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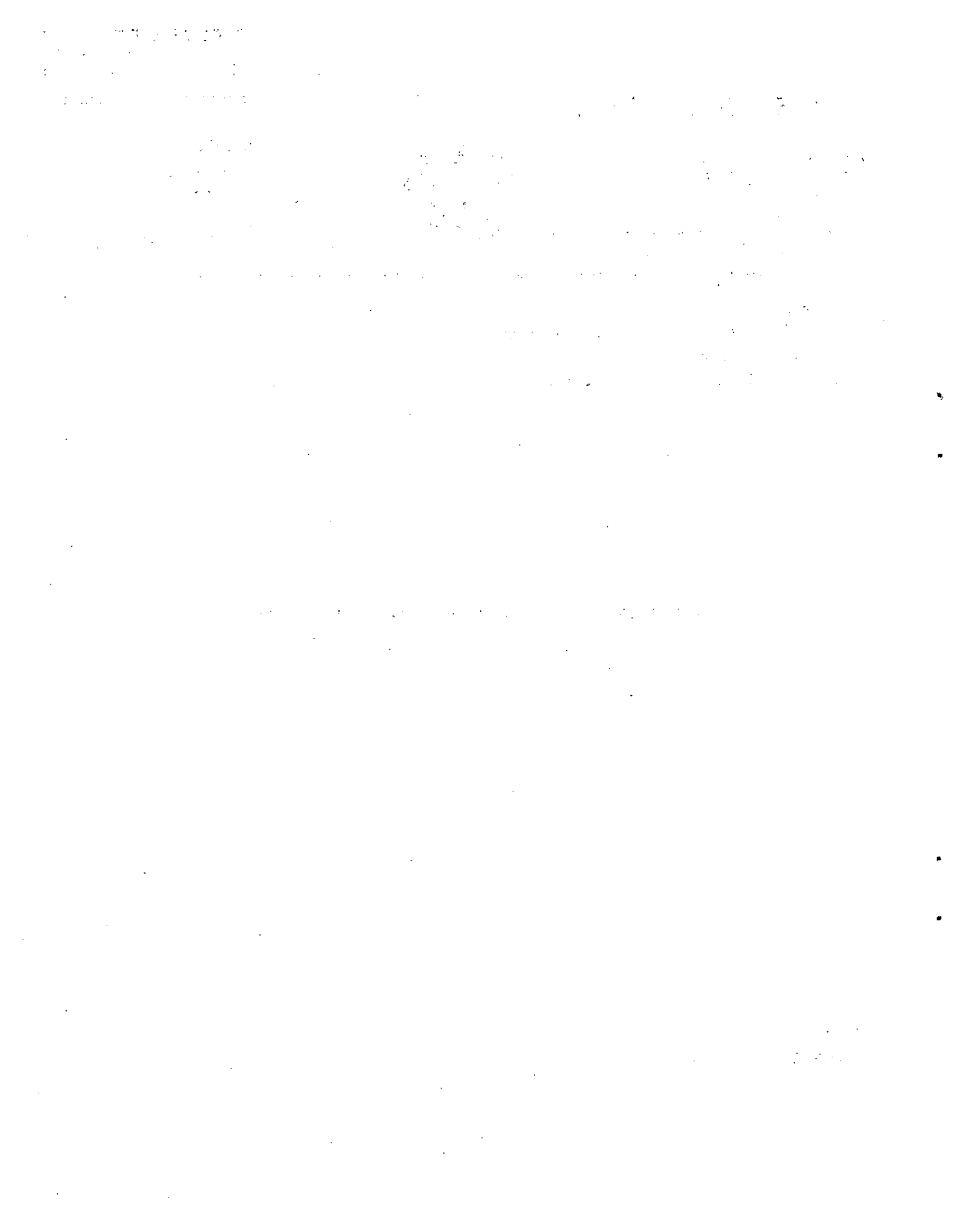
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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CEPAL SYSTEM, 1979-1981

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INTRODUCTION

In this document the secretariat of the Commission submits to the consideration of the governments of member States its programme of work for the period 1979-1980. Broadly speaking, the presentation is that adopted by the United Nations in accordance with the planning system used since 1974.

On this occasion, in response to the requests made by various delegations of member States, an indication is given not only of the funds allocated to each programme but also of the percentage of these accounted for by each sub-programme, and a summary table is included indicating each programme's share of the total available resources. This information provides a clearer view of the use made of financial resources and of the relative weight of each activity in the work programme.

As in previous years, a general presentation is made of the various fields in which activities are planned, since it is felt that this overall view will provide a better appreciation of the more important areas on which the secretariat's efforts are focused. This is followed by a detailed account of the objectives of each sub-programme, with an indication of the percentage of resources it accounts for, whether it is permanent or temporary, and its duration and expected results.

In the course of 1978 the Administrative Management Service was called upon to advise the Commission on the modification of the functional structure of its Executive Secretariat, in order to provide it with administrative machinery in keeping with the new demands posed by the Latin American reality, which this work programme attempts to cover.

Various circumstances made this reorganization necessary. First, there was the trend towards the regionalization of the United Nations system, which took shape in various General Assembly resolutions deciding to transfer to the regions tasks and responsibilities traditionally undertaken by Headquarters.

Secondly, in recent years the number of subjects which the Organization has had to tackle has grown, many of them being completely new. Examples of this are technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, the environment, human settlements, science and technology, the participation

/of women

of women in development, desertification, water, etc. Several of these questions were included in the work programmes of the Regional Commissions by decisions of the legislative bodies of the United Nations system, thus expanding them considerably. This expansion as a result of the changing modern world has increased the co-operation of CEPAL with governments very considerably, and the only way to meet these new demands is to improve CEPAL's internal structure on the basis of the more efficient use of available resources.

Thirdly, there has been an intensification of world bargaining, as a result of which the secretariat has had to prepare a great quantity of technical documentation to serve the governments of the region.

Fourthly, as a result of the creation of new regional bodies, the secretariat has had to co-ordinate its action with that of the new bodies in order to avoid duplication of effort and derive greater effectiveness from this joint action.

Finally, in recent years the need has also become clear for greater integration of CEPAL, ILPES and CELADE, and the governments themselves have supported this aim. This institutional cluster has come to be known as the CEPAL system. These decisions were influenced by the budgetary restrictions which led ILPES and CELADE to depend to a greater extent on CEPAL for substantive and administrative support. These circumstances made it necessary to overhaul the system and furnish it with the necessary capacity to meet the demands made on it at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and world levels. This broadening of its responsibilities at a time when the Organization was obliged to impose financial limitations meant that CEPAL must permanently scrutinize the new activities which had to be undertaken, those which should be discontinued in the light of the technical progress made by the countries, and those which should be tackled using new modalities of economic and technical co-operation between countries and regions.

/The new

The new organization thus had to strike a balance which would make it possible to continue developing a Latin American approach to the pursuit of integrated development in Latin America and the Caribbean; to strengthen the capacity for dialogue with governments, so that the secretariat could gain a better understanding of the true situation and thus make a substantial contribution to the solution of existing problems; and to develop a new concept of regional co-operation and heighten Latin America's participation in and contribution to international dialogue.

The Administrative Management Service had the following terms of reference:

To review the organic structure of CEPAL and its subregional offices in the light of its broader functions; to examine the relations currently existing between CEPAL, ILPES and CELADE with a view to recommending the adoption of the necessary measures to bring together their common responsibilities and co-ordinate the others as far as possible in order to achieve effectiveness and efficiency; to analyse the administrative machinery currently used in CEPAL with a view to making it more flexible; to suggest better means by which CEPAL can play its role as a catalyst prior to negotiations within or outside Latin America; to furnish assistance to CEPAL in the elaboration of a suitable system of planning and programme control; and finally, to examine the entire field of supportive services (electronic data processing, conferences, languages, publications, library) in the light of the above functions and recommend the adoption of the organic structure best suited to the needs of CEPAL and its programmes.

In the light of its diagnosis and terms of reference, the Administrative Management Service made a series of recommendations on the organization which would be desirable for the CEPAL secretariat, including ILPES and CELADE, within the above-mentioned terms of reference.

It should be mentioned that one of the cardinal objectives of reorganization arose from the need to relieve the Executive Secretary of some of the heavy responsibilities imposed on him by the great quantity of new activities, which also considerably increased the number of staff members directly responsible to him. Unquestionably, the efficient management of the secretariat of the integrated CEPAL-ILPES-CELADE system means that the

number of officials working directly with the Executive Secretary must be kept within reasonable limits to ensure that he is not involved in too many of the organization's daily management tasks, leaving him with more time for the more important activities of guiding the institution.

Another fundamental objective was to make the CEPAL system's operational capacity more flexible in order to keep up a high standard of efficiency in the face of the multifarious needs arising from the economic and social reality of the region.

Under the scheme put forward by the Administrative Management Service, it is proposed that two deputy executive secretaries should be appointed as administrators of the two main functional areas of the CEPAL system. One of these would be the Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Development and the other the Deputy Executive Secretary for Co-operation and Support Services. These officials would represent the Executive Secretary in their respective areas in the activities and in the day-to-day handling of whatever problems arise.

The report of the Administrative Management Service also lays down that the Executive Secretary is the head of the CEPAL system and the Directors of ILPES and CELADE are responsible to him for the management of their respective organizations.

The Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Development will be responsible for all the substantive components of the CEPAL programme. He will also be responsible for the work of the interdisciplinary groups set up for specific programme activities which may involve staff members of ILPES and CELADE.

With the support of the Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Development in substantive aspects, the Deputy Executive Secretary for Co-operation and Support Services will be responsible for the co-ordination of the operations of the CEPAL regional offices and the support divisions of the CEPAL-ILPES-CELADE system.

/Other important

Other important aspects of the management of the institution on which the Administrative Management Service made recommendations concern the operation of the Office of the Executive Secretary. These recommendations define its responsibilities, covering questions of institutional policy, legal questions, protocol, the observance of the agreements on privileges and immunities and questions concerned with the agreements between the secretariat and member countries.

The other arm of the Executive Secretariat is the Office of Planning and Programme Co-ordination which is entrusted with new functions, chief among which are to advise the officials in charge of the different programmes of the CEPAL system (CEPAL-ILPES-CELADE) in the preparation of detailed work programmes; the identification of areas of potential duplication of activities; the development of integrated work programmes; and the fixing of priorities. It is also its responsibility to prepare the system's medium-term plans, monitor the progress of work, evaluate activities and, in co-operation with the Division of Administration, prepare the programme budgets.

Another set of recommendations of the Administrative Management Service is aimed at improving the administrative systems. To this end, it is determined that the general administration, personnel, budget and finance, and building and general services of CEPAL-ILPES-CELADE should be integrated under the CEPAL Division of Administration with a view to improving the system's effectiveness and efficiency.

It is also laid down that the Division of Administration should introduce a new system of accounts similar to the one used at Headquarters, so that the systems will be wholly compatible. The need is also seen for strengthening the areas of budget formulation, control of project funds, control of extra-budgetary resources (including those of ILPES and CELADE) and improving the system for providing financial information needed by the divisions, particularly the Division of Operations and the Office of Planning and Programme Co-ordination of the Executive Secretariat.

The Executive Secretary believes that the implementation of the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service will unquestionably bring CEPAL's organizational structure more up-to-date so that it can respond better and more quickly to the requirements stemming from its commitments to the region it has to serve, and that this will lead to better service for the governments, which is the final goal of CEPAL.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMMES

1. Economic development

The preparation of the annual Economic Survey of Latin America is one of the basic activities of the Commission. In the course of this task the institution systematically updates its analyses and interpretations of the principal trends of the Latin American economies and the economic and social development of the region as a whole. The results of this work and the constant improvement in information on the situation in Latin American countries have fostered considerably wider coverage in the analyses of the countries' economic development and policies. Moreover, it is customary every year to focus particular attention on those countries in which important developments have occurred.

Another noteworthy practice is the exercise of linking conjunctural approaches to economic policy with the more general and long-term one followed in the countries of the area. Thus, for example, this was done as regards the studies on inflation and anti-inflationary policies in 1974, on some important aspects and tasks in connexion with the relationship between Latin American development and the new circumstances on the international scene in 1975, and on the changes and trends in Latin America's industrialization process during the last quarter of a century in 1976. Furthermore, two extensive special studies were published in the 1977 Economic Survey. The first analyses Ecuador's economic policy during the oil boom, and the second reviews the trends and changes in the investment of transnational corporations in the developing countries and particularly in Latin America.

Research activities in the development area have centred on two main questions: the experience of some Latin American countries in economic policy and the models or styles of development prevailing in the region.

As regards the former, studies have been or are currently being prepared on four Latin American countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). The central aim has been to examine the relationships between the objectives and instruments of the

/national strategies

national strategies adopted and the conditions established by external trade and international financing. It is now planned to undertake a joint analysis of the experience of these four countries in order to identify common problems and specific trends. It is important, above all, to bring out the way in which external trends either favour or jeopardize the attainment of the general objectives of economic strategy in terms of production growth and social well-being, and also to determine the extent to which those interrelationships influenced the state of stability (or inflation) in the economies considered - and, therefore, in those similar to the economies selected.

As regards the second point, it is only comparatively recently that styles of development have been analysed and discussed in the Latin American region, and CEPAL was one of the first centres to do so. The publication of several studies and the carrying out of common exercises with a numerical model constructed on the basis of Latin American data now permit a more specific examination of some national experiences in the region, which fall into the various classifications or typologies generally employed. The countries that are being considered for this project are Brazil, Venezuela and Costa Rica. Specific studies on these three countries (or others which might be considered if the necessary support were forthcoming from the national authorities) would be accompanied by a global analysis of their similarities and differences and of the conclusions of interest to the whole region or related economies.

With respect to Brazil, this work has already been initiated by the CEPAL Office in Brasilia, with the aim of establishing the bases for devising long-term development strategy options for that country.

The identification of possible future scenarios for the Brazilian economy in the light of various development hypotheses and strategies is undoubtedly a useful task as a basis for decision-making. To foresee possible bottlenecks, disequilibria, achievements, progress and the elimination of obstacles makes it possible by successive stages to approach relative optimum levels which in their turn help towards outlining the strategy which is finally adopted.

There is no doubt that in choosing a development strategy consideration is given to factors that vary in nature and importance. An attempt is made to reconcile essentially internal economic and social restrictions and objectives with external policy considerations, systems of incorporation in world trade, external financing, etc. Furthermore, the search for consensus among the main agents of the economic and social process is another front to cover. It is not easy to harmonize in a strategy, even in qualitative form, objectives of very different kinds. There will be areas of undoubted consistency, others of incompatibility that may be overcome, and finally others where the inconsistencies can be eliminated only by altering the proposed development model.

Many of the objectives pursued and many of the restrictions it is desired to observe may be expressed in terms of quantitative variables, which enable the central aspects of the situations concerned to be evaluated. Moreover, in view of the close interrelationship of the components of a socio-economic system, when the proposed objectives are translated into policy decisions, particularly if they are of outstanding importance, this produces direct and indirect, delayed and immediate, effects on the agents and the operation of the system. Some of these effects will be favourable from the point of view of the proposed objectives, while others may be unfavourable or counter-productive and require corrective measures.

