

INDEX

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68 69 70 71

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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

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 establishment 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 Massi 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 it 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 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 international 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 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 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 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

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

Note

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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

^{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 No: E.68.II.D.14), p. 431.

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 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 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 of 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 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 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 No E.68.II.D.14), p. 40.

(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 particular 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 available 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 2/, 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 compete 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.

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

(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 priorities, 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 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
/scarcity of

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), No. 8641.

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 education 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 assistance 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 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

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.

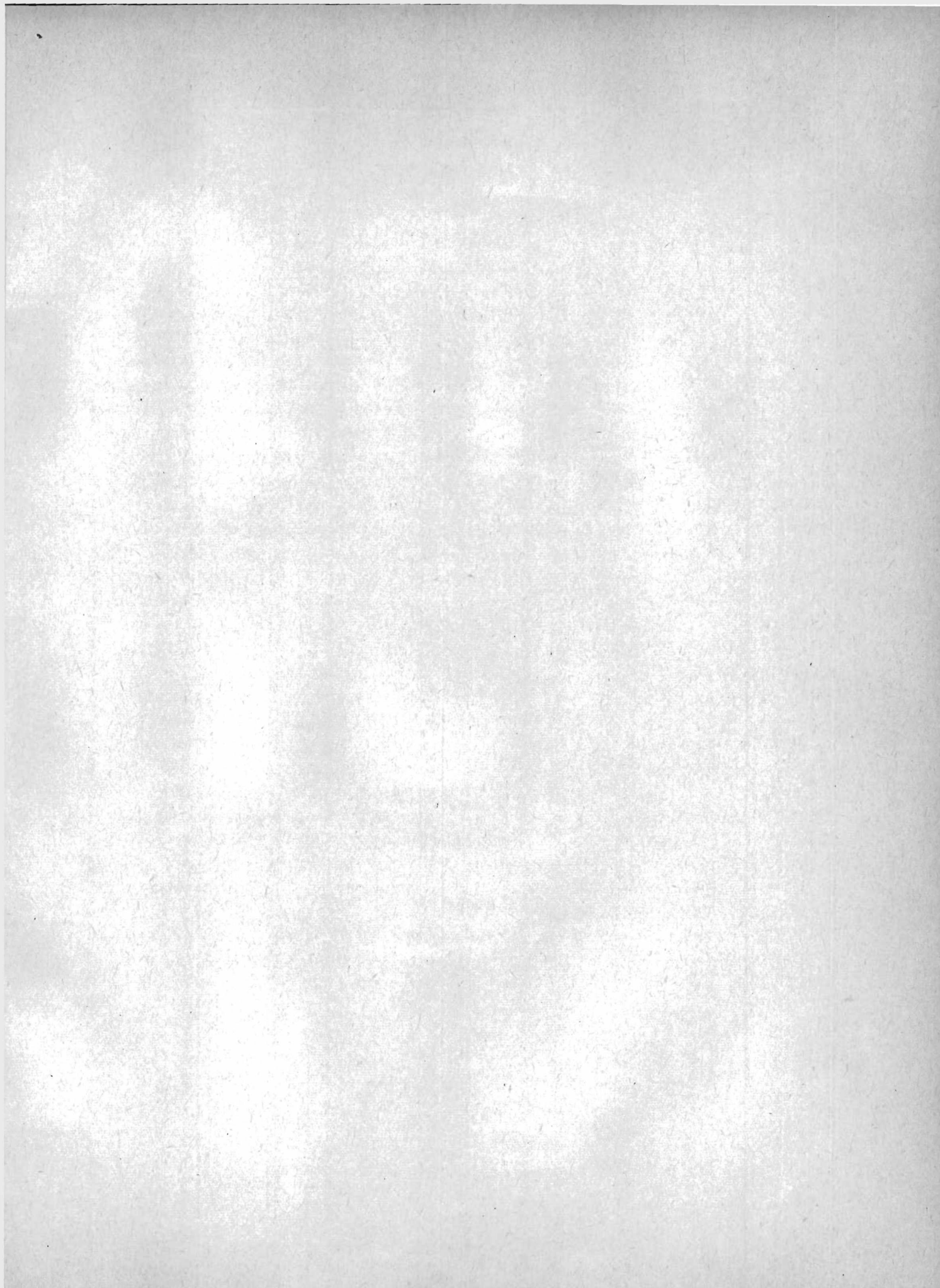
(82) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations will continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary.

(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.



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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

	<u>Page</u>
PRESENTATION	1
I TRAINING	3
1. Regular Training Programme	3
2. The Teaching of Demography in Other Program- mes	5
II RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	9
A. Migration, Urbanization and Demographic Aspects of Economic and Social Development	9
1. Population-Economy Interrelations: Model and Base Studies	9
2. Studies of Migration to Metropolitan Areas in Latin America	12
3. Studies on Migration and Economic Development	14
4. Study of Urban Growth in Latin America	15
5. Seminars and Work Groups	15
B. Fertility and Population Policies	17
1. Fertility	17
2. Health and Population	23
3. Population Policies	28
C. Demographic Reports and Basic Data	30
1. Population Projections by Countries	30
2. Demographic Bulletin	31
3. Historical Demography	31
4. Research on International Migration of Latin America (IMILA)	32
5. Technical Assistance and Other Activities ..	33
D. Data Bank and Computation	34
1. Data Bank	34
2. Computer Service	36
3. Technical Assistance and Other Activities ..	37
4. Future Activities	39
III EXCHANGE, PUBLICATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES	42
1. ELAS/CELADE Programme	42
2. Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America	44
3. Publication and Information	46
4. Giorgio Mortara Library	48

	<u>Page</u>
IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE CELADE SUB-CENTRE IN SAN JOSE (COSTA RICA)	49
1. Surveys	49
2. Service Statistics	50
3. Population Censuses, Basic Data and Demographic Reports	51
4. Other Activities	52
APPENDIX	55

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 professionals in the practice of demographic research is also part of regular training activities. This programme for "research fellows" offers these; professionals the possibility of carrying out, during six to twelve month period, the study of topics connected to their field of work which require the utilization of techniques of demographic analysis. In 1972, a professional from the University of Chile (Antofagasta Area) worked at CELADE as a research fellow, during a nine month period, receiving theoretical and practical training in matters of interest to him in the field of demographic studies.

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

As in previous years, the Regular Training Programme, particularly the Advanced and Specialization Courses, was enriched with the contribution of distinguished visiting professors. In 1971, under the personnel exchange programme, the Centre received the visit of Professor Henry S. Shryock, from Georgetown University, Washington, who gave classes to Advanced Course students in sources and use of internal migration data. Under this same programme, Dr. Jeanne Clare Ridley then at the School of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, visited CELADE during a three-month period. Dr. Ridley's mission included the application of fertility simulation models to Latin American data and a seminar on the same subject, addressed to Advanced and Specialization Course student and some Basic Course student.

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

Particular mention should be made of the discontinuance of the Basic Course at Santiago Headquarters, as from 1972, and of its transfer to the San Jose Sub-Centre. The aim of this transfer was, principally, 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 possible 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

all spheres to population studies. The concern for the teaching of demography has not been restricted to regular university careers at the under graduate level, where this concern has only very recently made itself felt; on the contrary, the most concrete and frequent manifestations of the need of incorporating demographic studies in their curricula have occurred in graduate courses. CELADE has attentively followed this process and, as its resources have permitted, has been developing activities aimed at promoting and facilitating the institutionalization of the teaching of demography in university centres of the region. In a more direct manner, the Centre has participated in the organization and development of national and regional courses, and has rendered assistance in courses of a national or international nature organized by other institutions. These activities may 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 in demographic teaching and research and, eventually, to serve as a basis for permanent courses to be financed by national resources. In 1971 and 1972, three Latin American universities benefited from CELADE's collaboration in the planning, organization and development of national intensive courses with a duration of 12 to 18 weeks: the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil, 1971), Havana University (Cuba, 1971) and the Universidad de Oriente (Santiago de Cuba, 1972). These national courses, which included all substantive subjects of CELADE's Basic Course, were attended by professionals both from government agencies and from university centres of the above countries. Additional information on these courses is shown in Table 2, Appendix I.

The University of Zulia (Maracaibo, Venezuela) will carry out a second national course from 15 January to 17 April 1973, always with CELADE's teaching collaboration. In addition, it is expected that during 1973 the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro will also carry out a second national course in demography. Other similar courses will probably be organized in the universities of Montevideo (Uruguay) Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Buenos Aires (Argentina) 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, responsibility 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.

During this period, around 350 professionals received training in demography. As in previous years, the country which most benefited from these programmes was naturally Chile, and the professional group with the largest participation was that of physicians and auxiliary health personnel.

CELADE's collaboration in other courses of a national nature, either at the under-graduate or post-graduate level, was another type of assistance in the teaching of demography during the period 1971-1972. Of course, this assistance was rendered only when there was a request to this effect, which obviously occurred with the greatest frequency in Santiago, Chile and in San Jose, Costa Rica. No details will be given as to subject content, number of hours of classes, and other particulars of courses included in this series; Table 5, Appendix I shows a list of departments, schools or institutions which received 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 significant 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 fertility. 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,

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

^{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 immigrants 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 theoretical 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 continuous 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) inter-regional 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 Administração 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

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

Thus, three CELADE students have taken advantage of the opportunity given to them in order to prepare their own tabulations using the PECFAL-Rural data.^{13/}

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

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

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

13/ 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/}

In March 1973, several documents setting out the results of the first seminar will be submitted to a meeting of the CLACSO Work Group dealing with Population Reproduction Processes, to be held in Latin American 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 PECFAL-Urban data in a manner which would enable people to make adequate use of the data. To achieve this, a data tape which had been prepared for CELADE's information was obtained from the University of Chicago; a code book in Spanish was prepared for that data tape and a set of marginals for PECFAL-Urban surveys was developed. This material will be published by CELADE in a Manual for Users.

Taking advantage of present CELADE facilities for tabulating the PECFAL-Urban data tape, a number of students have prepared documents using the data.^{15/}

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

d) Fertility Simulations

Doctor Jeanne Clare Ridley was invited to remain with Celade on the setting up of the REPSIM-B fertility simulation programme and on its application. She worked together with a research assistant on development of a series of programme openings based on Latin American data. Two students developed projects on which a simulation programme was applied.^{16/}

15/ "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".

16/ "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 CIACSO 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.

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

g) The Future

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

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

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

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

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

The population phenomena in Latin America are rapidly developing and some effort should be made to study and understand changes as they occur, especially in countries like Chile which are undergoing rapid and massive changes. As a pilot project, it will be attempted to undertake a survey at 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 example 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 be possible, this study will be aimed not only at supplying social scientific 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 categories and if it were kept up to date. To carry this into effect, it was suggested that a system of key words index be utilized on the basis of a computer.

