 (IV) of 4 May 1970 7/, adopted by the Committee on Shipping;

(c) In order that the developing countries have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of maritime cargoes, and recognizing the need to reverse the existing trend whereby the share of the developing countries in the world merchant fleet has been declining instead of increasing, developing countries should be enabled to expand their national and multinational merchant marines through the adoption of such measures as may be appropriate to permit their shipowners to complete in the international freight market and thus contribute to a sound development of shipping;

(d) It is also necessary that further improvements be made in the liner conference system, and all unfair practices and discrimination where such exist in liner conference practices should be eliminated;

(e) In the determination and adjustment of liner freight rates, due consideration should be given, as is commercially possible and/or appropriate, to:

(i) The needs of developing countries, in particular their efforts to promote non-traditional exports;

(ii) The special problems of the least developed among the developing countries, in order to encourage and promote the import and export interests in these countries;

(iii) Port improvements leading to a reduction of the cost of shipping operations in ports;

(iv) Technological developments in maritime transport;

(v) Improvements in the organization of trade.

7/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Session, Supplement N° 5 (TD/B/301), annex I.

/(f) Governments

(f) Governments of developed countries members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should, upon request made by developing countries within the framework of their overall development priorites, duly consider extending, directly or through international institutions, financial and technical assistance, including training, to developing countries to establish and expand their national and multinational merchant marines, including tanker and bulk carrier fleets, and to develop and improve their port facilities. Within assistance programmes, special attention should be paid to projects, including training projects, for developing the shipping and ports of the least developed among the developing countries and for reducing their maritime transport costs;

(g) The terms and conditions on which bilateral aid and commercial credit are available for the purchase of ships by developing countries should be kept under review in the light of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, namely, Conference resolution 12 (II) of 24 March 1968 8/ and resolution 9 (IV) of 4 May 1970 9/, adopted by the Committee on Shipping;

(h) Freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and other matters of common interest to shippers and shipowners should be the subject of consultation between liner conferences and shippers and, where appropriate, shippers' councils or equivalent bodies and interested public authorities. Every effort should be made to encourage the institution and operation of shippers' councils, where appropriate, or equivalent bodies and the establishment of effective consultation machinery. Such machinery should provide for consultation by liner conferences well before publicly announcing changes in freight rates;

(i) In view of the common interest of member countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, shippers and shipowners in improving ports, thus lowering the cost of maritime transport and permitting reductions in freight rates, a concerted national and international effort should be evolved in the course of the Decade to promote the development and improvement of port facilities of developing countries.

8/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, Vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales N° E.68.II.D.14). p. 49.

9/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Session, Supplement N° 5 (TD/B/301), annex I.

/(j) Maritime

(j) Maritime transport costs, the level and structure of freight rates, conference practices, adequate of shipping services and related matters should continue to be kept under review within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and additional measures to attain the objectives set out in this field should be considered within the work programmes of the permanent machinery of the Conference.

(54) Reduction in the cost of insurance and reinsurance for developing countries, especially the foreign exchange cost, will be brought about by appropriate measures, bearing in mind the risks involved, to encourage and assist the growth of national insurance and reinsurance markets in developing countries and the establishment to this end, where appropriate, of institutions in these countries or at the regional level.

(55) Developing countries will expand their tourist industry through the building of tourist infrastructure, adoption of promotional measures and relaxation of travel restrictions. Developed countries will assist in this endeavour. They will try to avoid exchange restrictions on the travel of their residents to developing countries and, where restrictions do exist, to remove them as soon as practicable and to facilitate such travel in other ways.

5. Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

(56) While it is the objective of the Decade to achieve the rapid economic and social progress of all developing countries, special measures will be taken to enable the least developed among them to overcome their particular disabilities. Every possible effort will be made to ensure the sustained economic and social progress of these countries and to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures for the Decade. Wherever necessary, supplementary measures will be devised and implemented at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. Organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will consider initiating early in the Decade special programmes to alleviate the critical development problems of the least developed among the developing countries; developed countries will assist in the implementation of these programmes.

(57) Concerted efforts will be made early in the Decade by developed countries and international organizations through their programmes of technical assistance and through financial aid, including grants and/or exceptionally soft loans, to meet the needs of the least developed among the developing countries and designed to enhance their absorptive capacity. In particular attention would be paid to overcoming their problem of the

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scarcity of indigenous technical and managerial cadres, to building economic and social infrastructure, to the exploitation by these countries of their natural resources and to assisting them in the task of formulating and implementing national development plans.

(58) Special measures will be taken early in the Decade by national and international organizations to improve the capacity of the least developed among the developing countries to expand and diversify their production structure so as to enable them to participate fully in international trade. Moreover, in the field of primary commodities, special consideration will be given to commodities of interest to these countries and, in concluding commodity agreements, the interest of these countries will receive due attention. In the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, measures in favour of developing countries will be so devised as to allow the least developed among developing countries to be in a position to derive equitable benefits from such measures. Particular consideration will be given to the question of including in the general system of preferences products of export interest to these countries. Special attention will also be paid by developed countries and international organizations to the need of these countries to improve the quality of their production for export as well as of marketing techniques in order to enhance their competitive position in world markets. These countries, in co-operation with other developing countries, will intensify their efforts for sub-regional and regional co-operation, and the developed countries will facilitate their task through technical assistance and favourable financial and trade policy measures.

6. Special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries

(59) National and international financial institutions will accord appropriate attention to the special needs of land-locked developing countries in extending adequate financial and technical assistance to projects designed for the development and improvement of the transport and communications infrastructure needed by these countries, in particular of the transport modes and facilities most convenient to them and mutually acceptable to the transit and land-locked developing countries concerned. All States invited to become parties to the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States of 8 July 1965 10/ which have not already done so, will investigate the possibility of ratifying or acceding to it at the earliest possible date. Implementation of measures designed to assist the land-locked countries in overcoming the handicaps of their land-locked position should take into account the relevant decisions and resolutions which have been or may be adopted in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

10/ United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 597 (1967), N°. 8641.

/7. Science

7. Science and technology

(60) Concerted efforts will be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced.

(61) Developing countries will continue to increase their expenditure on research and development and will endeavour to attain, by the end of the Decade, a minimum average level equivalent to 0.5 per cent of their gross product. They will endeavour to inculcate, among their people, an appreciation of the scientific approach which will influence all their development policies. The research programme will be oriented to the development of technologies that are in line with the circumstances and requirements of individual countries and regions. They will put particular stress on applied research and seek to develop the basic infrastructure of science and technology.

(62) Full international co-operation will be extended for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries. Particular attention will be devoted to fostering technologies suitable for these countries. Concentrated research efforts will be made in relation to selected problems the solutions to which can have a catalytic effect in accelerating development. Assistance will also be provided for building up and, as appropriate, for expanding and improving research institutions in developing countries, especially on a regional or sub-regional basis. Efforts will be made to promote close co-operation between the scientific work and staff of the research centres in developing countries and between those in developed and developing countries.

(63) Within the framework of their individual aid and technical assistance programmes, developed countries will substantially increase their aid for the direct support of science and technology in developing countries during the Decade. Consideration will be given to the question of setting a target equivalent to a specified percentage of the gross national product of developed countries at the time of the first biennial review, taking fully into account the relevant factors. Moreover, the developed countries will, in their research and development programmes, assist in seeking solutions to the specific problems of developing countries, and for this purpose will endeavour to provide adequate resources. Serious consideration will be given during the first biennial review to the question of setting a specific target in this field. Developed countries will make

/all efforts

all efforts to incur in developing countries a significant proportion of their research and development expenditure on specific problems of developing countries. In co-operation with the developing countries, developed countries will continue to explore the possibility of locating some of their research and development projects in developing countries. Private foundations, institutions and organizations will be encouraged to provide further assistance for expanding and diversifying research activities of benefit to developing countries. In relation to their aid and investment policies, developed countries will assist developing countries in identifying technologies which are appropriate for their circumstances and in avoiding the utilization of scarce resources for inappropriate technologies.

(64) Developed and developing countries and competent international organizations will draw up and implement a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries, which will include, inter alia, the review of international conventions on patents, the identification and reduction of obstacles to the transfer of technology to developing countries, facilitating access to patented and non-patented technology for developing countries under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, facilitating the utilization of technology transferred to developing countries in such a manner as to assist these countries in attaining their trade and development objectives, the development of technology suited to the productive structure of developing countries and measures to accelerate the development of indigenous technology.

8. Human development

(65) Those developing countries which consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development will adopt measures which they deem necessary in accordance with their concept of development. Developed countries, consistent with their national policies, will upon request provide support through the supply of means for family planning and further research. International organizations concerned will continue to provide, when appropriate, the assistance that may be requested by interested Governments. Such support or assistance will not be a substitute for other forms of development assistance.

(66) Developing countries will make vigorous efforts to improve labour force statistics in order to be able to formulate realistic quantitative targets for employment. They will scrutinize their fiscal, monetary, trade and other policies with a view to promoting both employment and growth. Moreover, for achieving these objectives they will expand their investment through a fuller mobilization of domestic resources and an increased flow of

/assistance from

assistance from abroad. Wherever a choice of technology is available, developing countries will seek to raise the level of employment by ensuring that capital-intensive technology is confined to uses in which it is clearly cheaper in real terms and more efficient. Developed countries will assist in this process by adopting measures to bring about appropriate changes in the structures of international trade. As part of their employment strategy, developing countries will put as much emphasis as possible on rural employment, and will also consider undertaking public works that harness manpower which would otherwise remain unutilized. These countries will also strengthen institutions able to contribute to constructive industrial relations policies and appropriate labour standards. Developed countries and international organizations will assist developing countries in attaining their employment objectives.

(67) Developing countries will formulate and implement educational programmes taking into account their development needs. Educational and training programmes will be so designed as to increase productivity substantially in the short run and to reduce waste. Particular emphasis will be placed on teacher-training programmes and on the development of curriculum materials to be used by teachers. As appropriate, curricula will be revised and new approaches initiated in order to ensure at all levels expansion of skills in line with the rising tempo of activities and the accelerating transformations brought about by technological progress. Increasing use will be made of modern equipment, mass media and new teaching methods to improve the efficiency of education. Particular attention will be devoted to technical training, vocational training and retraining. Necessary facilities will be provided for improving the literacy and technical competence of groups that are already productively engaged as well as for adult education. Developed countries and international institutions will assist in the task of extending and improving the systems of educations of developing countries, especially by making available some of the educational inputs in short supply in many developing countries and by providing assistance to facilitate the flow of pedagogic resources among them.

(68) Developing countries will establish at least a minimum programme of health facilities comprising an infrastructure of institutions, including those for medical training and research for bringing basic medical services within the reach of a specified proportion of their population by the end of the Decade. These will include basic health services for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for the promotion of health. Each developing country will endeavour to provide an adequate supply of potable water to a specified proportion of its population, both urban and rural, with a view to reaching a minimum target by the end of the Decade. Efforts of the

/developing countries

developing countries to raise their levels of health will be supported to the maximum feasible extent by developed countries, particularly through assistance in the planning of health promotion strategy and the implementation of some of its segments, including research, training of personnel at all levels and supply of equipment and medicines. A concerted international effort will be made to mount a world-wide campaign to eradicate by the end of the Decade, from as many countries as possible, one or more diseases that still seriously afflict people in many lands. Developed countries and international organizations will assist the developing countries in their health planning and in the establishment of health institutions.

(69) Developing countries will adopt policies consistent with their agricultural and health programmes in an effort towards meeting their nutritional requirements. These will include development and production of high-protein foods and development and wider use of new forms of edible protein. Financial and technical assistance, including asistance for genetic research, will be extended to them by developed countries and international institutions.

(70) Developing countries will adopt suitable national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and for ensuring that their needs are met in an integrated manner.

(71) Developing countries will take steps to provide improved housing and related community facilities in both urban and rural areas, especially for low-income groups. They will also seek to remedy the ills of unplanned urbanization and to undertake necessary town planning. Particular effort will be made to expand low-cost housing through both public and private programmes and on a self-help basis, and also through co-operatives, utilizing as much as possible local raw materials and labour-intensive techniques. Appropriate international assistance will be provided for this purpose.

(72) Governments will intensify national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to take measures towards its improvement, and to promote activities that will help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depends.

/9. Expansion

9. Expansion and diversification of production

(73) Developing countries will take specific steps to augment production and improve productivity in order to provide goods and services necessary for raising levels of living and improving economic viability. While this will be primarily their own responsibility, production policies will be carried out in a global context designed to achieve optimum utilization of world resources, benefiting both developed and developing countries. Further research will be undertaken, by the international organizations concerned, in the field of optimal international division of labour to assist individual countries or groups of countries in their choice of production and trading structures. Depending on the social and economic structure and particular characteristics of individual countries, consideration will be given to the role which the public sector and co-operatives might play in augmenting production.

(74) Full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Developing countries will take steps to develop full potential of their natural resources. Concerted efforts will be made, particularly through international assistance, to enable them to prepare an inventory of natural resources for their more rational utilization in all productive activities.

(75) Developing countries will formulate, early in the Decade, appropriate strategies for agriculture (including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry) designed to secure a more adequate food supply from both the quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, to meet their nutritional and industrial requirements, to expand rural employment and to increase export earnings. They will undertake, as appropriate, reform of land tenure systems for promoting both social justice and farm efficiency. They will adopt the necessary measures for providing adequate irrigation, fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds and suitable agricultural implements. They will also take steps to expand the infrastructure of marketing and storage facilities and the network of agricultural extension services. They will make increasing provision for the supply of rural credit to farmers. They will encourage co-operatives for the organization of many of these activities. They will adopt appropriate agricultural pricing policies as a complementary instrument for implementing their agricultural strategies. Developed countries will support this endeavour by providing resources to developing countries for obtaining the essential inputs, through assistance

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in research and for the building of infrastructure and by taking into account in their trade policies the particular needs of developing countries. International organizations will also provide appropriate support.

(76) Developing countries will take parallel steps to promote industry in order to achieve rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of their economies. They will devise measures to ensure adequate expansion of the industries that utilize domestic raw materials, that supply essential inputs to both agriculture and other industries, and that help to increase export earnings. They will seek to prevent the emergence of unutilized capacity in industries, especially through regional groupings wherever possible. Developed countries and international organizations will assist in the industrialization of developing countries through appropriate means.

(77) Developing countries will ensure adequate expansion of their basic infrastructure by enlarging their transport and communication facilities and their supplies of energy. As appropriate, they will seek to achieve this purpose through regional and sub-regional groupings. International financial and technical assistance will be extended in support of their endeavour.

10. Plan formulation and implementation

(78) Developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade. They will ensure that their development plans are both realistic and ambitious enough to have an impact on the imagination of the people, internally consistent, and widely understood and accepted. Every effort will be made to secure the active support and participation of all segments of the population in the development process. They will pay special attention to the orientation and organization of their public administration at all levels for both the effective formulation and implementation of their development plans. Where necessary, they will seek international assistance in carrying out their planning tasks.

D. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF BOTH OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(79) Appropriate arrangements are necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade - to identify short-falls in their achievement and the factors which account for them and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed. Such reviews and appraisals will be carried out at various levels, involving both developing and developed countries, keeping in view the need for streamlining the existing machinery and avoiding unnecessary duplication or proliferation of review activities.

(80) At the national level, each developing country will, where appropriate, establish evaluation machinery or strengthen the existing one and, whenever necessary, seek international assistance for this purpose. Particular attention will be devoted to improving and strengthening national programming and statistical services.

(81) For appraisals at the regional level, regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation with regional development banks and sub-regional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, will assume the main responsibility.

(82) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations will continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary.

(83) An overall appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy will be made by the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above-mentioned reviews and of comments and recommendations, within the framework of a specific mandate, by the Committee for Development Planning. In order to assist in this task, the Secretary-General will prepare and submit appropriate documentation and reports. The overall appraisal will be made biennially, the second biennial appraisal being in the nature of a mid-term review.

/E. MOBILIZATION

E. MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

(84) An essential part of the work during the Decade will consist of the mobilization of public opinion in both developing and developed countries in support of the objectives and policies for the Decade. Governments of the more advanced countries will continue and intensify their endeavour to deepen public understanding of the interdependent nature of the development efforts during the Decade - in particular of the benefits accruing to them from international co-operation for development - and of the need to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress. The efforts which developing countries themselves are making to meet the requirements of their economic and social progress need to be more clearly and more generally made known in developed countries. Similarly, Governments of the developing countries will continue to make people at all levels aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved and to enlist their full participation in achieving the objectives of the Decade. The mobilization of public opinion has to be the responsibility mainly of national bodies. Governments may give consideration to the establishment of new national bodies or to strengthening the existing ones designed to mobilize public opinion, and, as a long-term measure, to give increasing development orientation to the educational curricula. Considering that leadership can make a significant contribution to the mobilization of public opinion, the formulation of concrete aims by the competent authorities is indispensable. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system will be to assist the various national information media, in particular by supplying adequate basic information from which these media may draw both substance and inspiration for their work. There is also an urgent need for increasingly co-ordinating the information activities already being undertaken by many organizations within the United Nations system. The information stemming from international sources will be aimed primarily at strengthening the sense of interdependence and partnership implicit in the concept of the Decade.

DISCURSO DEL EMBAJADOR EDWIN M. MARTIN A LA REUNION DEL VEINTICINCO ANIVERSARIO DE LA CEPAL

Es para mi un placer participar a esta importantisima conmemoración - tan espléndidamente organizada por mi competente y buen amigo Enrique Iglesias - del vigésimo quinto aniversario de la fundación de la CEPAL. Me complace también volver a asistir a una reunión latinoamericana. He estado ausente de ellas durante demasiado tiempo : exactamente desde la que se celebró en Viña del Mar, patrocinada por el CIES en 1967. Una de las primeras en las que participé fue la de 1962 de la CEPAL, en Mar del Plata, en la Argentina.

Quisiera destacar en primer lugar que, a mi juicio, el hecho de que en la resolución aprobada por la Asamblea General de la Naciones Unidas sobre la Estrategia correspondiente al Segundo Decenio para el Desarrollo se establezcan unas operaciones de examen y evaluación constituye un hecho muy positivo. No hace falta recordar que un gran número de importantes resoluciones han sido aprobadas una y otra vez por las organizaciones internacionales para quedar luego relegadas al olvido por los responsables de tomar las medidas pertinentes. Y muy bien hubiera podido ocurrir que la Estrategia para el Segundo Decenio se quedara acumulando polvo en los archivos hasta el momento - en 1978 más o menos - en que hubiera que recurrir a

ella para utilizarla como punto de partida al negociar la Estrategia correspondiente a un Tercer Decenio para el Desarrollo. Justo es reconocer que esto no va a suceder, gracias al espíritu de cooperación que, anima a quienes participan a la associación para el desarrollo. De nosotros depende ahora que los frutos de semejante acierto sean positivos.

No se tratará, en todo caso, de una empresa fácil. Tal como yo la concibo, la labor de examen y evaluación tendrá que consistir en tres actividades distintas. La primera de ellas consistirá, por supuesto, en examinar en qué aspectos se ha conseguido progresar en la realización de las distintos objetivos fijados en la Estrategia - son más de cien los definidos en ella - y en procurar comprender las razones básicas en cada uno de estos objetivos. En cierto sentido, puede resultar más util comprender la causa de los éxitos que la de los fracasos, ya que aquéllos pueden facilitarnos ideas sobre el modo de corregir éstos.

Como segundo objetivo principal, tendremos que estar vigilantes para percibir las modificaciones de la Estrategia que pueden resultar necesarias en función de lo que ha ocurrido en el mundo desde la fecha de su formulación. Puede ser preciso añadir, o suprimir, o cambiar las metas con objeto de que, en los años restantes del Decenio, la Estrategia siga siendo un estímulo realista de acción. La introducción de modificaciones en el texto de ese documento se deberá por ejemplo a las nuevas relaciones políticas y económicas mundiales, al hecho de que se advierta que ciertas metas eran demasiado ambiciosas y otras demasiado modestas, a una más plena comprensión de los complejos

procesos de desarrollo, a nuevas ideas las cuales son los factores capitales de una vida mejor. Pero también habremos de tener siempre presente que una rápida evolución de los conocimientos científicos y tecnológicos pueden brindar nuevas oportunidades o indicar nuevos peligros que deberán ser tenidos en cuenta en la Estrategia.

El tercer objetivo que yo asigno a la labor de examen y evaluación consiste en hacer ver constantemente a la opinión pública mundial las necesidades del desarrollo, los progresos alcanzados - satisfactorios en unos aspectos y deficientes en otros - de la asociación para el desarrollo. El informe deberá promover en todos los países una más perfecta comprensión del modo en que podemos y debemos crear un mundo de mayor justicia social con un nivel más alto de bienestar, porque tal es precisamente el objetivo de esa acción común. Y habrá que persuadir de la importancia que reviste el hecho de que quienes viven en mejores condiciones en todos los países dediquen una mayor proporción, no de sus ingresos actuales, sino solamente del aumento anual de sus ingresos, ya en general elevados, para atender las necesidades de quienes se encuentran en una situación subprivilegiada. Pero ni siquiera eso bastará si no podemos convencer al mismo tiempo a los cerebros más capaces de todos los países de que deben consagrar una mayor parte de su tiempo a buscar soluciones más satisfactorias a los mu[illegible]

pública, el Informe habrá de ser conciso, estar centrado claramente en un pequeño número de metas, cuya importancia resaltarán los medios de información y de comunicación, y formular unas observaciones justificadas pero tajantes sobre estas cuestiones capitales.

Esos tres objetivos pueden resultar extremadamente difíciles de alcanzar desde muchos puntos de vista. Examinemos primeramente la evaluación de los progresos alcanzados, que es probablemente el más inmediato y el menos discutible.

Por la índole misma de la mayor parte de las metas fijadas, no resulta fácil hacer una evaluación y formular observaciones. Algunas de ellas, por ejemplo, el crecimiento del PNB se prestan a ser medidas en cifras de un modo aparentemente fácil. Y por esta misma razón me temo mucho que nos sentiremos tentados de darles una preeminencia excesiva en nuestros trabajos. Los medios de información y de comunicación se sentirán mucho más propensos todavía a esta tentación debido a la concisión y claridad con las cuales las cifras parecen describir la situación. Ahora bien, en muchos países no se dispone de los datos pertinentes sobre la inmensa mayoría de estos objetivos, o bien sólo pueden obtenerse en forma de estimaciones muy someras.

En otros casos, no ha sido posible llegar a un acuerdo sobre una meta precisa y medible que pueda ser consequida

si bien que en teoria puede resultar posible. Sin embargo, en el caso de muchos de los objetivos más importantes las cifras no pueden sustituirse nunca al juicio cualitativo. No existe modo alguno, por ejemplo, de describir estadísticamente las diférencias cualitativas entre los sistemas educativos.

Lo que cuenta son las realizaciones obtenidas por cada uno de los Miembros de las Naciones Unidas, tanto si estas son susceptibles de ser utilizadas o no estadísticamente. Porque lo cierto es que la batalla del desarrollo no se libra a escala mundial, y ni siquiera regional. Sino en unas sociedades nacionales por los gobiernos y los pueblos de cada uno de esos Estados, que deben fijar su propio orden de prioridad en cuanto a los objetivos perseguidos, en función de sus necesidades y de sus ambiciones nacionales. Así pues, lo que cuenta es lo que ocurre en cada país concreto. Incluso la acción de las organizaciones multilaterales es controlada en definitiva por los distintos gobiernos que son miembros de cada una de ellas.

Como consequencia, presumir de que se ha conseguido la meta de un 6 % de crecimiento del PNB porque una docena de los paises más grandes han logrado aumentar su PNB en un 9 % medio anual, mientras que dos docenas de paises más pequeños no han podido hacer el suyo adecuado al crecimiento demográfico equivale a mentir. Y - lo cual es más grave todavia - impide, que se advierta la necesidad urgente de discurrir el modo de que

quienes han tenido resultados deficientes consigan un progreso satisfactorio. Pienso a menudo que una meta de crecimiento más modesta - por ejemplo, de un 5 % -, no expresada como un promedio sino como un mínimo, constituiría una considerable mejora de la Estrategia simplemente porque serviría para destacar en primer plano la situación de quienes necesitan ayuda más inmediatamente. Y esto se ajustaría, por supuesto, a la pauta de la transferencia de recursos, fijada para cada país y no como un promedio de donaciones, y contribuiría de por si a centrar la atención en los rezagados.

Al mismo tiempo, sigue siendo falso afirmar con respecto a las metas a las cuales no es posible someter a un tratamentio estadístico - pero que son a menudo las más importantes que ha habido una mejora, por ejemplo, en la calidad y en la apropiada cantidad de la educación o de los servicios sanitarios rurales o en la distribución del ingreso nacional, si no se dice a la vez en qué puntos han empeorado las cosas con posterioridad a la última operación de examen y evaluación. Por lo demás, tampoco semejante imprecisión reviste verdaderamente interés alguno, ni para el público en general, ni para los especialistas.

Yo no poseo una buena sugerencia para valorar las realizaciones conseguidas por los distintos países, sin producir un informe final demasiado largo para ser leido, pero algún remedio puede encontrarse en hacer de esto el objetivo principal

de los Informes de las Comisiones Regionales de las Naciones Unidas, como el de la CEPAL que examinan ustedes actualmente, y que contiene los detalles nacionales, que interesan a quienes se preocupan sobre todo por el progreso latinoamericano.

Este examen de las posibilidades, que han de hacerse al preparar una evaluación fecunda pero breve de los resultados obtenidos - la cual es la más fácil de las tres tareas - pone de manifiesto, que en esta labor más que el empleo de una computadora se necesitará un buen criterio.

Pero sin duda los temas más importantes para todo informe de examen y evaluación - y por lo mismo, los que tienen más probabilidades de atraer la atención del público - corresponden al segundo aspecto, a saber, el reexamen de la propia Estrategia. No es ésta una tarea que incumbe meramente a los burócratas internacionales sino también a los dirigentes políticos y a la población de cada país. Los resultados de esa labor de replanteamiento han de concretarse en el documento de modo tal, que estimulen el debate público sobre los distintos temas en los diversos foros de las Naciones Unidas y en cada país.

Si esto parece utópico, y me temo que así sea, también ésta será una cuestión que valdrá la pena de examinar. ¿ Un documento largamente debatido y aprobado finalmente por lo más parecido que existe de momento a un Gobierno Mundial - esto es, por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas - es real-

mente algo de tán poca importancia como para no atraer seriamente la atencion de los jefes de gobierno o del público en general ? En tal caso, la cuestión prioritaria para todos los que nos dedicamos a procurar que sea una realidad la associación para el desarrollo debe ser consistir en descubrir el porqué de este fenómeno.

Quisiera sugerir que la respuesta está en funcion de estos tres factores : la actitud pública ante el tema, la índole del documento y la autoridad moral de las Naciones Unidas.

A mi juicio, lo más importante es sin duda la carrera de muchos gobiernos de los paises desarrollados de dar - y con ello reflejan fielmente condemasiada recuencia la opinion de sus ciudadanos - una grad prioridad al problema de desarrollo y a la incompatibilidad moral entre los niveles de bienestar generalmente bajos de los países más pobres en contraposicion con la abundancia material de los ricos. Y muy pocos son, quienes se preocupan por el 20 % de desempleo de los países más pobres, o por su tipo de analfabetismo de un 50 %, o por su mortalidad de 100 niños por cada 1.000, tanto como les inquietan las cifras correspondientes de sus propio países, que sólo equivalen a una fraccion de aquéllas .

Es preciso reconocer que, reciprocamente, en muchos de los países más pobres se asigna al empleo eficiente de los

recursos con miras a mejorar su posición menos importancia, que a consideraciones de prestigio nacional, o al afán de demostrar públicamente la independencia nacional, o incluso a expresiones de antigua animosidad entre naciones o tribus o razas.

Y, tanto en los países ricos como en los pobres, la proporción en que se desvían recursos de la satisfacción de las necesidades de la población para dedicarlos a los armamentos es injustificadamente alta. Además, en los últimos años esta proporción ha aumentado más rápidamente en los países en vías de desarrollo que en los desarrollados.