The purpose of designing a mathematical model to demonstrate different styles of development is precisely to estimate the course and relationships of the main variables in the medium and long term, thus offering the possibility of calculating the changes brought about by alternative decisions. An ex ante evaluation of the possible results of a potential decision provides significant help in planning, thus permitting a closer approximation to a coherent system of decisions.

Although high priority will be assigned to consideration of the economic and social aspects of the sets of problems posed by styles of development, the aim here is to include other dimensions of the question, such as those related to the margins of autonomy of national policies and their consonance with and implications for the environment.

The activities of the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit, which was set up to deal with those matters and issues relating to transnational corporations which are of special importance in Latin America, are being carried out in the form of programmes of research, information and technical co-operation. These programmes have been and are currently being implemented in close co-operation with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations at Headquarters, New York, in a joint effort to ensure the best possible technical co-operation with the governments of the region. The basic areas of research studied by the Unit are: (i) the presence and impact of transnational corporations in Latin America, particularly in the manufacturing sector; (ii) transnational corporations in connexion with extractive industries and some export commodities, the bargaining power of the host countries and the distribution of benefits between them and transnational corporations; (iii) transnational corporations in the Latin American integration systems; and (iv) transnational corporations in other specific activities. With reference to point (i), the study covers two levels: an investigation at a global level of the amounts invested by transnational corporations, the countries of origin and destination of the investment, and the economic sectors into which such investment is channelled; at the other level it determines the country of residence and the importance and impact of the main transnational corporations and their branches and subsidiaries in Latin America, according to pre-established economic indicators. Point (ii) is basically analysed in two studies which are already well under way: a global review of the operating machinery of transnational corporations in extractive industries, with particular emphasis on the most important factors influencing the bargaining capacity of the host countries and the distribution of benefits; and a group of specific cases (the banana industry in Central America, the aluminium bauxite industry in the Caribbean and the tin industry in Bolivia) which provide support for the general views being elaborated on this subject.

With reference to the Latin American integration systems, the research project deals at this stage with the Andean subregion and LAFTA. In studies on the Cartagena Agreement, the metal manufactures, machinery and petrochemical

/programmes have

programmes have been analysed for the whole subregion, in particular for Colombia and Ecuador, and the degree to which national enterprises and transnational corporations have made use of the assignments contained in decisions 57 and 91 has been determined. As regards LAFTA, the emphasis has been on the study of complementarity agreements and the role of transnational corporations, particularly in programmes covering office machines and electronic products. As regards transnational corporations in other specific activities, a case study is being carried out on the importance and characteristics of the international banking system which has operated in Peru's external financing. The Unit has also taken part in the regional discussions in process on the preparation of a Code of Conduct, and is keeping abreast of the progress made in this respect. Two approaches have been used in the information programme: (i) a quantitative approach, in the form of studies such as that of some individual enterprises in Brazil, selecting the thousand biggest firms according to their sales, and analysing the importance of branches and subsidiaries of the transnational corporations among them by economic sector; and from a macroeconomic standpoint, assembling information on direct foreign investment in Latin America, by the country of origin and destination of the investment, the importance of the countries of destination, and economic sector. The object of this study is to initiate a continuous system of information on the basis of which to identify the main transnational corporations operating in the region and determine their macro- and micro-economic links with the Latin American nations; and (ii) using a qualitative level, bibliographical material on transnational corporations has been reviewed; new contacts have been established and previous ones strengthened with governmental and non-governmental organizations inside and outside the region which in one way or another participate in or are familiar with the activities of transnational corporations; and, finally, links with other agencies of the United Nations system (UNCTAD, UNIDO, etc.) and other international organizations (IDB, INTAL, etc.) have been reinforced, permitting an exchange of substantive information of undoubted benefit to all the parties concerned.

/The technical

The technical co-operation programme is, no doubt, the most notable achievement of the Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit. A process of dissemination of the research results has been initiated and 14 working documents have been distributed to government and private bodies inside and outside the region. At the same time, seminars and workshops have been held and there is a programme of future meetings for presentation and discussion of the results obtained, as a means of collaborating with the governments of the region in solving problems which may be caused by the presence of transnational corporations in the Latin American economies.

2. Social development

In view of the persistence of the social problems of the region, the work programme in this area is geared to a central concept, which has been gradually adapted to the criteria of integrated development as defined in the International Development Strategy and, subsequently, in the Quito and Chaguaramas Appraisals. In the latter the concept is described as follows: "The unified approach to development involves - on the part of both governments and international agencies - a constant effort to visualize the entire process as a single undertaking rather than adopt piecemeal and partial approaches in the field of development policy and plans and in the actual development appraisal studies".^{1/}

The concept of integrated development originated when it was realized that the gap between growth in economic production and social equality was a permanent widespread feature. Developments led inexorably to the stark realization that goods produced by a rapidly expanding economy tended to be concentrated in minority sectors instead of being distributed in an increasingly equitable manner, so as to offer the possibility of a higher level of well-being to the broad masses and the neediest sectors of the population. The conclusion reached after this fact was established - and seems rather obvious today - that growth in economic production and social development are neither convergent nor parallel processes. On the contrary, there is

1/ United Nations, The Regional Appraisals of International Development Strategy, Santiago, Chile, CEPAL Cuaderno N° 5, 1975, p. 42.

increasing evidence to support the belief that while both processes are linked they are, nevertheless, to some extent, relatively autonomous and their mutual interaction only operates through a complex network of relay and compensatory mechanisms the understanding of which is far from complete and satisfactory.

The divergent movements of, and gaps between both processes have been repeatedly observed and discussed with some concern, as can be seen in the following paragraphs of the Chaguaramas Appraisal: "The recent trends of economic growth and social change have in many ways accentuated the differences that exist between countries and even within their respective territories ... In the last few years the trends towards concentrated urbanization and modernization of patterns of consumption, explosive growth of secondary and higher education, and the increased relative importance of the urban employment strata in the medium- and high-income groups have given rise to new situations whose characteristics are predominantly unfavourable - although by no means completely negative ... The prevailing style of development involving structural heterogeneity has permitted significant improvements in some aspects of living conditions, particularly as regards access to education and other social services ... At the same time, however, the unequal distribution of income has been accentuated, levels of consumption of such basic items as food and housing have not improved noticeably, and the capacity of the economies to offer productive, well-paid employment is as inadequate as before. Inflation and other repercussions of the international situation are sharpening tensions which are inevitable in a style of development whose benefits are so unequally distributed". These then are the reasons why the governments have found it increasingly difficult to promote more integrated development styles that are more compatible with the total satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the broad masses under conditions of equality, human dignity, and a national autonomy ... Therefore - in spite of the professed aims and of the greater material capacity to eliminate poverty which should be implicit in the favourable economic growth rates of several countries - it is not

/surprising that

surprising that the rate of progress towards the attainment of social development goals is extremely slow".^{2/}

There are, therefore, no well-founded reasons for maintaining the facile optimism of the early developmentalist concepts which attributed to the mere increase in production the powers of a deus ex machina which by extension would solve the problems which stood in the way of harmonious social and political development. Results have proved to be different and have taken a completely unexpected turn. This whole series of new problems constitutes a challenge which calls for reflection and action, and it is precisely for this reason that these aspects have formed the nucleus of the work programme in the field of social development.

Action in this field has taken two forms which are closely linked, and which combine a more substantive and general approach to the idea of 'styles of development', along the lines of the theory and methodology of the unified approach to development, and another more specific and factual one relating to the more relevant problems and sectors of social change in the Latin American region. These projects which give greater attention to problems and sectors have a place in both the context of the concept of styles of development and that of the changes taking place in the economic and social structure. An attempt has, therefore, been made to tackle the issue in question through the many factors involved in the concept of integrated development taking a line of action which while not losing sight of the overall aims of the development process as a whole - and this is the main role of the project on styles of development - gives immediate attention to more pragmatic and specific issues.

This overall view, broken down into two main projects, one on styles of development and the other on social change, seeks to satisfy the need for interpreting first the real development process so as to be in a position

^{2/} Ibid., paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.

to plan as regards present trends and make projections for the future. In this way, it attempts to bring its influence to bear, through organic policies, on the processes of economic growth and social development, in an effort to ensure a more convergent and equitable movement of both processes.

In this connexion a study has been made of the methodological and theoretical aspects of the unified approach to development and its perspective aspects in the context of the emergence of a new international economic order; an analysis is being made of the problems relating to employment, under-employment and unemployment and the process of change in the employment structure in an effort to establish the degree of use of human potential and the opportunities of economic participation open to the population as a whole; also within the province of these concerns are problems of income distribution and their relation to other social aspects, accelerated urbanization, the concentration of education, the problems of rural development, access to housing and social services and the integration of women in the development effort. These partial processes are analysed in the context of the process of overall social change on the basis of the diagnoses carried out from the point of view of styles of development.

As a result of this methodology an increasingly stricter appraisal of the meaning and implications of the national development processes has been made possible, thereby enhancing both the understanding of the process and the possibility of suggesting and formulating more suitable and efficient policies for eliminating the gaps and distortions identified and observed in the recent pattern of Latin American development.

3. International trade and economic co-operation

Latin America's place in the world economy has been affected by profound changes which became particularly noticeable from the middle of the last decade. At that time, some countries of the region made their first sizeable exports of manufactures and managed to sell these goods increasingly in the markets of the developed countries. Salient factors in the present decade have been the energy crisis of 1973 and the subsequent slower growth of the world economy, which both considerably affected the above-mentioned process of change. The economic conditions imposed in recent years represent multiple obstacles to the efforts being made to change the economic relations between Latin America and the rest of the world and between the countries of the region itself.

Slowly, with reverses and contradictions, a new world economic order is emerging which will be the framework within which, in the coming years, the external economic relations of the Latin American countries will have to fit. So far, the Latin American countries and other countries of the Third World have taken only a limited part in the various forums, meetings and agreements which are giving form and content to the new world economic order. The interests of the developing countries are rarely taken into consideration in designing and applying these new rules.

The recent development of the Latin American economies and the changing forms of their mutual relations with the rest of the world, however, are showing new facets which suggest the need for more effective participation in these negotiations in order to secure different treatment from that received so far.

The disparities between the countries of the region as regards level of development have been increasing. Some of them are reaching the stage of semi-industrialized economies, with some features which distinguish them as special cases within the Third World, while at the same time they maintain very important common characteristics, problems and needs with the other developing countries. On the other hand, another large group of countries of the region still display characteristics, problems and possibilities typical of less industrialized and diversified economies and are still far from reaching the new stage into which those of the

/first group

first group are entering. Various Latin American countries have achieved a good deal of success in their policies aimed at diversifying their exports, while the rest continue to depend largely on a few export products.

The growing disparity between the countries of Latin America and the substantial changes which are taking place not only in the world economy but also in the role played by Latin America in it highlights the importance of analysing both the new problems and the new possibilities and action options which are emerging for the various countries and for the region as a whole. The following are brief descriptions of some issues which call for detailed analysis because of their topicality and their importance for the future development of the region:

(i) The degree of industrial maturity reached, the incipient but significant domestic efforts being made in the field of technology, and the achievements in the export of manufactures show that many countries of Latin America are ceasing to be exclusively exporters of primary commodities, and this places in the forefront of attention the need for an analysis of the new international division of labour. This, in its turn, highlights the importance of problems of the access of Latin American manufactures to the markets of the developed countries. In recent years a marked tendency towards greater protectionism in the developed countries has been observed. In addition to tariff barriers, a large number of non-tariff restrictions have now been added and have already on a number of occasions constituted obstacles to the growth of exports of manufactures, which until recently were the most dynamic exports of the region.

(ii) Although the importance of exports of manufactures is growing, a very high proportion of total exports is still made up of primary commodities, even in the semi-industrialized countries of Latin America. The efforts being made to promote an integrated policy for primary commodities aimed at securing greater stability of their prices and a higher degree of processing of them in the producer country enjoy the support and active participation of the Latin American countries, but the concrete advances achieved so far are scanty because of the small amount of interest shown by the developed countries and the divergences

/between the

between the developing countries themselves. The problems concerned with the fluctuations and low level of the prices of primary commodities have become more acute, and this highlights the importance of studying these problems and that of the regulatory machinery proposed.

(iii) The problem of the restricted size of the external sector as a limiting factor on development has reappeared in recent years in the shape of the significant increase in the trade deficit and the continuing growth of external indebtedness. The region's external financing, which came predominantly from public sources until the middle of the 1960s, has now become private for the most part in many Latin American countries, and a large proportion of the countries of the region are tending to be left out of the distribution of concessionary aid funds or to receive lower priority in their assignment, so that some of the countries are making increasing use of the private capital markets, particularly those of banks, among which banks of a multinational nature predominate. In addition to the excessive growth of external indebtedness, a change has also been observed in the structure of this indebtedness, since the proportion corresponding to short-term credits at high interest rates is rising. Thus, topics regarding the behaviour of the balance of payments, external financing and indebtedness, together with the changes in the international monetary and financial system, are of the greatest importance and interest for the vast majority of the countries of the region.

(iv) The economic policy as regards external trade and the instruments connected with this have undergone substantial changes since the middle of the last decade, and everything seems to indicate that they are still in a transitional stage. There is quite a generalized trend towards the reduction and rationalization of tariff and non-tariff protection. In some cases, the tariff reductions have reached such levels that the margins of preference previously negotiated in the framework of integration schemes have tended to disappear. Moreover, more countries have had recourse to various forms of export promotion at a time when many promotional mechanisms are the subject of growing criticism by importing countries, which, for their part, are raising their protectionist barriers. A good deal of experience has already been accumulated in the

/region regarding

region regarding the application of promotional mechanisms and measures, and their study and critical analysis seem urgent and necessary in view of the above-mentioned tendencies.

(v) Regional economic co-operation is advancing along various paths. The formal integration schemes have been facing growing problems of form and substance which have caused delays in the execution of their programmes and in some cases have even led to their stagnation for periods already amounting to several years. It is significant, however, that at the same time there has been a multiplication and intensification in the region of non-traditional forms of co-operation which are securing de facto advances in regional integration. Regional integration and co-operation are seen from a new point of view and with new opportunities at a time when the growth rate of the developed world has fallen considerably and the protectionist practices already referred to are emerging. This is a very complex problem which extends both to the formal schemes and the new forms of co-operation and which is also strongly influenced by the prospects displayed by the world economy. Its study by the Commission could represent an important complement to the work done by the institutions and bodies concerned with the day-to-day running of regional co-operation.

In the light of the foregoing analysis, the programme of activities for 1980-1983 and the budget for 1980-1981 should be prepared in a selective manner.

It is proposed to continue the line of work followed in recent years, whereby greater emphasis is placed on the issues of greatest importance and topicality for the countries of the region during the next few years.