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 international assistance on the part of the official agencies and of private institutions involved in this type of programmes. It also arises from the concern of governments and international agencies to evaluate the effects of the programmes on population growth and on their possible medical and social consequences,

a) Activities in Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes

Within this programme there are four types of activities: training seminars, assistance in methods of service statistics for the programmes, assistance in the organization of evaluation surveys, and information on family planning activities in the countries.^{21/}

The Second Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV II), organized by CELADE, took place in Santiago from October 11 to November 19, 1971. As in the case of SEMEV I, its principal objective was the training of officials from national family planning programmes in methods of evaluating activities developed under these programmes. SEMEV II received financial support from UNFPA and the collaboration of several international agencies, including ECLA and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Thirtysix professionals from sixteen countries of the region took part in this Seminar.^{22/}

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

^{21/} The last mentioned activity is commented upon later under section b).

^{22/} 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 Service for Employees of the Valparaíso-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 Ministry of Public Health in connection with the development of several research projects which seek to evaluate the "Programme of Extension of Mother and 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 planning 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 programmes pertains to technical assistance rendered for the purpose of undertaking surveys and developing information emanating from clinical histories and other medical records. Technical assistance in their organization and processing of the data obtained were provided in the case of two surveys: the fertility survey initiated in Paraguay in 1971, and the follow-up survey of users of the planning programme of the National Medical Service for Employees, Valparaiso, Chile.

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

In its turn, the Valparaiso follow-up survey had the purpose of investigating the reasons for giving up the programme, based on a sample of women entering the Service during several years.^{25/}

An extensive technical assistance programme in connection with survey and other research during the next two years has been planned; the objectives being basically to furnish an initial diagnosis of the fertility situation, establishing a basis for the purpose of later evaluating the efficacy of the programmes. Future activities foreseen, by countries, are stated 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)

^{24/} 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").

^{25/} A report containing data and an analysis thereof is at present in press

- 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 representative sample from all the consultant institutions included in the programme, using the CELADE statistical service system forms. This work 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 publication 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) consists 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 methodological study which compares the relative advantages of retrospective and prospective methods of research on abortion. This research took the form of many samples of women of fertile age in the Santiago, Chile, Northern Health Area, field work having been carried out between 1969 and the beginning of 1971. Two reports are in course of preparation and should be completed during the first quarter of 1973.

3. Population Policies

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

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

Although the sector has cooperated with the CELADE teaching activity, assuming the responsibility for some seminars on population policies, its main effort was concentrated on research. In September 1971, research was begun on "Actors in the Formulation of Population Policies in Chile". This study deals with research the main purpose of which is the study of the behaviour and attitudes of political actors and social scientists in relation to population phenomena (principally population growth), and with action aimed at modifying them. The study covers the period from 1958 to 1972.

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

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

In order to study the work results of the social scientists, information coming from 62 research centres was accumulated, and data pertaining to 795 social scientists and some 2 100 publications was tabulated. The collaboration of the National Scientific and Technological Commission (CONICYT) was available for this work. The analysis of the contents of the 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

conscience exists in the centres where political decisions are taken regarding these probable demographic consequences, and their social and economic significance. On the other hand, evidence exists that execution of general policies in medium level instances, frequently leads to a reformulation of objectives and to a modification of the extent and original content of these policies. In this process of reformulation and adaptation of the general policy to concrete conditions, the bureaucratic organization appear to play a crucial role. Lastly, the ties between the economic, social and demographic research centres, on the one hand, and the centres of decision, on the other, appear to become more intensive at the medium levels mentioned before.

Consequently, it appears opportune to initiate in the future two complementary research lines: one which endeavours to study the possible demographic effects of the policies which, in fact, are being applied or planned to be applied; and another which will be orientated towards the detection of the actors committed, directly or indirectly, to the adoption and implementation of these policies.

C. Demographic Reports and Basic Data

1. Population Projections by Countries

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

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

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 immigration 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 Economic 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.

D. Data Bank and Computation

1. Data Bank

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

Census Sampling Operation (OMUECE 60). The tabulations that constitute the basic programme for the population census samples of the 60 decade^{27/} were elaborated for 14 of the countries which had supplied the Centre with copies of their census samples (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Uruguay).

This information which covers more than three million persons, has been used by CELADE fellows and researchers for purposes of analysis and demographic studies.

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

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

^{27/} Data Bank Bulletin N° 5, August 1972.

^{28/} 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 organizations and foreign universities with a view to exchange of information.

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 the initiation of an experimental period which lasted until February 1972, followed by a second stage of revision and expansion of the previous programme.

During the experimental stage two types of activities were developed: teaching exchange for the enrichment of the curricula of studies of both institutions, and exchange of research whose main purpose was to produce, prepare and submit information files. The following four publications testify as to the work done during the 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 into professional contact, were useful in respect of mutual knowledge of existing resources in both institutions.

The successful evolution of this first stage enabled in March 1972, the initiation of a new exchange programme with the essential purpose of promoting development and delimitation of a research field regarding population sociology in Latin America.

The accomplishment of this general objective requires that the following 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, in March, of other two projects. In effect, in 1972 a report was prepared regarding family organization in urban popular sectors of Chile, as a work previous to a similar study in other countries. On the other hand, another report was prepared which contains resources of information about Latin America existing in the different Santiago Research Centres. This report constitutes a basis for setting 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 of a collective effort in which, in one way or another, numerous social scientists from different regional countries have participated.

From the first exploratory action on feasibility of the programme it was considered that formulation of population policies in the region required extensive and profound research in respect to the relationship between social economic and demographic processes and structures; that the studies made up to now in this field are insufficient and often lack the theoretical basis adequate for the regional characteristics and empiric foundations; and that, lastly, human and institutional resources exist in the region which it should be possible to mobilise and coordinate, in order to tackle this task. Thus, from the beginning, the suitability arose of a collaborative organization in which will participate researchers and research centres of various countries and which will rely on a central team assigned exclusively to coordinate the programme.

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

Eight regional centres -6 national and 2 regional- which showed special interest in the Programme and which count on the human and technical resources necessary to give an effective contribution, 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 CIACSO'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 multidisciplinary 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 Paidós 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.). A printed 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 the 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 CEIAD. 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 foreseen 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.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field and the second section deals with the results of the work in the laboratory.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the laboratory.

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/	Special- izationc/	Research fellows
Totald/	40	24	4	1
1971e/	18	12	1	-
1972f/	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	<u>69</u>	<u>30^{a/}</u>	<u>39^{b/}</u>
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	Pontifical Catholic University	23	18	340
Cuba (Havana)	1971	Institute of Economy (Havana University)	22	13	330
Cuba (Santiago)	1972	Institute of Economy (Univer- sidad 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
CEIADE, 1971 and 1972

Courses and organizing institutions	1971-72	1971	1972
Total	<u>300</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>147</u>
a. Latin American Programme on the Biology Human Reproduction (CEIADE, 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 Pontifical 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	<u>348</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>169</u>
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	<u>348</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>169</u>
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