No pretendo con estas observaciones erigirme en juez que distribuye alabanzas o reproches o a poner en duda el derecho absoluto de cada país, tanto en principio como en la practica, pa decidir sobre su propio curso de acción. Todas las actitudes que he enumerado a propósito de los países en desarrollo tienen su homólogo en los desarrollados. Con frecuencia somos nosotros quienes damos el ejemplo y no tenemos razón alguna para tirar la primera piedra. Pero ésa es la realidad en ambos campos. El desarrollo no podrá progresar con la rapidez debida, mientras no se reconozcan estos hechos y los pueblos de todo el mundo no tomen las decisiones adecuadas.

La Estrategia del Desarrollo no podrá desempeñar en los asuntos mundiales y en la acción nacional el papel que le corresponde a no ser que se cambien de modo fundamental las

actitudes y la escala de valores en todos nuestros países. Especial importancia reviste, a mi juicio, el hecho de que se advierta cada vez más ampliamente que en el mundo de hoy las fronteras que separan las naciones en los mapas han perdido una gran parte de su importancia y constituyen, a menudo un impedimento para hacer lo necesario de forma que todos los seres humanos puedan llevar una vida verdaderamente humana. En nuestra concepción del mundo no podemos seguir dando a las necesidades o deseos de quienes viven en el mismo lado de esas líneas de demarcación que nosotros, una prioridad absoluta sobre las de aquellosque han nacido dentro de otras fronteras. Un y otros son seres humanos con el mismo derecho a vivir una vida fecunda.

Esta triste actitud es en gran medida el fiel reflejo de uno de los anacronismos capitales del mundo moderno, a saber, la existencia de un nacionalismo demasiado fuerte. Inicialmente, el nacionalismo fue un producto de los países ricos, imitado después por los pobres y estimulado incluso en estos últimos como reacción ante el colonialismo occidental. Es también evidente que los actos de marcado carácter nacionalista de los países pobres incitan a los ricos a asumir la tesis de "la caridad bien entendida empieza por uno mismo". En un mundo de este tipo, los pobres y los débiles quedan siempre relegados al último puesto. Hemos de tener presentes los peligros que se derivan para el desarrollo, y para la associación misma para el desarrollo del nacionalismo excesivo de un país - cualquiera que éste

sea - en forma de gastos de armamento, o de una política internacional agresiva, o bien de actitudes xenófobas de índole político, militar o económico. Pero también hemos de tener presente la aportación positiva de un sano nacionalismo, que crea la unidad nacional y justifica los sacrificios individuales en nombre de una sociedad nacional cuyos miembros se sienten orgullosos por el bienestar que brinda a todos sus ciudadanos.

No creo que esas actitudes nacionalistas vayan a modificarse en un breve plazo ni tampoco que resulte fácil llegar a un equilibrio adecuado. Pero mantengo la esperanza de que cada operación de examen y evaluación permitirá introducir en la Estrategia cambios que reflejen nuevas actitudes, por lo menos en ciertos aspectos.

Tengo esta esperanza porque la reducción del fervor nacionalista en todos los países no es esencial únicamente para salvar el futuro de la cooperación al servicio del desarrollo. Hay una lista, que aumenta cada año, de problemas internacionales que amenazan a todos los seres humanos y que solamente la cooperación de todos nosotros podrá solventar de un modo eficaz. El funcionamiento satisfactorio de nuestro sistema monetario y comercial internacional requerirá el apoyo de todos los países, como también lo requerirá la solución de muchos problemas de nuestra crisis de medio ambiente, con la explotación del mar y de los fondos marinos en beneficio de todos la lucha contra el tráfico de drogas y estupefacientes, el terro-

rismo y las muchas enfermedades de fácil exportación, por no hablar ya del desarme y de la evolución pacífica. Para todo ello se requerirá que los Estados transfieran, de un modo desde luego gradual pero también constante y preciso, la autoridad y la competencia necesaria para ejercerla a unos órganos internacionales, y sobre todo a las Naciones Unidas. Tenemos la obligación de aumentar la capacidad de todas las entidades de esta organización singular a fin de que pueda hacerse cargo de estas nuevas tareas.

En cierto circulos se reconoce cada vez más la absoluta necesidad de esta mayor interdependencia y el hecho de que el Estado - Nación no puede por si sólo enfrentarse con ella Esto me permite ser ligeramente optimista y estimar que el cambi de actitudes que propugno con respecto a la cooperación al servicio del desarrollo no es una utopía.

Por supuesto, los cambios que se introduzcan en la Estrategia no tendrán sentido alguno si no modifican lo que vaya a ocurrir mañana y en lo sucesivo. Y esto me lleva a la segunda de mis tres observaciones. Es a mi juicio indispensable que la Estrategia pase a ser un documento más honesto. Nada es más nocivo para el futuro de la associación para el desarrollo y del sistema global de la cooperación internacional y de las propias Naciones Unidas que el hecho de ponerse de acuerdo sobre unos objetivos sin tener verdaderamente el proposito o la posibilidad de alcanzarlos. Por un cierto tiempo podemos llamarnos a engaño

sobre los progresos realizados pero no engañaremos ni por un solo dia al niño hambriento o al padre sin empleo o a la madre enferma. Resulta, pues, urgente someter la Estrategia a minucioso examen - si no ahora mismo porque en ciertos casos puede ser demasiado pronto, sí desde luego en 1975, con ocasión del examen y evaluación de mediados del Decenio, - a fin de modificar o de eliminar las metas que constituyan de hecho un fraude a expensas de los pueblos de los países desarrollados y en vías de desarrollo. Es indispensable que todos nosotros sepamos exactamente cuál es nuestra situación y hasta donde debemos llegar. No sirve de nada que unos expertos negociadores internacionales redacten unos textos y aprueben unas disposiciones, si quienes han de ejecutarlas no tienen ni la intención, ni la posibilidad real de llevarlas a la práctica. Ambas partes en esta asociación para el desarrollo han cometido errores en ese sentido. Si no se trata de un documento serio y aceptado como tal, ni los Gobiernos ni el público en general prestarán gran atención a lo que en él se afirme. Esto no quiere decir, por supuesto, que sus metas no hayan de representar un estimulo para desplegar los esfuerzos constantemente más intensos sino simplemente que estos estimulos tiene ciertas posibilidades de ser colmados con una presión internacional constante.

La predisposición actual en muchos centros de no considerar las Naciones Unidas o sus Resoluciones con el debido respecto tiene como origen muchas fuentes que nacen fuera del campo de desarrollo, pero este es un campo que parece tener importantes oportunidades para el comienzo de una mejora de la

triste situación presente. Modificando el documento de la Estrategia para que refleje con pleno realismo lo que los gobiernos estan dispuestos a esforzarse seriamente a realizar, es una de las maneras de reenforzar la autoridad de las Naciones Unidas. Solamente entonces, sus Resoluciones requerirán serios debates nacionales antes de ser aprobadas.

Como otro paso adelante para dar una mayor autoridad moral a los actos de las Naciones Unidas puedo sugerir que, con la entrada de la China como nuevo miembro y la reducción de las tensiones ideológicas entre las sociedades capitalistas y comunistas en general, tenemos la oportunidad de usar el sistema de las Naciones Unidas para hacer que la cooperación para el desarrollo sea una tarea verdaderamente mundial, lo cual es indispensable ya que está en juego el destino de la humanidad, y para alcanzar éxito en esa empresa se requieren el talento y la energia de todos los seres humanos.

¿ Que reformas en particular podemos considerar para hacer de la Estrategia un documento más efectivo ? Nadie está en condiciones de proponer un grupo completo de cambios. Quisiera sugerir, sin embargo, algunos temas que a mi juicio merecerian ser cuidadosamente tenidos en cuenta a un nivel político elevado.

1 Uno de los hechos más importantes posteriores a la apro-

damente, esas crisis se refirieron esencialmente a las relaciones entre países desarrollados. Para prestar, una ayuda mejor y para facilitar las políticas comerciales con respecto a los países más pobres es desde luego indispensable establecer un sistema satisfactorio entre los países más ricos para tratar estas de cuestiones. Pero no se debe olvidar que toda reestructuración del sistema de las relaciones económicas internationales ha de enfrentarse asimismo con el perpetuo estado casi critico por el que han pasado durante mucho tiempo la mayoria de los países en desarrollo debido a los vigentes convenios economicos mundiales. No solamente deben participar plenamente esos países en la negociación de un nuevo sistema sino que además han de estar en condiciones de aportar propuestas constructivas que obedezcan a sus intereses a largo plazo.

No resulta tan evidente cómo habrá de reflejarse en la Estrategia esta la perspectiva de mejorar las posibilidades de los países más pobres. Ese documento no es probablemente el lugar más indicado para intentar definir los principios de un nuevo sistema económico internacional, teniendo en cuenta de que tiene que abarcar las relaciones entre los países más ricos así como las que éstos tienen con los más pobres. Para esta labor se requerirá la capacidad y la experiencia de organizaciones como el FMI y el GATT. Pero puede ser interesante examinar algunos puntos concretos. Quisiera mencionar simplemente uno de ellos. A mi juicio, seria conveniente aludir en la Estrategia al papel de los bloques preferenciales en un sistema económico mundial,

especialmente entre uno, o varios de los países ricos y los países cercanos más pobres. La índole de esa dependencia, que es casi inevitablemente una consecuencia de esos enlaces especiales - ya sea en el comercio, en la ayuda o en el flujo de capital privado, e independientemente de que conste o no en documentos oficiales - es un tema que ha figurado con frecuencia en la orden del dia de los órganos regionales de este hemisferio. Y hoy en dia es de una gran actualidad en relación con las inminentes conversaciones entre la CEE ampliada y diversos países situados al sur de ella. Se trata de un tema que es también objeto de animados debates en Asia, si bien en un plano no oficial hasta la fecha. Estimo que no resulta nada fácil la tarea de quienes pretenden encontrar una justificación política y economica a semejantes brechas abiertas en un sistema mundial -económico y político- abierto.

2. Tengo la impresión de que habrá un amplio acuerdo sobre la conveniencia de que en las operaciones de examen y evaluación se preste especial atención a los progresos logrados en aquellas partes de la Estrategia que se refieren a medidas encaminadas a aumentar la justicia social, reducir las desigualdades de ingresos y mejorar las condiciones sociales, sobre todo en el caso de las poblaciones más pobres. Son muchos quienes estiman que esas clausulas son demasiado débiles e imprecisas y que habrian de ser unas de las primeras que deben reenforzarse, sin rebajar, por supuesto la necesidad continua de una mayor producción de bienes y de servicios.

La importancia asignada a estas consideraciones tiene ya una larga historia en América latina. Se alaba a veces la Estrategia del Segundo Decenio para el Desarrollo por representar la primera afirmación oficial de que el desarrollo debe abarcar algo más que el crecimiento del PNB. Pero eso es olvidar que en la Carta de la Alianza para el Progreso, aprobada casi diez años antes, se incluía una lista completa de objetivos sociales concretos, en igualdad con la finalidad de un aumento del PNB. Y ese interés no ha decrecido, como lo demuestra el completo análisis de los resultados obtenidos en relación con los aspectos del desarrollo que figura en el documento de la CEPAL, especialmente en su Capitulo I. Es evidente que en unos países más que en otros, se ha progresado en ese sentido, pero en ninguno de ellos lo suficiente.

El hecho de que después de más de 10 años siga siendo necesario dedicar en America Latina tanta atención a este problema se debe a la circunstancia indudable de que, si bien en todas las partes del mundo ha resultado relativamente fácil a los gobiernos aceptar las metas de una mayor igualdad y justicia social y aun-cuando no es demasiado difícil en muchos casos establecer una larga lista de medidas que facilitarían un progreso efectivo de estas metas - cabe recordar, por ejemplo, las innumerables y utiles sugerencias contenidas en los estudios sobre el empleo relativos a Colombia, Sri Lanka y Kenia, efectuados por la OIT -, ha resultado no obstante extremadamente difícil en casi todos los países suscitar la voluntad politica y la capacidad burocrática

necesarias para llevarlas a la práctica. Cada una de esas medidas produce inevitablemente trastornos a unos cuantos, a menudo poderosos, a cambio de la promesa de que a la larga todos, incluso los inmediatamente perjudicados, acabarán estando en mejores condiciones. Resulta politicamente difícil obligar a aceptar ciert pérdidas de intereses concretos a cambio de unos beneficios futuros inciertos - aunque sólo sea por el hecho de quedar aplazados para grupos indefinidos y menos organizados. Se trata, por lo tanto de un problema donde setendrá todavia que hacer mucho progreso. El que los ricos de los países en vías de desarrollo sean más generosos para con sus pobres reviste la misma importancia que los países ricos se muestren más generosos con los países más pobres. Uno y otro imperativos son indispensables para que el mundo llegue a ser un lugar en el que todos nosotros podamos vivir como es justo.

3. Paralelamente al progreso económico de los países más pobres en los últimos años, se ha producido una disparidad creciente en lo tocante a la prosperidad económica entre los países en desarrollo que han sido más afortunados y los que noco han sido. Por suerte ese hecho se ha puesto de manifiesto en forma de un volumen cada vez mayor, si bien todavia modesto, de transferencia de asistencia técnica y de unos recursos financieros extremadamente valioso entre países en vías de desarrollo. Lamento tener que decir que los países en desarrollo han preferido por lo general esa forma de ayuda a la de aceptar un desplazamiento de los recursos facilitados por los donantes a los países más pobres a traves de cauces como el que constituyen las Cifras Indicativas de Planificación

del PNUD o las posibilidades de préstamos en condiciones favorables que ofrecen las instituciones multilaterales de financiación o los distintos modos posibles de distribuir los recursos de los Derechos Especiales de Giro. En el caso de los países más desarrollados, ha parecido asimismo más fácil transferir recursos que ofrecer concesiones comerciales, si bien en América Latina se han hecho algunos progresos en ese sentido en los acuerdos de integración. En conexión con la Revisión de la Estrategia se podría estudiar la manera de acrecentar aún más esa participación, sobre todo teniendo en cuenta las perspectiva de que en los años 70 los principales exportadores de petróleo poseeran un volumen rapidamente creciente de divisas.

4. La Conferencia de Estocolmo ha aprobado una serie de resoluciones con respecto al medio ambiente que impondrán ciertas modificaciones de la Estrategia. Estimo, sin embargo, que las cuestiones planteadas son frecuentemente tan complejas, técnica y económicamente, que convendrá que actuemos lentamente.

Existe un único aspecto del debate sobre el medio ambiente a propósito del cual no albergo duda alguna. Si resulta evidente, como lo profetizan actualmente muchas personas, que será necesario limitar el ritmo de aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales de la humanidad, habrá de dejar por entendido que ese ritmo más lento no sera aplicado,ni debe ser aplicado,por igual a todos los países.

término, habrá que frenar el consumo en los países más ricos concertando unos acuerdos encaminados a transferir la producción todavía en crecimiento, a los países más pobres, de modo tal que su propia producción y su consumo puedan aumentar todavía más rápidamente.

Temo, resumiendo mis ideas para el examen y evaluación del 73, que dados todos los graves problemas delante de nosotros y el poco tiempo transcurrido desde la aprobación de la Estrategia, no haya muchos cambios basicos que sean debatibles y que esta primera operación haya de ser considerada en muchos aspectos como un "ensayo", como una preparación de la mucho más importante operación de examen y evaluación del 1975.

Estoy convencido de que un Informe conciso, claramente centrado aun cuando sea solamente en un pequeño número de cuestiones decisivas, podría proporcionar la base para los constructivos y serios debates en el comité de examen y evaluación del Consejo Económico y Social, en el propio Consejo y en la Asamblea General. Esto serviría mi tercera intención estimulando a todos los participantes a mayores esfuerzos en la associación para el desarrollo aclarando al público en general cual ha de ser su papel para poder lograr progresos adecuados. A quienes como nosotros dedicamos todo su tiempo a cuestiones de gobierno y administración pública les resulta fácil olvidar a menudo que el éxito o el fracaso de nuestros programas depende en gran medida de la energía y la pericia con la que nuestros compatriotas prosiguen la cotidiana

B R A Z I L I A N D E L E G A T I O N

E C L A ' S X V S E S S I O N

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Statement by Ambassador
Miguel A. Ozório de Almeida

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Conceptual Problems

Growth versus Development

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The need for a Multidisciplinary Approach

THE LATIN AMERICAN PERFORMANCE

Probable Causes of the Performance

The Problem of Industrial Technology

Technologically Generated Demographic Problems

A SKETCH OF THE BRAZILIAN MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

1. The International Development Strategy

1.1 Conceptual problems

When considering the promotion and implementation of the action programme that received in the United Nations the name of International Development Strategy (IDS in short), and when appraising its impact in the development of the Latin American countries, the Brazilian Delegation feels that a few points of great importance must be made and kept in mind.

Some of these points have been indicated in the documents submitted under the serial number 947, additions and revisions, and emphasized by Don Manuel Balboa in his excellent presentation of ECLA's work in relation to the Strategy. I will mention them in passing, while delineating what, in the view of the Brazilian Delegation, has been left out despite great relevance to the subject matter.

The first point is that the U. N. plan of action approved by the General Assembly on October 24, 1970, does not yet constitute an explicit and coherent strategy for global development. It is still a far cry from the global and integrated thinking that could serve as a basis for international decisions

in quite a few basic areas. It contains some rather explicit contradictions even when dealing with quantitative targets. In short, it is not yet the socio-political-economic bible that the world needs for peace and security and for the acceleration of the development process in the underdeveloped countries.

This does not mean that the IDS is not a very valuable step forward, but simply that in the give-and-take of its formulation a certain degree of coherence was lost. The implications of this lack of logical integration are of a double nature. In the first place it must be understood that the periodical reviews aim not only at the examination of its application in different regions and national contexts but also at filling some of its gaps and improving its coherence. In the second place, almost as a corollary of the first observation, it must be understood that in the confrontation of the IDS with realities in specific underdeveloped countries it may prove difficult and sometimes impossible to fit these realities into the Strategy. Under these circumstances a constant revision of the Strategy or at least of its specific substrategies and their tactical derivations must take place.

I will ilustrate some instances of the asserted. The IDS does not define its universe of action. Even though underdeveloped countries are related to the developed world in quite a few areas, this relationship is not integrated into a general perspective of mutual causality. The world is definitely not taken as an integrated whole in which the interests of the parts would be better served by the intimate collaboration of all national units, developed or underdeveloped. Hence

the very uneven degree of commitment by different developed countries, which constitutes an umbalancing element within the Strategy. In actual fact it deters and may even prevent certain difficult and complex steps and action required from those underdeveloped countries that do not have the resources to tackle problems that have a meaningful solution only when dealt with simultaneously. It is unfortunate that the commitement to the Strategy by the developed world, with few exceptions, is operationally proving to be more in the nature of marginal charity than of enlightned self-interest. This commitment is nowhere being acted upon in terms of the creation of a necessary condition for the better socio-economic balance that would improve the chances of world justice and peace.

The replacement in the Strategy of clear universal coordinates by expressions of hope on the one side, and by pious non-binding commitments on the other, reduces drastically the possibility of adequate planning by national units. Most specially in the case of countries at lower levels of development the need for a more precise notion of the contribution to be expected from the external sector is fundamental. Such information, however, is not forthcoming and, so far, it has not even been possible to extract from the developed world the corresponding commitments in terms of the strategical formulation.

This strategical shortcoming may be at the root of some of the IDS quantitative contradictions. One of its most clear examples becomes evident by the combination of three targets, namely, the transfer of resources equivalent to one percent of the gross product of developed countries and the

double target of underdeveloped countries exports growing faster than their imports. Given the relative sizes of the developed world's gross product and of the underdeveloped world's integrated current-account; and granted that the essential way in which underdeveloped countries can assimilate external financial assistance is through imports; then, either the transfer of these resources - that should amount to well over 20 billion dollars yearly - does not take place, or they go as monies into reserve balances, failing to help in economic development, or else imports grow faster than exports, which is the purpose of the transfer during the decade, or any strange combination of these and other more subtle but equally illogical possibilities.

I do not have to emphasize, since this was done by ECLA and by Dr. Balboa, that in case a net transfer of resources to underdeveloped countries takes place, leading to increasing indebtedness, some form of special treatment of the debtor countries by the creditors must be devised and adopted, something that does not yet seem to have been fully understood: Otherwise, the whole strategy loses meaning in its international implications.

Another point, of an operational nature, must be made, namely, that the present appraisal of the implementation of the strategy is more in the nature of a dress-rehearsal than of a meaningful socio-economic exercise. Two years is too short a time for the breaking of inertia along the new vectors of the IDS and, moreover, the statistical data for the second

year - as indicated - is not yet fully available. In actual fact most of the analysis presented to us is - as it could not fail to be - the superposition of the IDS's new grid upon the structural and quantitative developments, that took place, or failed to take place, during the First U. N. Decade.

If one takes into consideration the substantial difference in composition and emphasis integrated in the two Strategies it becomes rather incongruent to judge the individual performances of last decade in terms of the rules and suggested behaviour of the unfolding one. This retro-evaluation must thus be understood as an effort at increased perspective for a future work and a first occasion to look at the IDS with the advantages of a little distance in time and the peculiarities of Latin America.

From that last angle a first and very interesting conclusion seems to emerge from the documents presented, namely, that the minimum growth targets of the IDS should be substantially raised for Latin America. This potentiality for faster growth is clearly demonstrated by the generally more advanced stages of development of Latin American countries in relation to the underdeveloped World's average, as well as by the generally more favourable relationship between population densities, rates of economic and demographic growth and natural factors' endowment.

If Latin America could develop much faster than initially visualized in the IDS, this incremental growth could

and should be geared to world trends, through interregional cooperation, in such a way that it would act as positive feed-back into the growth of the underdeveloped world taken globally. In terms of additional or alternative supplying and importing markets and of differentiated types of experience it could hardly fail to be so and there are very interesting symptons that such would be the case. Certain rearrangements in the Strategy might have to be made in order to put to good use, in favour of all, this greater Latin American potentiality for fast development.

Besides the strategical and operational shortcomings just pointed out in the IDS, that by no means exhaust a rather long list, there are certain semantic problems that were not adequately dealt with both in the strategical formulation and, in the view of the Brazilian Delegation, in the enunciations now being made. Perhaps, of those problems the most disturbing one relates to the notions of growth and development.

1.1.1. Growth versus development

It has become modal to use the expression "growth" as a statistical measure of the national or domestic product, be it in its "gross" or in its "net" presentation. The product is taken to be a heartless cold figure, whose growth is totally divorced from human beings or, perhaps better, is the result of their sacrifices in productive efforts so that product "growth" represents an addition of the sufferings

of the people, with the logical inference that this growth should be minimized or hidden as a national shame.

If growth is the villain, development is the hero. Development, in the new semantics, takes place through the improvement and the greater happiness of the individual through different types of greater consumption of goods and services. Development means more absorption of food, of education, of sanitary and medical elements, of cultural and aesthetic essentials. It also means better environment and greater social justice, mostly in the distribution of the product. Development, in this new connotation and as a sort of a converse of growth, means the absorption of life -enriching elements and is expressed in terms of the "quality of life".

The truth is that this new semantics is entirely inadequate, unjust and confusing. It throws us in the senseless World of Alice in Wonderland and is equivalent to Humpty-Dumpty's highly puzzling arguments.

Nobody and certainly no economist has ever argued that economic growth does not entail much more than increased physical production or physical productivity. Economic growth is clearly understood to entail the growth of market-valued production. Part of this valuation may take place in international markets but most of it will have to take place in the home market, through demand expressed in monetary terms and media. Monetary demand, in its turn, requires the remuneration of the factors of production.

Even in underdeveloped countries it is impossible to add up meaningfully the infinite range of different goods and services that constitute production. And because of this impossibility it is necessary to sum up preferences revealed in the market which depends not only on the range of choice available but also on the magnitude of the disposable income that appears as demand.

The creation of value - the etherial substance to be statiscally measured - its accumulation as wealth and the productivity of the related processes, when considered for the national unit as a whole, are as dependent upon scientific knowledge of physical and mechanical phenomena as upon the ability of the socio-economic productive process to employ and to remunerate the people in their role as factor or as owners of factors of production, to interpret adequately their needs and consumption choices in the present and foresee their future patterns of choice. It is entirely artificial to separate the individual as producer and as consumer and to imply that the first can create values independently of the needs and choices of the second. Values are always subjective while their quantitative expression in the national market in terms of prices is dependent upon the utilization of disposable income. The national product can only grow if the factors of production are employed and remunerated in ways that generate that pattern of demand whose characteristics will bring about the most adequate pricing in the market.

As the Brazilian Delegation had the occasion to indicate in the last General Assembly, those are the two blades of the scissors of value, both equally relevant for the wealth of nations. Everything that is being now imputed to development as against growth, is an indispensable ingredient of the long term maintenance of a high rate of growth. The patterns of change in production and consumption of a fast growing society are fairly well known, at least in their general delineation. On the production side fast growth entails as inputs better nutrition, better education, better health, the gradual conquest of environmental and aesthetic values, a greater level of participation in societal decisions, be it at the micro level or at the national level. In all that and for all that, it involves the adequate remuneration of the productive effort and the full employment of those ready, able, and willing to work. Any development effort that fails to associate fully the people to the production and consumption processes is failing to develop as fast as it could and should. To ignore the impact of either one of the blades of value, as has been commonly done in certain underdeveloped countries, is probably the single major cause for such poor showing in economic development efforts in the last two decades.

1.1.2. A Definition of Development

There is, however, Mr. President, a sense in which the separation between development and growth in meaningful. The notion of economic underdevelopment is necessarily a relative concept that requires the comparison between different

economic units and, of course, the scale of comparison is represented by the developed countries. If, then, economic development is logically taken as a reduction of underdevelopment, it becomes different from growth or at least more encompassing than growth, while requiring economic growth as one of its necessary conditions. Development must thus represent the reduction of the difference verified in the comparison as between developed and underdeveloped countries.

There are thus instances when it becomes adequate to say that "increasing underdevelopment" is compatible with a certain degree of economic growth in the underdeveloped world or in Latin America, provided, of course, that the developed countries would be growing faster. If I may be permitted to sectorialize one aspect of development I would say that in trade, despite growth, Latin America is increasing its underdevelopment.

Such has been in general the long-run trend, and the Latin American absolute growth in the last two decades is no cause for optimism. The Brazilian Delegation fully endorses ECLA's opinion that Latin America must aim at real, income gap-closing development, and endorses the opinion that, given the continental potentialities, this can be worked out.

My Delegation however, fails to see the advantage or need for the indicated qualitative conflict between growth and development, not because of denial of the importance of qualitative elements in the evaluation of countries, but because these elements have always been and are part of growth

and no long-run high rate of growth can be maintained without them. It is entirely acceptable and adequate to say that long-run fast economic development is impossible without creating a national consumption market by the association of a well remunerated, healthy, technologically trained people, in regime of full employment, to the productive process. We are very much afraid, however, that a generalized and non-qualified emphasis on qualitative and structural changes, with the exclusion of the fundamental need for the fastest possible economic growth might act as a social narcotic and lead the Latin American Countries to accept a status in the society of nations that might be inferior to what their human endowment, proud history and natural resources entitle them to strive for. No Latin American Country should ever settle for less than that.

1.1.3. The need for a Multidisciplinary Approach

It is thus a truism to say that economic development is a multidisciplinary concept and must take place as a process that requires impulses from all the vital forces of the nation. The analytical separation of economic development into component sectors and sub-sectors that are treated independently of each other is thus a violence to reality that is only justified by the human mind's incapacity to deal with the global complexity of the external world.

On the other hand development must also be seen in the light of broader perspectives and of other fundamental

goals of States. Among these we must perforce include security from aggression, national political integration and stability and social harmony, goals that, once coupled with economic development, constitute the most essential conditions for the long-run viability of States.

Whatever the nature of other goals it is important not to forget that economic growth is the only goal concerned with the creation and supply of the material and energetic ingredients that feed the whole fabric of the human society. It must be mutualistically optimized, in conjunction with the other ultimate goals, without which it becomes impossible or meaningless, but it must be accepted as a necessary condition for the achievement of all the other legitimate goals of the State, whose optimization will depend upon the degree of economic growth and, logically, upon its speed.