4. Agricultural development and food

CEPAL and FAO convened a technical meeting on rural social development in pursuance of mandates from governments to the effect that they should pay particular attention to the situation as regards the problems of the rural masses and the social aspects of the agricultural sector, especially those connected with production, employment and technology. This meeting

/was held

was held in Montevideo from 9 to 11 August 1978, immediately before the Fifteenth Latin American Regional Conference of FAO, which considered and endorsed the conclusions of the technical meeting and adopted a resolution aimed at guiding the efforts deployed by Latin America as regards programmes of agrarian reform and rural development.

The programme of work of the CEPAL/FAO Joint Agriculture Division for the next two years provides for continued collaboration with governments - within the framework of the considerations and definitions laid down by the latter in discussions held in the above-named forums - in the analysis of the problems and economic and social situation of the great segments of society living in poverty in Latin American agriculture.

A fundamental task will be to progress in the study of the links between the agricultural sector and the rest of the economy and the vital functions which correspond to it in the development process, in order to gain a more balanced view of economic and social progress. There is a clear accentuation of the integrated and interdependent nature of agriculture with regard to the evolution of the other economic sectors and the system as a whole. At present, the agricultural sector covers a wide range of activities and agents, which function in an increasingly interdependent manner with the complex of urban and industrial activities. This complementarity has been further accentuated in that part of the 1970s which has elapsed so far, and agricultural activities are thus increasingly influenced by what takes place in the markets of goods and services and factors of production, by developments in financial policies and mechanisms, and by the attitudes and activities of public institutions and the social forces which give their impulse to other national economic activities.

The analyses thus made and submitted for the consideration of governments at the two important regional meetings mentioned above brought out both the characteristics and intensity of the dynamic impulse which has been imparted to part of Latin American agriculture and the significant changes in the social structure of agriculture which are occurring. They also highlight the fact that the marked process of growth of agriculture in relative terms and the substantial transformations in Latin American

/rural society

rural society have been accompanied by the persistence of old social problems which have not only been solved but in certain cases even seem to have got worse.

The great challenge posed by the development strategy for Latin America consists of achieving a form of agricultural development which is a basic source of support for the solution of the great social problems of many of the countries of the region. Dynamic agriculture is indispensable for industrial development and hence for national development. On the other hand, there is a clear awareness that there can be no solution to the problem of employment unless some solution is found for the rural social problems, of which employment is a fundamental element.

In the last few years a number of political initiatives have been taken and there has been a great increase in the international meetings directed towards the construction of a new international economic order. Alarm is felt at the poverty of the developing world. It is important that the international community, which now seems to have become sensitive to social problems, should understand that the main action of the developed world with respect to our countries and its main collaboration with our efforts to solve our social problems must include changes in commodity price policy. The raising of the prices of Latin American agricultural exports could perhaps achieve just as much as the technical and financial assistance which the developed countries are willing to offer to Latin American agricultural producers. Better remuneration of productive effort would be equivalent to better international justice and fairer distribution of world riches, at least as regards assistance in the solution of the social problems of Latin American agriculture.

It is not possible to imagine a dynamic and progressive Latin America at the end of this century unless the gap between industrial and agricultural development is reduced. A regional economy three or four times as big as the present one would involve substantive changes in the dimensions of its economic segments in order for each of them to effectively promote and make viable the social and economic aims inherent in faster development. The absence of powerful agricultural development would jeopardize the whole of future economic and social progress, accentuate external dependence, waste productive potential, and keep great sectors of the population in the vicious circle of poverty. /Within these

Within these questions about the future development of Latin America it is indispensable to examine the regional agricultural production potential. Various preliminary studies all coincide in concluding that there is a big reserve of land suitable for achieving a good deal of the increased production which could be necessary in the future. These provisional conclusions should not lead us, however, into the error of failing to continue to stimulate the study of such potential: on the contrary, it is a great challenge and a long-term task to gain a detailed idea of how to achieve the rational incorporation - both from the economic and social point of view and as regards the preservation of the environment - of this new land into the area already occupied and under cultivation and how also to rationalize the use at present being made of the latter land.

The Joint Agriculture Division will continue to collaborate with the efforts being made by FAO to carry out the most faithful possible appraisal of the dimensions and characteristics of the regional agricultural production potential and the actual level of utilization of this potential. This more accurate knowledge will form the basis for future estimates of the long-term prospects of Latin American agricultural production, proposals for policies and action designed to increase production, ways of improving the use of productive resources and employing suitable methods and techniques, proposals for carrying out social and physical infrastructural works, and ways of achieving the expansion and co-ordination of investment in agriculture.

One of the most basic and vital aims of development in Latin America is the improvement of average nutrition by the drastic reduction of malnutrition among the poorest segments. In order to achieve this objective, a set of policy measures is being applied and the official food and nutrition programmes aimed at channelling the available food in a rational manner to the most vulnerable and needy groups of the population are being expanded. The Joint Agriculture Division will continue to assist governments in the examination of their food and nutrition problems and in the formulation of specific policies and programmes aimed at helping primarily the most under-privileged strata.

Finally, the Joint Division will devote its attention to the search for forms of action to increase horizontal co-operation, particularly in matters related with agricultural external trade, nutritional policies, the study of the relationship between agriculture and the rest of the economy, the exchange
/of experience

of experience on the introduction and functioning of national agricultural planning systems, and the strengthening of national training programmes in agricultural planning and programming and agricultural and rural development projects.

5. Industrial development

The activities and responsibilities of the secretariat in connexion with the industrial sector have been established by a number of resolutions and guidelines issued by various forums and decision-making bodies.

Chief among these are United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) relating to the establishment of a new international economic order and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO and ratified by the General Assembly at its seventh special session, as well as the Economic and Social Council guidelines laid down in resolutions 1896 (LVII) and 1911 (LVII) relating to the adjustment, reorientation and adaptation of the work programmes of the regional commissions.

More recently, CEPAL resolution 373 adopted at the seventeenth session of the Commission requested the secretariat to convene a Latin American Conference on Industrialization with a view to the adoption of common positions prior to the Third General Conference of UNIDO (New Delhi, 1980), and to prepare the documentation for the regional meeting.

All this action in the industrial field is aimed inter alia at increasing the share of the industry of the developing countries - and particularly of the region - in the world manufacturing product, which calls for studies and specific research of a sectoral nature as well as assistance and support for countries of the region or the bodies representing them during the consultations and negotiations carried out in the region or elsewhere in the world to achieve this objective.

The Joint CEPAL/ONUDI Industrial Development Division is directly responsible for the mandates contained in the above-mentioned resolutions and the effective implementation of the functions within the secretariat's sphere in the industrial field, as part of the effort made by the United Nations to achieve the establishment of a new international economic order.

The programme of work which CEPAL has set itself for the coming years in the industrial sector follows the guidelines established in those resolutions and attempts to respond to the concern expressed by the governments themselves, integration bodies and other regional institutions regarding the need for background material to provide the theoretical underpinning for decision-making in the sphere of industrial policy. It also smooths the way for concerted action by the countries of the region in the consultations and negotiations held for the purpose of increasing their participation in world industrial production.

As a result of the above, the programme of activities of the Joint CEPAL/UNIDO Development Division focuses on three major areas: general studies, sectoral studies and advisory services.

The first of these covers the work and research aimed at undertaking a study of the process of industrial development, its features and behaviour in the context of general economic development, as well as its prospects within the general framework of the objectives of the international development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order, and particularly in accordance with the targets and objectives of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action. Mention should be made in this context of the study involving a critical analysis of the evolution and prospects of the industrialization process, which will serve as a basis for the discussions of the Latin American conference on this question.

Other work has been done on specific questions such as the agents of industrialization and financing, which will continue to be developed as need arises and according to the resources available.

The sectoral studies form a series prepared fundamentally with a view to providing information on the present situation, the characteristics and potential of the industrial sector and of the branches or groups of products. These studies have a variety of purposes (integration schemes, concerted action for industrial co-operation, system of consultation and negotiation, etc.) and their geographical coverage can vary from one country

/or groups

or groups of countries to the whole region. In this category of studies, special attention will be paid to four industrial sectors: agribusiness, forestry, chemicals and petrochemicals, and engineering and capital goods industries. It should be pointed out that this last sector is the object of a regional study within the framework of a UNDP project, in which UNIDO is also participating.

Besides the studies and research proper, it also planned to hold a number of meetings of experts connected with the sectoral studies described above.

Finally, advisory activities are viewed as a logical extension of the research work in the field and of technical assistance. Their purpose is to provide government entities, integration agencies and other regional or subregional organizations with a variety of technical services in specific aspects of industrial development.

6. Natural resources

The rational and sovereign use of natural resources as a factor for accelerating the social, economic and political development of the countries of the Third World has been emphasized repeatedly in resolutions adopted by the General Assembly (such as the one dealing with the establishment of a new international economic order), ECOSOC (Committee on Natural Resources) and other international and regional forums.

This concern is clear in Latin America, and the CEPAL secretariat has received broad mandates to deal with the questions relating to water, energy and minerals, resources which are not the specific concern of any specialized agency.

Despite the great progress made in water management in the region, the rapid and concentrated growth of the major urban centres and the development of productive projects in rural areas are creating critical situations whose diagnosis and control are increasingly complex, given the interrelations between the socio-economic and ecological systems to which they belong. In order to help to shed light on these questions, in the period 1979-1981 CEPAL proposes to continue helping

/to improve

to improve information in this field, as well as studies on the water management planning and its relationship with the environment, thus implementing the mandates issued by the United Nations conferences held in 1977 on water and desertification.

At the eighteenth session of CEPAL, a Water Committee will be established specifically and permanently to promote the implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action at the regional level and to consider the setting up of a unit on water resources to function as a focal point in the secretariat for that purpose.

In the energy field, most of the countries of the region - like others elsewhere in the world - are facing with difficulty the changes arising from the rise in petroleum prices which began in 1973. In this work the lack is being felt of centralized knowledge and planning machinery which, by considering the energy sector as a whole, make it possible to choose the most suitable strategies among the many possible alternatives. Under its programme for 1979-1981 CEPAL will contribute to improving this situation by the collection and distribution of data on energy resources, technological progress and planning methodology. Its research programme will place emphasis on three critical areas: the possibilities of greater use of non-traditional fuels, particularly solar energy; the prospects for the production of crude oil in the region; and projections of demand for the different energy sources in Latin America.

Mining is the basis of the economy of a good number of countries of the region, and many other countries are increasing their efforts to develop this sector. The unstable prices of these products in international markets cause serious short-term problems, as well as interesting possibilities if efforts are united. In order to facilitate the latter, CEPAL proposes in the period 1979-1981 to continue its informative work on production, reserves, trade, prices, etc., of minerals and to encourage state enterprises in this branch to come together for the purpose of undertaking horizontal co-operation projects and policies which improve the level of use of mineral resources.

7. The environment

Latin America is reacting positively - in the measure allowed by the priorities of accelerated development, its main concern - to the environmental pressures which development is causing in the major urban and industrial centres and in the projects for the development and exploitation of natural resources. It is aware of the environmental problems - heightened by the steady growth of the population - resulting from the unsatisfactory living conditions and the forms of subsistence production of the lower strata of society. A number of countries have set up special agencies to deal with environmental problems - national commissions, under-secretaryships and, more recently, ministries - which are speeding up work on the necessary basic studies and preparing the corresponding policies.

Since these are new approaches and, in many cases, new situations, there are naturally great technological, institutional and informational problems, and progress is slow.

In order to contribute to this progress, CEPAL has been working in this field since the time of the Stockholm Conference, and has co-ordinated its activities with those of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In 1979-1981, the aim is to progress in the areas of information, research and training, again with UNEP assistance. Emphasis will be placed on the development of practical criteria and methodologies - as far as possible, ones which can be tested in pilot environmental planning projects - in some areas in which the secretariat is working, such as water, energy and styles of development, and others which may arise through special circumstances.

8. Transport and communications

Transport and related services play an important role in national economic and social development and in regional co-operation and integration as well. If the contribution of transport to the Latin American development process is to be positive, planning and policy formulation for the sector must be effective so as to ensure that scarce resources will neither be utilized for transport when they are more urgently needed elsewhere in the economy, nor denied to transport when to do so would impede development. In order to achieve this objective, national planners and policy makers require adequate, timely and reliable information on which to base their decisions. Thus the acquisition and handling of information must be improved, as must procedures for processing it and putting it into a form more easily interpreted and evaluated by its users. Numerical models, for example, are of great help in understanding cause and effect relationships in transport systems.

Another area in which effective planning is vital is in the management of river basins, which are often not utilized to their full potential. A number of rivers in Latin America are navigable, and these should have transport considerations included in plans for their overall development.

At the subregional and regional levels, economic integration is a principal goal of the Latin American nations. One of the most important means for achieving this goal is international trade within the region. The land transport infrastructure, while not wholly adequate for the purpose, is in many areas well enough developed so that it no longer constitutes a major impediment to commercial interchanges. The primary obstacle to both land and sea traffic at present takes the form of non-tariff barriers such as excessive paperwork, lack of knowledge of regulations, and conflicting regulations and standards. Governments must therefore take steps to set up and improve institutional infrastructures aimed at facilitating international trade and transport through the reduction and where possible the elimination of these barriers.

/Significant progress

Significant progress is being made in this respect by both governmental and intergovernmental facilitation bodies through their efforts to prepare and implement conventions on topics such as the civil liability of international land carriers, container standards, and customs transit. These efforts can be supported by the dissemination of general information about facilitation activities in the region and in the world at large, as well as more specific information about regulations and standards that affect international trade and transport.

9. Documentation and information (CLADES)

In the present decade there have been important changes in the developing world. One of the most significant of these, perhaps, has been the identification of information as one of the basic elements in the planning of development and, side by side with this, the generalized awareness of the need to have national, regional and international information infrastructures capable of expediting the flow of information from its generation to its most effective utilization.

The very nature of the way in which CLADES (which comes under the Executive Secretariat of CEPAL) was set up, namely, as a result of the expression of the needs of governments, means that it is an instrument which is sensitive not only to these explicit needs but also to the new requirements emerging from the review of the formulas applied to development plans and programmes, which have to a considerable extent run into crisis situations in the first half of the decade. The fundamental concepts drawn by CEPAL from this review are reflected in the call for greater self-reliance on the part of the Third World and increased horizontal co-operation among developing countries.

In discharging its responsibilities, CLADES functions as a decentralized agency which does not process all the information generated

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in the region but promotes, co-ordinates and provides technical support for action aimed at the establishment of national centres at the sectoral, discipline or mission level which control, process and disseminate the economic and social information produced in their countries, either directly or through regional and international information networks and systems.

Within this frame of reference, CLADES aims in the period 1979-1981 to:

- Adapt the existing regional conditions in order to make it possible to set up an information network for planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Establish the necessary machinery for setting up an information network among the regional integration agencies of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Provide technical support for the establishment, setting in motion or expansion of information and documentation centres dealing with the environment universe.
- Organize the environment terminology.
- Develop basic activities for the future infrastructure as a support mechanism for the identification of needs, technical assistance, diagnosis, research and appraisal.
- Co-ordinate and centralize action aimed at the updating and application of the Macrothesaurus in the region.
- Co-ordinate and centralize information on controlled languages in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Analyse, condense and summarize documents, especially those of CEPAL/ILPES.
- Standardize and systematize the terminology used in the region for the analysis and retrieval of information.