1) Department of Geography, Faculty of Sciences, University of Costa Rica

2) Chair of Geography, Faculty of Sciences, University of Costa Rica

3) Department of Geography, Faculty of Sciences, University of Costa Rica

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

Q U I T O , M A R C H 2 7 , 1 9 7 3

Statement by Ambassador
Miguel A. Ozório de Almeida

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Conceptual Problems

Growth versus Development

A Definition of Development

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

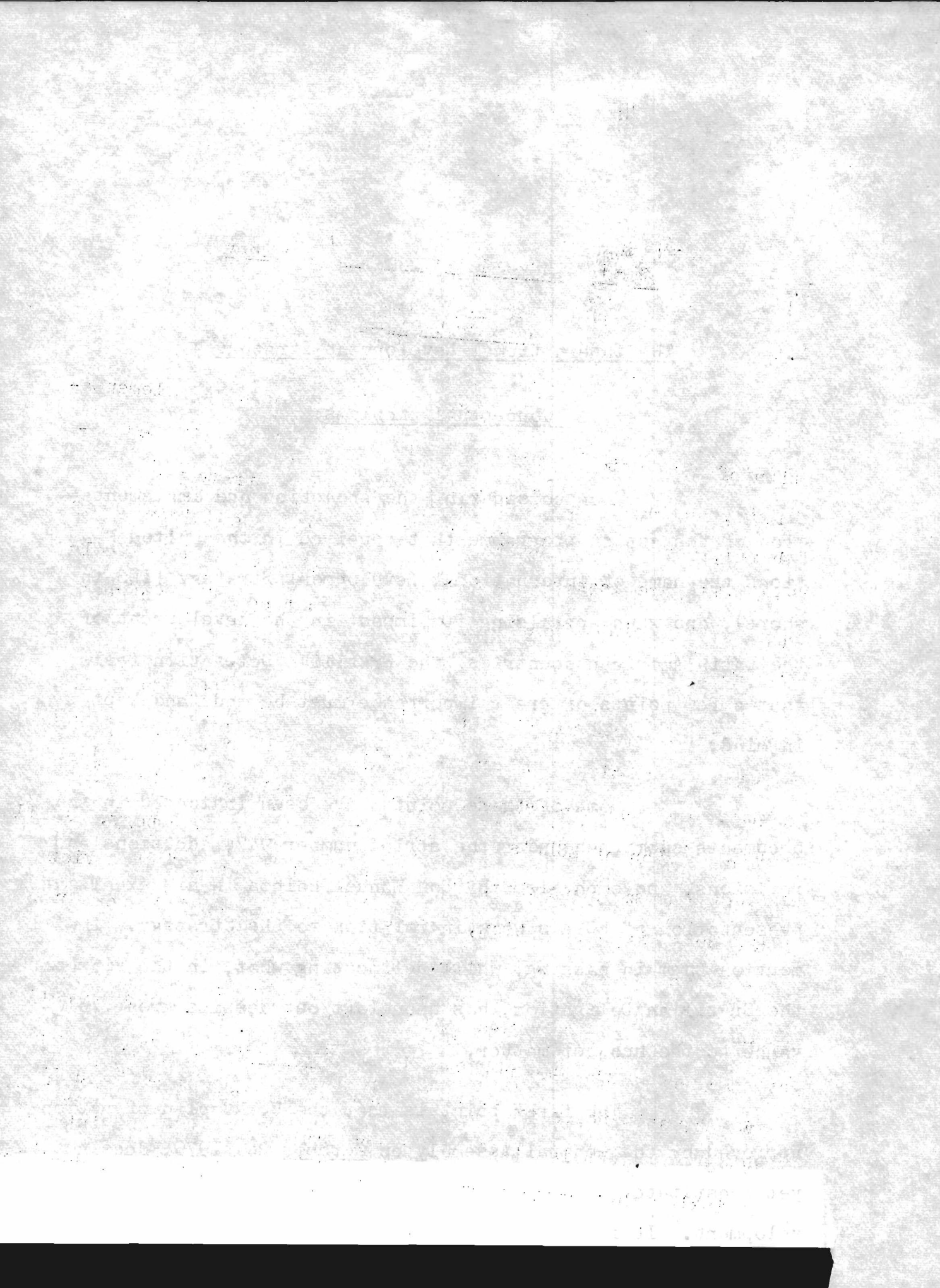
1.1 Conceptual problems

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

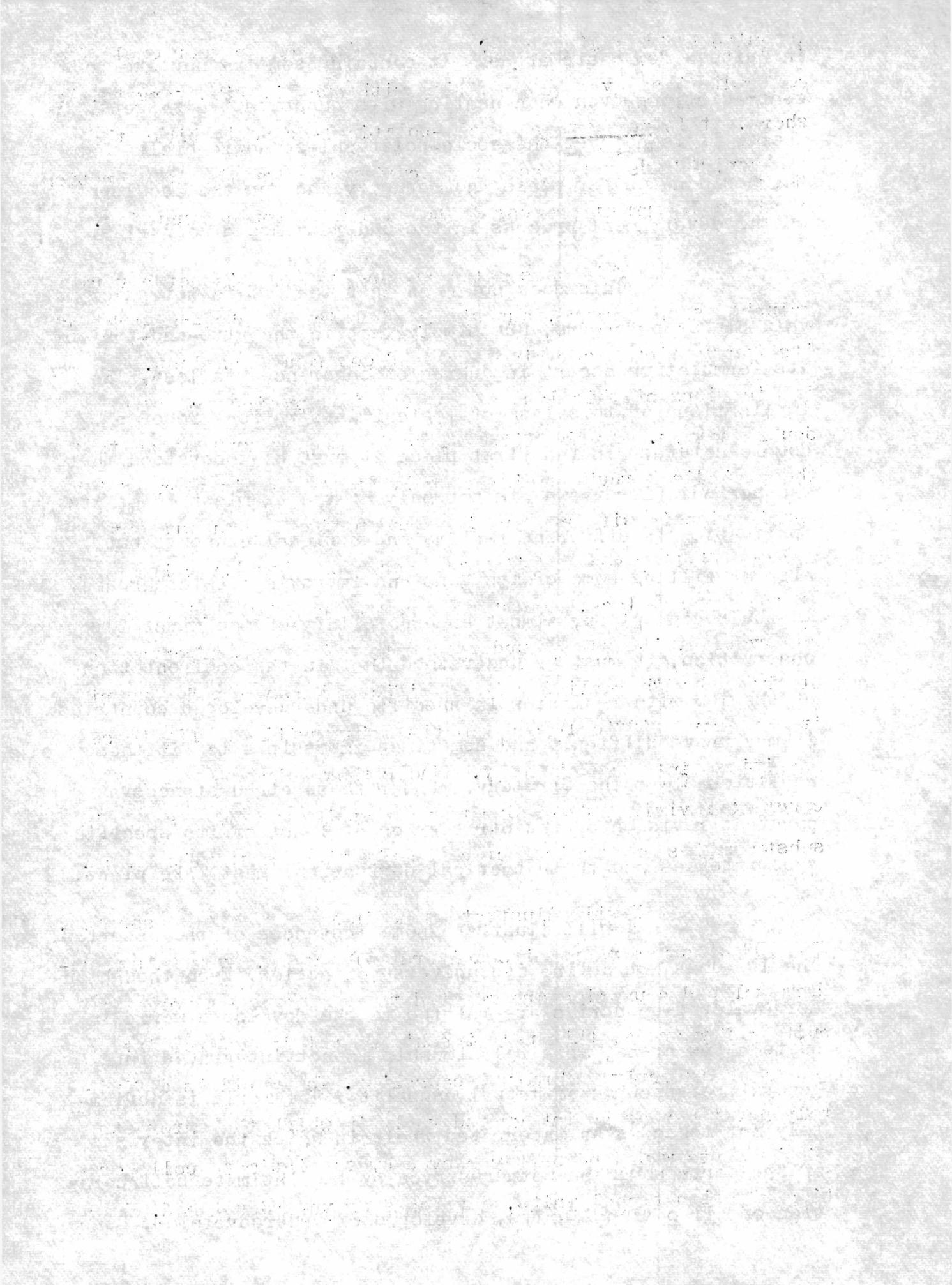
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in quite a few basic areas. It contains some rather explicit contradictions even when dealing with quantitative targets. In short, it is not yet the socio-political-economic bible that the world needs for peace and security and for the acceleration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

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. Bu I

I will illustrate 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 unbalancing 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 commitment to the Strategy by the developed world, with few exceptions, is operationally proving to be more in the nature of marginal charity than of enlightened 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.

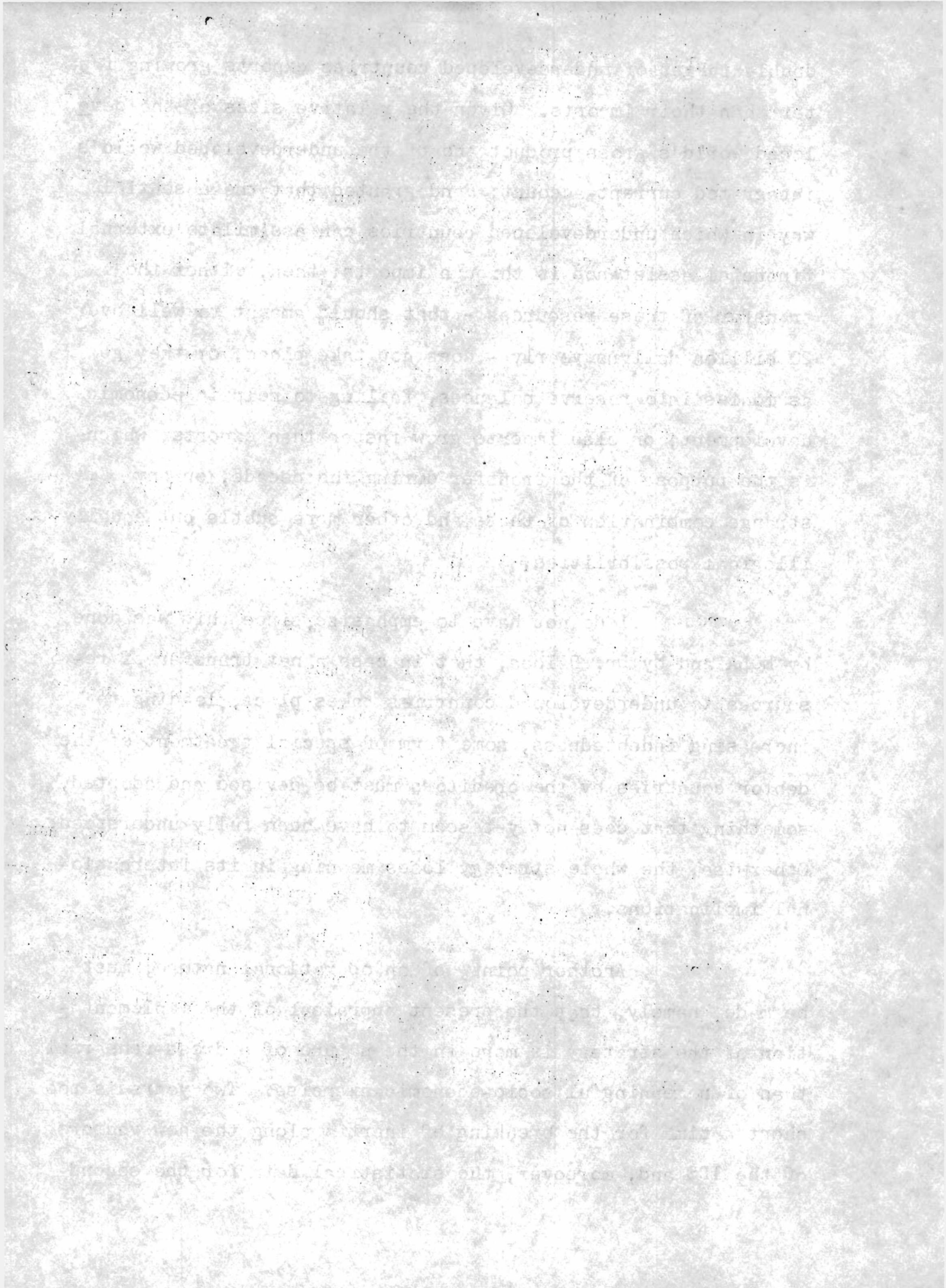
The replacement in the Strategy of clear universal coordinates by expressions of hope on the one side, and by pious non-binding commitments on the other, reduces drastically the possibility of adequate planning by national units. Most specially in the case of countries at lower levels of development 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 strategic 1 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

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part contains a detailed analysis of the economic situation and the results of the work of the government.

3. The third part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of culture and education.

4. The fourth part contains a detailed analysis of the social situation and the results of the work of the government.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of foreign relations.

6. The sixth part contains a detailed analysis of the financial situation and the results of the work of the government.

7. The seventh part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of defense.

8. The eighth part contains a detailed analysis of the results of the work of the government in the field of internal security.

9. The ninth part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of international law.

10. The tenth part contains a detailed analysis of the results of the work of the government in the field of international relations.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of international law.

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26. The twenty-sixth part contains a detailed analysis of the results of the work of the government in the field of international relations.

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29. The twenty-ninth part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of international law.

30. The thirtieth part contains a detailed analysis of the results of the work of the government in the field of international relations.

31. The thirty-first part is devoted to the results of the work of the government in the field of international law.

32. The thirty-second part contains a detailed analysis of the results of the work of the government in the field of international relations.

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 symptoms 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

the same, the second is more or less a repetition of the first, and the third is a further development of the second. The first is the most important, and the second and third are of less importance.

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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.

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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.