1.2. The Latin American Performance

It is not necessary to repeat here what is to be found in documents submitted to us. But a rapid synthesis of some major features will be useful for the analytical effort asked of us.

The Latin American economic performance as seen in the documents is mainly related to the previous decade

or to its second part. This performance was, on the whole, rather poor and well below the potentialities of the Region. It is highly possible that this low level economic showing may be more than compensated in the future by a much greater ability of the Region to cognize its realities, equate its problems, programme compensatory action and improve its appraisal of international positive and negative forces. The very pronounced changes in political and social organization that took place during the last Decade indicate at least a greater cognition of, and dissatisfaction with, national realities that in many areas seemed to pile up problems faster than create resources to cope with them. It is discernible in those changes that they have led to a reduction of the old tendency for amorphous hybridism in socio-political systems and that different countries have tended to organize themselves along clearer national lines more characteristic of their historical personalities. A much greater differentiation characterizes the Latin America of the seventies which should enrich the value of the experiences now being accumulated. To understand these changes and conceptualize their meaning and consequences is part of the work for ECLA.

It is quite clear that for the region as a whole there has been a high level of internal effort, permitting a gross investment coefficient of the order of 20% of the product, which corresponds to the IDS goal for savings in 1980.

However, unemployment and under-employment continued high, meaning that the national resources were not fully mustered for development and a waste of potentialities took place. The Latin American rate of growth for 1965-70 was below the 6% target which, given the very high levels of investment,imply, necessarily, a rather low macro-economic productivity in the area (the capital/output ratio reaching the high level of 3,5). It is thus fundamental to scrutinize the structure and pattern of this investment and to place it in the perspective of individual countries in order to find out the reasons for this result.

In 1971 and in 1972 there has been an improvement in the global rate of growth but it was not a dramatic one and it was very unevenly distributed. The need for a deeper analysis of the broad latin-american picture is not minimized by this slightly improved showing.

In certain areas a tendency was noted in the previous decade for the concentration of income that might jeopardize the very optimization of the basic goals of social harmony, stability and political integration of individual Countries. This tendency, if not corrected or compensated, might prevent the attainment of legitimate goals of rapid and sustained economic development. This is, of course, an area for preoccupation and very careful analysis, lest all development efforts become self-defeating.

In most Countries population continued to grow

at high rates, compounding economic and social problems. This growth, however, despite its short-run negative impact, must be seen within the appropriate perspective of very low demographic densities (with well known exceptions), extremely limited human basis for the constitution of economically adequate national markets and the very important fact that most of this growth is the result of demographic structural shifts that are desirable - such as a notable increase in life expectancy - but that have a natural limit. Once this limit is attained, that is, once the age distribution works itself up through the demographic layers, much lower rates of population growth are to be expected. Well known socio-economic shifts, such as urbanization and growing per-capita incomes are also taking place, that tend to reduce substantially the birth rates, while death rates have already attained very low levels. There may still occur internal shifts in mortality rates, from low to higher age brackets but, due to recently identified patterns of population growth, the low levels thus attained cannot go much lower, or remain at their lowest for very long.

Perhaps the last general point to be emphasized is the rather distressing showing of the external sector and of the collaboration attributed to it by the IDS.

In the area of trade, Latin America, as already indicated, is losing ground. In a general way the changes in the system of international relations have not been favourable.

Latin America, together with other underdeveloped regions, has been able to negotiate an increase of its presence in the fora where the big economic powers plan the future shape of the world. However, this has not prevented that these powers go on taking decisions in their own interest, sometimes in flagrant disservice to Latin America's most legitimate interests.

The present situation calls for a thorough reshaping of international economic relations. The persistent trend for serious imbalances in the moneraty field, and the alarming perspective of a revival of the protectionism of the thirties, supply enough evidence of the urgent need to set up a new, comprehensive structure, which will afford economic security not only to those countries who are mainly responsible for the maintenance of world economic balance, but also to the much greater number of peripheral countries to whom such security depends less on world stability than on the removal of the existing constraints to their accelerated development.

The mere reordering of the monetary system and the undertaking of a new round of trade negotiations - albeit of a wider scope than the previous ones - are not sufficient to bring about the reformulation required, as they do not include broader aspects which are of particular significance to the interrelationship between the center and the periphery. In addition to the monetary and trade negotiations, we must seek political decisions to start meaningful negotiations on all fields related to trade, particularly those of marketing

and distribution systems for primary products, restrictive business practices in manufacture trade, contractual transfers of technology and insurance and reinsurance.

Legally binding commitments in each of these fields, up to now bereft of any international regulation, are the only means to eliminate undue, detrimental control of the international market, and to insure the full realization of the development potential of the underdeveloped countries.

It obviously incumbs upon Latin America to formulate its own long-term ideal re-ordering of World economic relations, covering and integrating the monetary, trade and transportation areas. There is no possibility that such model would be adopted today but, if it is fully coherent, encompassing in legitimate terms the interests of all parties concerned, it will not fail to have a conceptual impact in the short-run, stop-gap negotiations that have so often served only the interests of the economically powerful. It is not by presence alone that one influences international decisions but mainly by insight on the nature of problems coupled with the necessary vision of superior, objective solutions. That is a task that, if accepted and performed, would help Latin America as much as the rest of the World, both developed and underdeveloped.

1.3. Probable Causes of the Performance

The reports by the Secretariat, despite their very informative character, suffer from the unavoidable scarcity

of data and from the IDS's inadequacy to gauge economic performance that took place under the different framework of the First U. N. Decade.

It might be useful, however, to attempt a more specific scrutiny of the probable internal causes of a performance that fell obviously short of the Latin American potentialities. In this endeavour my Delegation will try not to repeat the Secretariat's own conclusions whenever they coincide with our own. That means that in a general way our silence is to be taken as agreement with the papers presented.

The major areas that seem relevant for the necessary insight are to be found in certain technological characteristics of the Latin American industrial development, in certain demographic characteristics of the socio-economy of numerous Countries in the Region, and in combinations of these elements.

1.3.1. The Problem of Industrial Technology

It is becoming gradually obvious that in quite a few areas in the Region industry is failing to fulfill some of its major promises. In its macro-economic connotation industry has been considered desirable by underdeveloped countries because it has historically increased the viability of national States through economic, social and cultural growth, through greater independence from external implicit and explicit pressures, through greater employment, political integration and stability and through greater social harmony.

In Latin America industry seems to be failing in most of these promises and expectations. In many cases it can be shown that, as it has been fostered, industry is at the root of a lop-sided development that separates the people into small groups of urban producers and consumers and large areas of poverty, thus creating very difficult problems for economic, social and cultural development; it seems to be increasing external vulnerability through increased dependence upon forces located outside the national frontiers; and it seems to be at the root of growing social instability and tendency for national desintegration and the consequent fact of growing political disharmony.

Despite ECLA's expressed surprise at the relatively low levels of social tension in the face of unemployment and broad urban marginalizations, the fact remains that almost everything that should be positive and essential in the concept of industry seems to have been twisted around. Industry in our part of the world has lost its classical and historical connotation of intelligent and productive employment of labour. Industrialization is not taking place under the impact of impulses generated by a cultural process that expresses the national vision of a desirable future. Industry is not being the application of scientific method and knowledge to the characteristics of the national productive market in such ways that the needs of evolving cultural stages are satisfied.

As it is being established, industry is not bringing about the distribution of the created values through adequate employment and remuneration in the process of creation. What is even worse, the very creation of the significant values and the accumulation of meaningful forms of wealth are hampered by the lack of an internal demand that is not generated by the employment of the people. In most cases the industrial process represents the transfer of productive equipment and equations whose engineering and economic coefficients were devised for producing and consuming markets at different cultural stages and entail dimensions and composition that are radically different. It is taken as a ready made product to be bought - sometimes very dearly - in the most developed countries.

The technological evolution taking place in highly developed countries and their consequences for underdeveloped countries are well known. The disastrous socio-economic results are well documented in ECLA's survey, the levels of unemployment and underemployment fully registered.

However, even though it is realized that its acquisition is becoming more expensive, that it is stunting research and reducing the needed contact with the national realities, it seems that these results are taken as unavoidable consequences of the inexorable logic of evolutionary processes. The fact that it creates scientific and technological passivity, fails to generate innovating impulses and leads to the conspicuous consumption of exogenous goods and

cultures, very often unnecessary or outrightly harmfull to national development, is not being faced.

It should not be construed that the Brazilian Delegation is arguing against industry and industrialization. We are simply trying to indicate some of the prices now being paid by a given type of industrialization that seems to have taken place rather widely in the Region.

Industry is necessary to the growth of Latin America and to the independence and welfare of its peoples. However, if it is going to do for us what it has done and still does for the developed world, the underlying technological basis of industry must be analysed and scrutinized in more intelligent ways than in the past, so that it will serve our Countries' interests instead of us serving the interests of industry. The industrial process must be again understood as the intelligent, optimizing process of employing people and resources in ways that generate the greatest possible values. This process must be genuinely national and so geared that it will be constantly challenging its own solutions of economic problems and always ready to assimilate all impulses generated by the socio-political evolution of the country.

The undiscussed assumption that "modern technology", taken as the most recent in time, developed in the most advanced industrial nations, has no superior or equally good alternatives in underdeveloped countries must be, prima facie, disputed. The assumption that this "technology", with its

probable large scale voracity for markets and its push-button unemployment implications is the most productive in underdeveloped countries, even when the product is destined to relatively small and underdeveloped markets, would be true in the physical sense but is totally nonsensical in economic terms.

The solution of these problems is not easy and will require greater insight and depth of analysis than is now available. This task should be one of the most important areas for ECLA's future investigations and eventual assistance to Latin American Countries.

In the technological field the right approach seems to require a broad input of knowledge and of assistance directed to the increase in the levels of national and regional research. Utmost care must be exerted in order to avoid a simplistic type of assistance that, for all purposes, could become a factor of conceptual or technological constraint and thus lead to economic dependence. The ultimate end must be the creation of a driving force for the promotion of self-sustaining and independent national economies.

Certain demographic aspects of those problems will be tackled a little later, and more in depth when we deal with item 6 of our Agenda. I must now delineate more explicitly some of the social aspects linked to them.

It is really surprising that the causal relationship between "modern industry" (and technology) and low levels of employment - if not challenged - is at least

acknowledged, while the major role of this technology upon income distribution - through the reduction of opportunities for productive employment - is conveniently ignored or graciously accepted.

Young nations that have to attack simultaneously the problems of economic, social and cultural development, of political integration, of social harmonization, of growing independence from external pressures, are being expected or told - sometimes even by international organizations - to force politically the redistribution of an income whose strongly assymetric dispersion is not only the consequence of the type of technological assistance being dispensed but that, during the U.N. First Decade, was recommended as indispensable for the obtention of greater savings and investment, the main-spring of self-sustained autonomous growth.

Market's pre-surveys are still being conducted with the object of determining the dimensions of an existing demand. No efforts and techniques have been developed for inserting into the socio-economic structure sectors and sub-sectors that, in the production of socially desirable goods, would create employment and generate their own demand. It is considered that a previous demand must already be there, to be measured and gauged for size and shape, to find out if it will fit a highly developed productive technology created in some gigantic and rich industrial nation. It is not necessary to add that this procedure will relegate virtually all medium and small sized countries in Latin America to a rather lop-sided and incomplete industrial development.

1.3.2. Technologically Generated Demographic Problems

The search for solutions to the technologically generated problems takes sometimes rather alarming directions. Since "modern industry" as imported in most countries does not employ, suggestions are being made for the reduction or limitation of this population.

No efforts are made to plan, to apply scientific method and knowledge to the human conditions of the society, so as to obtain a balanced growth of production and consumption. But great efforts are made and international conferences called for in order to adapt population to the conditions of the market. Huge sums are spent on new methods for sterilization of human beings. Underdeveloped countries, with total populations that would not fill a suburb of most European capitals, are being told to stop growing demographicaly. Some of them with less than 15 or 10 persons per square kilometer are being warned of the dangers of too many people, when most of their economic problems would disappear or would be substantially reduced if they could increase their populations quite a few times.

On the other hand, the imported "modern industries" or technologies are voracious for markets. They imply huge scales, in many cases because they are the result of scientific information applied to economic coefficients derived from huge markets; and not because of an inherent supe-

riority of size. But they are imported on the basis of the available blue-prints and equipment. Since they are too big for one single country, whose human basis is insufficient to serve as a market and will not be absorbed in any meaningful way in the productive process, there is only one way left, namely, the integration of markets.

The underdeveloped Country that, as a member State of the U.N., wants to progress through industrialization, is today confronted with two contradictory conditions: it must reduce its population, or prevent its growth, so as to fit the non-employing characteristics of "modern technologies", and it must add its scarce population to the rarefied population of a few others, so as to fit the huge market voracity of the same technologies. So, it either does not industrialize or else, in order to increase its economic independence through industry, it undertakes the necessary steps to melt its market into a larger whole, thus reducing in the end its own historical and national individuality.

The integration of huge geographical markets with very low human density is thus appearing as the only logical outcome of a system of technological transfer in which the power to take decisions is mostly kept outside the reach and frontiers of the created markets. The implications of this scheme for Latin America are so obvious that it is not necessary to burden this Plenary with their enunciation.

It is necessary to add, lest I am misunderstood, that, in the view of my Delegation, the integration of markets is an entirely legitimate decision to be taken by sovereign Governments on the basis of their free choice and in the light of mutual convenience and interests. Brazil does participate in efforts in this direction. What is wrong and unacceptable is to be forced into a scheme of integration that weakens, instead of strengthening, as the only solution to problems artificially created and for which valid alternatives have never been searched.

I do not have to add that these are very complex problems whose understanding will benefit from a regional approach. These are legitimate areas for ECLAS's research efforts.

Mr. Chairman,

It might prove useful, at this point, to see how at least part of this general description of regional problems applies to the Brazilian case. In addition to whatever analytical benefit that may be derived from it, this exercise will hopefully contribute to dispel some of the wrong notions that have been brandished in this room about Brazil's economic development.

Among the varied - and often spurious - uses of statistics manipulation, a very recent and increasingly popular one seems to be the flat denial of any validity to the Brazilian

model for economic development. A favorite target for criticism, for instance, is the income distribution pattern. What has not been pointed out, probably because of sheer ignorance, is that the figures on which such criticism is based refer to income before taxes, not to disposable income, a fact which unfortunately is not indicated in the ECLA study. It so happens that Brazil's income tax structure being sharply progressive, exemption being granted up to two and a half times the minimum wages, and tax levels reaching up to 50% of net income for the higher income brackets, any criticism based on income distribution before taxes becomes absolutely meaningless - except, of course, for political purposes.

Other typical bits of ill-founded criticism, coming from the same sources and concocted with the same purposes in mind, are directed at the alleged absence of effort towards improving the lot of the population at large, through action in the fields of education, health and sanitation, housing and employment. Not wishing to burden the Plenary with data, I shall nevertheless present some, which are significant not only in absolute terms, but also in relation to my country's dimensions, resources and basic needs.

It might be interesting to consider, for example, that the Brazilian government has, for the past three years, invested roughly 1% of its GNP in low-cost housing alone, which amounted to more than US$500 million last year, and meant the completion of nearly 150.000 housing units in

the same period; and that, in addition to this regular program, it has recently approved a financing scheme and launched a programme for the construction of an additional 10 million units until 1980, to be delivered to families earning as little as one minimum wage. Or should one ponder the fact that the nation-wide litteracy campaign started two and a half years ago had, until the end of last year, enrolled more than one third of the 18 million illiterate citizens revealed by the 1970 Census, and that, by the end of the Decade, illiteracy will have been wiped out, and no child will be left without education for lack of school capacity. It might be equally noteworthy that investment by the Federal Government alone in public health and samitation has been equivalent to 5% of GNP, or approximately 2,5 billion 1972 dollars; or that, contrary to what has been stated here only too recently, the average salary in industry rose by 5.4% in 1970, 6.8% in 1971 and 12.7% in 1972, all in real terms, that is, inflation rate discounted, while employment in the same sector rose by 4.6% in 1971, and 5.3% in 1972.

All of which points to the unmistakable conclusion that, far from neglecting basic social needs and values, the Brazilian model for economic development entails a marked improvement in living standards for all social strata. What is not accomplished by direct governmental investment or by spreading the benefits of fast growth is brought about by far-reaching social legislation not yet applied by many who claim high marks in social betterment. Such is the case of [illegible] security and medicare systems [illegible]

the social [illegible] and the recently adopted retirement legislation for rural workers.

No other country in the world is likely to have done more, in the recent past, to compensate for social and regional disparities through the channeling into social infrastructure of several billion dollars yearly, an effort which can only be accomplished, and in fact is only accomplished, by countries whose economy grows at very fast rates. Any consideration of a different nature is groundless, ineffectual talk, for consumption by a rather limited market.

Further evidence of this latest assertion is a recent intervention which placed Brazil's per capita income at a level below 400 dollars. Much as I hate to disappoint those who believed it, it incumbs upon my delegation to inform that, for a population of over 100 million people, per capita income in Brazil, at the end of last year, stood at 519 US dollars, at current value, and, what is more, it is growing by no less than 7.5% a year.

It is impossible to describe the Brazilian growth model in such a short time and in a General Debate. These are simply numbers that refute obvious misconceptions concerning some of its parametric values.

May I just add that what characterizes the Brazilian experiment is a search for the national roots in an open, free entreprise economy. We have invited international assistance and investment and the response has been rewarding. We have assimilated, adapted and created technologies and are

now implementing a huge programme for the development of a high degree of national technological independence.

We have integrated and are integrating into the Brazilian economic and social processes large areas of great natural wealth. We are still very short of capital, despite an investment coefficient that reached 22% of the gross product in 1972. But we are rich in land and the opening of new areas is an unprecedented effort at trading-off land for capital. Millions of peasants, when the North is opened, are going to be the owners of their own land, and urban units are being set so as to keep in the pioneer areas all the surplus values created thereon. Thousands of families have already been settled in fertile plots where all the conceivable assistance is being externed to them, running from health, technical, and financial infra-structures to the sponsorship of each area by Universities in the advanced centers of the Country. If ever youth has been invited to participate and to dirty their hands in this dual economy experiment, taking their university training to the new areas and taking roots in their realities, this is to be seen in the Brazilian model.

I could not even start to give an appropriate idea of this model's dimensions, structure, flexibility and ability to addapt itself to circumstances and fast changing national and international universes. We have made our share of mistakes but we are not sticking to blind alleys. If I had to define the Brazilian model, I would simply say that it

consists of a flexible search for national and international realities and a great effort at mustering all positive assets found therein. To that, must be added a proven adaptative capacity. We take as an act of friendship and help all honest criticism made on the basis of a deep knowledge of our process and reality, but have to reject comments that do not adhere to both.

Just as economic development cannot be attained through empty words, but is rather the result of planned, deliberate deeds, the success of this regional commission in the new phase of its activities, which is about to begin, will depend upon its capacity to muster creative energy to help Latin American countries in their quest for accelerated development. To this end, ECLA can rely on the continued support of the Brazilian Government.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 1

SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,
QUITO, ECUADOR ON 23 MARCH 1973

It is a great pleasure for me to address this anniversary session of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The last time I did so, it was in January, at the extraordinary meeting of the Commission, in the tragic circumstances of the disaster which had overtaken the citizens of Managua, Nicaragua. No one who was present at that meeting will forget the mood of sympathetic compassion and eagerness to help which characterized it. On such occasions the political and other differences between nations shrivel into total insignificance, and we recall our solemn obligations as citizens of the world community. I am sure that these obligations will be deeply in your minds during this session.

At the outset, I should like to express my warm thanks to the Government and people of Ecuador for their kind and generous hospitality in acting as hosts for this Conference, and to convey my deepest gratitude to the President, General Guillermo Rodríguez Lara, for his kind invitation to visit Ecuador, which has so many worthy achievements to its credit throughout its history. Ecuador was one of the first nations to enter the technical co-operation system of the United Nations in 1948, and the United Nations family has been actively involved in the development of this nation for nearly a quarter of a century. It has been a most valuable relationship, and one which will be preserved.

I should also like to make particular reference to Mr. Raúl Prebisch, whose outstanding work for ECLA and UNCTAD is well known to you all. The United Nations system depends deeply upon the calibre and integrity of those men and women who offer themselves for the service of the world community. In terms of imaginative leadership, sympathetic understanding and dedication, Mr. Prebisch's contribution has been unique. We all join together in honouring him, and in giving him our warmest thanks and good wishes for the future. His work as Executive Secretary succeeding Mr. Martínez Cabaña, has been admirably carried on by his successors, Mr. Mayobre and Mr. Quintana, and by the present Executive Secretary, Mr. Iglesias, with comparable ability and devotion. Mr. Iglesias is

/well known

well known to all of us for his dynamism and competence, which he has amply demonstrated in the short period since he took office. I wish him much success for his future work in this important function.

As you know, doubts were expressed in 1947 about the necessity of establishing this Economic Commission. Latin America, unlike Europe and Asia and the Far East, had not been ravaged by the Second World War, and at that time the majority of the Member States were, understandably perhaps, more concerned by the terrible immediate problems of post-war reconstruction than by longer-term economic and social problems elsewhere in the world. Today, when we commemorate the 25th anniversary of this Commission, we can see that the decision to establish ECLA - despite all the doubts expressed at the time - has been triumphantly vindicated by the results. And we can also see how, in the twenty-five years of its existence, ECLA's achievements have gone far beyond the confines of this region. On these achievements, I wish to congratulate the Commission on this solemn occasion.

It was natural, in its early years, that ECLA should concentrate its work on the wide variety of development problems facing Latin American countries, and to become genuinely representative of the area and a faithful interpreter of the aspirations of its peoples. But even in this period, ECLA never fell into the error of embracing a narrow and limited regionalism, and has always appreciated the basic fact of global inter-dependence. The core of the United Nations regional organization concept is that it should combine co-operation at the regional level with close collaboration with other central or regional organisations. An inward-looking regionalism would be self-defeating in its purposes and its results. The United Nations - and only the United Nations - can achieve this vital machinery for inter-regional co-operation, and I can think of no better example of this fact than the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy, which is the main item on your agenda.

This action by the General Assembly signified the decision to take an integral view of development, and constitutes an international commitment to secure inter-related economic and social goals and objectives. ECLA's own contribution to the greater maturity in international thinking on development problems and possible solutions has been highly significant. I have no doubt that its contribution will continue to be of great importance and will have considerable influence, particularly in the areas of implementation and appraisal in which the regional economic commissions have a special responsibility.

I should like to draw your attention to a passage in the Introduction to the ECLA Economic Survey for Latin America for 1971, with particular reference to the current complexities in the international monetary system:

/"Small wonder,

"Small wonder, then, that the old order is in crisis and the time is one of transition - a time still charged with doubt and uncertainty regarding the course of events and the shape of the changes that are required or are in progress ... What is needed is to look forward rather than back: forward to the establishment of a new system of relations that is in keeping with the changes required, and above all one that will offer brighter and more generous prospects to the broad masses of the deprived world".

It is inconceivable in this day and age - and it would be totally incompatible with commitments solemnly undertaken in the very recent past - for such vital issues which will affect the whole of mankind to be decided in effect by a handful of countries, even if they do account for the greater part of world trade and industrial production, while the geographical and demographic majority which is made up of less favoured countries is virtually excluded from these deliberations or allowed only nominal participation in them. The United Nations will, therefore, lend its full co-operation and help in order that developing countries may participate in these negotiations on suitable terms, and have the opportunity to make their views known and to defend their legitimate interests.

The Agenda for this session includes items on two fields which are currently receiving special attention at world level - namely, the human environment and population problems. As a result of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and the decisions of the last General Assembly, the United Nations now has a programme which will enable it to carry out energetic and vigorous action to benefit both developed and developing countries. ECLA must now assist governments in the often difficult task of reconciling development and environmental objectives. I am sure that Latin America, which took an active part in the preparation of the Stockholm Conference, will not only derive substantial benefits from this programme but will also continue to make a valuable contribution to the clarification of the many problems relating to human environment questions, and especially those of this and other developing regions.

Similarly, as regards population problems, the wide variety of situations which exist in Latin America, and the extensive work carried out there on demographic studies, give excellent grounds for expecting that the countries of the region will play an important part in the World Population Conference scheduled for 1974. As you know, an outstanding Latin American - Mr. Antonio Carrillo Flores, former Foreign Minister of Mexico, - has been chosen to assume the challenging position of Secretary-General of the Conference.

/Over the

Over the past few months there have been important developments in Asia and Europe which open up tentative prospects of a real détente, which is is the first step towards the establishment of a lasting peace. There is much to do, and a long way to go, before this will be achieved, but we now have real cause for optimism. This, if achieved, would give the United Nations and all its members the opportunity to concentrate their efforts on the struggle to eliminate the poverty and misery which tragically are still the lot of the majority of mankind.

We must face this challenge with firmness and imagination. We must be courageous enough to discard those methods and procedures which we have used in the past, but which have proved to be palliatives at best, and which have failed to get to the root of the great, and so far intractable, problems of under-development.

I do not doubt that Latin America will be eager to be in the vanguard of this new crusade. Out of the integration of its indigenous civilizations with those from Europe and other continents, it has forged a new culture which is now exerting manifold influences on the outlook of the rest of the world. Its rich content of elements vital to the proper understanding of the concepts of the quality of life and human dignity, which we must always keep foremost in our minds when speaking of development, places Latin America in a key position.

I know that the countries of Latin America are engaged in an arduous and often painful struggle to overcome outmoded structures and to find new ones which will enable their peoples, a great many of whom are living in marginal conditions, to enjoy the benefits of economic and social progress and to secure the well-being to which they so justly aspire.

Each country is trying to do this in keeping with its own ideas, history and traditions, but there is full awareness that this approach is no obstacle to working together in order to achieve the great objectives of progress which all the countries share, nor is it any obstacle to further progress towards the integration objectives for which they are striving. In this era of large economic units, such integration will enable them to produce for bigger markets and join together in a united front to defend their legitimate interests.

They may rest assured that the United Nations family, for its part, will shoulder all responsibilities which devolve upon it in this new phase of the war on under-development. And I have no doubt that ECLA will meet the new challenges with the determination and skill that it has always demonstrated.

/It could

It could not do this unaided, however, and it is therefore very heartening to have with us at this session the most prominent personalities of regional co-operation in this hemisphere and the executive heads of a number of United Nations Specialized Agencies. The fact that they are here shows that they share, as I do, the conviction that in order to achieve effective international action for development, our work in co-operation with Governments must be a collective effort to which each of our organisations makes the contribution it is best fitted and qualified to provide.

The simple fact is that if we do not tackle this momentous task together, all our individual efforts will be in vain. I therefore confidently invite you all to continue, and indeed to intensify, your participation in this joint enterprise with renewed vigour and resolution. There can be no nobler task than that of striving to create conditions in which all mankind, and not simply a privileged and fortunate minority, can live in peace and dignity.

I thank you, and I wish you well in your work.

MESSAGE FROM AMBASSADOR SERGIO ARMANDO FRAZAO, PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, TO THE 15th SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

"ECLA: NEW PERSPECTIVE FOR ACTION"

Mr. Chairman,

I am honoured and privileged to have this opportunity to address the fifteenth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America. Throughout the past quarter of a century, ECLA has been very active in promoting co-operation in our region and, by so doing, has served as an efficient outpost of the Economic and Social Council on our continent. In assessing this Commission's fine record, it is difficult for me to dissociate myself, as President of ECOSOC, from my perspective as a Brazilian diplomat and as a Latin American.

Speaking in my capacity as President of the Economic and Social Council, I paid tribute to ECLA in my very first introductory words; as a Brazilian diplomat, I cannot but feel a sense of pride in the substantial contribution my country made towards the establishment of this Regional Commission.

As a Latin American, I am conscious of the dynamic contribution of this Commission to the development of our region and I also feel bound to sketch some broad ideas as to its future word.

For all these reasons, I wish to convey my sincere appreciation for the invitation extended to me by my old and dear friend Enrique Iglesias to be with you in Ecuador to help in assessing ECLA's past success, analyzing the reasons for its shortcomings and devising the instruments of action conducive to the fulfillment of the goals of the II Development Decade in this part of the world.