- Organize and channel to the national or intergovernmental institutions in the field of development in the region and the divisions of the CEPAL system the technical knowledge and skills existing in CLADES with regard to the establishment of systems for the transfer and retrieval of information and documentation relevant to their fields of activity.
- Maintain a standing programme of studies and updating of theoretical and practical knowledge on information and documentation and their working tools.
- Propose to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean programmes of in-service training which will enable their information and documentation personnel to make their information systems compatible so that they can form part of national information networks and systems.

In short, it may be concluded that CLADES, as the CEPAL Documentation Centre, aims to place at the service of the region, as regards information and documentation, the theoretical and practical elements which can assist the standardization and compatibilization of the transfer of information and also, indirectly, the progress and integral development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. PROGRAMME NARRATIVES



ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING MONTHS AMONG PROGRAMMES a/

N°	Programme	Working Months (estimated)	Percentage
210	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	312	6
240	Development Planning, Projections and Policies (Economic Development Division)	496	9
240	Development Planning, Projections and Policies (Economic Projections)	300	6
240	Development Planning, Projections and Policies (ILPES)	408	8
270	Environment	120	2
290	Human Settlements	264	5
330	Industrial Development	342	6.5
340	International Trade	612	11.5
460	Natural Resources	312	6
480	Population (CELADE)	804	15
496	Transnational Corporations	120	2
520	Science and Technology	120	2
530	Social Development	476	9
540	Statistics	240	4.5
550	Transport	240	4.5
780	Library and Documentation Services (CLADES)	168	3
	<u>Total</u>	<u>5 334</u>	<u>100.0</u>

a/ Resources from United Nations Regular Budget and estimated extra-budgetary resources.



PROGRAMME 210: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Subprogramme 210.1: Agricultural development and food policies, plans and programmes

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 56%

(b) Objectives: To assist the governments in constantly improving their systems of follow-up and interpretation of the state of food and agriculture, particularly in methodological aspects and those related to the updating and/or determination of economic and social quantitative indicators required for analysing policy options and formulating agricultural and food plans, programmes and projects.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

210.1.1: Follow-up of the state of food and agriculture in Latin America

Description: Work will continue in greater depth on the analysis of the main conditioning factors and situations which promote or determine, in the first place, the annual productive performance and, secondly, the rural changes that have been taking place in the various countries and their effects in economic and social terms. A fundamental part of this evolutionary and interpretative analysis will be a review of the situation, conditions and prospects of agricultural trade both on an intra-regional basis and with the rest of the world, and of the progress achieved in nutritional planning and its specific programmes.

Problem addressed: Lack of up-to-date information, data and indicators, especially with respect to the scope of the agricultural and food policies adopted and their direct and indirect effects.

Output and potential users: Periodical progress reports on the situation and updated interpretation of the regional agricultural economic process, highlighting the main agricultural developments at the subregional, country and commodity level. These reports will be submitted for the consideration of the governments and, in particular, the national agricultural planning offices.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

January 1980-December 1981. Continuing.

210.1.2: Technical and methodological assistance to national agricultural
development planning bodies

Description: To assist the governments in their efforts to strengthen their national systems of agricultural planning and in adapting it to the broader range of interests in the rural area.

Problem addressed: Although significant progress has been made in the last few years both in planned agricultural development techniques and organization and in the identification, preparation and execution of agricultural projects, there are still some insufficiencies in the region in these respects. The need to promote and accelerate the investment process in the agricultural and rural sector has resulted in a more important role being played by the local executing bodies and a greater lack of co-ordination in the formulation, execution and control of agricultural and rural development programmes and projects.

Output and
potential users:

Continued assistance will be given to national agricultural planning offices in connexion with procedures and techniques, which will depend, in each case, on the purpose of the co-operation requested. A report on agricultural development financing and investment in Latin American agriculture will be prepared and submitted to the governments.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

January 1980-December 1981. Continuing.

210.1.3: Participation in the UNDP-FAO-CEPAL/ILPES Regional Project
for Training in Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development
Planning, Programming and Projects

Description: The main purpose of this regional project is to provide training for national government officials connected with institutions in the agricultural sector, in particular those belonging to national agricultural planning systems.

Problem addressed: Agricultural planning has developed in Latin America during the past decade concurrently with radical changes in the economic policy of the countries in the region. This evolution generates greater needs in terms of trained professionals. In many national offices the training requirements of their present technical cadres are considerable, and in the majority the training of their officials is necessary to strengthen their investment programming and co-ordination services in agriculture and the rural areas.

Output and potential users: The Joint Agriculture Division's contribution to the Project will consist of one staff member who will participate full-time in the training activities and, in particular, in preparing the teaching material for the courses and seminars to be organized by the Project. It will also co-operate in the organization and conduct of national, subregional and regional courses.

Starting and expected completion dates: The Project will start in 1979 and will be completed in 1982.

210.1.4: Co-operation and integration in the field of food and agriculture

Description: Co-operation will continue to be provided to the governments and integration secretariats in the orientation and selection of activities designed to promote and/or consolidate co-operation in food and agriculture among groups of countries in the region, and specific measures aimed at the expansion and diversification of trade in products of agricultural origin.

Problem addressed: Experience shows the political, economic and operational difficulties which have been delaying the practical implementation of the possibilities of joint action in the agricultural sector. Factors contributing to these difficulties are the different stages of the member countries' economic and social development, the particular features of their respective agricultural sectors, and the limited scope established by the treaties themselves for the approach to and action in agricultural matters.

Output and
potential users:

A report containing a critical analysis of the problems encountered and of the effectiveness of the instruments and mechanisms used by each system will be submitted for consideration by the governments and the integration and co-operation secretariats, particularly SELA and the Andean Group, to which co-operation has been provided since the start of their activities. This systematic review of the problems of integration in connexion with agriculture will contribute to the exchange of information among regional and subregional agencies, and will facilitate the provision of specialized advisory services and assistance and the search for new forms of concentrated action aimed at achieving understanding among countries.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

January 1980-December 1981. Continuing.

210.1.5: Central American Co-operation in Agriculture (Mexico)

Description:

To assist governments and regional organizations in the co-ordination of agricultural production policies and to identify and promote implementation of specific regional export projects.

Problem addressed:

The difficulties in obtaining agreement on new and varied forms of concerted action and in ensuring an interchange of views among Central American countries interested in the co-ordinated expansion of their agricultural production and marketing.

Output and
potential users:

Technical assistance missions and reports describing regional export projects for consideration by governments and regional organization officials.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing.

210.1.6: Caribbean co-operation in agriculture (Port of Spain)

Description:

Preparation of basic studies on associations of producers/exporters: their characteristics and features. Analysis with the purpose of co-ordinating these associations on a subregional basis.

Problem addressed:

There is need for greater awareness of research and systematic distribution of results in the subregion.

Output and
potential users: Study on development, processing, bulk purchasing,
marketing and storage of selected products.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 210: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Subprogramme 210.2: Agriculture and its long-term production possibilities in Latin America

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 26%

(b) Objectives: To continue analysing the present use of land and evaluating its productive potential and the relationship existing between the utilization of such potential, technological changes and demand for agricultural products, taking into account world agricultural prospects and the need for the preservation of natural resources.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

210.2.1: Inventory of agricultural potential in Latin America

Description: Co-operation will continue in respect of the efforts of FAO (Regional Office and Headquarters in Rome) to complete an inventory of Latin America's agricultural potential, identifying various homogeneous agro-ecological zones which will be analysed according to the climatic and soil requirements of any crops that might be produced there and the estimated cost of cultivating them in relation to the foreseeable benefits.

Problem addressed: It is difficult to effect a regional or subregional aggregation of national data and the relevant retrospective analysis owing to the diversity and disparity of criteria adopted by the countries for the classification of their natural resources and the qualification of their agricultural net worth. In many cases there is a lack of the detailed knowledge about existing restrictions which could serve as a basis for a more accurate classification of reserve land, distinguishing the suitable and most suitable from marginal land.

Output and potential users: The studies and analyses will permit the preparation of reports that will provide criteria and appraisals regarding long-term agricultural production prospects as a basis for approaches to the planning and design of policies aimed at rationalizing land and water use and accelerating the introduction of new and better crop combinations and rotations and techniques incorporating biological, chemical and mechanical innovations. The expansion of the agricultural frontier should follow improved methods and techniques, and the co-ordination of investment and the execution of physical and social infrastructure works should be more feasible.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981. Continuing.

210.2.2: Food study (Mexico)

Description: An analysis of the different factors which may prevent the Mexican economy and society from providing food security to its population.

Problem addressed: The resources available for food production are not being used in the most efficient way, nor is the most rational use being made of the corresponding agricultural inputs.

Output and potential users: A set of documents containing alternative policy proposals aimed at giving the Government useful data and information which would facilitate the formulation of a national food strategy.

Starting and expected completion dates: June 1979-May 1981.

210.2.3: Food balance sheets for selected commodities (Port of Spain)

Description: Selection, on the basis of the publication "Agricultural Statistics", of those products (food or raw materials) which have considerable weight in the total production of the Caribbean subregion.
Preparation of their balance sheets.
Preparation of medium- and long-term projections of demand and supply.

Problem addressed: Insufficiency of analytical data to assist countries in the subregion in considering possibilities for expanding the supply of foodstuffs and of agricultural, fishery and forestry raw materials.

Output and potential users: Publication of "Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean Countries 1980" for information of member governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as local universities.

Starting and expected completion dates: Second quarter 1979-third quarter 1980.

PROGRAMME 210: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Subprogramme 210.3: Agricultural policies in Central America and Mexico

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 18%

(b) Objectives: To collaborate with the Governments of the Central American Common Market and the Government of Mexico in the assessment of agricultural policies aimed at more effective agricultural development and economic integration.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

210.3.1: Formulation of development plans

Description: Collection of basic information regarding agricultural development in the region.
Assistance in the formulation of agricultural development policies and plans.

Problem addressed: Agriculture and livestock are the main economic activities of the Central American countries and Mexico, both from the point of view of human resources utilization and of foreign exchange generation.
Although there has been significant progress in the interregional exchange of agricultural and livestock products, no real efforts have been made to study the different policies which could contribute to accelerate both agricultural development and the regional exchange of basic products and at the same time adopt common policies for these commodities in the international scene.

Output of potential users: Information bulletins.
Field missions.
Reports to Governments recommending policies for agricultural development.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.1: Analysis of economic trends

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain, Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Bogotá)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 32%

(b) Objectives: An annual review of the evolution of the Latin American economies in a systematic and comprehensive manner, i.e., on the basis of common indicators which will provide a view of the developments in each of the decisive areas of economic and social development.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.1.1: Appraisals

Description: In accordance with the general rules laid down by the United Nations, especially those contained in the documents on the International Development Strategy, an appraisal will be made of the main indicators on the basis of which the elements composing the Latin American economies can be identified, particularly those related to social questions such as income distribution, employment, movement of wages and salaries, and many aspects of social security and welfare. On the basis of the annual studies carried out, the salient problems that have affected the region as a whole or specific countries will be identified, so as to help present a global and detailed view of the Latin American economies.

Problem addressed: Although in many aspects of the basic information marked progress has been made in the coverage of the Latin American economies, there are still significant gaps with respect to important quantitative and qualitative elements. Efforts will be focused on making good these weaknesses and deficiencies, in order that the evolution shown will be a truer reflection of the real economic and social situation.

Output and potential users: An annual report will be published containing the results of the study and analysis carried out. It will be sent to the countries of the region, international organizations and specialists in the subject.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.2: Formulation of strategies and policies

Organizational unit: CEPAL, (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain, Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Bogotá)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 9%

(b) Objectives: Research on strategies and policies adopted by the countries to deal with general economic and social development problems or specific questions deriving from conjunctural circumstances or representing particular activities of importance within the national contexts.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.2.1: Current and retrospective analysis of the social implications of the styles of development prevailing in Latin America

Description: Account of the characteristics of the prevailing styles, with reference to the attainment of high and stable growth rates as a basis for the desired social objectives. Implications of the development styles for the conditions of collective self-reliance and co-operation which should be achieved within the general framework of greater international interdependence.
Future projections of general and particular experiences, in so far as they can provide codes of conduct and guidelines for national strategies.

Problem addressed: As in previous biennia when particular attention was paid to questions related to the repercussions of the international economic recession on the development and stability of the regional economies, in the two-year period 1980-1981 - without neglecting the study of similar aspects - it is proposed to place greater emphasis on questions related to styles of development, with the intention of obtaining a more integrated view of the present characteristics of development in Latin America and the individual countries of the region, and of the viable options envisaged in a future projection.

Output and potential users: Publication and dissemination of the studies carried out among countries of the region so that the research undertaken may:

- help to clarify public opinion on the subject;
- contribute towards the specialized training of technical and professional cadres;
- support general planning concepts and practices;
- help in the design of global strategies and specific economic policies which may be implemented in the countries of the region.

A seminar will be held to compare ideas and experiences concerning styles of development, at which a summary will be presented of the studies carried out in previous years as well as the first reviews of national cases.

A seminar will be held to analyse the studies of economic policies carried out in 1978-1979 for four Latin American countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing.

240.2.2: Economic planning and policies in Central America (Mexico)

Description:

Assistance to national planning boards by preparing detailed studies on specific topics of economic development policies.

Problem addressed:

In recent years, studies on economic development have limited themselves to a general analysis of certain macroeconomic variables and have not systematically tackled the examination and assessment of short-term policies in relation to longer-term objectives. At the same time, concrete experience in developing countries has shown that inadequate connexions between medium-term planning and specific action in the area of short-term policies is one of the main factors accounting for the shortcomings in the planning process. For this reason it will be necessary to examine and intensify aspects of the formulation, execution, control and evaluation of economic policy in the area.

Output and
potential users:

A document describing the results obtained by the application of different economic policies destined for Central American governments.
Policy oriented papers for the Government of Panama.
A document on economic development in Cuba.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Mid-1979-December 1981.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, POLICIES AND PROJECTIONS

Subprogramme 240.6: Short-term economic analysis

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Buenos Aires

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 3%

(b) Objectives: To improve and expand the available statistical base on the productive sectors and national and financial accounts; to devise methodologies and indicators for the analysis and appraisal of short-term policies; and to develop instruments and techniques for projections and the design of short-term models.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.6.1: Sectoral studies and indicators on the economy of Argentina

Description: Examination of the changes needed in order to construct statistical indicators, with special attention to problems of seasonality, the relationships between series from different sources and methodologies, and the reconstruction of indexes based on criteria other than the traditional ones. Subsequently, sensitive indicators will be suggested for the timely identification of changes in the various areas of economic activity and the analysis of their interrelations. Finally, working hypotheses will be formulated and verified regarding the behaviour of the various sectors.

Problem addressed: In order to prepare short-term economic models which would permit better handling of the economy, the Government of Argentina needs an improvement in the quality of the statistics and the construction of indicators which could serve to guide short-term policy.