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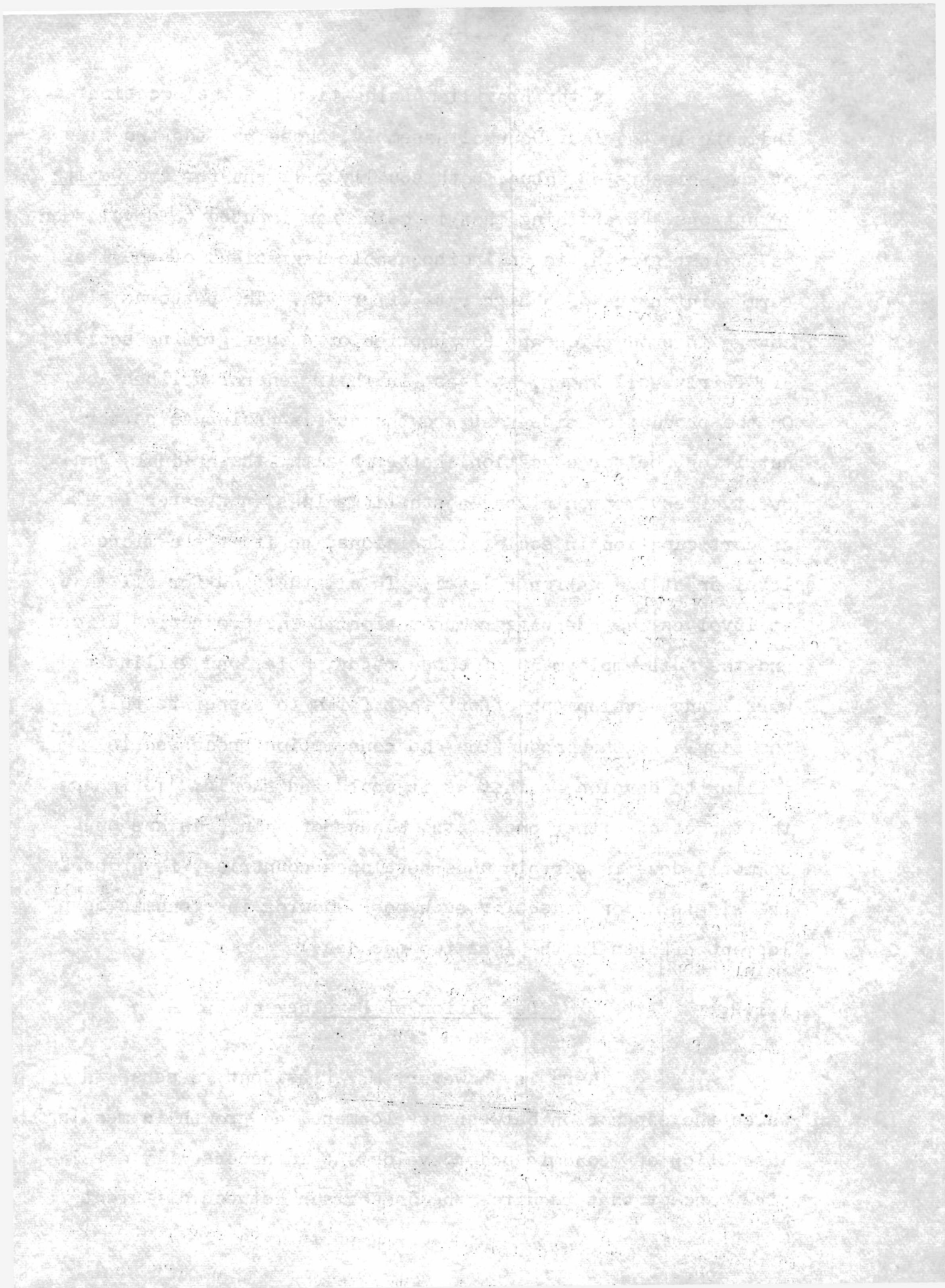
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As the Brazilian Delegation had the occasion to indicate in the last General Assembly, those are the two blades of the scissors of value, both equally relevant for the wealth of nations. Everything that is being now imputed to development as against 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 is 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

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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 a 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 underemployment 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.

We hope April would be able to do that.

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 - ^{though 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 monetary 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.

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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

1. A distribution of the population of the United States in 1950, by sex, race, and age, is shown in the following table. The population of the United States in 1950 was 150,697,000.

2. The population of the United States in 1950, by sex, race, and age, is shown in the following table. The population of the United States in 1950 was 150,697,000.

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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.

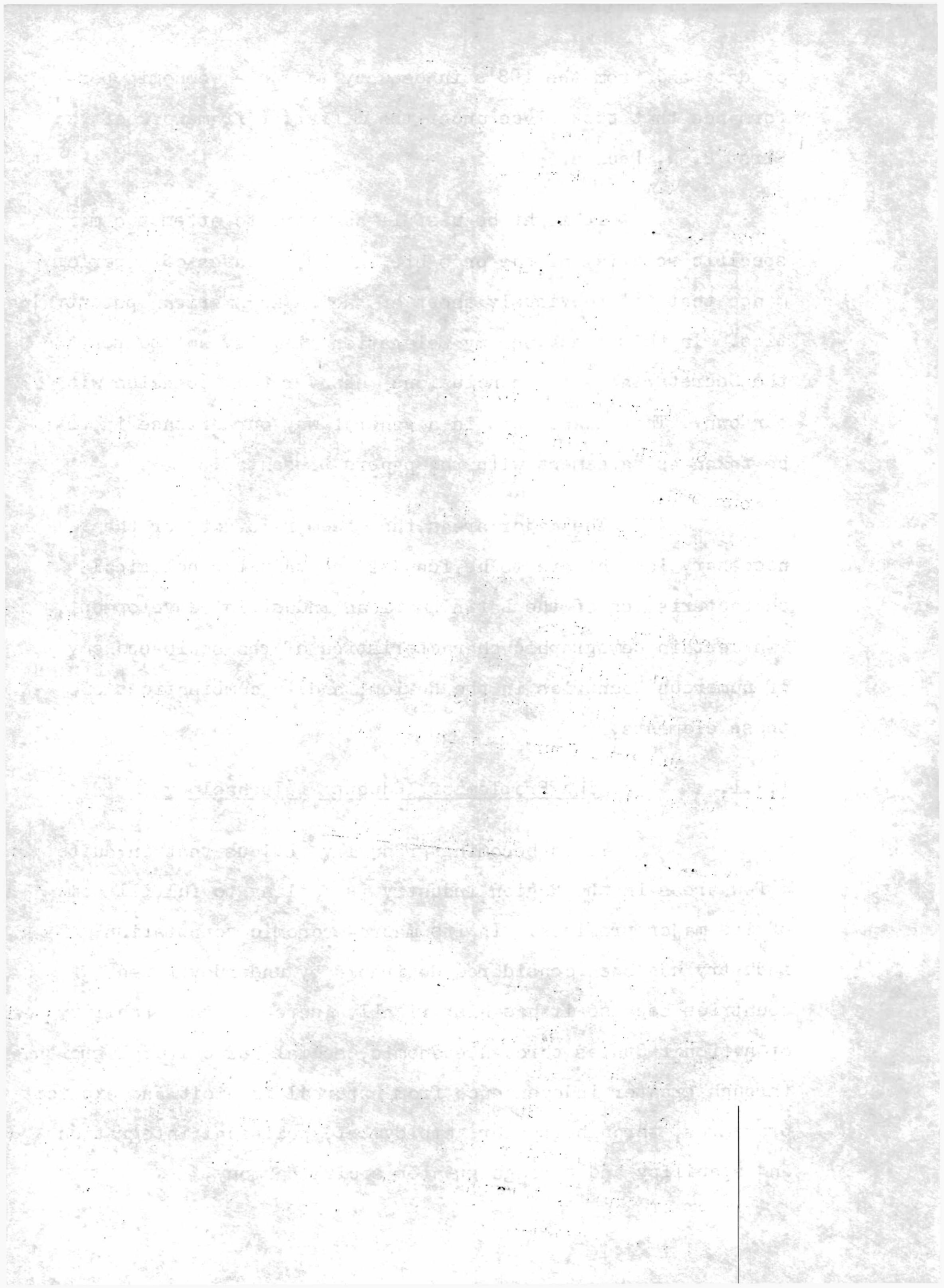
It might be useful, however, to attempt a more specific scrutiny of the probable internal causes of a performance that fell obviously short of the Latin American potentialities. In this endeavour my Delegation will try not to repeat the Secretariat's own conclusions whenever they coincide with our own. 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.

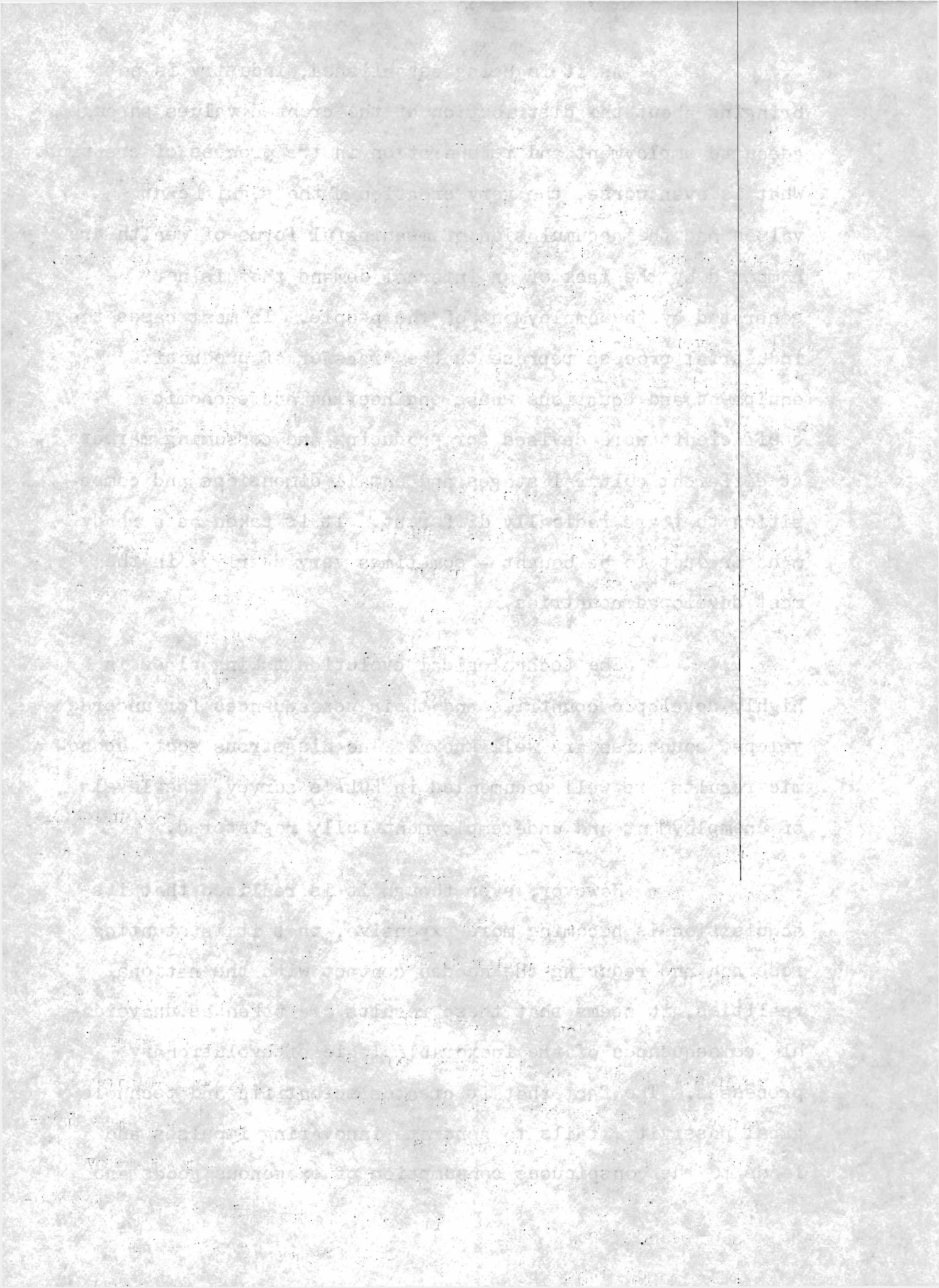
Despite ECLA's expressed surprise at the relatively low levels of social tension in the face of unemployment and broad urban marginalizations, the fact remains that almost everything that should be positive and essential in the concept of industry seems to have been twisted around. Industry in our part 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