Regrettably, and I am introducing this sentence at the very last moment as I prepare this speech, I was obliged to forego the pleasure of being physically present with you, of taking a more active part in your debates and of enjoying the warm friendship and hospitality of the people of Ecuador and of its Government. I would certainly have been extremely happy to have had the opportunity of discussing with you the new important and decisive steps which should ensure ECLA's fulfillment of the tasks Latin America as a whole expects from it in the current seventies and in the coming eighties.

Our continent, Mr. Chairman, is indeed moving steadily towards development and towards the solving of ancient and structural problems which have been hindering the full utilization of our capabilities. Our contribution to the reformulation of the international patterns of economic behaviour has, one might say, become a chapter in the history

/of the

of the United Nations, and by that I mean, of international economic co-operation. Individually, as sovereign countries and Member States of the United Nations, and collectively, as a region, we pioneered many of the endeavours and, incidentally, most of the accomplishments that served to reshape the theory and practice of economic co-operation and development, which have given true meaning and true significance to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations within the framework of Chapter IX.

Our innate Latin respect for human values, a common heritage of our Latin culture, which was qualified and enriched by the many other elements of civilization we acquired and assimilated, provided us with some unique characteristics which are seminal to our development process. It is to be hoped that, liberated from antagonisms and, in this context, free of any desire to exert hegemonic influence, that is to say, respectful of the inalienable sovereign rights of every country, we may come to evolve new patterns of co-operation, to the formulation of which ECLA should and must contribute significantly.

Against this background, it would be impossible to overestimate the role of ECLA and if you permit me, I would like to focus my remarks on this occasion on the fundamental nature of this role, its prospects and potentialities.

The first years of ECLA's existence were characterized by a predominantly conceptual activity; and here I must pay tribute to the contribution made in this respect by that outstanding Latin American, Dr. Raúl Prebisch. Many of the economic doctrines and theories of development very much in vogue during the fifties and the sixties originated with the Economic Commission for Latin America. The Commission was the seed-bed for the germination of new ideas, new concepts new hopes and new guidelines of benefit to the whole underdeveloped world. In the last few years ECLA has also endeavoured to become an effective operational arm of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, geared to the specific problems and requirements of our region. I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that the Economic Commission for Latin America has now arrived at a turning point in its history: conceptually, it is now confronted with the major task of assisting Latin American countries to evolve the integrated "models" of development which may be required in the seventies and eighties: operationally, its role must be that of catalyst and coordinator for the activities of the United Nations system at the regional level.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to elaborate briefly on both aspects of the forthcoming tasks, the fulfillment of which could result in a renewed, more effective and more dynamic Economic Commission for Latin America.

/The idea

Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the 15th Session of ECLA.

Item 4: Latin America and the International Development Strategy: First Regional Appraisal.

Statement by H.E. Mr. D.G. Croes, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands Antilles

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to reaffirm the significance attached by the three Governments in the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is in a particular position because two of its three parts, namely those of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are situated in the developing world, indeed, in this Latin American Region.

The process of "review and appraisal" can be said to be the cornerstone without which the edifice of the Second Development Decade will collapse. Review and Appraisal is a carefully balanced entity of procedures, each part important in its own right. As the Netherlands Delegate to the Second Committee of the General Assembly, stated on November 23, 1971: "We all should be conscious of the fact that a review and appraisal of development policies at the national, regional, sectoral and global level, and in such a way that all these operations are coordinated with, and integrated into each other, is an endeavour of an unprecedented scale and scope, for which no prior experience is available".

It is gratifying to note that ECLA has done a truly magnificent job on regional appraisal, both in terms of quality, and of quantity of material collected.

The Netherlands Government found this report highly important. It presents an "accurate identification of practical and technical aspects and problems which require solution". My delegation has also taken note with the greatest interest of the Report of the Firts Meeting of the Committee of High Level Experts. This report must be considered as no more nor less than what it in fact is: the considered view of certain experts.

ECLA's regional appraisal will be a most valuable contribution to review and appraisal of progress under DDII at the central level, i.e. the Committee for Development Planning, the Review and Appraisal Committee of ECOSOC, and ECOSOC itself.

Report 947 clearly elucidates all important economic problems with which the Latin America region is confronted. While there is impressive progress, there are also clear shortfalls in comparison with the targets of the International Development Strategy. Thus in 1971 "the overall growth rate of the product in Latin America as a whole exceeded the target set in the IDS, but only six of the countries considered met the target individually".

For agricultural production "in the second half of the 1960's the annual growth rate was below the target set in the IDS". Also "the growth target established in the IDS for exports from developing countries as a whole was not attained by the Latin American countries, which fell still farther short if the percentage increase in the current value of exports is adjusted in terms of their capacity to import".

It is significant that the first chapter of document 947 is entitled "HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA". Compared with the First Development Decade social aspects are now attaining paramount significance, inseparable from economic growth. Economic growth can no longer be a desirable objective in itself, in complete isolation of social and other aspects. The report rightly emphasize that "although objectives for human development similar to those established in the IDS have won generally acceptance, in most cases there is a lack of specific policies and programmes aimed at correcting income distribution, eliminating extreme poverty, and providing human potential with a bigger role in the various aspects of development activities".

Mr. Chairman, a number of speakers have commented on the need to keep the IDS flexible, i.e. to modify various targets in the light of new realities and developments. Nobody can desagree with this, but at the same time we should be fully aware of the fact that many of the targets and objectives set forth in the General Assembly resolution 2626 (xxv) have not yet been reached. Any modification of these targets and objectives which presumably will take place at the so-called mid-term review of 1975, should therefore be handled with the greatest care. The often deceiving nature of statistics, in particular of averages, to which several speakers have drawn attention, seems to me an additional reason for extreme caution. Of course, new elements have come up, in particular the environment factor.

However, I submit that very little is known about the exact quantitative effect of environmental factors in the development process in an area like Latin America with all its diversity. The Netherland Government has made available to the United Nation financial resources for a study which hopefully will result in a clearer insight into the relationship development/environment.

I may perhaps be allowed to put on record the significance attached by the Netherlands Government to the IDS as shown not only by our acceptance of such targets as the 0,7 per cent and 1 per cent on transfer of resources, but also by the creation of a special committee in the Netherlands, chaired by Prince Claus of the Netherlands, which mobilizes public opinion and makes available materials to schools and others on the Second Development Decade.

The distinguished delegate of France, speaking for the member states of the E.E.C., and the distinguished representatives of the U.K. have already commented on the positive attitude of the Community in regard to development problems in general and the participation of less developed countries in the forthcoming trade negociations in particular.

The Netherlands Government is firmly committed to promoting by all possible means this positive attitude of the Community.

As was said in the Netherlands memorandum on the role of the Community in regard to development cooperation - "The Netherlands believes that it is supremely desirable that the E.E.C. contributes as effectively as possible to the realization to the Development Strategy of the U.N." This would provide the Community with a framework for policies which will contribute to the realization of the strategy.

In conclusion, I wish to quote the former Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands who said in his statement to the General Assembly on October 17, 1970, immediately after the adoption of the strategy: The second Development Strategy "is not the omega of our efforts but the alpha of a new era in the years to come our actions and attitude will be judged in the light of this new mandate..... We are not just crossing a threshold but we are at the same time taking a huge strike forward in the affairs of the world community".

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT E/CN.12/962

Sections A to D

Paragraphs 13 to 44

(13) (former 13)

A central preoccupation in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy should be the concept of integrated development and the differences existing between the phenomenon of economic growth and actual development.

(14) (*) (former 22)

Integrated development cannot be achieved through partial efforts in particular sectors of the economy or the social system, but through concerted progress in all aspects. It is exceedingly difficult to make an appraisal of the development process thus defined, since it is not sufficient to refer to one or more indicators, but is necessary to observe to what extent concerted progress in all sectors is helping to promote a new type of society oriented towards rapid human development.

(*) The paragraphs marked with an asterisk represent those on which proposals or comments were made by specific countries and they will be submitted separately.

/(15) (*)

(15) (*) (former 14 and 15)

The growth of economic variables has frequently failed to bring parallel qualitative changes of importance in human well-being and social justice. This is shown by the continued existence of serious problems such as mass poverty, the incapacity of the system of production to provide employment for the growing labour force and the lack of economic and social participation of broad strata of the population. Clearly, those qualitative changes are more difficult to achieve when the economic variables do not grow at satisfactory rates. In line with this approach, achievement of the quantitative targets of the Strategy should constitute the complement necessary to achieve human development, the ultimate aim of the process.

(16) (formerly first part of 16, all of 17 and first part of 19)

The traditional structures, inasmuch as they put obstacles in the way of change, hinder social progress and economic development. Accordingly, even more strenuous efforts must be made to effect the qualitative and structural changes mentioned in the IDS, which are indispensable to establish the bases which lead to the achievement of the social and economic objectives of the Strategy. Failure to stress the vital importance of this aspect of development and to put those qualitative and structural changes into practice largely explains the unsatisfactory results achieved by many Latin American countries.

(17) (last part of 19 and 20)

Those structural changes, which are an essential condition for any integrated process of development, especially one set out in the broad

/human and

human and social terms of the IDS, include: the control and sovereign utilization of natural resources; the reform of land tenure systems as required in order to promote both social justice and agricultural efficiency; the establishment of forms of public or mixed ownership of property which each country may consider appropriate in those activities which, in its view, require such measures in order to promote self-sustaining independent economic development; and any other type of substantive reform needed to secure that basic objective of the IDS.

(18) (former 21)

At the same time, accelerated, harmonious and independent growth is essential to the success of those qualitative and structural changes, and consequently, of the objectives of the Strategy, since an accelerated growth of the economy as a whole makes it easier to obtain the resources necessary for the investments required for human development.

(19) (*) (former 23 with part of 21 and the end of 24)

When, in its efforts to implement the Strategy, a country simultaneously tackled all aspects of development and promotes the structural reforms needed to achieve human development, experience indicates that there are imbalances in the initial stages which make it difficult to continue the process. The social structure which existed before the change has accumulated injustices and multiple social tensions which manifest themselves in a series of additional demands which domestic resources cannot meet. When that happens, a country should receive unrestricted international co-operation with a view to correcting that imbalance. If development is an integrated series of changes that necessarily cause temporary bottlenecks in the flow of resources, the developing countries implementing the IDS should feel the weight of greater support from the international community, something which has not happened in most cases.

/Moreover, countries

Moreover, countries undertaking radical changes in structures in conformity with the IDS sometimes have to face hostility and economic aggression from abroad. This is particularly serious since, if the assertions made by certain developed countries at the time the International Development Strategy was laid down had actually reflected a genuine policy of co-operation with the developing world, countries engaged in reforming their structures should have received international support for those reforms.

B. ECONOMIC GROWTH

(20) (former 25, unchanged)

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

(21) (former 24 with an addition)

In the last two years, the growth rate of the product has been generally insufficient. Although the region as a whole exceeded the growth target established in the IDS, most countries fell short of it.

/Similarly, while

Similarly, while industry in the region as a whole achieved the sectoral growth target set in the IDS, this was the case in only a few countries; the situation was worse in agriculture, which lagged not only behind the target set in the IDS but also behind population growth. As a result, the effectiveness of the development process, viewed as an integrated process, is still being undermined in some cases by the difficulty of achieving adequate growth rates.

(22) (*) (former 26 with two insertions)

The internal efforts made in the Latin American countries were not accompanied, in most cases, by international co-operation or even by acceptable terms as regards prices and systems of marketing raw materials, the practices of liner conferences, contracts for the transfer of technology and external financing. Consequently, a fundamental part of the resources needed for national development was subject to circumstances beyond the control of the Latin American countries, such as the economic growth - especially in industry - of the developed countries and market conditions over which they had no influence. Although a few countries increased their export income despite the decline in the volume of their exports, that was due to the application of policies for the protection of their natural resources. At the same time, there was growing external indebtedness which, in some countries, raised the total debt servicing commitments to half of their total income from exports of goods and services.

(23) (former 27)

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

C. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE

(24) (Former 28)

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

(25) (former 29 with 2 insertions)

A look at the past decade and the first two years of the Second United Nations Development Decade shows that there have been major changes in the social conditions of Latin America. The population rose from 210 million in 1960 to 279 million in 1970 and is likely to reach 372 million by 1980. The percentage of the population living in localities of more than 20.000 inhabitants has increased from 33 to 41 per cent. Moreover, such adverse phenomena as urban concentration and the deterioration of the human environment are becoming more acute. The proportion of national population affected by social change and uneven economic growth has swollen to such a point as to involve almost everyone. Moreover, the region's employment problem, despite the various policies applied by Governments, has generally speaking become more serious, thus placing large sectors of the population in an even more marginal position as regards both consumption and employment.

/(26) The

(26) (former 30)

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

(27) (former 31)

Although surveys on nutrition in the home are still very limited, the food balances are sufficient to show that the per capita availability of calories and proteins continues to be below international standards in many countries, that little progress has been made in 1970 and 1971 compared with the 1960's, and that, if present conditions and trends persist, the deficit will not be fully eliminated even by 1980. In this situation of inadequate supply, and in view of the prevailing inequality of income, it must be assumed that the level of nutrition in the lowest income groups and the most under-privileged areas is far below acceptable minima. Surveys carried out in 16 Latin American countries show that the phenomena of underfeeding and malnutrition, especially of children under five years of age, could have the gravest and most unfavourable consequences on the future quality of the population.

(28) Most

(28) (former 32)

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

(29) (former 35)

The behaviour of the main indicators indicates that health conditions improved appreciably in the 1960's. It is possible, however, that in many cases this improvement is only apparent and is due to favourable increases in statistics on account of more efficient collection of data. The fact remains that in Latin America there are still many countries with less than 5 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants; the now traditional shortage of hospital beds is growing still worse because the increase in the number of beds is less than the increase in population; for various reasons medical services continued to be beyond the reach of broad sections of the community in much of the region, and in several countries the child mortality rate between 1 and 4 years of age has reached the appalling level of between 15.7 and 32.4 per thousand.

(30) (former 33)

The unified approach to development must not be restricted to the diagnosis of each sphere of social action and the proposal of recommendations. The very concept of development must be improved and the fragmentary approach to economic growth and human development discarded. The factors affecting these two problems cannot be determined merely in the light of economic growth; it is necessary to take an integrated view of all the social, economic and political determinants. Moreover, human development is not just a question of expanding sectoral action in education,

/health, etc.,

health, etc., but must include a social system that gives priority to the equality and dignity of man and respects and fosters the cultural expression of the population.

(31) (*) (former 34)

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

D. MOBILIZATION OF INTERNAL RESOURCES

(32) (former 36)

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

(33) (former 37)

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

/(34) Important

(34) (former 39)

Important changes took place in the institutional system of economic and social relations in several countries of the region. That covered a wide spectrum, including the system of ownership and the structure of enterprises, links with foreign investment, machinery for the protection of primary products, the system of land tenure; the administrative machine and economic policy instruments.

(35) (former 40)

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

(36) (former 41)

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

/(37) Agrarian

(37) (former 42)

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

(38) (former 43)

Attention is also drawn to the updating in the financial systems and the growing importance of a variety of new institutions which are being set up to meet the demand deriving from the new systems of development. Another evident feature is the continuing expansion of public enterprise and the accompanying changes in the tax structure, the composition of investment and public expenditure. Taking an overall view, there is a clearly discernible trend towards the diversification of public activity which goes beyond the traditional area of action and involves new responsibilities and aims.

(39) (*) (former 44)

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

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 3

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT E/CN.12/962

Paragraphs 45 to 80

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

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

(40) (*) (former 45)

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

(41) (former 46)

The aim of securing international action before 31 December 1972 on the commodities mentioned in UNCTAD resolution 16 (II), as laid down in paragraph 21 of the IDS, has not been fulfilled. The only progress achieved in that connexion concerns the negotiation of the international cocoa agreement, the ratification of which is pending, by some of the main importing countries. As regards the other commodities listed in the above-mentioned resolution, no concrete action has been taken, although it is expected that action may result from the series of intergovernmental consultations to be held during the next session of the UNCTAD Commodities Committee, to take place in the first months of 1973.

(*) Paragraphs or sections marked with an asterisk represent those on which proposals or comments were made by specific countries and will be submitted separately.

/(42) (*)

(42) (*) (former 47)

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

(43) (*) (former 48)

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

(44) (*) (former 49)

The aim of reaching an agreement before the third session of UNCTAD, on a set of general principles on commodity pricing policy, as described in paragraph 24 of the IDS, has not been fulfilled either. The discussions held during UNCTAD III has not led to any agreement, and responsibility for continuing them has been delegated to the Trade and Development Board. That disapppointing experience backs up the conclusion that the problem of a commodity pricing policy - where it is not possible to conclude commodity agreements - should be regarded as

/the responsibility

the responsibility of the exporting developing countries; the Latin American country which was a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has taken it that way, and the exporting members of the International Coffee Organization are in the process of doing so.

(45) (*) (former 50)

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

(46) (former 51)

Progress has also been extremely limited in improving the conditions of access to markets of developed countries. The priority which the Strategy accorded in paragraph 26 to the adoption of unilateral or joint measures for the reduction or elimination of duties and other barriers to imports from developing countries, with a view to achieving specific results before 31 December 1972, has had no very great effect. Apart from the trade liberalization measures adopted by Japan during the past two years (removal of quantitative restrictions on certain products and 20 per cent reduction in duties on industrial products) and the EEC tariff cuts on coffee and cocoa, it is difficult to point to any real progress in this field, especially since Japan's liberalization measures mainly concern industrial products and only a small number of processed agricultural products of importance to Latin America. These developments emphasize the urgent need for the developing countries to diversify their exports.

/(47) Similarly,

(47) (former 52)

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

(48) (*) (former 53)

(49) (former 54)

The promotion and expansion of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures has been partly achieved as a result of the application of the generalized system of preferences between mid-1971 and the first few months of 1972. Progress, however, has been limited. The United States, a main industrialized country and Latin America's most important customer, still has not implemented its system. As regards Japan, the information available is still preliminary but indicates that the effects have been relatively insignificant. Two facts contribute to this: the very restrictive nature of the quota system

/and the

and the high concentration of Latin American exports among raw materials where no concessions have been granted. While no conclusions can yet be reached regarding results in other countries, the small share of manufactures in Latin American exports and the limitations and safeguards that still characterize preference schemes probably mean that only very few countries in the region are able to obtain benefits of any significance. The Latin American countries should therefore intensify their efforts to ensure that a revision and extension of the various preferences schemes within the framework of the Generalized System of Preferences is initiated at the next session of the Special Committee on Preferences. In addition, efforts will be made to induce the developed countries which have not yet put their schemes into operation to do so as soon as possible.

(50) (*) (former 55)

In relation to the real possibilities offered by the generalized systems of preferences for the expansion of exports of manufactures from developing countries, it is necessary to reaffirm the serious nature of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. In the first place, the majority of the European countries have already established the necessary conditions for the full liberalization of trade in industrial products within the EEC and between the Community and former members of EFTA. Secondly, if the trade negotiations are successful, the liberalization of trade in industrial products will be extended to the rest of the developed countries. The preferential tariff margin from which the developing countries at present benefit within the generalized systems of preferences will therefore be reduced or will disappear; these countries will thus suffer, especially if no adequate compensation is provided either in the form of non-tariff preferential treatment for products affected directly or indirectly by the tariff cuts, or by extending the preferential treatment to products of interest to the developing countries which are currently excluded, or through any other compensatory mechanism.

/(51) With

(51) (former 56)

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

(52) (former 57)

In particular, attention must be drawn to two fields of action in maritime transport: (a) the conference convened by the United Nations General Assembly to prepare a code of conduct for shipping conferences, in connexion with which advantage must be taken of the periods between the successive meetings of the preparatory committee in order to establish a common Latin American position with respect to the provisions included in the code; and (b) the work which the secretariat of UNCTAD is carrying out, in co-ordination with ECLA and other agencies, on the options open to the developing countries in the field of international intermodal transport.

/Since these

Since these studies are being undertaken with a view to the convening in 1975 of a conference for the preparation of a convention, priority should be given to the studies designed to ensure that Latin America's interest and problems are taken duly into account.

(b) Recent developments and future prospects

(53) (*) (former 58)

The scanty progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy come on top of a number of recent developments and immediate prospects which inspire deep concern regarding the likely evolution of the Latin American external sector in the immediate future. These developments are likely to have a generally adverse effect on the possibilities of achieving the goals and objectives of the IDS and are in keeping with the negative outlook that exists for the relations of Latin America and the developing countries in general with the developed nations.

(54) (former 59)

The enlargement of the European Economic Community through the entry of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland means that preferential trade arrangements may be extended to the developing countries which formerly enjoyed British Commonwealth preferences, while the three new members may accord similar treatment to the developing countries already associated with the EEC. The reverse preferences which this might entail could prove to be an obstacle to co-operation among the developing countries, since they might restrict the scope for the exchange of reciprocal preferences between the latter. A solution to the problem of discriminatory trading areas should therefore be urgently pursued at the international level.

/(55) The

(55) (former 60)

The EEC's Mediterranean policy, which has so far been based on arrangements of a preferential nature is evolving towards the formation of yet another free trade area in addition to that already mentioned. This is a further cause for concern, in that it signifies the extension, accentuation and consolidation of discriminatory trade policies that prejudice other developing countries. These developments also represent a clear trend towards verticalization of the EEC's economic relations with other countries, a trend which is unfavourable for the developing countries inasmuch as it helps to establish a situation where certain developed countries have overt influence over some groups of developing nations. It is equally clear that it tends to creat conflicting interests among these countries.

(56) (former 61)

The EEC's common agricultural policy, based on concepts of protectionism and self-sufficiency is a source of concern because of the unfair competition which it represents for the exports of Latin American countries. The unfavourable repercussions which the high guaranteed prices have on demand for agricultural products and the impact of the severe restrictions or even virtual prohibition of competitive imports from outside the Community are aggravated by the existence of exportable surpluses that are disposed of outside the EEC with the aid of high subsidies. It is therefore particularly important for the Latin American countries that the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations should cover and resolve the question of trade in agricultural products.

(57) (former 62)

This state of affairs implies a worsening in the conditions governing access by Latin American products to the Western European market.

/(58) (*)

(58) (*) (former 63)

The trends and prospects as regards trade with the United States are also discouraging. Relations with that country have been characterized over the past decade by a chronic imbalance between exports and imports which has resulted in the accumulation of a big and growing trade deficit to Latin America's disadvantage. With a few exceptions, exports to the United States expanded more slowly than any other sector of Latin America's foreign trade between 1961-1965 and 1966-1970. The growth of Latin America's sales to the United States over the last decade has been hindered by the maintenance and, in certain cases, the actual raising of protective trade barriers, despite the undertakings given in international and regional fora to the effect that there would be better access to the United States market for products from the developing countries in general and the Latin American countries in particular. In actual fact, not only has no progress been made towards liberalizing trade with the Latin American countries but, in some instances, restrictions (and particularly non-tariff restrictions) have been increased. The quite marked protectionist trends that still remain and are even becoming more acute are clearly apparent in the draft legislation relating to the forthcoming trade negotiations.

(59) (*) (former 63)

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

/(60) Developments

(60) (former 64)

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

(61) (former 65)

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

(62) (*) (former 66)

Despite all the differences observed in the growth rates of the export trade in 1971 and 1972, certain unfavourable characteristics still

/remain: (a)

remain: (a) irregular or inadequate export growth rates compared with those of world trade; and (b) a high degree of dependence on exports of primary products in most of the countries of the region, making them excessively vulnerable to fluctuations in the external markets for their main exports. It is threfore urgently necessary to provide suitable instruments for implementing the trade policy measures included in the IDS, as well as measures to reduce the high degree of dependence on primary products through such measures as export diversification.

(63) (former 67)

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

(64) (new paragraph)

With respect to trade relations with the socialist countries and in line with the recommendations made in paragraph 38 of the IDS and reiterated in UNCTAD resolution 101, it is important for the socialist countries of eastern Europe gradually to introduce elements of flexibility and multilateralism in their trade and payments arrangements with the developing countries. The generalized systems of preferences of such countries should exempt products originating in the developing countries from the administrative import regulations usually applied in the socialist countries.

/F. EXTERNAL

F. EXTERNAL FINANCING

(a) General aspects

(65) (former 68)

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

(66) (*) (former 69)

It is appropriate to stress a point mentioned earlier in the present report, namely that developing nations that undertake profound social changes and different structural reforms may require unrestricted financial and technical assistance from the international community, given that their mobilizable domestic resources are often insufficient to meet the additional and simultaneous demands of different types that are generated. There have been recent cases in Latin America where this has not been the approach taken; quite the opposite, the level of external co-operation furnished to some nations that have been engaged in such changes has fallen.

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

(67) (*) (former 70)

In the initial years of the Second Development Decade the trend has been very unsatisfactory as regards achieving the 1 per cent and 0.7 per cent targets set for around 1975; in particular, the current trend and future prospects for official assistance in the coming years are especially frustrating given that the current average level achieved by the DAC countries is around 0.35 per cent and international experts have estimated that this level will remain relatively stable until 1975. A particular impact on the trend of official assistance has been made by the scanty progress and even retrogression that has taken place in the co-operation provided by most of the economically more powerful industrialized countries within DAC.

/(68) (*)

(68) (*) (former 71)

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

(69) (*) (former 72)

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

(70) (former 73)

Multilateral international assistance should include, among the indicators used to determine the country index figures, the internal effort made to achieve objectives indicative of social change. (At the request of the Venezuelan delegation, consideration of this paragraph has been deferred.

/(71) (*)

(71) (*) (former 74)

Increasing proportions of financial assistance should be channelled through multilateral institutions, because this approach has several advantages and in particular because multilateral co-operation is less variable than bilateral and less dependent on political considerations. Efforts are required, however, to improve certain of the features of such institutions, as regards their constitutional arrangements, their operating procedures, and the level of control over their decision-making exerted by certain developed countries. On the other hand, the programme approach to assistance has been used very little by the multilateral institutions and, given its advantages, it is highly desirable for more use to be made of it.

(72) (*) (former 75)

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

(73) (former 76)

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

(74) (*) (former 77)

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

/(c) Special

(c) Special aspects of development financing

(75) (*) (former 78)

For Latin America, as for other developing areas, the improvement of supplementary financing machinery is of the utmost importance since its exports have been and continue to be subject to unforeseen fluctuations. Even when Latin America's exports of goods and services expanded more or less regularly, as between 1960 and 1971, there were several instances of reductions of more than 5 per cent from one year to the next. Although such situations were generally followed by a fairly swift recovery, there were nonetheless a number of negative domestic repercussions in the interim which could be avoided in future by means of the supplementary financial assistance of the World Bank. It is therefore disappointing to note that obstacles continue to be placed in the way of such a move, both by the majority of the developed countries and by the Bank itself This supplementary financing should be extended, as planned by the Bank itself, to cover export shortfalls caused by a deterioration in the conditions of access of certain products.

(76) (*) (former 79)

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

(d) (former 80)

(77) At the end of 1970, Latin America's external

At the end of 1970, Latin America's external debt amounted to approximately 20,000 million dollars; as a result, in recent years the problem of servicing the debt has become more acute in the countries of

/the region.

the region. The growing difficulty of servicing this debt is largely attributable to the deterioration in the average terms on which loans are granted.

(78) (*) (former 81)

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

(79) (*) (former 82)

In view of the considerable relative size of Latin America's debt servicing payments to the United States, emphasis must be placed on the importance of proposals to the effect that a general moratorium on such payments should be granted for a fairly long period.

(e) External private investment and development

(80) (former 83)

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

COMISION ECONOMICA PARA AMERICA LATINA

Décimoquinto período de sesiones
Quito, Ecuador, 23 a 30 de marzo de 1973
precedido por una Reunión a Nivel Técnico
a partir del día 20 del mismo mes

Documento Sala de Conferencia Nº 4

A. Observaciones generales

El representante de Francia, hablando en representación de los países miembros de la CEE hizo la declaración siguiente:

Los principios generales expresados en el documento E/CN.12/AC.65/3 corresponden a los de los países latinoamericanos en vías de desarrollo. Los países de la Comunidad Económica Europea representados en la reunión, ya sea como países miembros de la CEPAL o como observadores, han tomado nota de ese documento con sumo interés y simpatía.

Sin embargo, como miembros de la CEE tenemos algunas reservas que formular, sobre todo en cuanto a la sección E del documento.