Output and potential users: Indicators and reports will be prepared on the performance of the following sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, construction, external trade, investment, the public sector, and international commodity markets. The users will be government agencies and analysts of the Argentine economy.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.7: Appraisal and medium- and long-term prospects of Latin American development

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Brasilia)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 8%

(b) Objectives: The objective of this programme is to prepare, as a continuing activity of CEPAL, appraisals and studies of the medium- and long-term prospects of the economic and social development process, with a view to assisting governments in defining global, regional and national policies and serving as a basis for the debates of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and the plenary meetings of CEPAL.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.7.1 Selection and organization of data

Description: The countries have to regularly design policies and adopt decisions in connexion with medium- and long-term development. The CEPAL secretariat has to co-operate with the governments and make available to them data and studies of global aspects of the prospects for the region. This entails the compilation and analysis of studies, drafts, resolutions and reports of meetings, in order to maintain an up-to-date stock of data.

Problem addressed: The definition of these policies is hampered by the fact that it is difficult for individual countries to evaluate and compare economic and social trends at the regional and world levels on their own. The collection of data, the development of appraisal methodologies and the preparation of prospective studies constitute tasks which would involve excessive effort for each country if there were no regional co-operation.

Output and potential users: Reports prepared for the CEPAL secretariat and other United Nations agencies, or for countries, providing data to be considered in the preparation of medium- and long-term policies.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.7.2: Preparation of prospective studies

Description: The secretariat of CEPAL, in its capacity as a regional institution, must support the countries in the definition and evaluation of strategies concerning Latin America. The Commission must also participate in the studies prepared at the world level by the central bodies of the United Nations. Lastly, the divisions of the secretariat responsible for sectoral or special studies have to be provided with frames of reference for their work. For all these reasons, studies examining the global prospects for the region must be prepared on a continuing basis.

Problem addressed: "... (b) collaboration with the secretariat in providing substantive support to the bodies constituting the review and appraisal machinery of the United Nations; and (c) assisting in organizing and co-ordinating the preparation of the biennial and other reports to be considered by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and CEPAL."

Output and potential users: Reports addressed to the countries, the Committee of High-Level Government Experts, the biennial sessions of the secretariat and central bodies of the United Nations, such as the Committee for Development Planning.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.8: Economic projections

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Brasilia)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 13%

(b) Objectives: The objective of this subprogramme is to improve the ability of the Latin American community to ascertain the mutual relations between the economic and social aspects at the sectoral, national and regional levels, thus improving the evaluation of the effects of policies; to co-operate with governments in preparing national and international plans, programmes, projections and policies; and to encourage the exchange within the region of information and methodologies associated with studies of development styles and medium- and long-term prospects.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.8.1: Preparation and integration of projections

Description: Preparation of models which will be useful for the evaluation and design of global and sectoral policies and are consistent with the information available in the region. Compatibilization of partial or sectoral projects through the use of models. Integration of national projections in regional projections.

Programme addressed: "The growing concern to introduce new economic and social aspects into the analysis of the development process usually encounters difficulties due to the inadequate degree of progress in methodologies using a unified approach, while there is also a lack of methodologies which deal simultaneously with internal and international policy aspects."

Output and potential users: Reports on macroeconomic sectoral and external trade and financing projections for governments, central bodies of the United Nations and CEPAL divisions.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.8.2: Co-operation and exchange of experience among countries of the region

Description: To co-operate with the countries of the region in the preparation of economic projections. To encourage the exchange of experience between governments and technical institutions using projections in prospective studies.

Problem addressed: "Government delegations taking part in the General Assembly and the specialized committees and agencies of the United Nations do not as a rule have access to as much projection work as is required by problems as complex as the establishment of a new international economic order. Pressure for this type of input falls largely on the regional commissions, since no country has any desire to prepare, on its own, projections which cover the position of the different governments in a coherent form."

Output and potential users: Advisory assistance to technical government institutions of the region in the preparation of national plans, programmes, projections and policies. Organization of conferences in order to exchange experiences and promote the use of new methodologies in the region.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.9: Advisory services

Organizational unit: ILPES

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 10%

(b) Objectives: To lend technical assistance to the Latin American governments in order to strengthen their planning systems with a view to achieving a higher level of development.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.9.1: Preparation and updating of diagnoses

Description: Preparation and updating of diagnoses of the economic and social situation in the Latin American countries, identifying the main economic, political and social aspects that have determined it. These diagnoses constitute basic instruments for:

- (i) the formulation of long-term strategies and the preparation of medium- and short-term plans;
- (ii) the adoption of decisions concerning the adequate allocation of resources;
- (iii) the strengthening of national planning systems.

Problem addressed: Although substantial progress in planning has been made during the last two decades, more intensive efforts must be made so that governments will have the instruments they require to allow them to allocate resources adequately in order to improve substantially the levels of living of the Latin American community. Since its inception, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) has co-operated with the majority of Latin American governments in strengthening their planning systems and processes. Today, all the countries of the region have planning agencies, and in most of these ILPES has co-operated at various stages of their development; planning, however, as a continuing process must continue to improve as a basic tool for economic and social development.

Output and potential users: Reports of technical assistance missions to countries, for use by the governments of Latin American countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.9.2: Formulation of long-term strategies

Description: Formulation of long-term strategies which will provide the countries with the methodologies and techniques to define an image of society over the long term and a course of action and a series of policies consistent with the achievement of the desired objectives. This constitutes a basic instrument for interpreting the development of the Latin American countries in a more realistic manner and for analysing the objectives and prospects of the integration processes existing in the region. Recently, emphasis has been placed on the relation between natural resources and economic development and on spatial and environmental variables.

Problem addressed: Although substantial progress in planning has been made during the last two decades, more intensive efforts must be made so that governments will have the instruments they require to allow them to allocate resources adequately in order to improve substantially the levels of living of the Latin American community. Since its inception, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) has co-operated with the majority of Latin American governments in strengthening their planning systems and processes. Today, all the countries of the region have planning agencies and, in most of these, ILPES has co-operated at various stages of their development; planning, however, as a continuing process must continue to improve as a basic tool for economic and social development.

Output and potential users: Reports of technical assistance missions to countries and plan documents for use by the governments of Latin American countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.9.3: Preparation of medium-term plans

Description: Preparation of medium-term plans as a link between long-term strategies and short-term plans, identifying the objectives and the measures and policies required to achieve them, together with the necessary material, human and financial resources. These plans are an important instrument of the continuing planning process and promote the adequate allocation of resources in order to improve substantially the levels of living of the Latin American community.

Problem addressed: Although substantial progress in planning has been made during the last two decades, more intensive efforts must be made so that governments will have the instruments they require to allow them to allocate resources adequately in order to improve substantially the levels of living of the Latin American community. Since its inception, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) has co-operated with the majority of Latin American governments in strengthening their planning systems and processes. Today, all the countries of the region have planning agencies and, in most of these, ILPES has co-operated at various stages of their development; planning, however, as a continuing process must continue to improve as a basic tool for economic and social development.

Output and potential users: Reports of technical assistance missions to countries and plan documents for use by the governments of Latin American countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.9.4: Preparation of short-term plans

Description: Preparation of short-term plans as a link between medium-term plans and public sector budgets, identifying annual goals and necessary activities, policies and resources. Such plans are an important instrument of co-ordination between medium-term plans and public sector budgets, a frame of reference for short-term decision-making systems and policies, and are of basic importance for public sector planning and the preparation of the national economic budget.

Problem addressed: Although substantial progress in planning has been made during the last two decades, more intensive efforts must be made so that governments will have the instruments they require to allow them to allocate resources adequately in order to improve substantially the levels of living of the Latin American community. Since its inception, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) has co-operated with the majority of Latin American governments in strengthening their planning systems and processes. Today, all the countries of the region have planning agencies and, in most of these, ILPES has co-operated at various stages of their development; planning, however, as a continuing process must continue to improve as a basic tool for economic and social development.

Output and potential users: Reports of technical assistance missions to countries and plan documents for use by the governments of Latin American countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.9.5: Execution and control of plans

Description: Execution and control of plans, with emphasis on the programming and control of physical targets and on integration between medium-term and short-term plans, public sector programme budgets and economic policy. This is an important stage of the continuing planning process in which special attention is given to the establishment of the machinery necessary for executing, controlling and evaluating development plans and projects, which in its turn has the effect of improving the initial stages of the process.

Problem addressed: Although substantial progress in planning has been made during the last two decades, more intensive efforts must be made so that governments will have the instruments they require to allow them to allocate resources adequately in order to improve substantially the levels of living of the Latin American community. Since its inception, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) has co-operated with the majority of Latin American governments in strengthening their planning systems and processes. Today, all the countries of the region have planning agencies and, in most of these, ILPES has co-operated at various stages of their development; planning, however, as a continuing process must continue to improve as a basic tool for economic and social development.

Output and potential users: Reports of technical assistance missions to countries and methodological documents for use by the governments of Latin American countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.10: Training

Organizational unit: ILPES

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 12%

(b) Objectives: To contribute to the training and specialization of the staff of institutions concerned with planning and economic policy in the countries of the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.10.1: Regional and subregional courses

Description: High-level courses with specialized training in planning and economic policy, regional planning, social planning, and the planning of environmental variables of development.

Problem addressed: In 1970, regional development planning courses were introduced, aimed at dealing with a new type of demand originating in the interest of the countries in tackling their economic and social problems through a regional approach and the ordering of economic space.

Output and potential users: Training of 170 officials working in government planning systems in the region.

Starting and expected completion dates: March-November 1980 and March-November 1981.

240.10.2: National planning courses (in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, El Salvador).

Description: Intensive courses of 3 to 4 months' duration, with specialized training in global, regional, social, agricultural, industrial and project planning, according to the needs of the parties concerned.

Problem addressed: From the operational point of view, and within the limits of possibilities, an endeavour has been made to increase the number of courses held in the countries and to include more local teachers.

Output and
potential users: Training of 300 national government officials.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: 5 courses spread over 1980 and 5 over 1981.

240.10.3: Support for national training centres (in Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Bolivia and Paraguay)

Description: Co-operation in the activities of existing centres and contribution to the establishment and organization of new centres. Collaboration is provided in the design of courses and curricula, supply of bibliographical material, training of teaching staff and provision of teachers.

Problem addressed: Bearing in mind the tendency for the countries to set up national training centres, a broad policy supporting such centres has been implemented through advisory services regarding the planning of courses, participation of teachers and the preparation of bibliographies.

Output and
potential users: Contributing to the training of 600 professionals.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

240.10.4: Seminars

Description: The holding of seminars with the collaboration of high-level national officials for the discussion of specialized aspects of planning and economic policy, and the dissemination of the results of research undertaken by ILPES, CEPAL and national centres.

Problem addressed: The seminars will be aimed at disseminating new topics among technicians with high official positions in the planning systems of the region and at the discussion and clarification of newly-emerging problems which concern the countries of the region.

Output and
potential users: Volume to be determined; national government officials, teaching staff of courses.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: To be determined.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.11: Research

Organizational unit: ILPES

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 8%

(b) Objectives: To give basic support to advisory and training activities and co-operation among planning agencies of the region, incorporating advances in planning, and analysing and summarizing the experiences and information accumulated in the course of advisory services for application in courses and seminars.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.11.1: Planning processes in Latin America

Description: Description of some planning attempts in the region over the past decade, whether or not expressed in the form of official plans; analysis of the interrelationships existing between such plans and specific public sector policies; discussion of the main problems and uncertainties arising from those analyses and their effect on the role of planning in Latin America.

Problem addressed: Although a rich store of experience exists in Latin America as regards planning and the technical and substantive results of important research projects, further studies must continually be carried out in order to analyse the results and identify new and better instruments, the application of which will produce increasingly greater benefits for society.

Output and potential users: Various documents containing analyses of national cases and a report analysing the main conclusions for discussion at technical seminars and for use by governments (especially planning bodies) and international technical co-operation agencies.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.11.2: Planning and social policy

Description: Comparative analysis of national experiences in the traditional social sectors and in global social planning, in order to obtain conclusions for their future rationalization.

Problem addressed: Although a rich store of experience exists in Latin America as regards planning and the technical and substantive results of important research projects, further studies must continually be carried out in order to analyse the results and identify new and better instruments, the application of which will produce increasingly greater benefits for society.

Output and potential users: Reports on national cases and a document containing conclusions for discussion at technical seminars and of particular interest to international agencies providing advisory assistance to governments, and to ministries responsible for the conduct of social affairs.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.11.3: Public enterprises

Description: Continuation of research on the role of public enterprises in the economic life of Latin America. Analysis of experiences which may help to rationalize entrepreneurial activities in the Latin American States.

Problem addressed: Although a rich store of experience exists in Latin America as regards planning and the technical and substantive results of important research projects, further studies must continually be carried out in order to analyse the results and identify new and better instruments, the application of which will produce increasingly greater benefits for society.

Output and potential users: Documents on national cases and a summarized study on technical aspects of interest to governments, in particular large-scale public enterprises, and international agencies.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

240.11.4: The modern Latin American State

- Description: In view of the substantial changes in the characteristics of the Latin American State, it is necessary to determine those factors which most affect its operational capacity, with the purpose of helping to improve planning processes.
- Problem addressed: Although a rich store of experience exists in Latin America as regards planning and the technical and substantive results of important research projects, further studies must continually be carried out in order to analyse the results and identify new and better instruments, the application of which will produce increasingly greater benefits for society.
- Output and potential users: A central document prepared on the basis of materials provided by the other subprogrammes for discussion at a special technical seminar and of interest to international technical co-operation agencies and the governments themselves.
- Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES

Subprogramme 240.12: Co-operation between planning organizations

Organizational unit: ILPES

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 5%

(b) Objectives: To assist the system of co-operation and co-ordination among the planning agencies of Latin American countries, to improve their acquaintanceship with and closeness to each other, to promote and carry out the exchange of national experiences in economic and social planning and to establish means of developing common activities aimed at promoting, through planning, appropriate arrangements for strengthening co-operation among the countries of the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

240.12.1: Support for planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean in the operation of the System of Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies of Latin America

Description: The System serves as a forum for planning bodies in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to improve their acquaintance with and closeness to each other, and promote and carry out the exchange of experiences in the field of planning.

Problem addressed: The Latin American and Caribbean countries have accumulated substantial experience in planning and have considerable capacity for mutual co-operation on the basis of the exchange of experiences in the field of planning. This function will enable them to support the governments in the systematic organization and promotion of co-operation among planning bodies.

Output and potential users: (a) Joint CEPAL/CLADES/CELADE/DOCPAL Planning Information System;
(b) Horizontal Co-operation System;
(c) Publication System (Planning Bulletin, in Spanish and English; "Notes and information"; and the planning topics series).

These systems have been designed with a view to strengthening the machinery for exchange of information and experience among the planning bodies of the region and for their use by the annual Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 270: ENVIRONMENT

Subprogramme 270.1: Environment

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 100%

(b) Objectives: Assistance to Governments in identification of environmental issues, and analysis and design of procedures to incorporate this dimension into the planning and execution of development policies, programmes and projects.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

270.1.1: State of the environment in Latin America

Description: Co-operation with UNEP in the assessment of environmental conditions in the region, identifying the principal technical, economic and social issues involved.