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cultures, very often unnecessary or outrightly harmful 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

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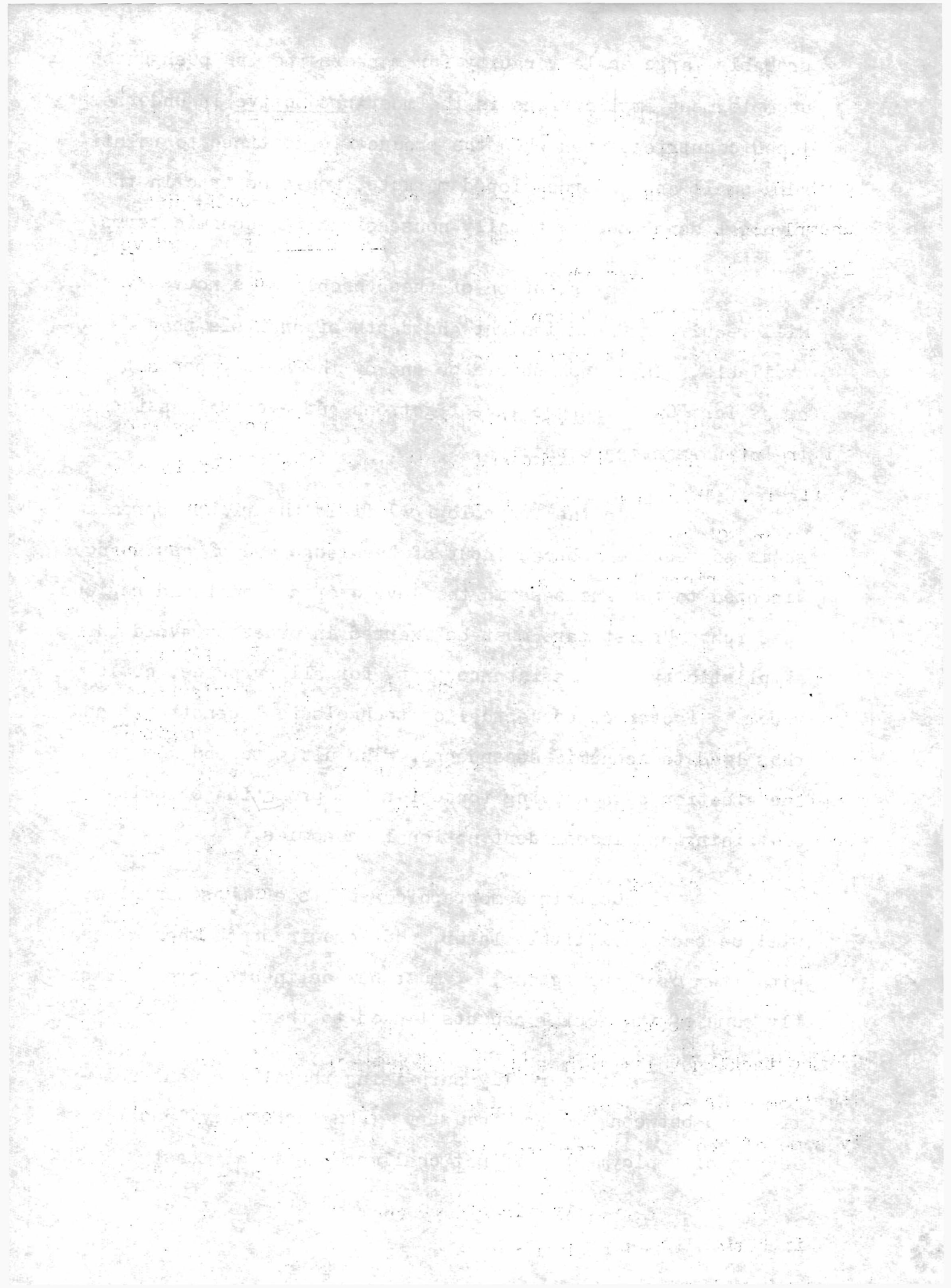
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probable large scale voracity for markets and its push-button unemployment implications is the most productive in underdeveloped countries, even when the product is destined to relatively small and underdeveloped markets, would be true in the physical 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 ~~insufficient growth and~~ 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.

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



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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~~ *or even before that*, was recommended as indispensable for the obtention of greater savings and investment, the main-spring of self-sustained autonomous growth.

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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.

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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 demographically. 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-

priority 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.

mail
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.

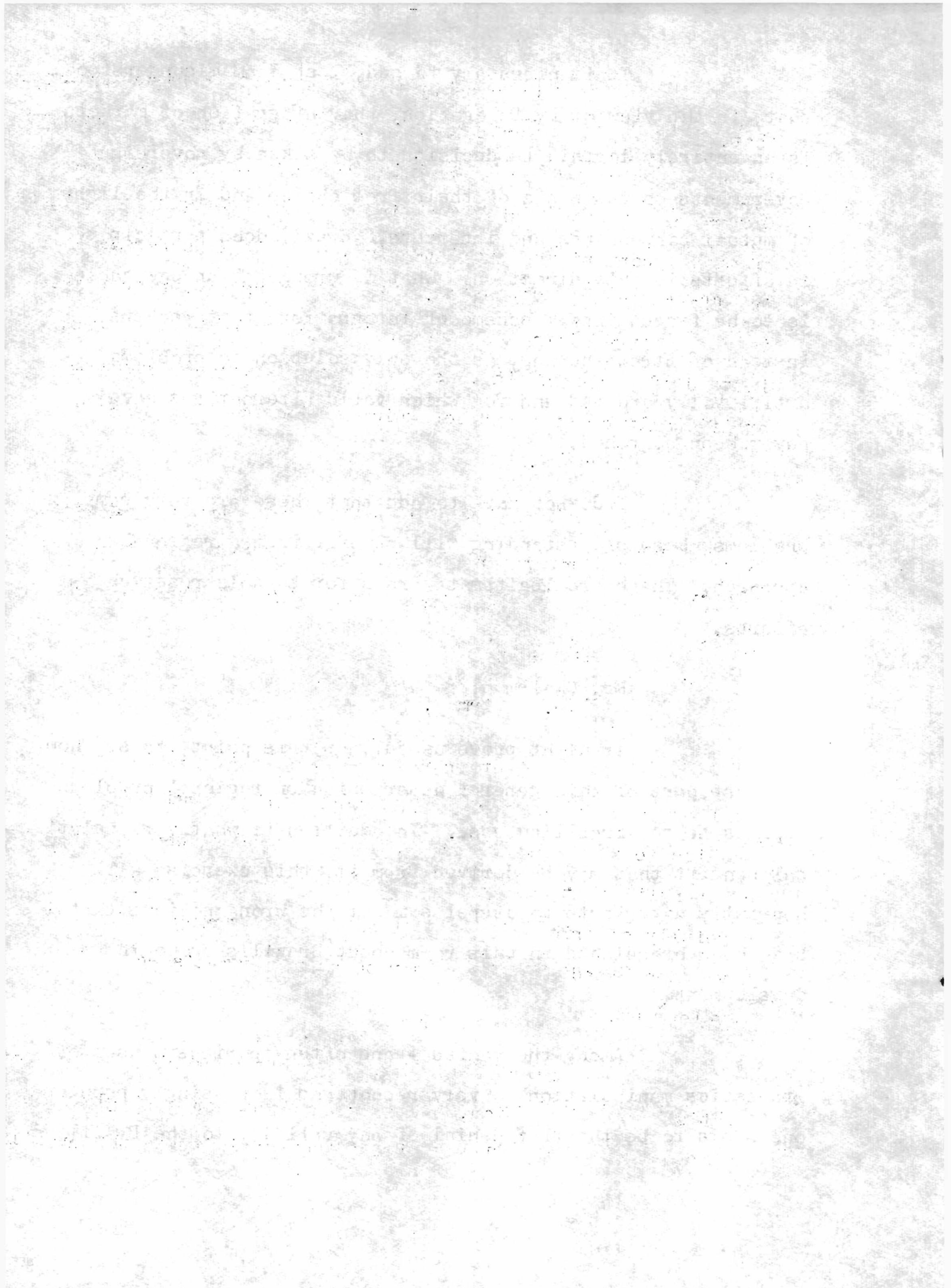
It is necessary to add, lest I am misunderstood, that, in the view of my Delegation, the integration of markets is an entirely legitimate decision to be taken by sovereign Governments on the basis of their free choice and in the light of mutual convenience and interests. Brazil does participate in efforts 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 literacy 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 sanitation 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 the social security and medicare systems, 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 enterprise 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 extended 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.

MESSAGE FROM AMBASSADOR SERGIO ARMANDO HAZARD, 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 work.

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

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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.

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The idea that in the next few years ECLA should devote special attention to the all-important problem of helping Latin American countries to devise integrated overall "models" of development, suitable for their own particular economic and social conditions, seems to me of special significance. It is quite clear that once the first fruits of development have matured through a process of more or less automatic application of traditional patterns of economic organization, each region and each country will be bound to develop its own economic "model" in terms of industrialization, of technologies, of urbanization and land use, of management and administration, as well as of market arrangements and trade projections. Moreover, this already complex picture of integrated development following the factor endowment and specific economic, social, historical and political conditions of each country, has been enriched by a new environmental perspective. To devise a consistent and viable overall "model" of development is certainly much more difficult than to find topical solutions for topical problems.

My contention is that this is a critical moment in the development process of Latin America and that the dynamics of its economy require economic planners and policy-makers in our countries to have access to a sophisticated, in-depth body of knowledge in terms of options in the global equation of economic development. From ECLA we must then expect a new commitment to the task of basic economic research that will enable it to open up new frontiers of knowledge for planning which should be at the disposal of all of us. It would be meaningless to push the "operational" arm of ECLA into new areas of activities if at the same time the Commission were not able to evolve, within the framework of modern techniques of management and planning and benefitting from its own past experience, the conceptual basis that can give a sense of direction and purpose to those activities. The Economic Commission for Latin America engendered the integration movement that characterized Latin American economic co-operation during the sixties. Perhaps we could not look to the Commission for a new thrust, this time geared to basic research in the field of overall planning with a view to putting at the disposal of countries of the region effective tools that can assist them in their efforts to achieve sustained economic and social progress during the seventies and eighties. The foreign caricature of a somnolent and stagnant Latin America belongs to the past. The Continent is overcoming little by little, but firmly and steadily, the obstacles which stand in the way of economic and social progress. It is essential, however, for us to take the appropriate measures to ensure sustained development in the light of internal requirements and taking into account the economic changes that are taking place in the world economy.