Como no queremos retardar la discusión de cada párrafo, hemos estimado más oportuno expresar nuestra opinión en este punto de la discusión.

Podría dejarse constancia de estas reservas en un párrafo adicional que reflejara nuestro punto de vista, si así lo estima procedente el Sr. Presidente.

La evolución de las corrientes del intercambio a partir de 1958 muestra que los temores expresados por los países latinoamericanos en lo que toca a sus exportaciones al mercado común no tenían fundamento. En efecto, las ventas de América Latina al mercado común han aumentado en 118% entre 1958 y 1972, es decir a un ritmo mucho más rápido que las de los territorios asociados a la CEE. Y esta evolución se dio tanto para los productos tropicales como para los productos agrícolas de clima templado. Asimismo cabe señalar que el nivel del arancel externo ha bajado notablemente, como ha ocurrido con los productos manufacturados, de modo que no cabe en absoluto considerar que el mercado común constituya un bloque proteccionista.

/Por el

Por el nivel a que llegan las importaciones latinoamericanas procedentes del mercado común, la balanza comercial ha arrojado constantemente un saldo de varios cientos de millones de dólares a favor de América Latina.

Debe recordarse, además, que los países miembros de la Comunidad han puesto en práctica su sistema de preferencias generales que desde ya beneficia a determinado número de países latinoamericanos y que podría mejorarse todavía en el porvenir.

Asimismo quiero asegurarles que la política agrícola común del mercado común, que hasta ahora no ha perjudicado los intereses latinoamericanos, conservará esta característica en el futuro. En efecto, se trata de una política pragmática que tiene en cuenta la evolución de la demanda interna y la situación de los mercados internacionales.

Por otro lado, parece un poco injusto acusar a la CEE de llevar adelante una política discriminatoria en materia de cooperación económica ya que, en verdad la cooperación económica entre la CEE y América Latina ha sido hasta ahora muy estrecha, no sólo en materia de comercio, sino también en asistencia técnica e inversiones privadas.

En lo que se refiere a la ampliación de la Comunidad, esperamos que el ingreso de Gran Bretaña, Dinamarca e Irlanda, al permitir un desarrollo económico más rápido de los Estados Miembros de la Comunidad, aumente las posibilidades globales de comercio y de cooperación entre la Comunidad y América Latina. En todo caso, conviene recordar que estamos actualmente dedicados con los Estados Miembros del GATT, y especialmente los países latinoamericanos, a la aplicación de los procedimientos de examen previstos por el artículo XXIV del Acuerdo General y que en el curso de ella estos países podrán hacer valer los derechos que creen tener.

Sobre la base de todas estas consideraciones los países miembros de la CEE desearían, si la Presidencia está de acuerdo, introducir un párrafo adicional, que podría ser el siguiente:

"Los países miembros de la Comunidad Económica Europea desean expresar sus reservas respecto de algunas conclusiones que figuran en los párrafos 45 a 67 relativas a las relaciones entre la CEE y América Latina."

/B. Comentarios

B. Comentarios y propuestas sobre párrafos concretos

Párrafo 40 (anterior 45)

La delegación de Estados Unidos propone su eliminación, por estimar que los resultados a que se refiere el párrafo no pueden calificarse como decepcionantes, en atención a los indicadores económicos para la región en 1972, en particular respecto al crecimiento de las exportaciones y del producto.

Párrafos 42, 43 y 44 (anteriores 47, 48 y 49)

La delegación de Estados Unidos manifiesta que entregará un texto con sus reservas.

Párrafo 45 (anterior 50)

La delegación de Estados Unidos, junto con anunciar que presentará una reserva con respecto a este párrafo, expresa que el texto podría enriquecerse con la indicación de las violaciones específicas que se hubieran cometido.

Párrafo 48 (anterior 53)

A petición de la delegación de Bolivia y con el acuerdo de las demás delegaciones, se suprime el párrafo relativo a la venta de excedentes y reservas de productos por parte de los países desarrollados, en atención a hechos ocurridos con posterioridad a la Reunión de expertos de alto nivel, que le dan a este tema un carácter político de mucha gravedad, motivo por el cual se traslada su consideración al plenario de la Comisión.

Párrafo 50 (anterior 55)

La delegación de Estados Unidos formula sus reservas por considerar que el texto demostraría que los países en desarrollo no esperan ninguna ventaja de las negociaciones multilaterales, en tanto que a juicio de su delegación, de ellas resultarán beneficiados todos los países.

/Párrafo 53

Párrafo 53 (anterior 58)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos manifiesta su desacuerdo con lo que considera un enfoque negativo de la realidad económica latinoamericana que no parece justificarse si se atiende a las informaciones de los estudios económicos de la región.

Párrafos 58 y 59 (anterior 63)

La delegación de Estados Unidos anuncia su reserva, destacando su desacuerdo con la visión a su juicio negativa que fluye de estos párrafos, y que no concuerda con la realidad de las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con la región. Anuncia que sobre este punto presentará un texto escrito.

Párrafo 62 (anterior 66)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos sugiere que en la primera línea del párrafo se remplace la expresión "las diferencias observadas" por "los mejoramientos observados".

Párrafo 66 (anterior 69)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos se abstiene con respecto a este párrafo por las razones enunciadas en sus comentarios sobre el párrafo 19.

Párrafo 67 (anterior 70)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos reserva su posición sobre este párrafo, y sugiere que el comienzo del párrafo se redacte de la manera siguiente:

"Se reconoció que en los primeros años del Segundo Decenio para el Desarrollo ha sido muy insatisfactoria la evolución experimentada con vistas al cumplimiento de los objetivos de asistencia del 1% y del 0.7%. En cuanto al cumplimiento de la meta del 1%, las corrientes totales oficiales tanto públicas como privadas equivalían al 0.83% del producto nacional bruto en 1971, en tanto que para el cumplimiento de la meta del 0.7%, la tendencia registrada y las perspectivas para los años próximos...."

/Párrafo 68

Párrafo 68 (anterior 71)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos presentará una nueva redacción para este párrafo.

Párrafo 69 (anterior 72)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos se abstiene con respecto a este párrafo.

Párrafo 71 (anterior 74)

Con respecto a las dos primeras frases de este párrafo la delegación de los Estados Unidos declara lo siguiente:

En los últimos años el gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha encauzado una proporción creciente de su asistencia multilateral por canales multilaterales, y es un firme convencido de la necesidad de fortalecer los mecanismos multilaterales apropiados para el desarrollo económico. Sin embargo, cree que la asistencia económica proporcionada ya sea a través de conductos bilaterales o multilaterales es asunto que incumbe al Estado donante y al beneficiario, ya sea éste un país o una organización multilateral de cualquier tipo. La actuación de los Estados Unidos en materia de asistencia se basa en criterios económicos, pero como persiste una diferencia de opiniones en cuanto a este tema, la delegación de los Estados Unidos estima que debe abstenerse con respecto a este párrafo.

Párrafo 72 (anterior 75)

Con relación a este párrafo la delegación de los Estados Unidos declara lo siguiente: El 31 de octubre de 1969, el Presidente Nixon anunció que de ahora en adelante los préstamos de la AID a América Latina no estarían ligados y podrían adquirirse con ellos bienes y servicios en otros países latinoamericanos independientes. El 15 de septiembre de 1970 el Presidente ordenó que la adquisición basada en préstamos de la AID sería permitida en todos los países en desarrollo que reunieran las condiciones requeridas.

/Párrafo 74

Párrafo 74 (anterior 77)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos reserva su posición sobre este párrafo por estimar que debe especificar que la evaluación propuesta debe ser responsabilidad de la CEPAL. Si se aclara este punto en el texto, retirará su reserva sobre el particular.

Párrafo 74 (anterior 78)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos declara lo siguiente en relación con este párrafo:

a) UNCTAD ha estado de acuerdo sistemáticamente con el principio de que el financiamiento suplementario debe tratarse por separado solamente cuando se proporcionen fondos adicionales para ese propósito. Se ha propuesto un ambicioso cuarto refinanciamiento de la AIF. No parece haber fondos disponibles para financiar un sistema de financiamiento suplementario. No creemos que debieran sacarse recursos destinados al financiamiento del desarrollo básico para este fin. Por lo tanto la delegación de los Estados Unidos no puede apoyar ninguna recomendación en el sentido de proporcionar nuevos recursos para un sistema de financiamiento suplementario ni de pedir al Banco Mundial que se encargue de establecer un sistema de esa especie aparte de los mecanismos existentes del BIRF/AIF.

b) El Banco Mundial ha venido discutiendo y estudiando el problema del financiamiento suplementario durante los últimos seis años, y más recientemente en el segundo trimestre de 1971. El Banco se ha comprometido a seguir estudiando el asunto. Las nuevas iniciativas sobre esta materia deben emanar del Banco.

c) Los Estados Unidos asignan gran importancia al problema básico que plantean las caídas inesperadas en los ingresos de exportación. Hemos apoyado los sistemas de financiamiento compensatorio adoptados por el Fondo Monetario para ayudar a resolver este problema. A través de nuestros programas de ayuda bilateral, así como los proyectos patrocinados por las instituciones financieras internacionales, hemos apoyado los esfuerzos por incrementar las exportaciones de los países en desarrollo. El Banco Mundial ha señalado que podrá prestar asistencia a un país cuando se encuentre en dificultades por caídas inesperadas en sus ingresos de exportación sin cambio alguno en sus políticas vigentes.

/Párrafo 76

Párrafo 76 (anterior 79)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos comparte la preocupación expresada en este párrafo en lo que se refiere a la creación de liquidez adicional a través de los DEG y a establecer algún tipo de vinculación entre los DEG y la ayuda. Estos asuntos están siendo examinados en el Comité de los 20 que incluye tres representantes de América Latina. Sin embargo, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos no ha adoptado aun una posición definitiva respecto de las cuestiones que se están negociando en otros foros, y por lo tanto debe abstenerse con relación a este párrafo.

Párrafo 78 (anterior 81

La delegación de Francia se abstiene con respecto a la última frase de este párrafo.

La delegación de los Estados Unidos se abstiene asimismo con respecto a la última frase de este párrafo.

Párrafo 79 (anterior 84 y 82)

La delegación de los Estados Unidos reserva su posición con respecto a este párrafo y presentará una declaración sobre esta materia a su debido tiempo.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 5

COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES ON DOCUMENT E/CN.12/952

A. General comments

The representative of Canada made the following statement: In outline the Canadian position with respect to document E/CN.12/962 is that Canada was not a member of the Working Committee, nor was it a party to its discussions in February in Santiago. The Canadian delegation came to this 15th Session of ECLA expecting to discuss the important secretarial document E/CN.12/947 and we are therefore surprised and concerned to find attention concentrated on a substantive and contentious document which we have never seen before. We feel bound to emphasize this point because we fear that this is adding to the difficulties we are now experiencing in finding a text acceptable to all ECLA members.

The Canadian delegation has not commented during the paragraph by paragraph examination of this document and we propose now to speak only in the most general terms. During the past 2-3 days we have had an opportunity to examine the report of the Working Committee in some detail and to hear the comments and proposed charges suggested so far. The Canadian delegation has reacted with sympathy to many of the points raised and to the positions set out in the Working Committee's report. The document strikes us as both far reaching and representative of deeply held Latin American views on development and development strategy. On the whole, then, we consider the report an important and valuable expression of regional views. We believe that this is a document we can work with, and hopefully, modify so that the range of experience it reflects is widened to encompass that of all ECLA's members.

We understand that this is the desire of most member delegations. Now, obviously, the modifications will need to be substantive and in places comprehensive if the report is to receive broad and unqualified support. There are, for example, places where the Canadian delegation could not possibly

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accept the text as it was originally presented. We shall be asking this Committee to approve changes that we believe, will produce a balanced, considered and objective text. We do not propose to detail these now, because many of our points have already been raised by other delegations. Rather than further confuse and prolong discussion we are content to await the full revised text before deciding whether it will be possible to give it the concurrence of the Canadian delegation.

In conclusion, the Canadian delegation sincerely hopes that this chance to transmit to ECOSOC a strong and concise statement will not be lost. We believe that the consequences of such a failure could well prove highly damaging to ECLA.

B. Comments on proposals on specific paragraphs

Paragraph 79 (former 82)

The representative of Colombia expressed doubts as to whether the text of this paragraph should remain as it stands. The Chairman suggested that the Colombian delegation if it thought it appropriate, might consider the possibility of submitting an alternative text.

Paragraphs 82-89 (former paragraphs 84-92)

The United States representative stated that, in the view of his delegation section G (The forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations) and section H (International monetary problems) of document bore no relationship to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy. Since, moreover, the paragraphs in question appeared to reflect only a one-sided point of view regarding such matters as the multilateral trade negotiations within the GATT, which the United States Government was still studying and on which it had therefore not yet defined its position, his delegation was obliged to abstain with respect to the said paragraphs taken both individually and as a whole.

Paragraph 99 (former 100)

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

/sectors of

sectors of all the countries, and it believes the data demonstrate that the pluses, on both the internal and external sectors, clearly outweighed the minuses.

Paragraph 100 (former 102)

The United States delegation abstains with respect to the work programme recommended by the High-Level Committee of Experts. It does not believe such exhortations belong in a document relating to review and appraisal. In addition, it has serious doubts as to their effectiveness in achieving whatever goals it was that the High-Level Committee had in mind.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 7

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA ON ITS MEETING AT THE TECHNICAL LEVEL

1. The Committee at the Technical Level met to discuss the first appraisal of the International Development Strategy. At the first of its five meetings the Commission elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. José Moncada (Ecuador)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Luis Mejía González (Nicaragua)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richardson Andrews (Trinidad and Tobago)

Rapporteur: Mr. Gastón Illanes (Chile)

2. The Committee adopted the present document, which contains the first regional appraisal of the IDS for the Second United Nations Development Decade, carried out in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 81 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

3. Some delegations requested that their statements, abstentions, reservations or opposition in respect of general and specific questions should be recorded in this document; these are consequently set forth in annex 1.

A. THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

4. A central preoccupation in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy should be the concept of integrated development and the differences existing between the phenomenon of economic growth and actual development.

5. Integrated development cannot be achieved through partial efforts in particular sectors of the economy or the social system, but through concerted progress in all aspects. It is exceedingly difficult to make an appraisal of the development process thus defined, since it is not sufficient to refer to one or more indicators, but it is necessary to observe to what extent concerted progress in all sectors is helping to promote a new type of society oriented towards rapid human development.

/6. The

6. The growth of economic variables has frequently failed to bring parallel qualitative changes of importance in human well-being and social justice. This is shown by the continued existence of serious problems such as mass poverty, the incapacity of the system of production to provide employment for the growing labour force and the lack of economic and social participation of broad strata of the population. Clearly, those qualitative changes are more difficult to achieve when the economic variables do not grow at satisfactory rates. In line with this approach, achievement of the quantitative targets of the Strategy should constitute the complement necessary to achieve human development, the ultimate aim of the process.

7. The traditional structure, inasmuch as they put obstacles in the way of change, hinder social progress and economic development. Accordingly, even more strenous efforts must be made to effect the qualitative and structural changes mentioned in the IDS, which are indispensable to establish the bases which lead to the achievement of the social and economic objectives of the Strategy. Failure to stress the vital importance of this aspect of development and to put those qualitative and structural changes into practice largely explains the unsatisfactory results achieved by many Latin American countries.

8. Those structural changes, which are an essential condition for any integrated process of development, especially one set out in the broad human and social terms in which the IDS states this objective, include: the control and sovereign utilization of natural resources; the reform of land tenure systems as required in order to promote both social justice and agriculture efficiency; the establishment of forms of public or mixed ownership of property which each country may consider appropriate in those activities which, in its view, require such measures in order to promote self-sustaining independent economic development; and any other type of substantive reform needed to secure that objective.

9. At the same time, accelerated, harmonious and independent growth is essential to the success of those qualitative and structural changes, and consequently, of the objectives of the Strategy, since an accelerated growth of the economy as a whole makes it easier to obtain the resources necessary for the investments required for human development.

/10. When,

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

B. ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

/12. In

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

13. The internal efforts made in the Latin American countries have not been accompanied, in most cases, by international co-operation or even by acceptable terms as regards prices and systems of marketing raw materials, the methods adopted in trade in manufactures, the practices of liner conferences, contracts for the transfer of technology and external financing. Consequently, a fundamental part of the resources needed for national development is subject to circumstances beyond the control of the Latin American countries, such as the economic growth - especially in industry - of the developed countries, and market conditions over which they have no influence. Although a few countries have increased their export income despite the decline in the volume of their exports, this was due to the application of policies for the protection of their natural resources. At the same time, there is growing external indebtedness which, has raised the total debt servicing commitments of some countries to half of their total income from exports of goods and services.

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

/C. HUMAN

a unified approach".

16. Unemployment problems have become more serious, since a substantial proportion of the supposed growth in employment has taken place in the tertiary sectors, i.e., services and commerce, which are characterized in the region by typical situations of unemployment and low productivity. On the other hand, overt unemployment has clearly increased over the long term, all of which has placed large sectors of the population in an even more marginal position as regards both consumption and employment.

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

/18. Although

C. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE

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

18. Although surveys on nutrition in the home are still very limited, the food balances are sufficient to show that at present the per capita availability of calories and proteins continues to be below international standards in many countries, that little progress has been made in 1970 and 1971 compared with the 1960's, and that, if present conditions and trends persist, the deficit will not be fully eliminated even by 1980. In this situation of inadequate supply, and in view of the prevailing inequality of income, it must be assumed that the level of nutrition in the lowest income groups and the most under-privileged areas is far below acceptable minima. Surveys carried out in 16 Latin American countries show that the phenomena of underfeeding and malnutrition, especially of children under five years of age, could have the gravest and most unfavourable consequences on the future quality of the population.

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

20. The behaviour of the main indicators indicates that health conditions improved appreciably in the 1960's. It is possible, however, that in many cases this improvement is only apparent, the favourable increases in statistics being due to more efficient collection of data. The fact remains that in Latin America there are still many countries with less than 5 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants; the now traditional shortage of hospital beds is growing still worse because the increase in the number of beds is less than the increase in population; for various reasons medical services continue to be beyond the reach of broad sections of the community in much of the region, and in several countries the child mortality rate between 1 and 4 years of age has reached the appaling level of between 15.7 and 32.4 per thousand.

/21. The

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

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

/D. MOBILIZATION

D. MOBILIZATION OF INTERNAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

27. Institutional changes with regard to natural resources in the last few years have been aimed at more efficient utilization of resources and fuller participation of the State in their development. In some countries the nationalization of enterprises, the association of the State with

/foreign enterprises

foreign enterprises and modifications in the concessions and systems for the exploitation, marketing and shipping of basic natural resources have been the principal means used to bring about these changes. The greater participation of the State in the development of natural resources is a particularly significant fact in a region where two-thirds of exports revenue is accounted for by ten agricultural commodities, six mining products, and petroleum.

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

29. Attention is also drawn to the renewal of financial systems and the growing importance of a variety of new institutions which are being set up to meet the demand for financing deriving from the new methods of development. Another evident feature is the continuing expansion of public initiative and the accompanying changes in the tax structure and in the composition of investment and public expenditure. Taking an overall view, there is a clearly discernible trend towards the diversification of public activity which goes beyond the traditional area of action and involves new responsibilities and aims.

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

/E. LATIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Progress has also been extremely limited in improving the conditions of access to markets of developed countries. In practice, the priority which the Strategy accorded in paragraph 26 to the adoption of unilateral or joint measures for the reduction or elimination of duties and other barriers to imports from developing countries, with a view to achieving specific results before 31 December 1972, has not been applied to any significant extent. Apart from the trade liberalization measures adopted by Japan in 1970 and 1972 - removal of quantitative restrictions on certain products and 20 % reduction in duties on industrial products - and the EEC tariff cuts on coffee and cocoa, it is difficult to point to any real progress in this field, especially since Japan's liberalization measures mainly concern industrial products and

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only a small number of processed agricultural products of importance to Latin America. These developments emphasize the urgent need for the developing countries to diversify their exports.

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

39. Note: At the request of the delegation of Bolivia and with the agreement of the other delegations, the subject of the sale of surpluses and stocks of products by the developed countries was not taken up in the committee in view of recent developments which have given it very serious political implications. Consideration of this aspect was accordingly referred to the plenary meeting of the Commission.

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

41. In relation to the real possibilities offered for the expansion of exports of manufactures from developing countries, it is necessary to reaffirm

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

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

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laid on the need for the Latin American countries to take advantage of the new maritime transport technology or to be able to share adequately in it through new international arrangements.

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

(b) Recent developments and future prospects

44. In addition to the scanty progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy, there have been a number of recent developments and immediate prospects which inspire deep concern regarding the evolution of the Latin American external sector in the immediate future. These developments have a generally adverse effect on the possibilities of achieving the goals and objectives of the IDS and constitute a negative prospect for the relations of Latin America - and of the developing countries in general - with the developed nations.

45. The enlargement of the EEC through the entry of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom could mean that preferential trade arrangements may be extended to the developing countries which formerly enjoyed British Commonwealth preferences, while the three new members may accord similar treatment to the developing countries previously associated with the EEC. The reverse preferences which this might entail could prove to be an obstacle to co-operation among the developing countries since they might restrict the scope for the exchange of reciprocal preferences between the latter. A solution to the problem of discriminatory trading areas should therefore be urgently pursued at the international level.

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46. The EEC's Meditterranean policy, which has so far been based on arrangements of a preferential nature, is evolving towards the formation of yet another free trade area in addition to that formed with the ex-members of EFTA. This is a further cause for concern, in that it signifies the extension, accentuation and consolidation of discriminatory trade policies to the detriment of other developing countries. These developments also represent a clear trend towards verticalization of the EEC's economic relations with other countries, a trend which is unfavourable for the developing countries inasmuch as it helps to establish a situation where certain developed countries have overt influence over some groups of developing nations. It is equally clear that it tends to creat conflicting interests among these countries.

47. The EEC's common agricultural policy, based on concepts of protectionism and self-sufficiency, is a source of concern because of the unfair competition which it represents for the exports of Latin American countries. The unfavourable repercussions which the high guaranteed prices have on demand for agricultural products and the impact of the severe restrictions or of the elimination of competitive imports from outside the Community are aggravated by the existence of exportable surpluses that are disposed of outside the EEC with the aid of high subsidies. It is therefore particularly important for the Latin American countries that the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations should cover and resolve the question of trade in agricultural products.

48. The state of affairs described above implies a worsening in the conditions governing access by Latin American products to the Western European market.

49. The trends and prospects as regards trade with the United States are also discouraging. Trade relations with that country have been characterized over the past decade by a chronic imbalance between exports and imports which has resulted in the accumulation of a long and growing trade deficit to the detriment of Latin America. With a few exceptions, exports to the United States expanded more slowly than any other sector of Latin America's foreign trade between 1961-1965 and 1966-1970. The growth of Latin America's sales to the United States over the last decade has been hindered by the maintenance and, in certain cases, the actual strengthening of protective trade barriers despite the undertakings given in international and regional forums to the effect that there would be easier access to the United States market for products from the

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developing countries in general and the Latin American countries in particular. In actual fact, not only has no progress been made towards liberalizing trade with the Latin American countries but, in some instances, restrictions, and particularly non-tariff restrictions, have been tightened. The quite marked protectionist trends that still remain and are even becoming more acute are clearly apparent in the draft legislation before the United States Congress relating to the forthcoming trade negotiations.

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

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

52. Another important aspect relating to the forthcoming trade negotiations is the attitude that will be taken by the developed countries members of GATT during the course of the negotiations as regards adopting decisions on the developing countries problems. It is anticipated that the negotiations may last three years. It is therefore essential to think of ways and means of ensuring that during this period the developing countries will be able to continue progressing towards their objectives either within the framework

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of the generalized system of preferences or outside it. Otherwise, all initiatives to promote the trade of the developing countries would be frozen until 1975 or 1976, well into the Second United Nations Development Decade. If this period were to end without the developed countries achieving any significant targets for the liberalization of trade, such as those included in the IDS, the fulfilment of the Strategy will be jeopardized in a key area.

53. Despite all the differences observed in the growth rates of the export trade in 1971 and 1972, certain unfavourable characteristics still remain: (i) irregular or inadequate export growth rates compared with those of world trade; and (ii) a high degree of dependence on exports of primary products in most of the countries of the region, making them excessively vulnerable to fluctuations in the external markets. It is therefore urgently necessary to provide suitable instruments for implementing the trade policy measures included in the IDS, as well as measures to reduce the high degree of dependence on primary products through export diversification, for example.

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

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

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F. EXTERNAL FINANCING

(a) General aspects

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

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

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

58. In the first years of the Second Development Decade, progress has been very unsatisfactory towards achieving, by 1975, the net transfer of external resources from the developed countries amounting to 1 % or 0.7 % of their GNP. As for official assistance, the current trend and future prospects in the next few years are especially frustrating since the current average co-efficient achieved by the countries members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD is around 0.35 % and international experts have estimated that this level will remain relatively stable until 1975. The little progress, and even retrogression, in assistance provided by most of the more powerful industrialized countries within DAC has had a significant impact on the flow of official assistance.

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

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

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

62. Increasing proportions of financial assistance should be channelled through multilateral institutions, because this approach has several advantages and in particular because multilateral co-operation is less variable than bilateral and less dependent on political considerations.

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Efforts are required, however, to improve certain of the features of such institutions, as regards their constitutional arrangements, their operating procedures, and the level of control over their decision-making exerted by certain developed countries. On the other hand, the programme approach to assistance has been used very little by the multilateral institutions and, given its advantages, it is highly desirable for more use to be made of it.

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

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

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

(c) Special aspects of development financing

66. For Latin America, as for other developing areas, the imperative establishment of supplementary financing machinery is of the utmost importance since its exports have been and continue to be subject to unforeseen fluctuations. Even when Latin America's exports of goods and services expanded more or less regularly, as between 1960 and 1971, there were several instances of reductions of more than 5 % from one year to the next. Although such situations were generally followed by a fairly swift recovery, there were nonetheless a number of negative domestic repercussions in the interim which could be avoided in future by means of the supplementary financial asistance of the World Bank. It is therefore disappointing to

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note that obstacles continue to be placed in the way of such a move, both by the majority of the developed countries and by the Bank itself. This supplementary financing should be extended, as planned by the Bank itself, to cover export shortfalls caused by a deterioration in prices in the conditions of access of certain products, due to causes which cannot be considered the responsibility of the exporting countries.

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

(d) The problem of the external debt

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

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

70. In view of the considerable relative size of Latin America's debt servicing payments, emphasis must be placed on the importance of the granting by the creditor countries, the United States in particular, of

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moratoria on such payments, in the case of countries where these payments affect their resources for development, and the attainment of the targets of the IDS.

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

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

(f) Transfer, adaption and creation of technology

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

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G. THE FORTHCOMING MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

73. Within the context of world economic relations, special emphasis must be placed on the breakdown of the international monetary system, a fact which has resulted in successive and more and more frequent crises that work to the detriment of the developing countries which are in no way responsible for them and in a trend towards the expansion of preferencial trade among the developed market economy countries, which discriminate against Latin America's exports. In this respect, there is a danger that the developing countries may once again be excluded on this occasion, if the negotiations for the reform of the world economic system take place mainly among countries or groups of countries which have obtained a significant degree of economic power, to say nothing of the role played by the interests of the large multinational enterprises. The multilateral trade negotiations have so far been characterized by agreements concluded basically between industrialized countries. Some concepts of the Smithsonian Agreement and of the joint statements issed by the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States have been cited as the basis for the developed countries' position in the situation preparatory to the negotiations. The developed countries tend to centre their attention on some traditional objectives, while the developing countries in general and the Latin American countries in particular demand the definition of specific objectives which will take due account of the solution of their trade problems.

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

75. Even if, with the active participation of the developing countries, positive results were to be obtained in the multilateral trade negotiations, these results would not begin to take effect until after the negotiations are concluded, i.e.,towards the middle of the 1970's; this delay will

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frustrate the attainment of the goals established in the Strategy, unless some advance results can be obtained in connexion with certain specific questions such as world commodity agreements and the development and expansion of the schemes of general preferences.