Problem addressed: The insufficient exchange of information between the countries of the region on the nature and dimensions of environment problems adversely affects the possibilities of improving national planning and international co-operation in this field.

Output and potential users: Report on the environmental situation in Latin America, addressed to government agencies in CEPAL member countries concerned with planning and environmental regulation, and to international agencies engaged in technical assistance, training or financing for activities related, in particular, with resource use and human settlements.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1980.

270.1.2: Interpretation of development environment relationships in Latin America

Description: Analysis, on the basis of two or three country cases, of a methodology for incorporating environmental dimensions in the development planning process.

Problem addressed: A number of countries of the region have shown limited capacity but increasing interest in tackling the question of institutional machinery to analyse and manage development situations in order either to take full advantage of the environment or avoid unnecessary environmental damage.

Output and potential users: Report destined for agencies in CEPAL member countries concerned with regional and national planning. Output would also be used in CEPAL/ILPES/CIFCA courses for mid-level professionals from Latin American countries in the areas of planning and resource management.

Starting and expected completion dates: July 1980-November 1981.

270.1.3: Collaboration with UNEP's International Referral System (IRS)

Description: Contribution to the flow of environmental information of a social and economic nature from source to user by assisting national and regional components of the IRS system.

Problem addressed: The need to provide individual environmental experts holding responsibilities in many governments in the region with improved access to regional and world information sources relevant to decisions on actions affecting environmental quality.

Output and potential users: Information prepared or reproduced through this service would be available to a wide range of government institutions both inside and outside the region through the IRS. It would also provide an input to the formulation of international guidelines for a system of environmental statistics, and to CEPAL/ILPES/CIFCA courses on planning incorporating environmental dimensions.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

270.1.4: Support to CEPAL/ILPES programmes

Description: Review of the Commission's programmes and projects at the planning stage in order to ensure that environmental considerations are fully taken into account when feasible, thus strengthening the Commission's efforts to give appropriate attention to the environmental dimensions of national and regional activities within its purview.

Problem addressed: The environmental dimensions of the range of national and regional activities undertaken by CEPAL have not always been recognized nor has there been suitable capacity for analysing these dimensions.

Output and potential users: The consequence is expected to be the improved relevance of CEPAL's activities to the needs of member governments in examining and acting on development/environment relationships.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme 290.1: Social aspects of the human environment

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 21%

(b) Objectives: To identify the critical variables affecting the settlement of the population and the construction of human habitat in Latin America; to produce a descriptive model of human settlements for the region; and to establish an information system on human settlements.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

290.1.1: Research in social aspects

Description: Continuing research in the social aspects of the human environment, through the application of the human settlements model when requested by national governments.

Problem addressed: The lack of integrated theoretical knowledge prevents new progress in operational planning and in determining what information is required. In view of the lack of any broad theory on the basic interrelationships of the human settlements process, the policies often fail to channel popular participation in the right direction.

Output and potential users: An information system will be established in co-operation with CLADES and other international organizations. Reports proposing policy guidelines, addressed to government policy-making bodies.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme 290.2: Settlement planning

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 21%

(b) Objectives: To develop educational and training activities at the regional scale to supplement present capacities; to assist countries in improving educational capacities, and to implement a better co-ordination among national education programmes.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

290.2.1: Education and training

Description: Supplementary education and training activities for the formation of planning professionals. Exchange of information on education and training curricula.

Problem addressed: Neither the quantity nor the quality of the professional and technical personnel available in the region is compatible with its present needs. The existing programmes are designed to provide training for high-level experts, while little attention is given to training technical personnel capable of offering assistance to the local authorities in their current planning and management activities.

Output and potential users: Training seminars and courses.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme 290.3: Shelter, infrastructure and services

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 34%

(b) Objectives: To promote research and development of appropriate human settlements technologies; to study the social implications of human settlement technologies; and to establish a network of producers and users of human settlement technology.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

290.3.1: Demonstration projects

Description: Additional demonstration projects will be developed in selected research centres.

Problem addressed: The technology available for the design and construction of housing, infrastructure and public services is beyond the reach of the largest population sector, is incompatible with the region's capacity for investment in social infrastructure, and is inadequate from the ecological point of view. The research and development efforts made in the region are insufficient and are mainly concentrated on modern technologies, while no attention whatever is paid to empirical techniques applied in practice in human settlements of squatters and in rural communities, despite the fact that it is there that 50% of the total number of dwellings are built per year.

Output and potential users: Field projects and exchange of information.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Subprogramme 290.4: Land use policy

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 8%

(b) Objectives: To collect, organize and disseminate information on land utilization, and to aid the specialized information exchange on land use between the countries of the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

290.4.1: Land use information

Description: Additional collection and processing of information on land use.

Problem addressed: The lack of relevant information on land use often leads to duplication and gaps in institutional activities, as well as the improper use of scarce research resources.

Output and potential users: Information bulletins.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme 290.5: Public participation

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 8%

(b) Objectives: To identify alternative ways and means of group and individual participation in the human settlements process; to recommend measures for widening institutional structures in order to incorporate participating activities of organized community groups.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

290.5.1: Community participation

Description: Development of participatory planning and management methods along with a gradual transformation of institutional arrangements for increasing community participation.

Problem addressed: The lack of a proper perception of local environmental needs and development potential hinders community development and individual and collective participation. Methods should be prepared to ensure participation in planning and management activities and the gradual transformation of institutional arrangements for reorienting community participation.

Output and potential users: Reports to governments.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Subprogramme 290.6: Institutions and management

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 8%

(b) Objectives: To collect, organize and disseminate relevant information on national institutional arrangements and efficient forms of community management.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

290.6.1: Research

Description: An analysis will be made of selected experiences of successful settlement management. This information will be disseminated throughout the region.

Problem addressed: Although the two countries of the region have established new central organizations concerned with human settlements, many others are reviewing their administrative organization in order to face the problems caused by unusually high rates of urban growth. In these circumstances, it is a matter of urgency to facilitate access to information on the administrative organization and management of human settlements.

Output and potential users: Exchange of information.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 330: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 330.1: Industrial development and the New International Economic Order

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 33%

(b) Objectives: To provide the countries of the region with information and studies which will help in the formulation and follow-up of industrialization policies and strategies intended to comply with their programme targets and with those expressed in the New International Economic Order, and more specifically in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

The subprogramme elements may undergo some changes as a result of the conclusions and recommendations emerging from both the Latin American Conference on Industrialization and the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

330.1.1: The agents of industrialization

Description: Analysis of the changes in the entrepreneurial structure of industry aimed at clarifying the role played by the various agents (private, public and foreign) in industrial development as a means of contributing to the formulation of industrialization policies.

Problem addressed: In view of the region's growing industrial development requirements, more suitable policies and strategies must be adopted, for which purpose, inter alia, it is desirable to analyse systematically the characteristics and role of the various agents. It should be noted that there is a lack of global studies on the subject in the region.

Output and potential users: A document containing the conclusions of the analysis will be completed for the information of the member countries of CEPAL and international and regional organizations. A meeting of experts will be held to analyse the conclusions of the document.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

330.1.2: Review and appraisal of the industrial development process

Description: Periodical analysis of the course of industrialization in Latin America and appraisal of the implementation of the goals established in the International Development Strategy and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

Problem addressed: The appraisal of the process constitutes a requirement within the context of the mandate to the effect that the secretariat should periodically evaluate the economic and social development process in the region with a view to determining the progress made in connexion with the established objectives and orienting possible strategies for overcoming the obstacles confronted.

Output and potential users: Biennial reports to inform the Latin American governments of the progress made in attaining the established goals.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

330.1.3: Collaboration in advisory services and training courses in the field of industrial development

Description: To participate in training courses and provide advisory services to governments and regional and subregional agencies, at their request.

Problem addressed: Lack of specialized personnel in the formulation of industrial plans and policies in the various countries, as stated by the governments in their frequent requests for advisory assistance and training programmes.

Output and
potential users: Classes, and reports of missions to governments
for the agencies so requesting.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

330.1.4: Industrial development survey of the Caribbean (Port of Spain)

Description: Industrial survey and studies of the problems linked
with the development of national as well as
multinational industries, with a view to identifying
areas of complementarity and mutual co-operation.

Problem addressed: Industrial activities in most of the Caribbean
countries are still incipient and areas of
complementarities and mutual co-operation in the
subregion have not yet been sufficiently explored.

Output and
potential users: Project for industrial development survey.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: First quarter 1980-fourth quarter 1981.

330.1.5: Establishment of industry (Port of Spain)

Description: Analysis of ongoing studies and survey carried out
by intergovernmental subregional organizations.

Problem addressed: There is need for rationalization of industrial
development and organization of multinational
industries.

Output and
potential users: - Studies
- Advisory services to governments.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 330: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 330.2: Regional co-operation at the level of specific branches of industry

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 67%

(b) Objectives: To assist the governments in their endeavour to develop specific industrial sectors and to intensify industrial co-operation among countries of the region and with other countries too, and also to provide them with the technical and economic bases to allow them to take part in the system of world consultations established in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

330.2.1: Sectoral studies

Description: Analysis and evaluation of the development potential of those branches of industry which are of most importance for the industrialization process, such as capital goods, chemical industries, agro-industry and forest industries, with a view to boosting and extending the process while at the same time achieving a larger share in the world industrial product.

Problem addressed: It has not been possible to consolidate the progress achieved in industrial co-operation at the level of specific branches of industry sufficiently to boost and extend the industrialization process while at the same time achieving a larger share in the world industrial product.

Output and potential users: Eight studies will be completed in the above-mentioned sectors for the purpose of providing information to governments and regional and subregional agencies associated with the industrialization process in Latin America.
A regional meeting of experts will be held to examine the conclusions of the sectoral study on capital goods, and a working group will be set up for each of the three remaining sectors.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

330.2.2: Advisory services

Description: To provide advisory services to governments and regional and subregional agencies, on request, in the sectors and activities described in N° 330.2.1.

Problem addressed: The formulation of development programmes for specific branches of industry frequently calls for substantive support and a regional or subregional view as regards diagnosis and prospects.

Output and
potential users: Reports on missions for governments or the agencies so requesting.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Subprogramme 340.1: Latin America and the New International Economic Order

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain, Washington, Bogotá, Montevideo)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 29%

(b) Objectives: To provide the member countries of the Commission with analytical criteria on the evolution of the problems and policies in Latin America's external relations, with a view to increasing the region's participation in international negotiations and helping it to design the necessary instruments for the export of manufactures.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

340.1.1: Global analysis of problems and policies in Latin America's external relations

Description: Interpretative analysis of external relations, covering the main areas of the international dialogue: manufactures (problems and policies vis-à-vis access to markets); basic commodities (price and income stability, further processing, a larger share in distribution and transport for Latin America); financing and currency, transnational corporations and technology, relations with the main areas (United States, European Economic Community, member countries of CMEA, Japan). Identification and analysis of problems, and study of ways of solving them.

Problem addressed: Need to provide the governments with a framework of technical information on the implications of the changes in the world economy.

Output and potential users: A report containing the main conclusions of the analysis, for the information of member countries of CEPAL; if appropriate, this report will be presented at the CEPAL session. It will also be of use in the proceedings of the North-South dialogue at United Nations Headquarters, Geneva and Brussels, and to international agencies.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

340.1.2: Implementation of multilateral trade negotiations

Description: Analysis of the policy governing exports of commodities and manufactures to developed countries and of ways of orienting the negotiations, in the light of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations.

Problem addressed: Need to provide the governments with criteria for improving the orientation of their participation in negotiations.

Output and
potential users: Technical elements to be used by the member countries.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Second half of 1980.

340.1.3: Domestic policies governing exports of manufactures

Description: Analysis of policies governing exports of manufactures of Latin American countries so requesting, and discussion of important aspects of such policies with the national bodies concerned.

Problem addressed: To assist the governments concerned in evaluating their promotion policies in order to negotiate them.

Output and
potential users: Technical elements and reports on specific policy aspects for use by the government concerned.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Subprogramme 340.2: Latin America's economic relations with the main areas of the world

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 16%

(b) Objectives: To provide the member countries of the Commission with criteria on Latin America's relations with the main areas of the world, and problems and ways of solving them, in order to facilitate the dialogue and negotiations of the Latin American countries with those areas.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme: 1/

340.2.1: Relations with Japan

Description: Interpretative analysis of Latin America's relations with Japan and of the possibilities of co-operation in manufacturing, agriculture, mining, trade and transport. Examination of Japan's development experience from the point of view of its potential use to Latin America.

Problem addressed: The special characteristics of Latin America's trade with Japan call for a particular study of this case in order to obtain useful conclusions for action.

Output and potential users: A report containing the conclusions of the analysis for use by the Latin American countries, Japan, and international organizations.

Starting and expected completion dates:

1/ In addition to the analysis of relations with the United States and the European Economic Community made in the previous subprogramme, the possibility is envisaged of undertaking a more specific examination of the relations with these two areas, continuing the analyses made on earlier occasions, and according to the results of the meeting on relations with Europe and the North-South dialogue which are expected to take place in 1979.

340.2.2: Relations with member countries of CMEA

Description: Analysis of problems and possibilities of specific and sectoral co-operation; this stage is an extension of the analysis of these relations which will be completed in 1979.

Problem addressed: The special characteristics of Latin America's trade with these countries call for a particular study of this case in order to obtain useful conclusions for action.

Output and potential users: Reports on specific subjects dealt with, for use by the Latin American countries, members of CMEA and international organizations.

Starting and expected completion dates: The studies will be initiated in 1979 and will be completed in the course of 1981.

340.2.3: Latin America's relations with Canada

Description: Interpretative analysis of the evolution, prospects and new possibilities of Latin America's relations with Canada.

Problem addressed: Need to provide the governments with technical criteria with a view to closer and more fruitful relations.

Output and potential users: A report containing the main conclusions, for use by the member countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1979 to December 1981.

PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Subprogramme 340.3: Implications for Latin America of the situation of the international monetary and financial system RLA/77/021

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 12%

(b) Objectives: To provide the governments of the Latin American countries with the necessary criteria for improving their access to external sources of financing, and to suggest policy measures for increasing the combined volume of internal and external financial resources in the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

340.3.1: Criteria for optimizing external financial policy

Description: Analysis of the criteria for evaluating the optimum magnitude and composition of the external financial resources to be used by a country. To indicate appropriate policies for approaching this optimum.

Problem addressed: So far the countries' use of external resources has been basically determined by the conditions of supply of such resources, without an appropriate assessment of the volumes and frequencies most compatible with the conditions prevailing in the various countries. The question is, therefore, to provide criteria to facilitate such an assessment by the countries themselves.

Output and potential users: Reports for use by the countries of the region and by regional co-operation agencies. In particular, the reports will be made available to the central banks of the region. The studies will also be of use to the financial authorities of other regions of the developing world.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-October 1981.