Last July in Geneva the Secretary-General in his address to the Economic and Social Council referred to the concept of collective economic security as one of the bases for international economic co-operation and the promotion of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. ECOSOC later decided to inscribe the concept for preliminary discussion during its 54th session, scheduled to take place, in New York this coming April. I believe that ECLA and the other Regional Economic Commissions can play a major role in

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the task of conferring this new and novel dimension to international economic co-operation by assisting Member States to devise, in a better and more precise way, the kind of development that can be most viable in each region and that, at the same time, can be conducive to a world economic order that will strengthen peace and security. In order to ensure harmony, and to provide the guidelines of policy, the Economic and Social Council must be in a position to receive from each Regional Economic Commission a constant evaluation of economic perspectives and objectives examined from a regional point of view. ECLA and the other Regional Economic Commissions are, thus, requested to play an increasingly complex role. From a global perspective, the success of economic development and expansion in today's world presupposes to a large extent the formulation of alternative and optional "models" of development that are viable both from a regional and a global view-point.

Mr. Chairman,

The enhanced role of ECLA and of the other Regional Economic Commissions in the field of economic research and overall planning in no way detracts from or diminishes the importance of their contribution as coordinators of activities of the United Nations family at the regional level. We all know that the United Nations system was originally set up as a conglomerate of autonomous Organizations linked by the tenuous common denominator of broad principles and overall objectives. The sectoral components, however, must evolve into a more homogeneous body if the system's capabilities as an effective catalyst for economic and social development during the seventies and eighties are to be fulfilled. Sooner or later the States Members of the United Nations, of the Specialized Agencies and of IAEA, will have to realize that the definition of common programme-objectives and the preparation of a global blue-print for action throughout the United Nations system are essential conditions for a really meaningful contribution by the system to the process of development. It is more and more clear that isolated sectoral action in many instances not only lessens positive impact but even creates contradictions that are difficult to overcome. It is my belief that perhaps our efforts towards rationalization of programming throughout the United Nations system could more easily start at the regional level, where the natural coincidence of objectives constitutes an effective common ground for action.

May I restate my conviction that it is high time for ECLA and the other Regional Economic Commissions to begin to formulate an overall blue-print for action by the UN system at large on the regional level. Once a rational, integrated plan of action at the regional level is defined, encompassing both operational and non-operational activities, it would be much easier for the Economic and Social Council to exert its policy formulating and co-ordinating role, progressing from passive efforts to avoid overlapping and duplication to the positive and more constructive approach of ensuring maximum effectiveness of action throughout the system, by the rational definition of common programme objectives. The coherence

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and harmonization of programmes at the regional level would seem to constitute the best and most effective manner to approach the problem of ensuring equal coherence and harmonization at the global level. ECLA and the other Regional Economic Commissions are on the threshold of a new era, in which their contribution to international economic cooperation will be of vital importance.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished colleagues, that your deliberations at this session of ECLA will constitute a positive and clear step in the direction of the adjustment of the Economic Commission for Latin America to the role it is expected to play in this decade. Such a role calls for a dynamic and energetic ECLA, able to produce ideas that can mobilize and give a new sense of purpose and direction to the activities of the United Nations system at the regional level. Conceptually, the Commission should be able to assist Latin American countries in the task of evolving integrated, overall models that can help them keep in the forefront of the struggle for economic and social development. Operationally, the Commission should be in a position to define a blue-print for cooperative action by all units of the UN system at the regional level. In my opinion, the shared aspiration for economic development and social progress in the Latin American world and the close cooperation amongst all members of ECLA augur well for the success of this common enterprise.

Under your leadership, Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the deliberations of this Committee will be fruitful and will constitute a landmark in the history of economic co-operation in Latin America.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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 First 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 emphasizes 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 disagree 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 negotiations 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 of 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 stride forward in the affairs of the world community".

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 No 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 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.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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Conference Room Paper No 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) (*)

(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 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)

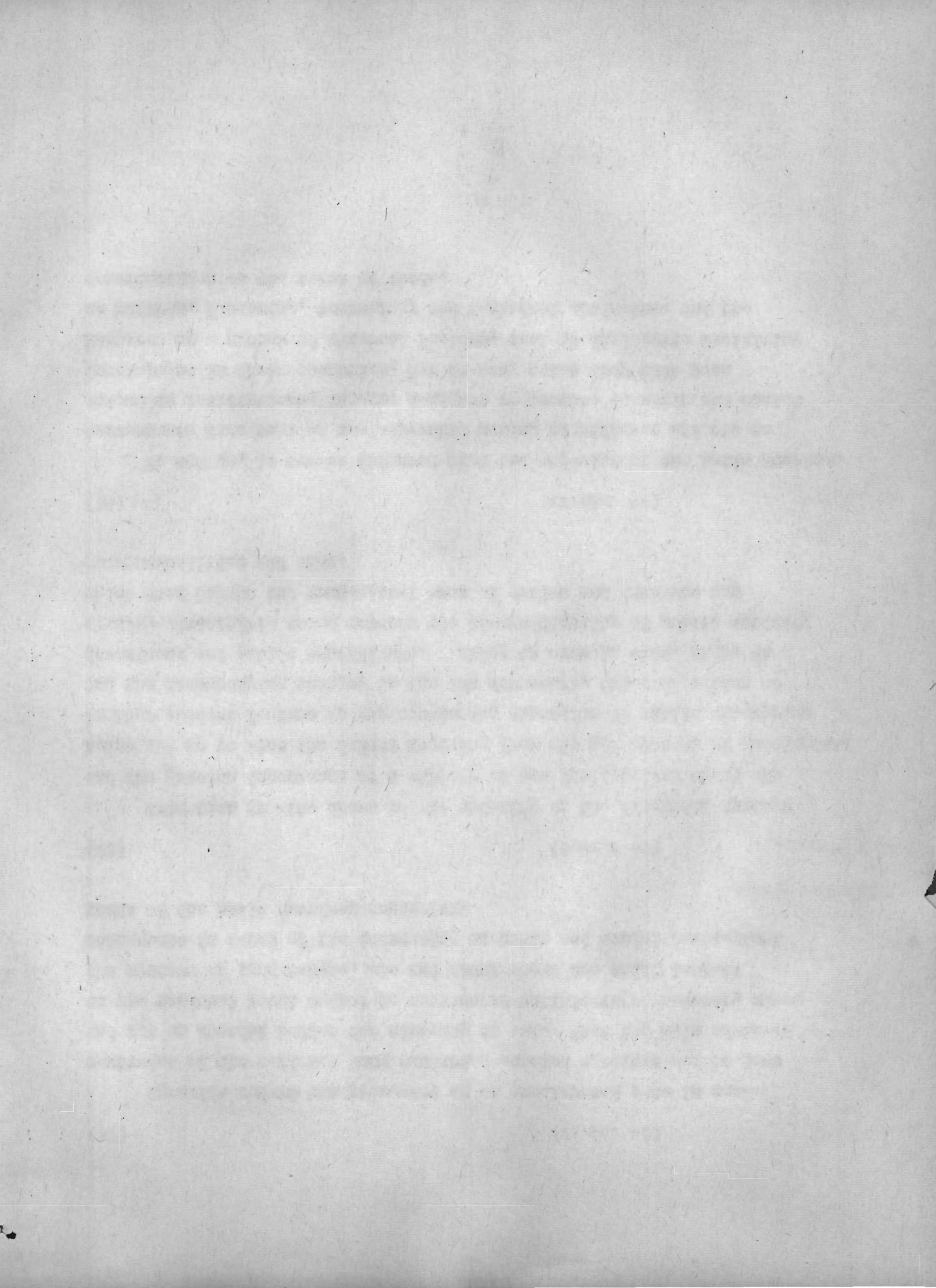
(former 43)

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

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Beginning on 20 March

Conference Room Paper No 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 changes 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

/accept the

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.

The first of these is the fact that the
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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Conference Room Paper No 8

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by Chile

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

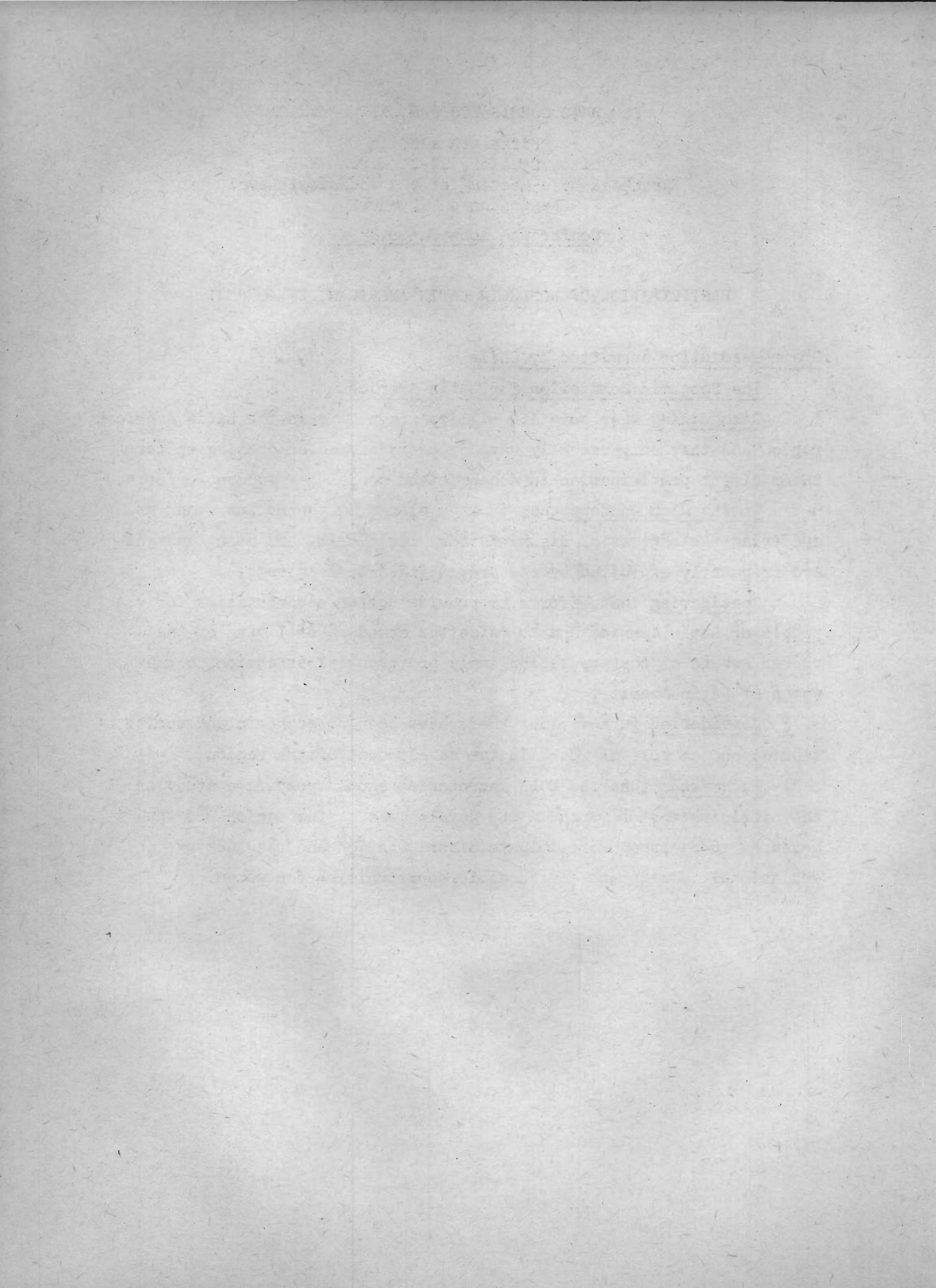
Recognizing that some 150 million women live in the Latin American region and that only recently have opportunities been opening up for their direct participation in economic and social development efforts,

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 agencies in achieving the objectives of that resolution,

Recalling the fact that, at the twenty-eighth session of the Contracting Parties of GATT, it was agreed 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 negotiations,

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 accession 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 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° 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 Assistant 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 action to stimulate existing co-operation agreements or establish new ones between ILPES and the academic and research institutions of the region which are engaged in activities related to the functions of the Institute, 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 No 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 CENLA 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 remedying any adverse effects revealed by the studies recommended above.