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

H. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY PROBLEMS

77. Worthy of special attention is the international monetary crisis and the impact of the recent devaluation of the dollar and the realignment of parities or floating of the currencies of the main developed market economies on the developing countries, especially as regards the value of the latter's reserves, the prices of export products, and the terms of trade. Hitherto, the measures and solutions adopted have been exclusively directed towards the interests of the developed countries, which have resorted to the threat of trade reprisals to induce changes in exchange rates. In this respect the latest devaluation made by the United States has shown up once again the unavoidable linkage between international monetary and trade matters. If a satisfactory solution to the international monetary problems is not reached soon, there will be a risk of aggravating and consolidating protectionist tendencies in the developed market-economy countries, which would inevitably have unfavourable repercussions on the developing countries.

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

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

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

(i) Recognition of the specific structural problems of the developing countries and the need for a sufficiently flexible system to cope with the different situation and structures;

(ii) Revision of the form of operation of the International Monetary Fund, especially longer periods for the payment of current and stand-by credits, modification of the compensatory financing system, and greater flexibility and liberality in granting financing for commodity buffer stocks;

(iii) Revision of the quota structure to secure greater relative participation by the developing countries; and

(iv) Establishment of the link between new allocations of SDR's and additional financing for development.

I. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

81. The analysis of the development process in Latin America and of its burning problems and needs, as well as the serious prospects which loom ahead for its external economic relations, bring into focus the urgent task of strengthening the concerted action of the countries in the region,

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

(a) Regional integration

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

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

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

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

/(b) Co-operation

(b) Co-operation among developing countries

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

87. In view of the limited and disappointing results of the IDS and, in particular, of the fact that the negotiations and confrontations of the developing countries with the developed world have not yielded very significant results, what is achieved through the implementation of programmes of mutual co-operation at the bilateral, inter-regional and global levels is of extreme importance. Attention is also drawn to the importance of the agreements reached at the meeting at the ministerial level of the Group of 77 held in Lima in November 1971 and of the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in August 1972. Those meetings adopted action programmes which contained concrete measures for reciprocal co-operation among the developing countries.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) That the Latin American countries should redouble their efforts at each stage of the process of review and appraisal of the IDS, at the regional, sectoral and global level, to improve the provisions of the Strategy and secure their full implementation by the developed countries;

(ii) That during the process of appraisal, the formulation of policy measures should be re-examined with a view to defining them more clearly and also to specifying how they should be instrumented, taking into account the conditions and pre-requisites which would make them practicable and deciding the time-limits for their implementation;

(iii) That, with the object of establishing a more binding international commitment in relation to policy measures, work should begin immediately (in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 3041 (XXVII) adopted without objection by the General Assembly, with the abstention of Belgium, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States) on the selection of areas in which action should be initiated for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments; some of those areas are mentioned in paragraph 15 of that General Assembly resolution.

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

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

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

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

/ANNEX I

ANNEX I

STATEMENTS, RESERVATIONS, ABSTENTIONS AND OPPOSITION BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES

CANADA

A. General observations

Canada, although not a member of the Committee of High-Level Experts which produced document E/CN.12/962 voted in favour of Resolutions 310 (XIV) recommending its creation. In this light, the Canadian delegation understands the views of the regional members of the Commission which would like to see many of the exclusive views expressed in document E/CN.12/962 also contained in the Final Commission document. During the post work our delegation has listened carefully to the various alternative paragraph wordings suggested by various delegations in their attempts to have the paper of the Meeting at the Technical Level represent a Commission view and has hoped that such a view would be forthcoming. For, despite our understandding of the wishes of the regional members, it is nevertheless the view of the Canadian delegation that the Commission document must represent a consensus of views if it is to have the value the Committee would wish it to have.

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

/B. Observations

B. Observations on individual paragraphs

Paragraph 35

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

Paragraph 57

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

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

Paragraph 60

The Canadian Government has supported the target of 1 per cent of GNP for the total flow of official and unofficial resources to developing countries and is committed to its achievement. The Canadian Government has also supported the proposal that official flows should amount to 0.7 per cent of its GNP. The Canadian Delegation is not, however, able to accept the very much more radical proposal outlines in this paragraph, and suggests that the third sentence of paragraph 60 be deleted.

Paragraph 66

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

/Paragraph 67

Paragraph 67

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

Paragraph 69

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

Paragraph 77

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

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

/UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES

A. General comments

The delegate of the United States stated the regret of the United States delegation that resolution 310 had been accepted at the 14th session of the Commission over the objections of the United States delegation. The result of this resolution has been that we are now faced with a report of the First Meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts (E/CN.12/962) in which the United States did not participate and this is the first opportunity to review it. It is much more difficult to obtain consensus on a document that has already been published than on one in which the United States has participated in drafting.

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

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

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

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

/The report

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

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

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

B. Observations on individual paragraphs

Paragraph 5

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

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

/Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6

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

Paragraph 7

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

Paragraph 10

The United States delegation does not agree that countries undertaking radical changes should, by virtue of that fact alone, receive unrestricted international co-operation. It is the responsibility of international institutions and donor countries extending assistance to exercise judgement with respect to a number of considerations, among which must be an assessment of effectiveness in the utilization of such assistance by the recipient country. Accordingly it abstains with respect to this paragraph.

Paragraph 13

The United States delegation suggests the following wording:

"Reference is made to the substantial internal efforts of the undertaken by several of the developing country members. Some of those countries feel that their efforts have not been accompanied by adequate international co-operation, nor by acceptable terms as regards the prices of raw materials and the cost of external financing. A significant part of the factors determining their welfare is thus subject to circumstances beyond their control.

/At the

At the same time, growing external indebtedness has raised some countries' debt servicing commitments to a large share of their total income from exports of goods and services. On the other hand, developed countries also face many world market changes beyond their control, or which force trade and exchange adjustments. Also, the growing debt burden is a concomitant of continuing external financing. Under present circumstances more aid means more debt. Larger net transfers would increase debt still more rapidly. The surer remedy to the debt burden is export growth."

Paragraph 22

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

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

Paragraph 30

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

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

Paragraph 31

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

Paragraph 32

Paragraph 32 interprets paragraph 21 of the IDS as a commitment to take "concrete action" by December 31, 1972, on the products listed in UNCTAD resolution 16 (II). The language of the UNCTAD resolution avoids any such prejudgements.

/The United

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

Paragraph 33

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

Paragraph 34

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

Paragraph 35

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

/Paragraph 36

Paragraph 36

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

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

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

Paragraph 38

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

Paragraph 41

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

/Paragraph 44

Paragraph 44

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

Paragraph 49

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

"The United States is Latin America's largest trading partner, although in recent years other countries have been increasing their share of this trade. The pattern of United States-Latin America trade has been that of imbalance, with United States exports to Latin America exceeding its imports from that area. With a few exceptions, exports to the United States expanded more slowly - in percentage terms from a large base - than other sectors of Latin America's foreign trade between 1961-1965 and 1966-1970.

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

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

/Although protectionist

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

Paragraph 50

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

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

Paragraph 53

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

Paragraph 57

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph for the reasons given in its comments on paragraph 10.

Paragraph 58

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

"It was recognized that in the initial years of the Second Development Decade the trend has been very unsatisfactory as regards achieving

/the 1 per

the 1 per cent and 0.7 per cent targets set for around 1975. Towards the 1 per cent target, total official private and public flows were equivalent to 0.83 per cent of gross national product in 1971, while towards the 0.7 target the current trend and future prospects..."

Paragraph 59

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph.

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

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

Paragraph 60

The United States delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph. Its Government's position has been defined by President Nixon in public statements. "Latin America needs external capital, because internal

/savings are

savings are simply insufficient for development needs. While every country has the right to determine its own conditions for private investment, a Government that rejects or discourages private capital cannot realistically assume that foreign public capital will make up the difference."

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

Paragraph 62

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

Paragraph 63

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

Paragraph 65

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

/Paragraph 66

Paragraph 66

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 67

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

/Paragraph 69

Paragraph 69 and 70

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

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

It would appear that the original paragraph referring to a recommendation in the Rockefeller Mission Report is a based on a misundertanding. The Report recommended only that the United States Government "recognize the multiple advantage of a generous re-scheduling of debt-service requirements for countries facing balance-of-payments problems". (Quality of Life in the Americas, p. 78.)

Paragraph 71

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

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

> "Under specific conditions, foreign investment - combined with the operations of transnational corporations - can influence economic sgrowth, help to promote industrial development (particularly in the area of new modern branches of activity) and facilitate the introduction of advanced techniques and the expansion of the infrastructure. Together with this favourable contribution, however, it can also raise a variety of new economic development problems connected, in particular, with the balance of payments, the kind of technological development it promotes, and the freedom of action of the national economies."

Paragraph 73-80

The United States delegation believes that these paragraphs are not directly related to the review and appraisal of the Latin American area during the Second Development Decade. They refer in the main to

/recommended future

recommended future positions for Latin America in the upcoming trade and monetary negotiations. As such, they represent,one point of view. The position of the United States Government on many of these matters has not yet been finally decided. When it is, it may coincide with many of the views expressed here. For the present, however, the United States can only abstain with respect to this statement of recommended future Latin American positions

Paragraphs 81-89

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

Paragraph 90

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

Paragraph 91

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

Paragraph 95

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

/FRANCE

FRANCE

A. General observations

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

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

However, as member countries of the EEC, we should like to express a number of reservations, particularly as regards section E of this document.

Not wishing to hold up discussion on each individual paragraph, we thought it better to express our position at the present stage of the debate.

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

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

Because of the level of Latin American imports from the Common Market the trade balance has consistently shown a surplus of several hundred million dollars in favour of Latin America.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the member countries of the EEC have introduced a generalized scheme of preferences which is already benefiting certain Latin American countries and may well be improved in the future.

/I should

I should also like to assure you that the common agricultural policy of the Common Market, which has not so far prejudiced the interests of Latin American countries, will remain unchanged in this respect. It represents, in fact, a pragmatic policy that takes into account the evolution of domestic demand and the situation of world markets.

Moreover, it seems rather unjust to accuse the EEC of pursuing a discriminatory policy in its economic co-operation, since economic co-operation between the EEC and Latin America has so far been very close, in terms not only of trade but of technical assistance and private investment as well.

As to the enlargement of the Community, we are hopeful that, by making possible a more rapid economic development of the member countries of the EEC, the entry of Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland will increase the overall potential for trade and co-operation between the Community and Latin America. It should at all events be borne in mind that we are currently working with the member States of GATT, and with the Latin American countries in particular on the review procedure scheduled under article XXIV of the General Agreement and that those countries will, in the course of the discussions, be able to assert the rights to which they lay claim.

B. Observations on individual paragraphs

Paragraphs 31-55

In the light of the above considerations, the member countries of the EEC would like to introduce an additional paragraph along the following lines:

> "The member countries of the European Economic Community wish to express their reservations regarding some of the conclusions contained in paragraphs 31 to 55 in respect of the relations between the EEC and Latin America."

Paragraph 69

The French delegation abstains with respect to the last sentence of this paragraph.

Paragraph 70

The French delegation abstains with respect to this paragraph.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 8

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Chile

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that some 150 million women live in the Latin American region and that only recently have opportunities been opening up for their direct participation in economic and social development efforts,

Noting with concern that in many places in the region women are suffering the effects of discriminatory legislation and practices and are frequently exploited by the prevailing social systems,

Considering that efforts to provide better opportunities for the people of Latin America and to raise the standard of living of the poorer strata of the population imply preferential attention to the women of Latin America,

Considering further that there have been no economic and social studies on the role of women in the development of the region,

Recommends that the ECLA secretariat should prepare a study on the participation of women in the development of the region and the measures to be taken to eliminate discrimination and the lack of educational, employment and economic opportunities for women.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N°9

PREPARATION OF LATIN AMERICA FOR THE 1973 MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America

Bearing in mind that the developed market-economy countries have undertaken to carry out a general review of international economic relations and, beginning in 1973, to conduct within the framework of GATT the most ambitious and comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations since the war, which are to cover all the aspects of trade in agricultural and industrial products and to devote particular attention to the problems of the developing countries, including the special modalities of their participation,

Bearing also in mind that the developing countries have shown an interest in these initiatives and have indicated that their association in the negotiations will necessarily depend upon the adoption of techniques and modalities devised with their full participation which take account of their interests and aspirations,

Recalling resolution 82 (III) on multilateral trade negotiations adopted without objection at the third session of UNCTAD and resolutions 3040 (XXVII) and 3041 (XXVII) adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1722 (LIII), which invited the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to co-operate fully with the appropriate international agences in achieving the objectives of that resolution,

Recalling the fact that, at the twenty-eighth session of the Contracting Parties of GATT, it was agreed that the multilateral trade negotiations should be aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of the

/developing countries

developing countries and that a Preparatory Committee would be responsible for devising methods and procedures for the negotiations, for submission to a ministerial meeting of GATT to be convened in September 1973,

Considering the assistance which the ECLA secretariat has been giving to Latin American Governments in the field of trade policy and the need to ensure its fullest collaboration in preparing the countries of the region for participation in the preparatory stage of the negotiations,

Taking note of ECLA's participation as a regional co-operation organization in the programme relating to co-operation with Latin American countries in respect of the multilateral trade negotiations (ECLA/UNCTAD/UNDP project RLA/72/098), which came into operation in November 1972,

Recognizing the advisability of strengthening action designed to improve the technical preparation of the Latin American countries with the collaboration of the competent international agencies,

1. Requests the ECLA secretariat to provide technical assistance to the Latin American Government, at their request, in the negotiations and to that end, to accelerate and strengthen its contribution to the ECLA/UNCTAD/UNDP programme of co-operation with the Latin American countries in the field of trade policy related to the multilateral trade negotations,

2. Recommends that the ECLA secretariat should accord the highest priority and urgency to studies and work relating to the above-mentioned programme, and requests it to convey to the UNCTAD secretariat, the GATT secretariat, and the FAO secretariat the appreciation of the countries of Latin America for their contribution to the development of the programme.

3. Re-emphasizes the importance attributed by the Latin American countries, members of the Commission, to:

(i) The adoption, within the framework of GATT, of measures which will ensure the full, effective and continuous participation of the developing countries concerned in all phases of the negotiations so that their interests will be duly taken into account without prejudice to the future accesion of the developing countries non-members of the General Agreement,

(ii) The establishment of techniques, modalities and basic rules of negotiation which will ensure that particular attention will be

/accorded to

accorded to the interests and needs of the developing countries at all stages,

(iii) The application in the course of the negotiations of measures and action aimed at promoting and diversifying the exports of the developing countries, including, inter alia, the broadening and improvement of generalized systems of preferences, the conclusion of international commodity agreements and the removal of trade barriers which hamper or restrict access to the markets of the developed countries for products of special interest to the developing countries,

(iv) The acceptance by all the countries participating in the GATT negotiations of the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 3040 (XXVII),

(v) The decision adopted by the Contracting Parties of GATT at its twenty-eighth session that the negotiations should be aimed at securing additional advantages for the developing countries so that they can substantially increase their foreign exchange earning, diversify their exports and accelerate the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs and the urgency of continuing efforts to incorporate other fundamental objectives such as, inter alia, greater improvements in the conditions for access to the markets of the industrialized countries of the exports of the developing countries and solution of the problems of price policy,

4. Recommends to the Governments members of the Commission that they give maximum supports, in the appropriate forums, to the efforts of the Latin American countries to perfect their technical preparation and to work out rules, techniques and modalities for negotiation which will be suitable to their problems and interests,

5. Requests UNDP, in addition to the contribution it is making to the implementation of project RLA/72/098 on the current trade negotiations, to provide the necessary resources in order to:

/(a) Make

(a) Make possible the holding of the GATT course for Latin American officials scheduled for June/July 1973; and

(b) Finance, as provided in the approved plan of operations, the second stage of the above project in accordance with the needs of the Latin American countries.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 10

ECLA PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

Draft resolution submitted by Chile, Ecuador and Mexico

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the importance of the wide dissemination of the studies and research of ECLA and the fact that the present system of distribution and sales of United Nations publications does not, generally speaking, meet that need,

Considering that the secretariat has submitted to the present session six booklets in a series designed to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Commission, and believing that the series may have great historical and academic value in making known in universities, research centres and among the general public the ECLA approach and its theoretical and practical contributions,

Having noted that the secretariat, with a view to utilizing fully and improving its internal reproduction facilities, is preparing a publications programme which would include the above-mentioned series and another series comprising future ECLA studies, in particular studies relating to the International Development Strategy.

Having further noted the success that ILPES has had both in publishing its cuadernos and in contracting with Latin American publishers for the publication of its books, owing to the autonomy it enjoys in this field, and considering that these publications policy could be highly advantageous to ECLA and could result in a wider dissemination of its studies and research,

Bearing in mind that the implementation of the proposed publications programme will require not only greater flexibility in the publication procedures of the United Nations but also an increase and improvement in the resources now available to the secretariat, and therefore calls for a detailed study of the publishing problems of ECLA,

/1. Expresses

1. Expresses its great satisfaction and congratulations to the secretariat on the issue of the first booklets commemorating the 25th anniversary of ECLA and urges it to continue its efforts to promote understanding of the ECLA approach as it has developed since the inception of the Commission,

2. Strongly supports the implementation of the publications programme submitted by the secretariat both as regards the internal printing of the two series of booklets and the external printing of its books by public and private publishers inside and outside Latin America in order to ensure wide dissemination of the results of its work on the International Development Strategy;

3. Requests the competent United Nations authorities to provide the necessary facilities for implementing the publications programme and to devise procedures, within the framework of United Nations publishing activity, which will be sufficiently flexible to enable ECLA to issue its booklets and books at appropriate intervals and to distribute and sell them through the usual publishing channels at prices within the reach of Latin American students and readers;

4. Requests the secretariat to examine urgently the publication requirements of ECLA, to seek extra-budgetary funds for that purpose, if necessary, and the advice of a Latin American expert in book publishing and distribution from some large publishing house in order that the proposed publications programme may be adapted to the actual conditions of the publishing industry in the Latin American countries.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 11

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Draft resolution submitted by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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

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

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

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

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

/Considering that

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

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

2. Requests the secretariats of ECLA and ILPES, while the above-mentioned negotiations are in progress and with the support of UNDP, to co-operate with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA) in identifying the policies and action programmes which will lead to the restructuring of the Common Market, bearing in mind the priorities established by the Central American countries; and to examine the development prospects of each country in the context of the integration process and determine how that process can contribute more effectively to resolving the main problems hampering accelerated progress in each country with a view to assisting it in exploiting the opportunities offered by integrated development;

3. Invites the Central American countries, as part of the general rapprochement which should exist among the different subregional integration groups, to consider the present and future possibilities of linking the Central American Economic Integration Programme with the other Latin American integration movements with due regard for the different levels of social and economic development of the countries comprising those movements and for their own situation as relatively less developed countries.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N°12/Rev.2

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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

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

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

Noting the statement made by the Assitant Administrator of UNDP concerning co-operation between UNDP and ILPES and its future prospects,

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

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

1. Welcomes the reports submitted by the Chairman of the Governing Council of ILPES and the Executive Secretary of ECLA;

2. Reiterates its belief in the value of planning systems as the most suitable instrument for co-ordinating development policies and programmes and its conviction that Latin America should have at its disposal the permanent services of a United Nations agency to support and stimulate such activities in the region;

/3. Reiterates

3. Reiterates the content of earlier resolutions which take the view that ILPES should be the agency providing the services mentioned above and that it should therefore be provided with stable and adequate resources to carry out its tasks;

4. Recommends the Governments members of the Commission to increase their contributions in support of ILPES within their budgetary limitations;

5. Recommends the Governments members of the Commission, through their permanent delegations to the United Nations, to give their full support to the Executive Secretary of ECLA in the efforts and initiatives he will have to undertake to obtain from the United Nations the funds necessary to fulfil the objectives described in the foregoing paragraphs;

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

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

8. Requests the Inter-American Development Bank to assign additional funds to the financing of ILPES and requests Member States to make the necessary arrangements to that end;

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

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

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

/(c) Suitable

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 13

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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

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

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

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

Requests the secretariat of ECLA:

(a) To hold consultations as a matter of urgency with the secretariats of the other United Nations regional economic commissions and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut with a view to collecting basic data, arranging to undertake studies

/and, where

and, where appropriate and in consultation with Governments, promoting interregional projects for co-operation among developing countries on the aspects mentioned in the preambular paragraphs of this resolution;

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

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

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 14

MONETARY PROBLEMS AND THEIR LINK WITH ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Draft resolution presented by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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

Concerned at the growing frequency of international monetary crises,

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

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

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

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

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

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

/(d) Any

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

Also recommends that the secretariat should analyse the most appropriate machinery for offsetting and remeding any adverse effects revealed by the studies recommended above.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
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beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper Nº 16/Rev.1

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Draft resolution submitted by Mexico

The Economic Commision for Latin America,

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

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

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

Decides:

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

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

(a) Fourteen members of recognized technical ability: ten of these members shall be nationals of ten different Latin American countries and shall be elected by ECLA; one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank; one shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; one member shall represent the United Nations Development

/Programme and

Programme and one member shall represent the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America;

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

(c) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at regular session of ECLA, as provided in paragraph 3 (a) of this resolution, for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or re-appointed for successive terms;

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

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

(f) In the event that a member of the Council cannot attend the meeting of the Governing Council when it is convened, he shall appoint an alternate to represent him.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 17

ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Draft resolution presented by Ecuador

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, adopted resolution 2997(XXVII) which emphasized the importance of regional and subregional co-operation in connexion with the environment and the important role to be played by the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

Considering that in the same resolution, the General Assembly invited the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation where necessary with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field,

1. Decides, in order to achieve the most effective co-ordination of United Nations environment programmes, particularly those relating to the Latin American region, to establish a Technical Environment Secretariat as a unit of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

2. Further decides to entrust that Secretariat with the following functions, among others:

(a) To evaluate environmental problems in Latin America;

(b) To co-ordinate, for the Latin American region, the various environmental activities being undertaken by the United Nations specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the intergovernmental regional organizations with the programmes prepared by the Technical Secretariat;

(c) To promote the exchange of information on the environment among the countries of the Latin American region.

/3. Also

3. Also decides that the Technical Secretariat shall conduct research in the scientific field and decide how it can be applied in practice, and shall also assist in training specialized personnel;

4. Requests the Technical Secretariat, in implementation of the above-mentioned proposals, to promote multinational and bilateral co-operation with a view to providing technical and financial assistance to the Latin American countries concerned with these problems;

5. Further requests the Technical Secretariat, in consultation with the member States, to assist in the formation of interministerial bodies dealing with the solution of environmental problems;

6. Also requests the Technical Secretariat, in the discharge of its functions, to provide effective assistance in identifying and protecting ecosystems which have not suffered direct or indirect damage.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 18

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

Draft resolution presented by the delegations of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account resolution 1672 (LII), dated 2 June 1972, of the Economic and Social Council on Population and Development, which, inter alia, recapitulates earlier resolutions of ECOSOC and the General Assembly on the designation of 1974 as World Population Year and the holding in 1974 of a World Population Conference, makes certain recommendations on these questions, and invites the regional economic commissions to continue their population work programmes in conformity with regional needs;

Taking note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/956 submitted by the Secretariat, containing its proposals for the orientation of future work on population and for participation in the World Population Year and World Population Conference, and also of document E/CN.12/950 submitted by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), informing on its activities and future work programmes,

Aware of the importance of continuing research into demographic trends and of objective exploration of the relationships between population and development as requisites for the formulation of population policies adapted to the circumstances and development strategies of the Latin American countries,

Considering that the Commission has adopted resolution 304 (XIV) which recognizes the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) as an autonomous agency under the aegis of ECLA and requests it to continue to extend and improve its teaching and research activities and give advisory services to the countries of the region on request.

1. Approves in principle the Secretariat's and CELADE's proposals for the strengthening of basic demographic information and for research;

/2. Urges

2. Urges that the secretariat strengthen its capacity to respond to Government requests for technical assistance in the improvement of demographic statistics and in the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning;

3. Welcomes the contributions of the United Nations Population Fund to the strengthening of ECLA population activities and hopes that the proposed expansion of these activities will receive favourable consideration from the Fund;

4. Recognizes the need for continuation of CELADE's activities in demographic research and training as an essential complement to the secretariat's programme;

5. Urges Member Governments to consider the possibility of continuing or expanding financial support to CELADE beyond 1974, and supports CELADE's efforts to obtain financial backing from other sources;

6. Supports Secretariat participation in preparatory work for the World Population Conference and World Population Year;

7. Recognizes that active participation by Member Governments in providing information and clarifying their own policy orientation would contribute to the success of the World Population Conference and the World Population Year;

8. Receives favourably the proposal for a meeting of Government representatives in early 1974 prior to the World Population Conference for the purpose of discussing the positions of the Latin American Governments in relation to the questions that will be presented to the Conference, so that the circumstances of the countries of the region and their development strategies are taken into account.

COMISION ECONOMICA PARA AMERICA LATINA

Décimoquinto período de sesiones
Quito, Ecuador, 29 a 30 de marzo de 1973
precedido por una Reunión a Nivel Técnico
a partir del día 20 del mismo mes

Documento Sala de Conferencia Nº 18/Rev.1

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account resolution 1672 (LII) dated 2 June 1972, of the Economic and Social Council on Population and Development, which, inter alia, recapitulates earlier resolutions of ECOSOC and the General Assembly on the designation of 1974 as World Population Year and the holding in 1974 of a World Population Conference, makes certain recommendations on these questions, and invites the regional economic commissions to continue their population work programmes in conformity with regional needs,

Taking note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/956 submitted by the Secretariat, containing its proposals for the orientation of future work on population and for participation in the World Population Year and World Population Conference, and also of document E/CN.12/950 submitted by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), informing on its activities and future work programmes.