340.3.2: Protection and lack of protection for the domestic financial sector in Latin American countries

- Description: A historical appraisal of the effects of the degree of protection of the domestic financial sector on the allocation of resources and level of employment in Latin American countries, including suggestions regarding economic policy. In particular, the study will analyse the effect of interest rates on the domestic economy and the most appropriate policy measures.
- Problem addressed: In several Latin American countries the domestic rates of interest have reached either negative or exceptionally high levels, without there being any clear idea of the implications or of policy options. The study is intended to fill this gap.
- Output and potential users: Reports for use by the central banks and financial authorities of the countries of the region.
- Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

340.3.3: Non-periodic studies with statistical information and an analysis of the international monetary and financial situation and its effect on Latin America

- Description: As circumstances dictate, studies are prepared on specific aspects of interest to Latin America concerning the main developments in the international monetary and financial field.
- Problem addressed: Floating of the main currencies, the co-operation efforts among them and the sudden international capital movements create a changing and unpredictable financial situation. The non-periodic studies will follow the financial circumstances closely and will enable the appropriate measures to be duly suggested.
- Output and potential users: Several reports of use to governments and the central banks of the region, and to regional co-operation agencies. They will also be useful to the financial authorities of other regions of the developing world.
- Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

340.3.4: Regional and interregional financial co-operation machinery

Description: The objective is to continue to evaluate the existing mechanisms, together with the possibility of improving them and establishing new ones.

Problem addressed: The uncertainties of the international monetary and financial situation make regional and interregional co-operation among developing countries even more necessary. The aim is to suggest some measures for improving such co-operation.

Output and potential users: Reports for use by central banks and other regional and interregional co-operation agencies, especially integration institutions. They will also be useful to integration agencies in other regions of the developing world.

Starting and expected completion

dates: March 1980-December 1981.

PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Subprogramme 340.4: Economic integration and co-operation among developing countries

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain, Washington, Bogotá, Montevideo)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 43%

(b) Objectives: To provide the Latin American countries with criteria to help them amplify and extend the economic co-operation among them and with developing countries of other regions.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

340.4.1: Analysis of integration processes and modes of co-operation outside the formal systems

Description: Interpretative analysis of the evolution of Latin America's integration and co-operation processes, their problems and action instruments. Interpretative study of new specific modes of co-operation in use in Latin America.

Problem addressed: Although they have made progress, the integration processes in Latin America have encountered problems and limitations which have slowed their advance. New modes of co-operation not originally provided for in the formal integration systems have also appeared. CEPAL has recently increased the attention given to these topics. A systematic effort must be devoted to them, and they must be studied in greater detail and depth if a useful and action-oriented contribution in this sphere is to be made.

Output and potential users: A report for use by Latin American countries and regional co-operation agencies, and by the secretariats of the integration agencies (LAFTA, JUNAC, CACM, CARICOM and SELA).

Starting and expected completion dates: To be initiated in 1979 and completed in October 1981.

340.4.2: Trade expansion in the Greater Caribbean Area (Mexico)

Description: Studies to determine possibilities of expanding trade between the Central American Common Market and other countries (Mexico, Venezuela) and the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean.

Problem addressed: Although they have made progress, the integration processes in Latin America have encountered problems and limitations which have showed their advance. New modes of co-operation, not originally provided for in the formal integration systems, have also appeared. CEPAL has recently increased the attention given to these topics. A systematic effort must be devoted to them, and they must be studied in greater detail and depth, if it is hoped to make a useful and action-oriented contribution in this sphere.

Output and potential users: A report describing such potential, to be presented to the interested Governments during a special seminar.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

340.4.3: Central American Integration (Mexico)

Description: Assistance to governments and regional organizations in order to reactivate and strengthen the integration process.

Problem addressed: Although they have made progress, the integration processes in Latin America have encountered problems and limitations which have showed their advance. New models of co-operation, not originally provided for in the formal integration systems, have also appeared. CEPAL has recently increased the attention given to these topics. A systematic effort must be devoted to them, and they must be studied in greater detail and depth, if it is hoped to make a useful and action-oriented contribution in this sphere.

Output and potential users: Documents describing alternative proposals for the reactivation of the economic integration movement.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

340.4.4: Caribbean trade and development (Port of Spain)

Description: Determination of the feasibility of establishing multinational marketing enterprises.
Examination of existing measures to promote trade.
Feasibility study on a Caribbean Trade Information Centre.

Problem addressed: International trade is carried out by small isolated units. Integrated marketing arrangements will increase trade possibilities.
Trade is concentrated on a limited range of products. There is a serious lack throughout the region of current information needed for rapid decision-making.

Output and potential users: Studies and reports to Ministries and intergovernmental bodies.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 460: NATURAL RESOURCES

Subprogramme 460.1: Water resources

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 37%

(b) Objectives: To assist the governments of the region in the management of water resources through the improved formulation of strategies for the use and protection of water; to facilitate co-operation between countries in water management matters of common interest; and to assure the implementation of the recommendations of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

460.1.1: Horizontal co-operation in water resources

Description: Through the proposed Sessional Committee on Water Resources, CEPAL is to facilitate horizontal co-operation between member governments and technical assistance for improvements in water resource management in Latin America within the framework of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

Problem addressed: Lack of specific institutional means for adequate exchange of information and trained personnel within the region prevents many possibilities for the introduction of improved water management systems at the national level and hampers international co-operation in this field.

Output and potential users: The organization of two expert meetings as per decisions of the first meeting of the proposed Sessional Committee and the second meeting of the same Committee, with the associated reports. The reports are destined to inform CEPAL member governments and international organizations.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

460.1.2: Environmental dimensions of water management

Description: Study of methodology for the incorporation of environmental dimensions into the planning and management of flow regulation structures, designed to promote the inclusion of the consideration of environmental factors in water management.

Problem addressed: Management systems for water and related resources, in general, in the region are not well structured to cope with the cumulative effects of intensified water use.

Output and potential users: A report containing the conclusions of the study, destined to inform institutions concerned with water resource planning, use and management in CEPAL member countries and international organizations.

Starting and expected completion dates: March 1980-September 1981.

460.1.3: River navigation within river basin management

Description: Studies in the use of waterways, coastal shipping and short sea services to assist the development of river transport services in one major river basin of South America.
The project is to be carried out in co-operation with the CEPAL Transport Division and member governments.

Problem addressed: Inadequate information and institutional structures for co-operation on internationally shared waterways hampers development of this means of transport.

Output and potential users: A report or reports addressed to the member governments and private agencies involved.

Starting and expected completion dates: March 1980-December 1981.

460.1.4: Support to CEPAL/ILPES training and advisory programmes on water

Description: Preparation of material for other CEPAL programmes concerned with water resource management and environmental dimensions and participation in ILPES courses and technical advisory missions.

Problem addressed: Deficient policy formulation and implementation in many Latin American countries in the area of the use and conservation of water and related resources suggests the desirability of training professional personnel and organizing advisory missions.

Output and potential users: Internal reports and teaching material for use by other CEPAL divisions and ILPES.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing

PROGRAMME 460: NATURAL RESOURCES

Subprogramme 460.2: Energy

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 33%

(b) Objectives: To provide governments of the region with information and analyses which may assist them in formulating energy sector policies.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

460.2.1: Energy forecasting

Description: Analysis of a variety of short and medium-term energy forecasting techniques and specific application of these techniques to forecasting consumption of electric power and refined petroleum products in CEPAL's member countries.

Problem addressed: The need for improvement of energy forecasting techniques in the region.

Output and potential users: Two reports, one on energy forecasting techniques and the other a forecast of energy consumption in Latin America, addressed to government agencies in the region concerned with energy policy and supply. It is anticipated that both studies will provide the basis for annual up-dating of energy forecasts.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-November 1981.

460.2.2: Crude oil production and prospects

Description: Analysis of the record of natural crude oil production in Latin America in the 1970's and assessment of prospects to the year 2000.

Problem addressed: The need for improving the technical and market analysis base for energy policy formulation.

Output and potential users: A report addressed to government agencies in the region concerned with energy policy formulation.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1981-October 1981.

460.2.3: Solar energy

Description: Review of recent progress in applied solar energy and research and evaluation of the relevance of specific solar energy technologies to Latin American countries.

Problem addressed: The need for evaluation of new solar energy technologies by Latin American energy authorities as part of their continuing national energy planning exercises.

Output and potential users: A report addressed to relevant energy planning entities in Latin America.

Starting and expected completion dates: March 1981-December 1981.

460.2.4: Support to CEPAL/ILPES programmes

Description: Preparation of material for the CEPAL Economic Survey and other research, training or advisory programmes within CEPAL/ILPES that require contributions on the nature of change in Latin America's energy sector as it relates to concerns such as economic growth, trade or environmental management. Preparation of material for a possible UN-sponsored conference in 1981 on new and renewable sources of energy.

Problem addressed: The need to improve the quality of energy policy formulation and implementation through technical and market analyses.

Output and potential users: Internal reports and course materials in support of a variety of CEPAL activities. Report for a world energy conference on new and renewable energy sources.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing

PROGRAMME 460: NATURAL RESOURCES

Subprogramme 460.3: Mineral resources

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 22%

(b) Objectives: To assist governments in the formulation and implementation of policies for development of mineral resources.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

460.3.1: Role of State enterprise in mining in Latin America

Description: Study of the evolution and current organization of State activities in the minerals sector in the region in such areas as exploration, mining, refining, marketing and research, identifying areas where collaboration in research, evaluation, training or information exchange may be mutually beneficial.

Problem addressed: Inadequate knowledge by many institutions in the region responsible for mining policy and management decisions limits, options and opportunities in such aspects as technology, markets or institutional organization.

Output and potential users: Report addressed primarily to State mining enterprises in the region, which would also form the basis for element 460.3.2.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-October 1980.

460.3.2: Horizontal co-operation in the planning and management of state mineral enterprises

Description: Promotion of horizontal co-operation between countries of the region and liaison with related UN agencies in research, evaluation and training in the area of mineral resource planning and management, with emphasis on State mining enterprises. The basis for the programme would be the report from element 460.3.1, meetings of government experts and studies of specific topics recommended by these meetings.

Problem addressed: See element 460.3.1 above.

Output and potential users: One meeting of government specialists would be organized and would be expected to result in the formation of 2 or 3 ad-hoc working groups to undertake specific research, evaluation or training projects. Reports or training would be of direct use to the national agencies participating in the network.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

460.3.3: Statistical reporting on the Latin American minerals sector

Description: Collection, analysis and dissemination of data on exploration, reserves, production, consumption and trade in selected minerals in the region.

Problem addressed: Inadequate knowledge hampers policy and management decisions on the production and marketing of minerals in the region.

Output and potential users: Reports will be published on the status and prospects of three minerals of high priority in the region, destined to policy-makers, government analysts and universities in CEPAL member countries and to international agencies all over the world concerned with the development of minerals.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-October 1981.

460.3.4: Support to CEPAL/ILPES programmes

Description: Preparation of material and analyses for other programmes within CEPAL with mineral resource requirements, such as the Economic Survey, courses on development planning or advisory services.

Problem addressed: Shortage of technical personnel and analyses available to governments in the region for the purposes of formulating and implementing economic policy in general and minerals policy in particular.

Output and
potential users:

Internal reports and course materials in support
of CEPAL activities serving a range of clients in
member countries.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing.

PROGRAMME 460: NATURAL RESOURCES

Subprogramme 460.4: Electrical development in Central America

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 8%

(b) Objectives: To assist the Central American governments in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans for integrated development of electrical systems.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

460.4.1: Electrical interconnexion

Description: As a follow-up of studies carried out in the previous biennium, assistance will be given to governments for the actual implementation of envisaged interconnexion of their electrical systems.

Problem addressed: In order to lessen the impact of the oil crisis on their economies, the countries of the subregion are trying to develop their energy resources. By interconnecting their electrical systems, more efficient and economic use can be made of their electricity, with emphasis on power generated from indigenous resources such as hydropower, geothermal sources, coal, wood and vegetable waste. Studies are presently under way to determine alternative schemes for interconnexion and to estimate the benefits of such undertakings. As the electrical sector is very dynamic in nature, further studies will be required in the future to take into account new developments and to update the economic benefits of interconnexion.

Output and potential users: Reports to governments and technical assistance missions.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980, continuing.

460.4.2: Electrical power development

Description: Assistance in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for electrical development, through direct collaboration with the Central American Electrification Union Secretariat.

Problem addressed: In order to lessen the impact of the oil crisis on their economies, the countries of the subregion are trying to develop their energy resources. By interconnecting their electrical systems, more efficient and economic use can be made of their electricity, with emphasis on power generated from indigenous resources such as hydropower, geothermal sources, coal, wood and vegetable waste. Studies are presently under way to determine alternative schemes for interconnexion and to estimate the benefits of such undertakings. As the electrical sector is very dynamic in nature, further studies will be required in the future to take into account new developments and to update the economic benefits of interconnexion.

Output and potential users: Reports to government agencies and technical assistance missions.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION

Subprogramme 480.1: Demographic statistics and monitoring of population trends

Organizational unit: CELADE

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 39%.

(b) Objectives: The objectives of this subprogramme are to develop and improve permanent capabilities for the organization and implementation (including data elaboration and publication) of population censuses and surveys; to develop and promote the use of analytical methods in the countries in order to improve the quality of their population statistics and adapt them to the needs of economic and social planning; and to keep up to date basic information on the situation and prospects of the demographic evolution of the countries of the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

480.1.1: Monitoring of population trends

Description: To keep up to date information on the demographic situation and prospects of the countries of the region, preparing population estimates and projections at the country and regional level.

Problem addressed: The main aspects of the demographic situation, trends and prospects are not known with sufficient accuracy and detail for the preparation of diagnostic studies and other inputs necessary in the programming of many government activities, including the formulation of development plans. Moreover, in many countries the national capacity to analyse the available demographic information and to prepare population estimates and projections is still limited, and the same may be said of the capacity to undertake the required type of research.

Output and potential users: A six-monthly bulletin (CELADE Demographic Bulletin). A biennial report on the demographic situation in Latin America. Studies and other working documents which are disseminated mainly through CELADE publications. This information and consultation material is intended for governments, international agencies and interested national institutions.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

480.1.2: Evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning in Latin America

- Description: Preparation of appraisals of the impact of the dissemination of knowledge of birth control methods and access to contraceptive devices, particularly through maternal and child health and/or family planning programmes, on the birth rate of some countries.
- Problem addressed: In the second half of the 1960s and particularly in the present decade, a distinct decline has been noted in the birth rate of several countries, coinciding time with public and/or private action (information, services, etc.,) aimed at changing the reproductive behaviour of families. It is hoped that the study of these experiences will make it possible to evaluate how far such action and other factors (social, cultural, economic, etc.,) have influenced the decline in the birth rate. Similarly, from the point of view of government policy, it is of particular interest to determine the extent of the demographic response in certain key segments (rural population, low-income urban groups) and the viability with respect to these groups of the policy instruments used.
- Output and potential users: Reports on research activities which are disseminated by means of CELADE publications. Annual report on coverage, follow-up and characteristics of users of family planning programmes in Latin American countries.
- Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

480.1.3: Demographic statistics advisory services

- Description: Advisory assistance in strengthening the national capacity to organize, process and analyse population census and survey data in specific areas such as:
- (a) design of samples, questionnaires, tabulations and other statistical instruments;
 - (b) assembly of electronic data processing systems and programmes;
 - (c) design of research through population surveys;
 - (d) organization and operation of statistical systems: multipurpose household surveys; civil registration statistics.