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° 16/Rev.1

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Draft resolution submitted by Mexico

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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

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

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

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 No 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 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 No 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, 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 N° 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 1973

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

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 possibilities 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;

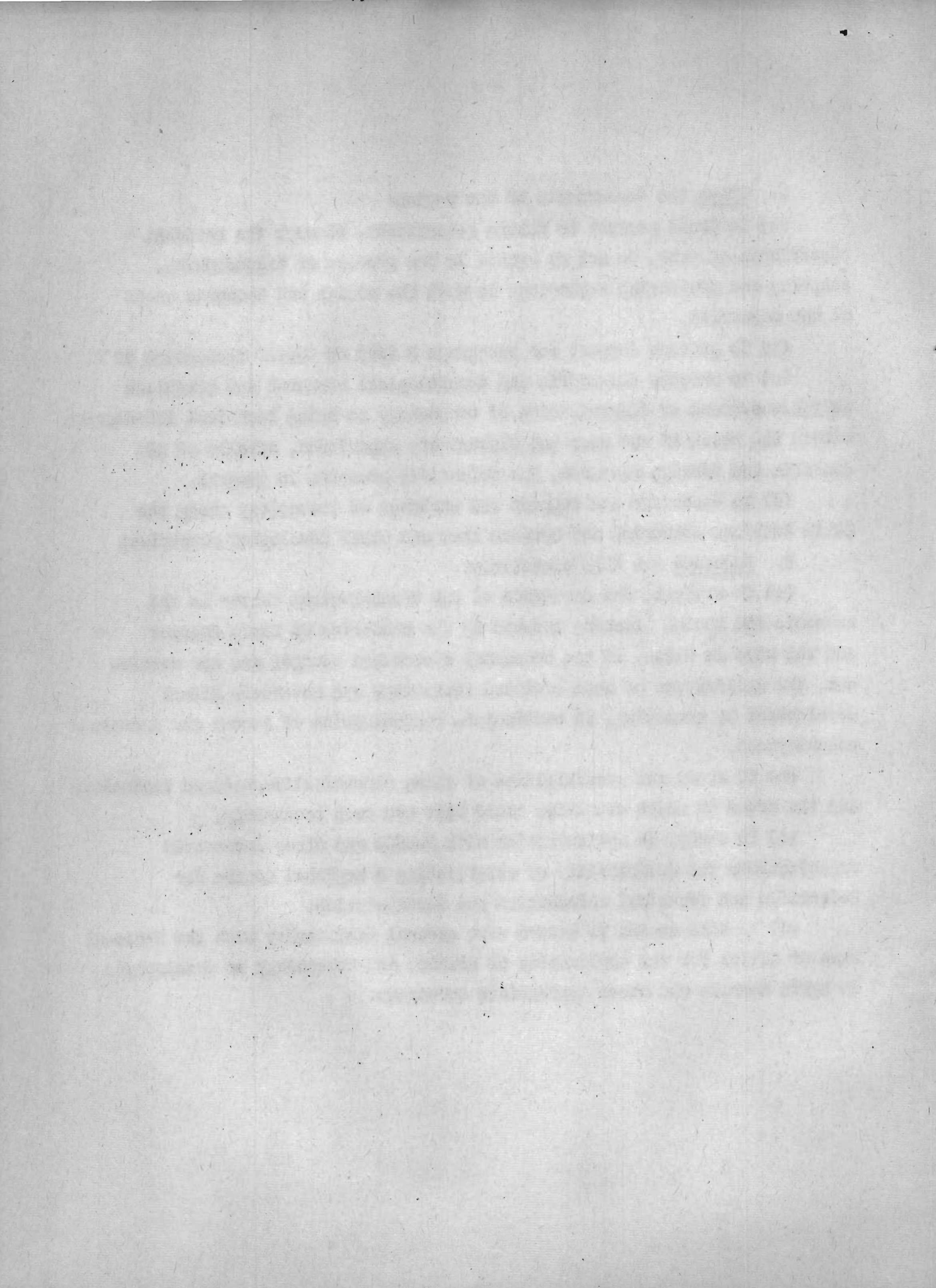
6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(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 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 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 of ECLA or some other governmental machinery as a permanent instrument of co-ordination and analysis on questions of the application of science and technology to the development of Latin America;

/especially 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;

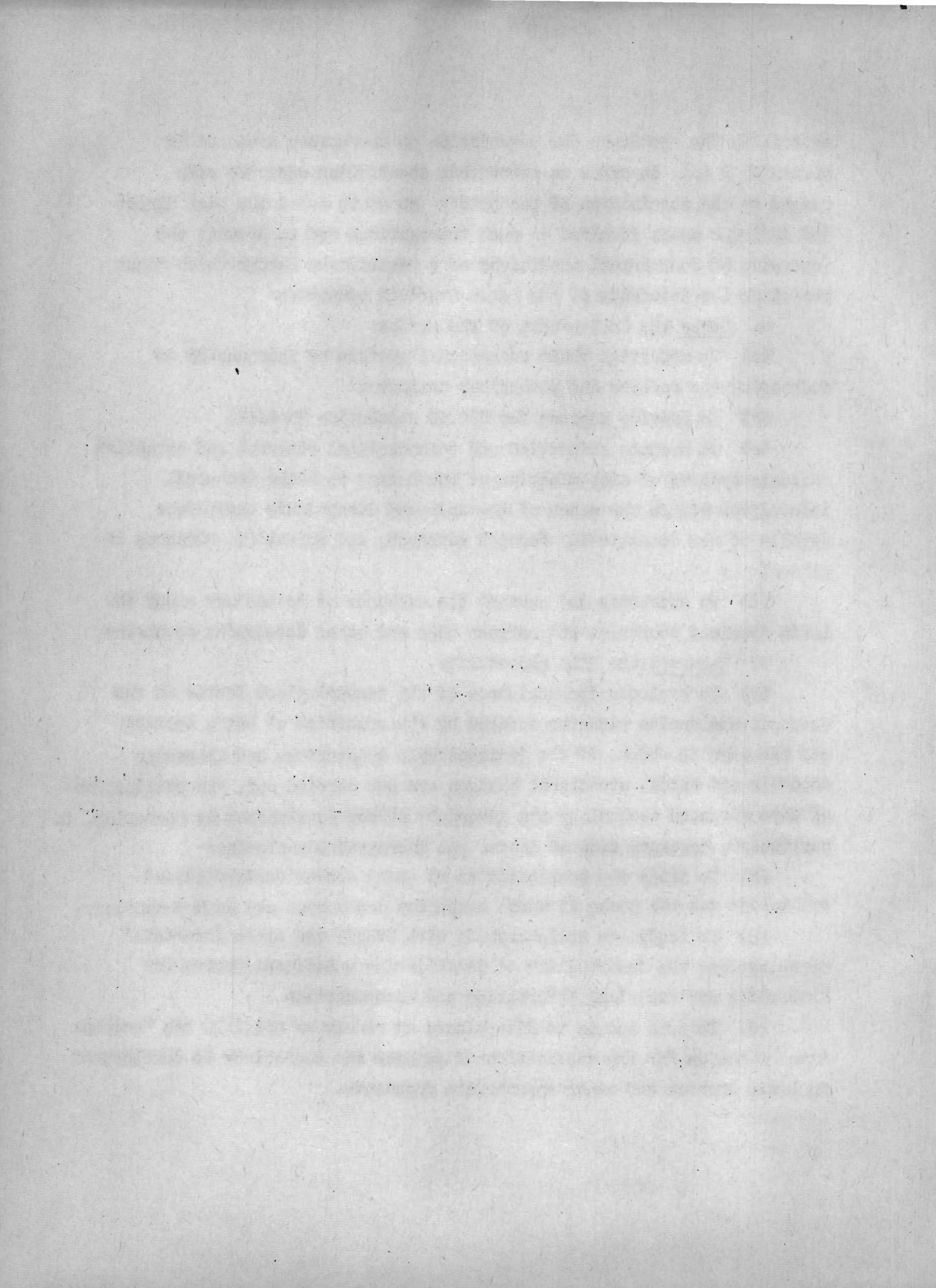
6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(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 No 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,