Aware of the importance of continuing research into demographic trends and of objective exploration of the relationships between population and development as requisites for the formulation of population policies adapted to the circumstances and development strategies of the Latin American countries,

Considering that the Commission had adopted resolution 304 (XIV) which recognizes the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) as an autonomous agency under the aegis of ECLA and requests it to continue to extend and improve its reaching and research activities and give advisory services to the countries of the region on request,

1. Approves in principle the secretariat's and CELADE's proposals for the strengthening of basic demographic information and for research;

/2. Urges

2. Urges that the secretariat strengthen its capacity to respond to Government requests for technical assistance in the improvement of demographic statistics and in the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning;

3. Welcomes the contributions of the United Nations Population Fund to the strengthening of ECLA population activities and hopes that the proposed expansion of these activities will receive favourable consideration from the Fund;

4. Recognizes the need for continuation of CELADE's activities in demographic research and training as an essential complement to the secretariat's programme;

5. Urges Member Governments to consider the possibility of continuing or expanding financial support to CELADE beyond 1974, and supports CELADE's efforts to obtain financial backing from other sources;

6. Supports secretariat participation in preparatory work for the World Population Conference and World Population Year;

7. Recognizes that active participation by Member Governments in providing information and clarifying their own policy orientation would contribute to the success of the World Population Conference and the World Population Year;

8. Receives favourably the proposal for a meeting of Government representatives in early 1974 prior to the World Population Conference for the purpose of discussing the positions of the Latin American Governments in relation to the questions that will be presented to the Conference, so that the circumstances of the countries of the region and their development strategies are taken into account.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1975
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 19

APPRAISAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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

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

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

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

1. Approves and endorses the first regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade made by the Commission meeting at the Technical Level, which forms part of this resolution;

2. Recommends that the secretariat should transmit this appraisal through the appropriate channels;

3. Thanks the secretariat for preparing this report (E/CN.12/947), noting that its analysis has been of great value for purposes of the appraisal made and suggests that it should transmit it to the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Development Planning.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
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Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper Nº 20

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the studies called for by General Assembly resolutions 2458 (XXIII) and 2804 (XXVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1571 (L) recommend the establishment or strengthening of appropriate centres at the national and regional levels in order to expand activities relating to the application of computer technology to development,

Considering that ECLA resolution 303 (XIV) establishing the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) recommends that the ECLA secretariat should give the greatest possible impetus to economic and social documentation and information activities and provide member Governments with those results of interest to them,

Taking into account that ECLA should co-ordinate the various activities designed to systematize information, data processing as well as documentation and library, with a view to broadening its scope of action and enhancing its effectiveness,

Taking into consideration that its activities in the fields of statistics, economic projections, socio-economic models, administration and documentation are restricted for lack of an adequate operational tool for the automatic processing of information, a shortcoming which is especially critical in relation to the problem of the multilateral trade negotiations to be held at Geneva beginning in 1973, and for the implementation of other work programmes,

/Believing that

Believing that it is necessary that ECLA should be in a position where it will be able to assist the Governments of the region fully and effectively in the field of computer technology both as regards services and the various aspects of development, applied research, documentation and training of specialized supervisory personnel,

1. Requests the ECLA secretariat to intensify its studies and activities in this field with a view to the possible establishment of a Latin American Centre for Information Technology (CLADI), which would include the present functions of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and which would be useful for the activities, studies and research of ECLA, of the Governments and of national, regional and subregional institutions of Latin America which may so require and of other agencies of the United Nations system established in the region;

2. Recommends the secretariat in order to facilitate the necessary arrangements urgently to prepare a work programme and the operating rules for CLADI, in consultation with Governments, the competent United Nations agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other sources of co-operation, and to work out ways and means of financing its establishment and operation.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
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Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 21

THE ECLA SECRETARIAT'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Uruguay

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme,

Bearing in mind that in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) the regional commissions are invited to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes,

Taking into account the note by the secretariat on ECLA's activities in connexion with the United Nations Environment Programme (E/CN.12/957) and the statement made by the Executive Director of the Programme at the fifteenth session of the Commission,

Recognizing that although there is awareness of the serious nature of the environment problems which are affecting the Latin American countries, both in urban and in rural areas there is still insufficient knowledge about these problems and their relationship with development,

Recognizing further that in Latin America a major part of the environmental problems are the result of under-development,

Taking into consideration that the satisfactory quality of the environment is an essential element of social well-being,

Taking also into account that the measures taken by the more industrialized countries to protect their environment may have adverse economic effects on the countries in the geographical area of the Commission,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme and the arrangements concluded between the Programme and the ECLA secretariat for the latter to carry out the studies, research and activities required in this field in Latin America in pursuance of the Action Programme adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

/2. Urges

2. Urges the secretariat, in its activities connected with the environment, to give special importance to co-operation with the Governments of the region in the appraisal of their environmental situation, to the analysis of the nature of the environment problems in Latin America and their relationship with development, and to study the possible effects on the region of the measures taken by the industrialized countries to protect their own environment;

3. Recommends the secretariat, in the discharge of its commitments in this matter, to request the co-operation of the United Nations specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations working in this field;

4. Requests the secretariats of ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take due account in their research, in their advisory assistance to Governments in the field of planning (both overall, and regional and urban), and in specific projects, of the quality of the environment as one of the social objectives to be achieved.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 22

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Chile, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia, Cuba, Peru and Nicaragua

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the fundamental characteristics of the developing countries is their technological dependence, which, with its economic implications, aggravates their peripheral position and perpetuates the present international division of labour, obliging such countries to adopt, on unfavourable conditions and terms, technologies which are in many cases unsuitable for their structures of production, availability of resources, and the nature of their domestic markets,

Further considering that such dependence also has a political dimension, inasmuch as it weakens the decision-making capacity of the developing countries by preventing them from exercising effective control over their development processes,

Noting that ECLA has dealt with some of these subjects in its studies and activities but has so far lacked machinery to enable it to link the advance of science and technology more closely with economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) has formulated a Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America, within the context of the World Plan of Action and the Second Development Decade, and that the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is responsible for promoting its discussion and implementation at the national and regional levels,

/1. Declares:

1. Declares:

(a) That it is convinced of the vital need for the transfer of technology suited to the needs, possibilities and characteristics of the underdeveloped countries of the region, bearing in mind the priorities laid down in their national development plans and programmes;

(b) That the technical and scientific component must contribute effectively to securing full utilization of natural resources, so that they can be transformed and adapted to meet the social needs of the Latin American population;

(c) That the advance of science and technology, especially the strengthening of its infrastructure, research and development, and the application of existing knowledge, must contribute to the improvement not only of the economic aspects of living, but also of the social aspects in such fields as education, health, housing, nutrition and public health;

2. Requests the ECLA secretariat to convene a meeting of representatives of Governments, coinciding if possible with the fourth meeting of the Standing Conference of Directors of National Councils for Science Policy and Research of UNESCO's Latin American Member States, to initiate and maintain a continuing analysis of the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, to examine the manner of implementation of the Regional Plan, and to make a comparative study covering the Plan itself, other regional programmes being carried out by other international organizations, and the programmes and policies of the region;

3. Accepts the Mexican Government's invitation to hold the above-mentioned meeting in Mexico City in the last quarter of 1973 or the first quarter of 1974, with the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology acting as the host institution;

4. Requests the participating countries to give their opinion, during the meeting, as to the desirability of setting up an ECLA committee as a permanent instrument of co-ordination and analysis in matters of the application of science and technology to development in Latin America;

5. Urges the Governments of the region:

(a) To train present or future generations, through the national educational systems, to act as agents in the process of transforming, adapting and generating technology to meet the social and economic needs of the countries;

/(b) To

(b) To set up machinery to strengthen negotiating capacity with regard to the acquisition of technology, so as to avoid the high direct and indirect costs involved in such transactions and to prevent the inclusion of contractual conditions of a restrictive nature which might prejudice the interests of Latin American countries;

(c) To promote scientific and technological research and establish suitable systems of dissemination of technology to bring technical information within the reach of the user and disseminate experience, details of new domestic and foreign research, and scientific advances in general;

6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(a) To evaluate the incidence of the technological factor in the economic and social planning adopted by the countries of Latin America and the ways in which, if the necessary structural changes are not carried out, the utilization of more advanced technology can adversely affect development by promoting, in particular, concentration of income and increased unemployment;

(b) To study the costs and mechanisms of technology transfer and ways in which these could be rendered less onerous;

(c) To study and identify, in collaboration with UNCTAD, the restrictive trade practices regarding the transfer of technology which are applied by some developed countries, and to collaborate with Governments which so request in promoting changes in such practices;

(d) To study the possiblities of using domestically-produced technology and the areas in which countries could best use such technology;

(e) To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations the desirability of establishing a Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation;

(f) To take action to secure more general familiarity with the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America and other appropriate documents.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N°22/Rev.1

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia, Cuba, Peru, Nicaragua and Uruguay

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the fundamental characteristics of the developing countries is their technological dependence, which, with its economic implications, aggravates their peripheral position and perpetuates the present international division of labour, obliging such countries to adopt, on unfavourable conditions and terms, technologies which are in many cases unsuitable for their structures of production, availability of resources, and the nature of their domestic markets,

Further considering that such dependence also has a political dimension, inasmuch as it weakens the decision-making capacity of the developing countries by preventing them from exercising effective control over their development processes,

Noting that ECLA has dealt with some of these subjects in its studies and activities but has so far lacked machinery to enable it to link the advance of science and technology more closely with economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) has formulated a Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America, within the context of the World Plan of Action and the Second Development Decade, and that the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is responsible for promoting its discussion and implementation at the national and regional levels,

Considering further that the Specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology in Latin America (CACTAL), held in Brasilia in May 1972, was an intergovernmental forum in which the

/participants explained

participants explained the positions of Governments with regard to the role of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries in achieving their economic, social and cultural independence and development;

1. Declares:

(a) That it is convinced of the vital need for the transfer of technology suited to the needs, possibilities and characteristics of the underdeveloped countries of the region, bearing in mind the priorities laid down in their national development plans and programmes;

(b) That the technical and scientific component must contribute effectively to securing full utilization of natural resources, so that they can be transformed and adapted to meet the social needs of the Latin American population;

(c) That the advance of science and technology, especially the strengthening of its infrastructure, research and development, and the application of existing knowledge, must contribute to the improvement not only of the economic aspects of living, but also of the social aspects in such fields as education, health, housing, nutrition and public health;

2. Requests the ECLA secretariat to convene a meeting of representatives of Governments, to be held if possible immediately before the fourth meeting of the Standing Conference of Directors of National Councils for Science Policy and Research of UNESCO's Latin American Member States, to initiate the analysis of the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, to examine the manner of implementation of the Regional Plan, and the possibility of co-ordinating it with other regional programmes being carried out by other international organizations, and the programmes and policies of the region;

3. Accepts the Mexican Government's invitation to hold the above-mentioned meeting in Mexico City, with the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology acting as the host institution;

4. Requests the participating countries to express their views in the light of similar initiatives taken in the region, concerning the advisability of establishing a committee or some other governmental machinery within ECLA for the purpose of co-ordination and analysis on questions of the application of science and technology to the development of Latin America;

/5. Urges

5. Urges the Governments of the region:

(a) To train present or future generations, through the national educational systems, to act as agents in the process of transforming, adapting and generating technology to meet the social and economic needs of the countries;

(b) To provide support for paragraph 8 (iv) of UNCTAD resolution 39 (III);

(c) To promote scientific and technological research and establish suitable systems of dissemination of technology to bring technical information within the reach of the user and disseminate experience, details of new domestic and foreign research, and scientific advances in general;

(d) To encourage and support the exchange of technology among the Latin American countries and between them and other developing countries;

6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(a) To evaluate the incidence of the technological factor in the economic and social planning adopted by the countries of Latin America and the ways in which, if the necessary structural changes are not carried out, the utilization of more advanced technology can adversely affect development by promoting, in particular, concentration of income and increased unemployment;

(b) To study the possibilities of using domestically-produced technology and the areas in which countries could best use such technology;

(c) To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations the desirability of establishing a Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation;

(d) To take action to secure more general familiarity with the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America and other appropriate documents.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 22/Rev.2

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the fundamental characteristics of the developing countries is their technological dependence, which, with its economic implications, aggravates their peripheral position and perpetuates the present international division of labour, obliging such countries to adopt, on unfavourable conditions and terms, technologies which are in many cases unsuitable for their structure of production, availability of resources, and the nature of their domestic markets,

Further considering that such dependence also has a political dimension, inasmuch as it weakens the decision-making capacity of the developing countries by preventing them from exercising effective control over their development processes,

Noting that ECLA has dealt with some of these subjects in its studies and activities but has so far lacked machinery to enable it to link the advance of science and technology more closely with economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) has formulated a Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America, within the context of the World Plan of Action and the Second Development Decade, and that the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is responsible for promoting its discussion and implementation at the national and regional levels,

Considering further that the Specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology in Latin America (CACTAL), held [illegible]

participants explained the positions of Governments with regard to the role of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries in achieving their economic, social and cultural independence and development:

1. Declares:

(a) That it is convinced of the vital need for the transfer of technology suited to the needs, possibilities and characteristics of the underdeveloped countries of the region, bearing in mind the priorities laid down in their national development plans and programmes;

(b) That the technical and scientific component must contribute effectively to securing full utilization of natural resources, so that they can be transformed and adapted to meet the social needs of the Latin American population;

(c) That the advance of science and technology, especially the strengthening of its infrastructure, research and development, and the application of existing knowledge, must contribute to the improvement not only of the economic aspects of living, but also of the social aspects in such fields as education, health, housing, nutrition and public health;

2. Requests the ECLA secretariat to convene a meeting of representatives of Governments, to be held immediately before the fourth meeting of the Standing Conference of Directors of National Councils for Science Policy and Research of UNESCO's Latin American Member States, to initiate the analysis of the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, to examine the manner of implementation of the Regional Plan, and the possibility of co-ordinating the Plan with other regional programmes being carried out by other international organizations, and the programmes and policies of the region;

3. Accepts the Mexican Government's invitation to hold the above mentioned meeting in Mexico City, with the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology acting as the host institution;

4. Requests the participating countries to express their views at that meeting, concerning the advisability of establishing a committee [illegible] ECLA or some other governmental machinery as a permanent [illegible] ordination and analysis on questions of [illegible]

/participants explained

in Brasilia in May 1972, [illegible] intergovernmental forum in which the

especially the machinery for negotiation on technology proposed in paragraph 8 (d), in order to strengthen negotiating capacity with regard to the acquisition of technology, so as to avoid the high direct and indirect costs involved in such transactions and to prevent the inclusion of contractual conditions of a restrictive nature which might prejudice the interests of the Latin American countries;

5. Urges the Governments of the region:

(a) To modernize their educational systems by introducing or increasing the science and technology component;

(b) To provide support for UNCTAD resolution 39 (III);

(c) To promote scientific and technological research and establish suitable systems of dissemination of technology to bring technical information within the reach of the user and disseminate experience, details of new domestic and foreign research, and scientific advances in general;

(d) To encourage and support the exchange of technology among the Latin American countries and between them and other developing countries;

6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(a) To evaluate the incidence of the technological factor in the economic and social planning adopted by the countries of Latin America and the ways in which, if the indispensable adaptations and necessary economic and social structural changes are not carried out, the utilization of more advanced technology can adversely affect development by promoting, in particular, concentration of income and increased unemployment;

(b) To study the possibilities of using domestically-produced technology and the areas in which countries could best use such technology;

(c) To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations the desirability of establishing a Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation;

(d) To take action to disseminate as widely as possible the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America and other appropriate documents.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 23

ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE REGIONAL APPRAISAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the experience acquired during the first appraisal of the International Development Strategy,

Considering that that experience indicates the need to remedy the weakness of the machinery available for the review and appraisal of plans and policies and to study in greater depth appraisal methods and procedures,

Taking into consideration the urgency of broadening and improving the information base and reducing the delay in obtaining statistics in order to have a clearer, more objective and more up-to-date picture of the progress achieved in such aspects of development as savings, investment, the mobilization of resources, income and consumption, employment and unemployment and the social aspects of development,

Bearing in mind the need for better utilization of some potential sources of data such as official registers, censuses, surveys and day-to-day statistics which require better planning, processing and editing,

Aware of the need to integrate studies on economic and social structures in a unified approach to development in order to assess the interaction among all the variables,

Recognizing the need to understand clearly the relationship between the behaviour of the developed economies, with their effects on international trade and financial co-operation, and the behaviour of the economies of the developing countries,

/Considering that

Considering that, in addition to analysing the current economic and social situation, its origins and history, projections must be made for an analysis of future prospects with due regard for the decisions now being adopted and the effects of different economic policy options,

1. Recommends that countries should strengthen the machinery for the review and appraisal of plans, programmes and policies and should give special priority to the allocation of resources to broaden and improve statistics, particularly those needed for the formulation and periodic appraisal of plans and policies;

2. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To intensify and broaden its studies on the concept of development so as to include all the relevant factors;

(b) To continue to give priority to studies on income distribution and employment, particularly as they relate to unsatisfactory economic and social structures which hinder development and to factors arising from the basic behaviour of the economic and social system which influence the present situation of Latin America in those two aspects,

(c) To intensify studies aimed at devising ways of increasing economic growth rates and at determining the factors affecting them;

(d) To give special attention to studies concerning the condition of the campesinos, workers and other low-income social strata and improve data and analysis on the levels and form of participation of those sectors in social goods and services, particularly in food, housing, education and health;

(e) To consider with special care the aspects relating to the processes of growth and distribution of the population, urban concentration and changes in the environment which will significantly affect future patterns of living and the quality of life,

(f) To attribute importance to studies of projections of the future behaviour of the main economic and social variables in accordance with different assumptions and economic policy options;

/(g) To

(g) To continue studies on criteria, methodology and procedures for the periodic review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, including techniques for determining appropriate indicators and processing them in such a way that they will clearly and concisely reflect the progress made and problems encountered in implementing IDS, as well as the situation and changes in the distribution of social benefits among regions and social sectors;

(h) To continue the work of comparing the purchasing power of the currencies and real income of the countries of the region;

(i) To devote greater resources to studies on instruments and objectives of economic policy and the analysis of criteria for establishing the relationship between the means and the results achieved by domestic efforts in the various sectors and the contribution made by international co-operation;

(j) To continue to support the standardization of concepts, classifications and procedures used in statistical research in general and in evaluation studies in particular, and their dissemination and application in the countries of the region; and

(k) To take steps to modernize the procedures used for data collection, processing and storage and to improve the efficiency of channels of communication with national systems of statistics.

3. Declares that future meetings of the Committee of High-Level Experts constitute a satisfactory framework for considering the progress made in the studies proposed above and for examining in greater depth the concepts they develop.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 24

ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the determination of the Latin American countries to expand their markets, complement their economies and accelerate their economic and social development processes by applying the benefits deriving from regional and subregional economic integration,

Considering that a thorough analysis of the Latin American integration process must be made so that it can serve as a balance-sheet of what has been achieved thus far and as a means of shedding light on the overwhelming achievements that lie ahead for Latin America in this field,

Considering that Latin American integration is being carried out through various systems which pursue related aimes but have their own machinery and procedures,

Bearing in mind the necessity for these regional and subregional integration systems to develop in response to a deep sense of Latin American solidarity and co-operation in order to ensure their complementarity and convergence,

Recognizing that in this process there are sectors which present particularly favourable prospects, such as joint investment in industry and other productive activities, trade, and exchange of experience in the transfer of technology,

1. Requests the secretariat to carry out a study on the progress of the regional and subregional integration processes in Latin America, which would present a balance-sheet of the efforts made, identify obstacles and indicate prospects;

2. Further requests the secretariat to undertake studies aimed at identifying those sectors where closer co-operation could be achieved between the regional and subregional integration systems in Latin America.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 24/Rev.1

ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the determination of the Latin American countries to expand their markets, complement their economies and accelerate their economic and social development processes by applying the benefits deriving from regional and subregional economic integration,

Considering that a thorough analysis of the Latin American integration process must be made so that it can serve as a balance-sheet of what has been achieved thus far and as a means of shedding light on the overwhelming achievements that lie ahead for Latin America in this field,

Considering that Latin American integration is being carried out through various systems which pursue related aimes but have their own machinery and procedures,

Bearing in mind the necessity for these regional and subregional integration systems to develop in response to a deep sense of Latin American solidarity and co-operation in order to ensure their complementarity and convergence,

Recognizing that in this process there are sectors which present particularly favourable prospects, such as joint investment in industry and other productive activities, trade, and exchange of experience in the transfer of technology,

1. Requests the secretariat and ILPES to carry out a study on the progress of the regional and subregional integration processes in Latin America, which would present a balance-sheet of the efforts made, identify obstacles and indicate prospects;

2. Further requests the secretariat to undertake studies aimed at identifying those sectors where closer co-operation could be achieved between the regional and subregional integration systems in Latin America.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 25

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1973-1975

Draft resolution submitted by the Delegations of Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago

The Working Group on the Programme of Work,

Recommends that the Commission should adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975,

Having made the changes in the programme suggested by the Governments of States members and incorporated the changes arising out of the resolutions adopted at its fifteenth session,

1. Approves the programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975, as amended in accordance with the resolutions and decisions adopted at its fifteenth session;

2. Reaffirms the resolutions which provide authority for the specific projects contained in the programme of work and priorities."

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 26

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA WITH DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the external economic relations of Latin America have been deteriorating steadily over the last few years, to the point where in 1971 it had the first unfavourable trade balance since 1958, and that this increases and aggravates the traditional negative balance in the current account of the region,

Taking into account negative factors such as the persistent decline of the share of Latin America in world exports and the progressive desinvestment of the region in its external relations,

Noting that the external economic relations of the region do not follow the same pattern of behaviour for the different countries or geographical areas with which they are conducted, and that clear differences exist as regards trade, financial and technological ties in their relations with those developed geographical areas which are most important to them,

Considering that Latin America should have an exact knowledge of the impact of those grographical areas on the problems affecting its economy,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the secretariat by virtue of ECLA resolution 291 (XIII) on trade policy in relation to development strategy,

Requests the secretariat to carry out a consolidated study of the particular characteristics of the external economic relations of Latin America with the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and the Eastern European socialist countries, which should include an analysis of the relations in the fields of trade, finance and the transfer of technology, using, inter alia, the available information of all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, GATT and WIPO.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
Preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper Nº 27

TECHNICAL MEETING OF ECLA IN CURAÇAO

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

The Economic Commission fo Latin America,

Considering that ECLA bears the main responsibility for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing demonstrate the need to undertake more far-reaching efforts in order to analyze the obstacles that are hindering economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind the initiative of the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLA in convening a meeting at the technical level to supplement the analysis made at the fifteenth session concerning the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy and the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commission,

Taking into account the offer of support made by the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the holding of a meeting in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles,

1. Supports the proposal of the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLA to hold a meeting at the academic level of government technical experts and specialists and representatives of academic circles in different parts of the world who are interested in or directly concerned with economic and social problems in Latin America;

2. Thanks the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of the Netherlands for their co-operation;

3. Requests the secretariat of ECLA to make arrangements with the Governments, the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and other international agencies to obtain the necessary financial and technical support to hold this meeting.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N°29/Rev.1

STRATEGIC RESERVES

Draft resolution submitted by Chile

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Government of the United States of America has made a surprise announcement of its intention to dispose of some of its strategic reserves on the world market,

Considering further that this unilateral action not only contravenes the agreements and resolutions of international organizations on stability of prices and markets for primary commodities (UNCTAD, IDS agreements), but has the more serious consequence of directly affecting the economic development of the Latin American countries, whose exports consist essentially of those commodities,

Bearing in mind that the mere announcement that strategic reserves are being placed on the world market causes a decline in the prices of those commodities and if that step should actually be taken, it would depress international prices for a protracted period and cause the producing countries to lose markets which it would be difficult and costly for them to recover,

Recognizing that the market crisis for each commodity will have incalculable economic effects on the producing countries, aggravating their chronic balance of payments difficulties, and this unilateral action on the primary commodity markets will have adverse effects on employment and the growth rate,

Noting that this serious decision is in contrast to the effort and sacrifice made by Latin America during the Second World War to maintain low, stable prices for strategic materials,

/Emphasizing that

Emphasizing that the decision to dispose of strategic reserves was announced at a time when there are serious disturbances in the international monetary system which have caused a decline in the purchasing power of the exports of the underdeveloped countries,

Considering that the action announced by the Government of the United States of America will have serious consequences for the region and the Latin American countries therefore demand that it be immediately and permanently suspended,

Recognizing that the developing countries cannot allow the burden of the trade and currency imbalances of the developed countries and the conflicts between them to jeopardize their weak economies, and any fait accompli will demonstrate the urgent need to organize machinery for the protection and defence of the developing countries of Latin America,

1. Recommends that the developed countries should:

(a) Adapt their policies for the disposal of strategic reserves to the principles universally recognized in various international forums (FAO, UNCTAD, etc.);

(b) Have recourse either directly or through multilateral machinery, as appropriate, to prior consultations with the developing countries which might be adversely affected by the disposal of such reserves;

2. Recommends the secretariat to include in its studies on the foreign trade of the Latin American countries an analysis of the possible impact of the liquidation of strategic reserves by the developed countries and of the mere announcement of such measures on the economy of the countries of the region.

COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE

Quinzième session
Quito (Equateur), 23-30 mars 1973
précédée d'une Réunion technique
à partir du 20 mars

Document de Séance No 30

EFFETS DES ACTIVITES DES SOCIETES MULTINATIONALES

Chili, Colombie, Cuba, Mexique, Pérou et Venezuela: projet de résolution

La Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine,

Considérant que les pays d'Amérique latine s'inquiètent profondément de certaines activités des sociétés multinationales dans la région, et que la puissance économique considérable qui se concentre dans ces sociétés peut porter et dans certains cas a déjà porté atteinte aux intérêts nationaux, avec la circonstance aggravante que ces sociétés à l'échelle mondiale ne dépendent d'aucun Etat et ne sont contrôlés par aucune institution représentative de l'intérêt collectif,

Tenant compte du fait que le centre de décision de ces sociétés est situé hors de la région et que les politiques de capitalisation, de prix et de transfert des techniques, qu'arrêtent ces entreprises, sont déterminées sans qu'il soit tenu compte des objectifs de développement adoptés par les pays conformément à l'intérêt national,

Tenant compte en outre de l'inquiétude qui causent également aux pays d'Amérique latine les sorties nettes de capitaux qui résultent de l'activité de ces entreprises multinationales et qui limitent les possibilités d'accumulation des pays où elles opèrent, sans parler des transferts illégaux de capitaux, que pratiquent également ces sociétés multinationales par divers procédés comme de se faire facturer les matières premières à

/des prix

des prix surfaits par leurs filiales, ou de verser des redevances sur des brevets qui appartiennent en fait à la maison mère,

Soulignant que les pays d'Amérique latine rejettent l'intervention directe de certaines sociétés multinationales dans la politique intérieure des pays où elles opèrent et que les agissements incontrôlés de certaines de ces sociétés ont pris une telle ampleur qu'ils ont donné lieu à une enquête jusque dans l'enceinte du Sénat des Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays développés,

1. Insiste sur l'importance des initiatives prises par plusieurs pays ou groupes de pays de la région en vue de réglémenter les investissements privés étrangers et le transfert des techniques de manière que ces activités servent la cause du développement national indépendant;

2. Charge le secrétariat d'étudier les incidences du comportement de certaines sociétés multinationales sur le développement économique de la région;

3. Prie le Secrétaire exécutif de faire connaître au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies l'importance de ce problème et la nécessité que les différents organes des Nations Unies étudient de manière approfondie le comportement des sociétés multinationales et les incidences qu'il a dans les pays en voie de développement.

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beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N°31

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Amendments submitted by the United States to the draft resolution contained in Conference Room Paper N°20

1. Operative paragraph 1

Insert, after "studies", "in collaboration with the United Nations Director of Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Office",

2. Operative paragraph 2

Insert, after "the secretariat", "upon completion of the above studies and".

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Fifteenth session
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beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper N° 32

THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF LATIN AMERICA

Draft resolution submitted by Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Jamaica

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that the increasing burden of servicing Latin America's external debt constitutes a serious obstacle to economic development as it generates a substantial outflow of foreign exchange that is required for development,

Noting with concern that the increase in the burden of debt servicing has been accompanied by a decline in external financial assistance to the countries of the region in both absolute and relative terms, and also by a decline in the percentage of official assistance in relation to total gross external financial assistance,

Considering that the unfavourable terms and conditions on which external financial assistance is generally furnished to the Latin American countries by international and regional financial institutions and by the majority of the developed countries, and also the conditions under which, with certain exceptions, suppliers' and purchasers' credits are made available, are important factors in the growth of the external debt and the deterioration of the conditions governing debt servicing,

Requests the secretariat to prepare a study on the external debt of the Latin American countries, analysing its causes, its implications for the development of the region, and such measures as might be adopted to prevent and reverse its adverse effects.

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Conference Room Paper Nº 33

LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE OF ADMINISTRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the role of public administration in development, in particular General Assembly resolution 2802 (XXVI) which was adopted by unanimous decision,

Taking into account the fact that in General Assembly resolution 2802 (XXVI) it was agreed to support the establishment and initiation of regional centres of administration in developing countries and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme was invited to provide the necessary co-operation for the establishment and operation of the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development,

Noting that a group of Latin American countries has recognized the need to set up a regional centre for carrying out research, exchanging information and experience, and providing technical co-operation to the countries of the region in the development of administrative institutions, which have an important role to play in the economic and social development process,

Noting further that a group of countries decided to set up, by intergovernmental agreement of 30 June 1972, a "Latin American Centre of Administration for Development" to be located in Caracas, and that the agreement is open to the accession of the other countries of the region,

1. Draws the attention of the Governments of the region to the importance of promoting a greater exchange of experience in matters of public administration, which is an essential factor in achieving the aims and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

/2. Supports

2. Supports the initiative of the above-named countries aimed at starting a "Latin American Centre of Administration for Development";

3. Recommends Latin American Governments to give their support to this Centre, which will specialise in the study, analysis and support of administrative reforms applicable to Latin American conditions;

4. Invites the secretariat to give its technical support to the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development.

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Conference Room Paper N°34/Rev.1

NATURAL RESOURCES

Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 626 (VII), 1803 (XVII) and 3016 (XXVII) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Considering that the International Development Strategy, adopted in United Nations General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), establishes that "full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade",

Further considering that the natural resources of the developing countries constitute one of the basis for their economic and social development in general and their industrial progress in particular, that those resources are limited and in many cases not renewable, and that their proper development constitutes one of the factors giving impetus to the countries' economic development both now and in the future,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) which lays down the principle that no State may apply or promote the use of economic, political or other measures to bring pressure to bear on another State so as to subordinate the exercise of its sovereign rights and obtain from it advantages of any kind;

Recalling that some Latin American countries have been the target of measures by some developed countries aimed at restricting the full exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources.