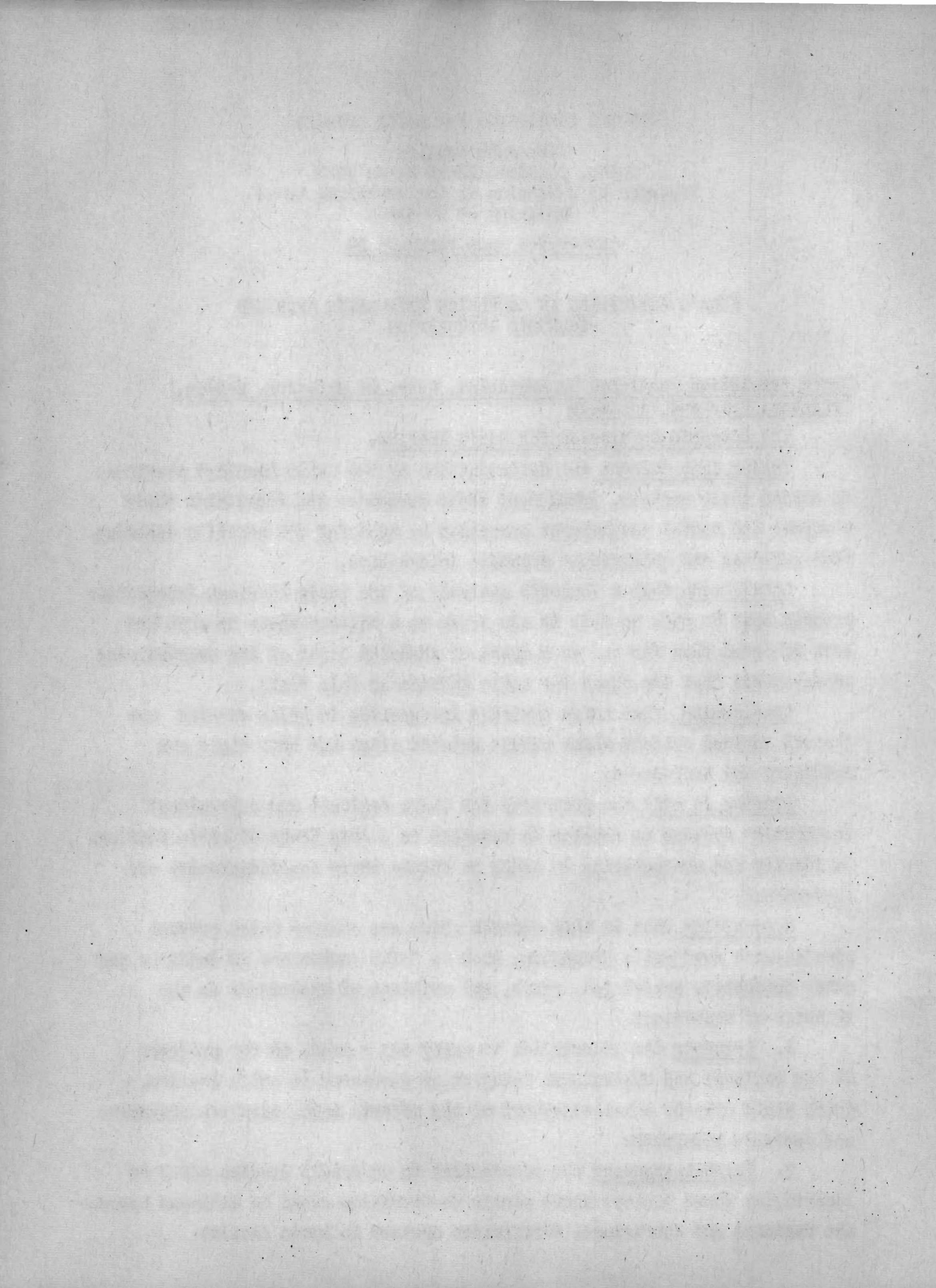
Considering that Latin American integration is being carried out through various systems which pursue related aims but have their own machinery and procedures,

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 No 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 aims 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:

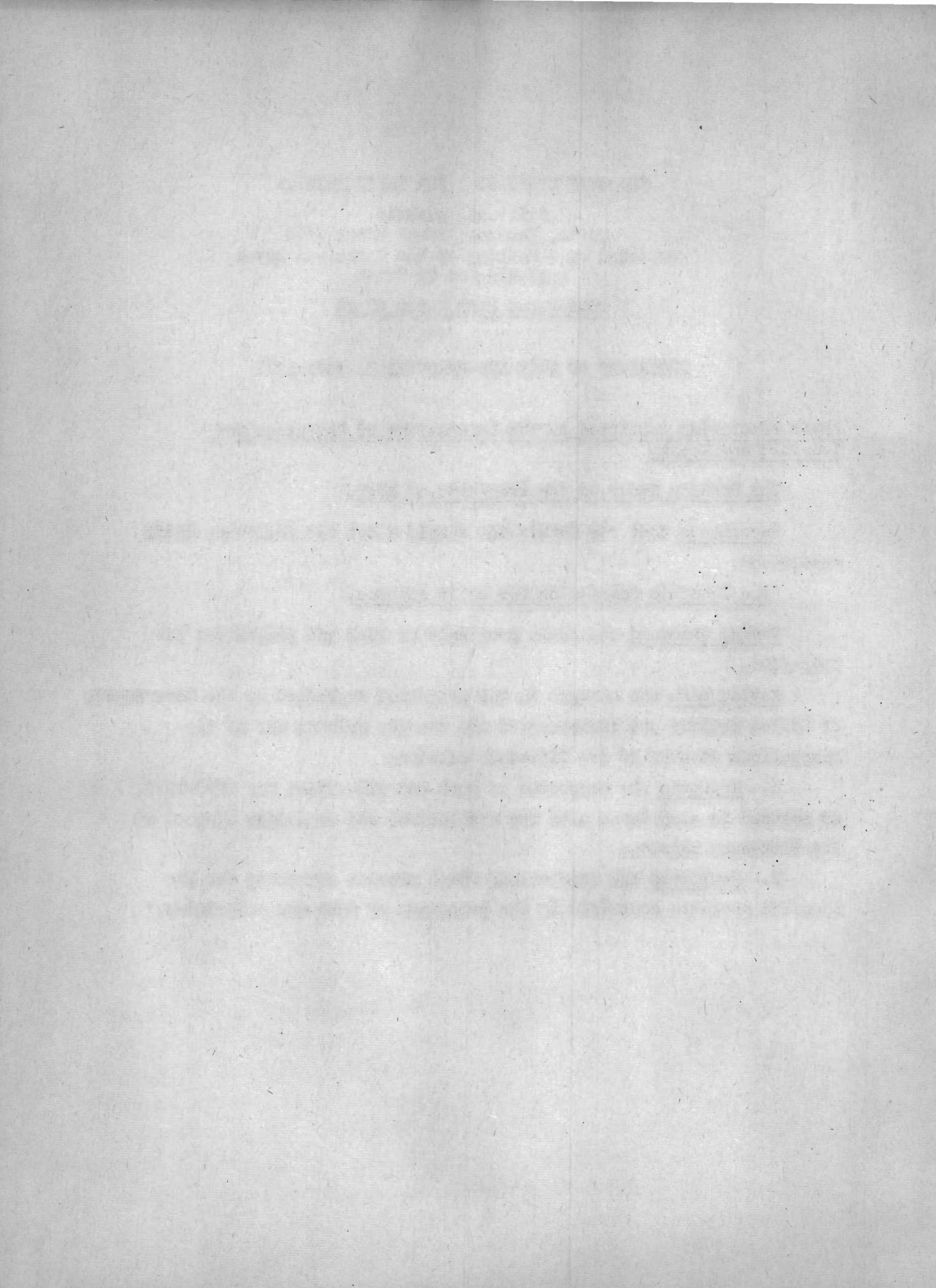
"The Economic Commission for Latin America,

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,

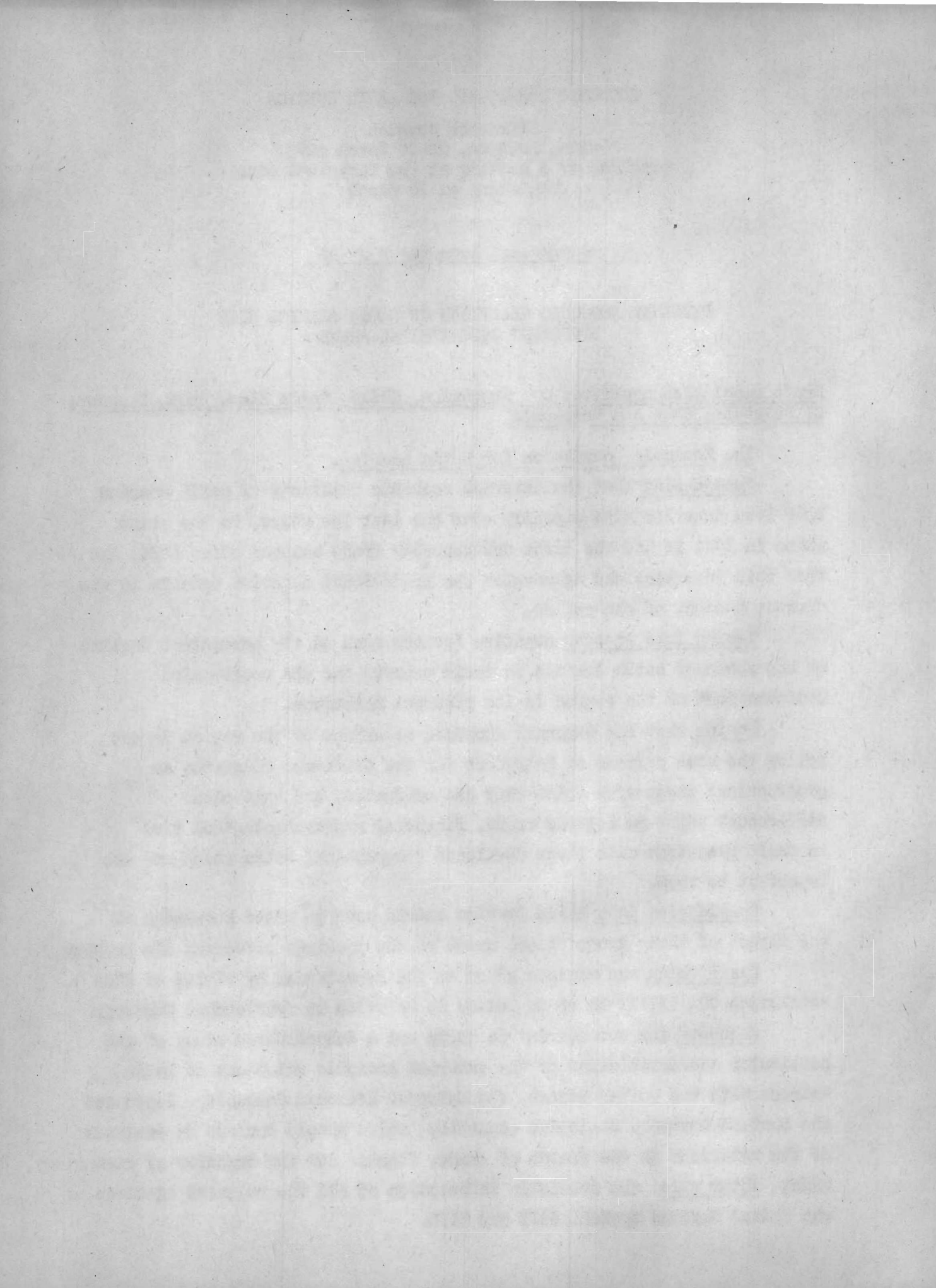
Taking into account negative factors such as the persistent decline of the share of Latin America in world exports and the progressive desinvestment of the region in its external relations,

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 geographical areas on the problems affecting its economy,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the secretariat by virtue of ECLA resolution 291 (XIII) on trade policy in relation to development strategy,

Requests the secretariat to carry out a consolidated study of the particular characteristics of the external economic relations of Latin America with the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and the 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 for Latin America,

Considering that ECLA bears the main responsibility for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing demonstrate the need to undertake more far-reaching efforts in order to 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.

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°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".

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 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.

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

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.

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° 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 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.

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°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.

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 37

ECLA PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

Amendments submitted by the United States to the draft resolution contained
in Conference Room Paper Nº10

Operative paragraph 4

Delete the words "to seek extra-budgetary funds for that purpose,
if necessary".

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° 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 relating to the Latin American region, the urgent establishment of a joint ECLA/UNEP co-ordinating unit within the secretariat of the Commission, whose function would be to co-ordinate the various environmental activities of both organizations and to promote the exchange of information on the environment among the countries of the Latin American region;

3. Urges the secretariat, in its activities connected with the environment, to 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 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° 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	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

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° 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."

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 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 No 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 No 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 No 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 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.'