/1. Energetically

1. Energetically rejects any legislative measure or economic action which represents a form of coercion against countries which are trying to protect and utilize their natural resources in their own interest to promote their development, and considers any such measures or action as a flagrant contradiction of the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and a violation of the IDS as far as co-operation with developing countries is concerned,

2. Calls upon the secretariat to include in future appraisals of the application of the IDS a chapter on the utilization by the Latin American countries of their natural resources and on possible obstacles to the full and unrestricted utilization of such resources.

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Conference Room Paper N° 35

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS CONTAINED IN CONFERENCE ROOM PAPERS Nos. 9, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 26, 30, 32, 33 AND 34

9. Preparation of Latin America for the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations.

11. Central American Common Market.

13. Co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas.

14. Monetary problems and their link with aspects of international trade.

23. Regional appraisal of IDS.

24. ECLA's activities in connexion with Latin American economic integration.

26. External economic relations of Latin America with different geographical areas.

30. Effects of the activities of transnational corporations.

32. The external debt of Latin America.

33. Latin American Centre of Administration for Development.

34. Natural resources.

From the point of view of the budgeting of ECLA resources, the general effect of the draft resolutions mentioned above is to strengthen and give greater prominence to specific aspects of the secretariat's work programme.

In accordance with the directives laid down in those resolutions, and taking into account the other comments made by member States at this fifteenth session, as well as the guidelines established by the Secretary-General,[1/] the Executive Secretary intends to re-examine the programme of work for the remainder of 1973 and for 1974 as soon as

1/ The United Nations budgetary guidelines.

/possible so

possible so that he can carry out the work he has been requested to perform within the limits of available resources for 1973 and those already requested for 1974. Consequently, the above-mentioned draft resolutions could require a redistribution of the secretariat resources for specific projects, but will not have any financial implications on the resources already budgeted for this period, provided, of course, that the total sum of resources requested is approved. Should the Executive Secretary feel that additional resources will be needed for 1975 to continue and strengthen that programme, he will request them in due time.

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Conference Room Paper N°36

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS CONTAINED IN CONFERENCE ROOM PAPERS Nos. 10, 12, 18, 20 AND 22

No. 10 - ECLA Publications Programme

This draft resolution asks for greater flexibility in the application to ECLA of the prevailing publication procedures and requests, in operative paragraph 4, the provision of advice to the secretariat by a Latin American expert in book publishing and distribution. The secretariat could implement this resolution within the resources available for 1973 and the budget for the two-year period 1974-1975. This draft resolution, if adopted, would therefore involve no financial implications for the regular budget of ECLA.

No. 12 - Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

This resolution does not in itself involve any financial implications for the United Nations regular budget, but it is understood that the words "funds necessary" in operative paragraph 5 must be interpreted as including funds from the regular budget of the Organization. If this is so, then this draft resolution could have future financial implications of a magnitude which cannot be determined on the basis of the data available at present. In this respect, the Secretary-General assumes that any proposal based on this operative paragraph would be made after, and in the light of the results of, the evaluation of the activities of ILPES referred to in operative paragraphs 9 and 11 and the consultations referred to in operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution.

No. 18 - World Population Conference

It is understood that operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of this draft resolution refer to and support the measures taken or in progress to strengthen the capacity of the secretariat with the aid of the United Nations Population Fund.

/It is

It is also understood that the negotiations with the representatives of the above Fund on its financing of the meeting referred to in the last operative paragraph are at an advanced stage.

On the basis of these assumptions, the draft resolution, if adopted, would not involve any financial implications for the regular budget of ECLA.

No. 20 - Latin American Centre for Information Technology

The preliminary studies and activities referred to in this draft resolution can be carried out within the ECLA resources approved for 1973 or programmed for 1974. The establishment of CLADI, if approved in the future, would naturally involve potentially considerable financial implications. It is the understanding of the secretariat, however, that UNDP's support would be requested for the establishment of this institution. If so, the draft resolution in question, if adopted, would not involve any financial implications for the regular budget of ECLA.

No. 22 - Application of Science and Technology to Development

It is understood that the local costs of the meeting referred to in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution in question, including interpretation costs, would be borne by the host Government. The expenses of the representatives of the participating countries would naturally be borne by the respective Governments. In these circumstances, the ECLA secretariat would have to bear only the travelling expenses of one or two officials, and these costs would be absorbed by the budget already approved for 1973 or to be approved for 1974. Thus, this draft resolution, if adopted, would not involve any financial implications for the regular budget of ECLA.

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Conference Room Paper N° 37

ECLA PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

Amendments submitted by the United States to the draft resolution contained in Conference Room Paper N°10

Operative paragraph 4

Delete the words "to seek extra-budgetary funds for that purpose, if necessary".

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Conference Room Paper N° 38

ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador and Uruguay

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme,

Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, adopted resolution 2997 (XXVII) which emphasized the importance of regional and subregional co-operation in connexion with the environment and the important role to be played by the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

Considering that in the same resolution, the General Assembly invited the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation where necessary with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field,

Taking into account the note by the secretariat on ECLA's activities in connexion with the United Nations Environment Programme (E/CN.12/957) and the statement made by the Executive Director of the Programme at the fifteenth session of the Commission,

Recognizing that although there is awareness of the serious nature of the environment problems which are affecting the Latin American countries, both in urban and in rural areas there is still insufficient knowledge about these problems and their relationship with development,

Recognizing further that in Latin America a major part of the environmental problems are the result of under-development,

Taking into consideration that the satisfactory quality of the environment is an essential element of social well-being,

Taking also into account that the measures taken by the more industrialized countries to protect their environment may have adverse economic effects on the countries in the geographical area of the Commission,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme and the arrangements concluded between the Programme and the ECLA secretariat for the latter to carry out the studies, research and activities required in this field in Latin America in pursuance of the Action Programme adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

2. Recommends, in order to achieve the most effective co-ordination of United Nations environment programmes, particularly those relatint to the Latin American region, the urgent establishment of a joint ECLA/UNEP co-ordinating unit within the secretariat of the Commission, whose function would be to co-ordinate the various environmental activities of both organizations and to promote the exchange of information on the environment among the countries of the Latin American region,

3. Urges the secretariat, in its activities connected with the environment, to give special importance to co-operation with the Governments of the region, at their request, in the appraisal of the environmental situation, to the analysis of the nature of the environment problems in Latin America and their relationship with development, and to the study of the possible effects on the region of the measures taken by the industrialized countries to protect their own environment, and to assist in the training of personnel specialized in administrative organization at the national level, as well as to encourage, in consultation with the Latin American Governments concerned, technical and financial multilateral and bilateral co-operation;

4. Recommends the secretariat, in the discharge of its commitments in this matter, to request the co-operation of the United Nations specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental organizations working in this field;

/5. Requests

5. Requests the secretariats of ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take due account in their research, in their advisory assistance to Governments in the field of planning (both overall, and regional and urban), and in specific projects, of the quality of the environment as one of the social objectives to be achieved.

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Conference Room Paper N° 39

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION CONTAINED IN CONFERENCE ROOM PAPER N°38

The draft resolution recommends the establishment of a joint ECLA/UNEP co-ordinating unit within the ECLA secretariat and outlines a programme of work for it on environmental problems.

If the draft resolution should be adopted, the Executive Secretary would initiate talks with UNEP on the financing of a small unit, which would be attached to one of the existing divisions. However, in order to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the unit, ECLA would require one professional post and another post for a secretary in addition to what has already been budgeted. It would also require a small allocation of funds for travel. Accordingly, the financial implications of this draft resolution amount to $ 40,000, broken down as follows:

Staff (1 P-5 and 1 secretary)	$ 39,000
Travel	1,000
Total	$ 40,000

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Conference Room Paper N° 40

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The Commission decided to transmit the following draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 20 to 30 March 1973 and of the resolutions and recommendations contained in Parts II and III of that report;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in Part V of the report."

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Conference Room Paper Nº 42

APPRAISAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

As a result of the meetings of a working group consisting of representatives of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, France, Mexico, Peru and the United States, it has been decided to submit to the consideration of the Commission the following modifications to Conference Room Paper N°19:

1. In the third preambular paragraph, replace the words "Having noted" by "Having examined".

2. Replace operative paragraph 1 by the following:

"Notes with appreciation the secretariat's contribution to the first regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade embodied in document E/CN.12/947;

3. With respect to operative paragraph 2, the following alternative versions have been submitted:

(a) The United States delegation proposes the following version:

"Further notes Conference Room Paper N°7 as representing the unanimous views of the regional members of ECLA on the first regional appraisal of the Strategy, together with comments thereon by other members of ECLA;

(b) The delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, France, Mexico and Peru propose the following version:

"Approves Conference Room Paper N°7 as the first regional appraisal of the IDS for the Second United Nations Development Decade undertaken by the countries members of the region, which also records the views and reservations of the other States members of the Commission.

/4. Replace

4. Replace operative paragraph 3 with the following:

'Decides that these two documents, together with the report of the proceedings of the fifteenth session of ECLA containing the reservations and observations pertaining thereto, be transmitted to the Committee for Development Planning and to the Economic and Social Council.'

Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the 15th Session of ECLA.

Item 4: Latin America and the International Development Strategy: First Regional Appraisal.

Statement by H.E. Mr. D.G. Croes, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands Antilles

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to reaffirm the significance attached by the three Governments in the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is in a particular position because two of its three parts, namely those of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are situated in the developing world, indeed, in this Latin American Region.

The process of "review and appraisal" can be said to be the cornerstone without which the edifice of the Second Development Decade will collapse. Review and Appraisal is a carefully balanced entity of procedures, each part important in its own right. As the Netherlands Delegate to the Second Committee of the General Assembly, stated on November 23, 1971: "We all should be conscious of the fact that a review and appraisal of development policies at the national, regional, sectoral and global level, and in such a way that all these operations are coordinated with, and integrated into each other, is an endeavour of an unprecedented scale and scope, for which no prior experience is available".

It is gratifying to note that ECLA has done a truly magnificent job on regional appraisal, both in terms of quality, and of quantity of material collected.

The Netherlands Government found this report highly important. It presents an "accurate identification of practical and technical aspects and problems which require solution". My delegation has also taken note with the greatest interest of the Report of the Firts Meeting of the Committee of High Level Experts. This report must be considered as no more nor less than what it in fact is: the considered view of certain experts.

ECLA's regional appraisal will be a most valuable contribution to review and appraisal of progress under DDII at the central level, i.e. the Committee for Development Planning, the Review and Appraisal Committee of ECOSOC, and ECOSOC itself.

Report 947 clearly elucidates all important economic problems with which the Latin America region is confronted. While there is impressive progress, there are also clear shortfalls in comparison with the targets of the International Development Strategy. Thus in 1971 "the overall growth rate of the product in Latin America as a whole exceeded the target set in the IDS, but only six of the countries considered met the target individually".

For agricultural production "in the second half of the 1960's the annual growth rate was below the target set in the IDS". Also "the growth target established in the IDS for exports from developing countries as a whole was not attained by the Latin American countries, which fell still farther short if the percentage increase in the current value of exports is adjusted in terms of their capacity to import".

It is significant that the first chapter of document 947 is entitled "HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA". Compared with the First Development Decade social aspects are now attaining paramount significance, inseparable from economic growth. Economic growth can no longer be a desirable objective in itself, in complete isolation of social and other aspects. The report rightly emphasize that "although objectives for human development similar to those established in the IDS have won generally acceptance, in most cases there is a lack of specific policies and programmes aimed at correcting income distribution, eliminating extreme poverty, and providing human potential with a bigger role in the various aspects of development activities".

Mr. Chairman, a number of speakers have commented on the need to keep the IDS flexible, i.e. to modify various targets in the light of new realities and developments. Nobody can desagree with this, but at the same time we should be fully aware of the fact that many of the targets and objectives set forth in the General Assembly resolution 2626 (xxv) have not yet been reached. Any modification of these targets and objectives which presumably will take place at the so-called mid-term review of 1975, should therefore be handled with the greatest care. The often deceiving nature of statistics, in particular of averages, to which several speakers have drawn attention, seems to me an additional reason for extreme caution. Of course, new elements have come up, in particular the environment factor.

However, I submit that very little is known about the exact quantitative effect of environmental factors in the development process in an area like Latin America with all its diversity. The Netherland Government has made available to the United Nation financial resources for a study which hopefully will result in a clearer insight into the relationship development/environment.

I may perhaps be allowed to put on record the significance attached by the Netherlands Government to the IDS as shown not only by our acceptance of such targets as the 0,7 per cent and 1 per cent on transfer of resources, but also by the creation of a special committee in the Netherlands, chaired by Prince Claus of the Netherlands, which mobilizes public opinion and makes available materials to schools and others on the Second Development Decade.

The distinguished delegate of France, speaking for the member states of the E.E.C., and the distinguished representatives of the U.K. have already commented on the positive attitude of the Community in regard to development problems in general and the participation of less developed countries in the forthcoming trade negociations in particular.

The Netherlands Government is firmly committed to promoting by all possible means this positive attitude of the Community.

As was said in the Netherlands memorandum on the role of the Community in regard to development cooperation - "The Netherlands believes that it is supremely desirable that the E.E.C. contributes as effectively as possible to the realization to the Development Strategy of the U.N." This would provide the Community with a framework for policies which will contribute to the realization of the strategy.

In conclusion, I wish to quote the former Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands who said in his statement to the General Assembly on October 17, 1970, immediately after the adoption of the strategy: The second Development Strategy "is not the omega of our efforts but the alpha of a new era in the years to come our actions and attitude will be judged in the light of this new mandate..... We are not just crossing a threshold but we are at the same time taking a huge strike forward in the affairs of the world community".

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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310 (XIV). INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having taken note of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) laying down the International Development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and of the document on the same subject presented by the secretariat (E/CN.12/869),

Bearing in mind that Latin America as a whole maintained the same growth rate in the First United Nations Development Decade as in the 1950s and made significant progress in various important economic spheres, but such progress was not evenly spread over all the countries of the region, the trends were not sustained and in general, were not reflected in qualitative and structural changes that would help to satisfy the expectations awakened or alleviate the economic and social tensions prevailing in many countries of the region,

Considering that, in spite of some improvement in its external economic relations, Latin America is not receiving its fair share of the growth of the world economy, that the terms of trade have frequently shown unfavourable trends, and that payments disequelibria have often resulted in high levels of external indebtedness,

Bearing in mind that economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community, as is recognized in United Nations resolution 2626 (XXV), and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing show the evident need for greater internal and external efforts to overcome the obstacles to economic and social progress,

Recognizing that the Latin American countries are anxious to attain appreciably higher development goals than in the past and to spread the resulting benefits more equitably, and that they have expressed their will and determination to participate actively in the action laid down in the United Nations International Development Strategy, inasmuch as it provides an appropriate framework for combining and harmonizing national policies and external co-operation measures,

Reaffirming that, as recognized by the General Assembly, the primary responsibility for development lies with the developing countries themselves, and making the most effective use of their national economic potential depends on each country's internal efforts and on the policies it adopts to that end, but that it is for the international community to facilitate and complement those efforts through the adoption of concerted and more favourable policy measures by developed countries in such fields as financing, trade, and technology,

/Considering that

Considering that ECLA will assume the main responsibility for appraisal at the regional level, "in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system",

Taking into account that the developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade,

1. Recommends that the Governments of the developing countries members of the Commission should:

(a) Define as soon as possible their economic and social development goals and objectives in the context of their national programmes for the present decade, as indicated in the International Strategy, particularly with respect to the acceleration of their economic growth rates and the qualitative and structural changes that should accompany it, import and export needs, the mobilization of domestic resources and their complementary requirements in terms of external financial and technical co-operation;

(b) Strengthen and perfect planning systems that are attuned to each country's special characteristics, so as to provide themselves with the best possible technical bases for formulating and implementing their economic and social policies and to facilitate appraisals thereof;

(c) Adopt the necessary measures to improve their statistical services and, in particular, to make available up-to-date basic data for the periodical review and appraisal of progress towards national and regional development. These data should relate to: (i) the rate and steadiness of growth; (ii) the structural and technological changes that have occurred in the process of development; (iii) the social impact of the development process; (iv) trends and changes in the external sector.

(d) Make available periodically on a regular basis, particularly for the appraisal of the social effects of development, the basic statistical data required for following trends in: (i) employment and the structure of employment; (ii) income distribution; (iii) the level of living of the urban and rural population, (iv) regional imbalances; (v) the position with regard to nutrition, health, education, housing and other social factors;

(e) In the different international forums, press for the implementation of the policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy, both by the industrialized and by the developing countries;

/2. Requests

2. Requests the developed countries and the international organizations concerned to announce, in good time and at regular intervals, the specific decisions and measures that they adopt, implement and envisage to give effect to the International Strategy;

3. Instructs the secretariat, in accordance with resolution 2626 (XXV), to adopt the necessary measures for:

(a) Carrying out appraisals at the regional level, the first of which should be submitted to the Commission at its fifteenth session. To this end, it urges the specialized agencies of the United Nations to examine the progress made in their respective sectors, to provide the necessary information and criteria and to collaborate with the Commission in carrying out the regional appraisals. With the same end in view the secretariat will endeavour to reach specific agreements with those agencies on the co-ordination of technical work and will make every effort to obtain studies and information from the regional, international intergovernmental organizations operating in Latin America, and also to enlist their co-operation as much as possible. Governments will give the necessary instructions to their representatives in the institutions concerned, and the secretariat will try to co-ordinate such contributions with these organizations;

(b) Establishing the methods and criteria that will enable the countries and the secretariat itself to carry out the appraisals envisaged in resolution 2626 (XXV);

(c) Collecting and analysing data on trends in the Latin American economies in order to carry out the above-mentioned regional appraisals;

4. Requests the secretariat and ILPES to give priority to requests from Governments of member countries for technical assistance in connexion with tasks arising out of the Development Strategy;

5. Establishes a Committee of High-Level Government Experts, composed of the developing countries members of the Commission, to serve as a forum for analysing the different points connected with the achievement and appraisal of the objectives of the International Development Strategy in Latin America, in accordance with paragraphs 79 and 81 of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV). In consultation with Governments, the secretariat will convene the Committee at the appropriate time, and will submit to it the results of such meetings at the technical level as may be necessary and any studies it is carrying out on the subject;

6. Further requests the secretariat to continue the studies now under way and to initiate studies where they are not now being done for all developing countries in the region on:

/(a) The

(a) The different long-term development methods and strategies of the Latin American countries, so as to analyze their effects in such major areas as employment, income distribution, regional imbalances, sectoral trends, degree of external dependence, and technological development;

(b) The social aspects of development;

(c) Mobilization of domestic resources, including financial intermediation and the role of the public sector in the mobilization of such resources;

(d) Income distribution and basic research on income distribution patterns in the countries of the region;

(e) Regional imbalances and policies and the different aspects of the process of urbanization;

(f) Expansion, diversification and access to the export markets of the Latin American countries, and strengthening of their export capacity;

(g) External financing and how it may be increased on conditions and by methods that will ensure that it makes an effective contribution to the economic and social development of the Latin American countries;

(h) The share and the effects of private foreign investment in the Latin American countries;

(i) Progress towards integration, bearing in mind the integration systems now in operation.

162nd meeting,
7 May 1971.

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Information Document Nº 6

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT E/CN.12/962

Paragraphs 84-104

F. EXTERNAL FINANCING (Continued)

(f) Transfer, adaptation and creation of technology

(81) (new paragraph)

With regard to the transfer of technology, among the documents of great importance to the region are UNCTAD resolution 39 (III) and the recent resolution of the Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology, particularly as regards the creation of national institutions responsible for the control and negotiation of contracts on the transfer of technology, patents and trade-marks, including know-how and other related aspects. Emphasis must also be placed on the need to intensify joint efforts to adapt foreign technology and create conditions favouring the elaboration of national technological solutions.

G. THE FORTHCOMING MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS */

(82) */ (former 84 and 85)

Within the context of world economic relations, special emphasis must be placed on the breakdown of the monetary system, a fact which has resulted in successive and more and more frequent crises, that work to the detriment of the developing countries which are in no way responsible for them and in a trend towards the expansion of preferential trade, particularly among the developed market economy countries, which discriminated against Latin America's exports. In this respect, there is a danger that the developing countries may once again be excluded on this occasion, if the negotiations for the reform of the world economic system take place mainly

*/ The paragraphs marked with an asterisk represent those on which [illegible] comments were made by specific countries and they

among countries or groups of countries which have obtained a significant degree of economic power, to say nothing of the role which may be played by the interests of the large multinational enterprises. The multilateral trade negotiations have so far been characterized by agreements exclusively between industrialized countries. Some concepts of the Smithsonian Agreement and of the joint statements issued by the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States have been cited as the basis for the developed countries' position in the situation preparatory to the negotiations. The developed countries tend to centre their attention on some traditional objectives, while the developing countries in general and the Latin American countries in particular demand the definition of specific objectives which will take due account of the solution of their trade problems.

(83) */ (new paragraph)

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

(84) */ (former 86)

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

(85) */ (former 87)

Stress must be placed on the importance of the work which the ECLA secretariat is carrying out under a UNDP-financed joint programme with UNCTAD to assist the Latin American countries in the preparatory

/stage of

stage of the negotiations. Government experts are participating in this programme, and other competent international and Latin American agencies (GATT, FAO, LAFTA, SIECA, and the Andean Group) are lending their co-operation.

M. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY PROBLEMS */

(86) */ (former 88 and 92)

Special attention should be given to the international monetary crisis and the imapct of the recent devaluation of the dollar and the revaluation or floating of the currencies of the main developed market economies on the developing countries, especially as regards the value of the latter's reserves, the prices of export products, and the terms of trade. Hitherto, the measures and solutions adopted have been exclusively directed towards the interests of the developed countries which have resorted to the threat of trade reprisals to induce changes in exchange rates. In this respect the latest devaluation made by the United States has shown up once again the unavoidable linkage between international monetary and trade matters. If a satisfactory solution to the international monetary problems is not reached soon, there will be a risk of aggravating and consolidating protectionist tendencies in the developed market economy countries, which would inevitably have unfavourable repercussions on the developing countries.

(87) */ (former 89)

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

(88) */ (former 90)

In connexion with the first revision of the monetary system as a whole, which has been the responsibility of the Committee of 20, emphasis must be placed on the role which special drawing rights, internationally

/established and

established and regulated, should play in the creation of future liquidity and on their present unsatisfactory form of distribution. Some problems connected with the process of transition to the new monetary system are also worthy of mention, especially in connexion with the handling of the dollar surpluses accumulated outside the United States.

(89) */ (former 91)

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

(i) Recognition of the specific structural problems of the developing countries and the need for a sufficiently flexible system in the face of the different situations and structures;

(ii) Revision of the form of operation of the International Monetary Fund, especially longer terms for the payment of current and stand-by credits, modification of the compensatory financing system, and greater flexibility and liberality in granting financing for commodity buffer stocks;

(iii) Revision of the quota structure to secure greater relative participation by the developing countries; and

(iv) Establishment of the link between new allocations of SDR's and additional financing for development.

I. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (New version)

(Approval of this section is pending)

(90)

The analysis of the development process in Latin America and of its burning problems and needs, as well as the serious prospects which loom ahead for its external economic relations, bring into focus the urgent task of strengthening the concerted action of the countries in the region, so that on the basis of their joint action the necessary conditions may be created in order to overcome the obstacles hampering economic and social progress.

/This joint

This joint effort shoud be reflected, inter alia, in the following areas:

(a) Regional integration

(91)

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

(92)

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

(93)

In this search for concepts and formulas ECLA should play an important part in advising the Latin American Governments, as it did in the 1950's when it drew attention to the need for regional economic integration.

(94)

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

/(b) Co-operation

(b) Co-operation among developing countries

(95)

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

(96)

In view of the limited and disappointing results of the IDS and in particular of the fact that the negotiations and confrontations of the developing countries with the developed world have not yielded much, it is recommended that urgent attention should also be given to the implementation of programmes of mutual co-operation at the bilateral, interregional and global levels. Attention is drawn to the importance of the Action Programme, consisting of concrete steps for the implementation of such a programme of mutual co-operation, which was worked out and adopted at the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in August 1972. ECLA and the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations should give their attention to the promotion of such domestic efforts and mutual co-operation, and should collaborate among themselves at the interregional level to that end.

(97)

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

(98)

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

/J. FURTHER

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

(99) */ (former 100)

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

(100) */ (former 102)

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

(i) That the Latin American countries should redouble their efforts at each stage of the process of review and appraisal of the IDS, at the regional, sectoral and global level, to improve the provisions of the Strategy and secure their full implementation by the developed countries;

(ii) That during the process of appraisal, the formulation of policy measures should be re-examined with a view to defining them more clearly and also to specifying how they should be implemented, taking into account the conditions and pre-requisites which would make them practicable and deciding the time-limits for their implementation;

/(iii) That,

(iii) That, with the object of establishing a more binding international commitment in relation to policy measures, work should begin immediately (in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 3041 (XXVII), adopted by the General Assembly without objection) on the selection of areas in which action should be initiated for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments; some of those areas are mentioned in paragraph 15 of that General Assembly resolution.

(101) (new paragraph)

In its activities in the immediate future, ECLA should bear in mind the various aspects considered in the present appraisal of economic and social development problems in the region, with a view to the fulfilment of the targets and objectives of the IDS and with the aim of developing programmes for its future work, it being especially necessary for it to bring its technical and socio-economic approach into line with the spirit and content of the agreements reached at the 15th session of the Commission.

(102) (new paragraph)

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

(103) (part of former 103)

ECLA and the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations should give their attention to the promotion of domestic efforts and mutual co-operation, and should collaborate among themselves at the interregional level to that end. (Consideration of this paragraph is pending.)

/(104)

(104) (new paragraph)

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

/ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPHS

ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPHS PROPOSED

The Peruvian delegation proposes the following paragraph to replace paragraph 19 of Conference Room Paper No. 1:

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

The Venezuela delegation proposes the following paragraph to replace paragraph 70 of Conference Room Paper No. 3:

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

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Circular N° 7

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)

Up to today (24 March) the secretariat has received in writing the candidatures submitted by five countries for the "Election of new members of the Governing Council" of ILPES (agenda item 10).

Since 10 members of the Council must be elected, the secretariat would appreciate it if Member Governments who have candidatures to put forward for this election would submit them in writing, if possible together with the respective curriculum vitae.

The secretariat has issued document E/CN.12/945 on this item.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 28-30 March 1973
preceded by a Meeting at the Technical Level
beginning on 20 March

Circular N° 10

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

Item 11 (b) of the agenda for the fifteenth session of ECLA calls for the election of new members of CELADE. The secretariat has circulated document E/CN.12/952, which gives the necessary information on this question.

On this ocassion, the Commission has to elect two full members and two alternates of the Governing Board for a term of 2 1/2 years. As of today (Tuesday, 26 March), the secretariat has only received one candidature, submitted by Guatemala.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Fifteenth session
Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973

Circular N°11

At the request of the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago, the secretariat has the honour of circulating this letter related to item 13 of the Agenda.

"Trinidad House", St. Vincent St.,
Port of Spain, Trinidad
26 March 1973

Sir,

On behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago I have the honour to offer Trinidad and Tobago as the site of the Sixteenth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America to be held in 1975.

The offer of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to host the next session of ECLA is inspired by the signal importance which we attach to the work of ECLA. We are motivated also by the consideration that to date the Economic Commission for Latin America has not met in any of the English speaking Caribbean countries. It is the belief of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago that the holding of the next session of ECLA in Trinidad and Tobago, in addition to promoting increased cooperation among states members of the Commission, would also assist in promoting greater mutual awareness and cooperation between Latin American countries and the Caribbean.

I shall be grateful if this invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago could be circulated as a document of the current Session of ECLA.

Please accept, Sir, renewed assurances of the highest consideration.

Brensley M. Barrow
Minister of Planning and Development
and Minister of Housing

Don Enrique Iglesias
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Latin America