Problem addressed: In the past two decades all the countries of the region have made significant progress in the organization of their population statistics systems. To some extent, however, the majority need advisory assistance in expanding the capacity of the system, improving the quality and timeliness of statistics, introducing more advanced methods and technologies and, finally, raising the level of personnel training.

Output and potential users: Reports of missions and other related technical documents intended for use by the governments of the Latin American countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION

Subprogramme 480.2: Population and development

Organizational unit: CELADE

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 34%

(b) Objectives: The objectives of this subprogramme are to identify and quantify the determinants of population dynamics and their economic, social, political and cultural effects on regional systems and differentiated social groups in Latin American countries; to develop and apply analytical tools (quantitative models), adapted to the conditions of the countries of the region, for the incorporation of the demographic variables into the planning process; to develop and elaborate the conceptual frame and inputs for the design, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; and to follow up current population programmes and policies in the countries of the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

480.2.1: Research on regional development, migration and urbanization

Description: Studies on the interrelationships between the main economic and social dimensions of urban and regional development and occupation of the territory by the population, with emphasis on key population groups and strategic variables for planning and the formulation of migration and urban and regional development policies.

Problem addressed: To a greater or lesser extent, all the countries of the region present characteristics of uneven regional development. The large metropolitan concentrations and the wide dispersion of the rural population are basically the result of marked disparities in the distribution of productive resources and social services. These trends seem to have been accentuated in recent years in the relatively less developed countries which are in the initial stages of urbanization and where the emergent metropolitan areas face serious problems in terms of employment, housing and the provision of services, i.e., a deterioration in the quality of human life. Planning activities and government measures and policies aimed at preventing or reducing the adverse effects of this process of economic and demographic concentration call for support at the regional level in the form of continuing research geared to the objectives of government plans.

Output and
potential users:

Reports on research activities which will be disseminated through the various CELADE publication series. It is hoped that as a result of this research the countries of the region will have a fuller knowledge of the interrelationships between regional development and the geographical distribution of the population, and of the possible demographic implications of the development policies adopted, together with the necessary criteria for the formulation of policy options.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing.

480.2.2: Development research and demographic information

Description:

In specific historical situations, to continue the in-depth study of the causal relationships between the high population growth rates prevailing in countries of the region, the macrostructural changes accompanying its development, and socio-economic factors at the family level (education, income, women's participation in the labour force, accessibility of medical and social services, etc.), focusing the analysis on the reproductive behaviour of the rural population and low-income urban groups.

Problem addressed:

The rate of population growth may be considered to affect and be affected by most of the critical problems of economic and social development. Although a good deal of progress has been made in identifying the role played by the production structure in the reproductive patterns of the various social groups, in many countries it is important to have a fuller knowledge of the contribution of these population groups to population growth and, therefore, the effect of changes in their reproductive behaviour on such growth; and also to have the necessary information to evaluate the political, social and cultural viability of policies and programmes which might be adopted to influence, directly or indirectly, the reproductive behaviour of, in particular, the rural population and low-income urban groups.

Output and
potential users:

Reports on research activities which will be disseminated through the various CELADE publication series. As a result of these studies it is hoped that the countries of the region facing problems associated with a high (low) rate of population growth will have fuller information on the interrelationships between the

production structure, specific key socio-economic factors at the family level and reproductive behaviour, and also on the feasibility of policy options aimed at modifying such behaviour.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

480.2.3: Population and planning

Description: Development and use of demographic economic models adapted to the context of the Latin American countries, for the purpose of incorporating the demographic variables in the planning process.

Problem addressed: In the countries of the region, demographic data and studies have been used in planning on a very limited scale, almost exclusively, it may be affirmed, in the stage of diagnosis and in some degree in determining the objectives and goals of the social sectors of plans. This is mainly due to the fact that because of the scarcity of trained personnel and other factors related to research and the availability of technology, no use is made of analytical instruments (models) that include the population variable in medium- and long-term economic and social projections.

Output and
potential users: Reports on research activities which will be disseminated through the various CELADE publication series. The development and transfer of technologies with the aim of incorporating the population variable in planning techniques will help to enrich the capacities of governments for using this development instrument.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

480.2.4: Technical advisory assistance

Description: To assist the countries in developing the necessary knowledge, personnel training and preparation of inputs to be able to incorporate population aspects in the formulation of development policies and plans. In the last two years several countries of the region have obtained international technical and financial assistance in carrying out one or more research, training and/or institutional development programmes on interrelated population and development aspects, the objectives of which are planning and policy formulation.

In the biennium 1980-1981 an increased demand for assistance with similar aims is expected as a result, first, of the growing recognition in government circles of the importance of considering demographic aspects in development planning and, secondly, of the policy of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) of expanding its support for programmes of technical advisory assistance to national planning bodies in developing countries.

Output and
potential users:

Reports of technical assistance missions and other related working documents intended for the use or information of governments of the Latin American countries.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing.

PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION

Subprogramme 480.3: Training

Organizational unit: CELADE

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 5%

(b) Objectives: To stimulate, maintain and improve the teaching of methods of demographic analysis, population studies, and training in specific areas (i.e., courses for planners and statisticians; courses on electronic processing of population data).

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

480.3.1: Regional Course on Demographic Analysis

Description: A master level course with specialization in demographic analysis, interdisciplinary studies on population, and aspects of public sector planning and policies in this field. Location: Santiago, Chile.

Problem addressed: In most countries of the region, economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies and programmes are hindered by the scarcity of trained personnel for the programming and implementation of activities in the field of population (statistics and analysis of demographic data, diagnostic studies, economic-demographic models for planning, design of population policies and programmes, etc.).

Output and potential users: Training of 25 government officials working in statistical offices and the planning system; university teachers and research specialist from national centres.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

480.3.2: Master level Course on Social Population Studies

Description: High-level course with specialization in interdisciplinary studies on population and social development. Joint programme with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), the teaching duties to be shared equally. Location: Santiago, Chile.

Problem addressed: In most countries of the region, economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies and programmes are hindered by the scarcity of trained personnel for the programming and implementation of activities in the field of population (statistics and analysis of demographic data, diagnostic studies, economic-demographic models for planning, design of population policies and programmes, etc.).

Output and potential users: Training of 20 staff members, teachers and/or research specialists working in study centres and government institutions of countries in the region.

Starting and expected completion dates: October 1978 to July 1980.

480.3.3: National and subregional courses on demography

Description: Intensive courses (12 to 16 weeks' duration) providing training in the handling of basic techniques for the analysis of demographic data, and of information on the population situation and trends in the various countries. An annual subregional course will be held in San José, Costa Rica, together with two or three national courses a year (in countries as yet to be determined).

Problem addressed: In most countries of the region, economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies and programmes are hindered by the scarcity of trained personnel for the programming and implementation of activities in the field of population (statistics and analysis of demographic data, diagnostic studies, economic-demographic models for planning, design of population policies and programmes, etc.).

Output and potential users: Training of 125 to 150 government officials working in statistical offices and the planning system.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980 to December 1981.

480.3.4: Seminars

Description: The holding of seminars with the co-operation of high-level government officials and specialized technical personnel, as appropriate, on specialized subjects and techniques, in particular: spatial distribution of the population and regional development planning; electronic data-processing systems the 1980 population censuses; methodology of demographic research.

Problem addressed: In most countries of the region, economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies and programmes are hindered by the scarcity of trained personnel for the programming and implementation of activities in the field of population (statistics and analysis of demographic data, diagnostic studies, economic-demographic models for planning, design of population policies and programmes, etc.).

Output and potential users: Government officials, staff members of the CEPAL system.

Starting expected completion dates: January 1980 to December 1981.

PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION

Subprogramme 480.4: Information, dissemination and other services

Organizational unit: CELADE

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 22%

(b) Objectives: To maintain a flow of information on population data and documentation of Latin America; to issue studies, manuals and other technical materials in order to make them available to governments and disseminate this literature among researchers, teachers, students and the public at large; and to render support, advisory and computer services.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

480.4.1: System of documentation on population of Latin America (DOCPAL)

Description: Selection, acquisition and processing of bibliographic material for inclusion in the DOCPAL computerized data base (3,000 annual units in the data base; 1,500 units in a supplementary collection). Provision of the following documentation services to users in the region: periodical publication of a review of bibliographical summaries, supply of data base search results and documents (clearing-house). Preparation of manuals on procedures and institution of systems.

Problem addressed: In many countries, planning and policy formulation are limited owing to the lack of an adequate information flow (microdata, tabulations, documents, etc.) and the relatively poor specialized literature produced in the region.

Output and potential users: "DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina", a twice-yearly review, each issue of which contains approximately 750 summaries (1,500 copies for each issue). "Índice Acumulativo de la Revista DOCPAL Resúmenes", one issue in the second half of 1980 (1,500 copies). Information bulletin "Comunicaciones DOCPAL" (two sheets) four times a year. "Search in data base" and "supply of documents" services, at the users' request. Manuals and other technical material on the organization and operation of DOCPAL, of interest to public and private institutions wishing to develop documentation services.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

480.4.2: Support and advisory computer services

Description: Support services for the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and development of the service:

- Maintenance and updating of a computerized population census and survey data bank.
- Data processing, in support of substantive activities (480.1, 480.2 and 480.3).
- Support for DOCPAL project (480.4.1) in maintenance and updating of data base; production of a bibliographic review; development of new programmes (ISIS, etc.)
- Maintenance of development systems and adaptation and implementation of new versions and new systems.

Advisory services to governments:

- Missions to countries to assist population data-processing bodies and programmes in personnel training and implementation of systems.

Problem addressed: Computer services are an essential integral part of the research, training, information and advisory activities of the Population Programme. Moreover, although the great majority of the countries of the region use computers for processing population data, the work of statistical offices and other national centres engaged in population studies frequently faces serious limitations for lack of specialized personnel, which justifies the regional resources used to provide them with advisory assistance.

Output and potential users: Inputs for the files and tape files of the population census and survey data bank; tabulations; entries in the DOCPAL data base and information retrieval; editing and preparation of text for the review "DOCPAL Resúmenes" (see 480.4.1); technical reports; reports of missions to countries. Potential users: governments, national centres, government officials engaged in the Programme.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

480.4.3: Publications service

Description: Publication, printing and distribution of research reports, studies, information on population programmes, population data and other products of the various Programme activities. CELADE has made a significant contribution to Spanish-language scientific literature, and in general, to the dissemination of information on the population situation and trends in Latin America. CELADE's inventory of publications lists 25 books, 546 monographs, 18 issues of the journal "Notas de Población", 23 issues of the "Demographic Bulletin", and over a hundred other publications in general circulation.

Output and
potential users:

Main periodical series: Journal "Notas de Población" (three issues a year); CELADE's "Demographic Bulletin" (biannual); "DOCPAL Resúmenes de Población de América Latina" (biannual). Book series: 4 titles in the biennium.

"Cuadernos de CELADE" series: 5-6 Cuadernos in the biennium.

Monograph series: 25-35 monographs in the two years.

Other series: varying number.

Most of these publications are distributed to over 600 addresses, including government institutions and international agencies.

Starting and
expected completion
dates:

Continuing.

PROGRAMME 496: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Subprogramme 496.3: Transnational Corporations in Latin America

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Santiago

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 100%

(b) Objectives: The objective of this subprogramme is to: (i) develop an adequate information system concerning the presence, behaviour and impact of transnational corporations on the Latin American countries; (ii) aid in the formulation and implementation of policies and negotiating models vis-à-vis transnational corporations; (iii) assist the governments of the region in the development of new types and forms of linkages, agreements and contracts with transnational corporations that would enable them to contribute more effectively to the process of self-sustained development and (iv) promote the interchange of experience, common positions and policies vis-à-vis transnational corporations among Latin American countries and other developing regions.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

496.3.1: Activities on Transnational Corporations in Latin America

Description: (i) Information and monitoring: Latin American Information Directories on TNCs (relevant organizations and persons and their information output, TNCs operating in Latin America and their subsidiaries in different countries). Periodical overviews of important trends and structural changes in the presence, local linkages and effects of transnational corporations. Evaluation of actual implementation of legislation and policies regarding transnational corporations and foreign investment and technology.

(ii) Research. Interregional project on negotiating capacity and distribution of gains in export-oriented primary commodities (together with ESCAP, ECA and CTC). Negotiating capacity in "strategic" manufacturing industries (heavy and capital goods including the new types and forms of linkages and contracts with TNCs, etc.). Manufacturing exports by TNCs (marketing contracts and use of world-wide TNCs facilities, intra-firm trade, subcontracting, efficiency of government incentives and regulation, etc.). Joint ventures and other types of linkages between public enterprises and TNCs (national participation in management, local inputs, co-operation with government agencies, etc.).

(iii) Technical co-operation: According to the needs and requirements expressed by governments, and a joint programme with CTC aimed in particular at the improvement of national and subregional policies and negotiating capacity, information and monitoring systems, exchange of experience among Latin American countries and assumption of common positions, new types and forms of linkages and contracts with transnational corporations, etc.

Problem addressed: Given the importance of foreign investment and technology to the countries of the area, it is necessary to improve the bargaining position of governments vis-à-vis TNCs. Some of the main problems are the lack or inefficiency of information and monitoring systems, continued dependence on TNCs for the export of primary commodities, appropriate use of new types of linkages and contracts with TNCs and the forms of co-operation among developing countries facing similar problems.

Output and potential users: Information and research results will be published for the use of governmental and other organizations and disseminated in seminars and workshops and other forms of technical co-operation.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 520: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Subprogramme 520.1: Plan of Action of the United Nations Conference of Science and Technology for Development

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 23%

(b) Objectives: To promote and carry out research and action-oriented projects deriving from the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

520.1.1: Research

Description: Studies will be carried out on the mechanisms required to link supply and demand for technology, and on the identification and evaluation of the obstacles to the implementation of related plans and programmes.

Problem addressed: The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will highlight different aspects related to the accumulation of scientific and technical knowledge, both in advanced and underdeveloped countries. Issues affecting international co-operation, and particularly the technological components of the New International Economic Order, will be clarified. Moreover, as the United Nations is to adopt a unified and coherent approach in this matter as a result of the Conference, CEPAL will assume wider responsibilities in dealing with the regional dimensions of this fresh impulse towards newer and more effective applications of knowledge for development.

Output and potential users: Documents describing results and recommendations to be discussed at a Latin American meeting of experts to be convened by mid-1981.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 520: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Subprogramme 520.2: Technological development

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Mexico, Port of Spain, Buenos Aires)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 77%

(b) Objectives: To define criteria for technological development policies useful for channeling investments in order to ensure better utilization of funds provided by financial agencies.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

520.2.1: Research

Description: Detailed studies are to be carried out in the fields of social infrastructure, health services and urban infrastructure.

Problem addressed: The technological development experiences of the main countries of the region differ from those of the mature societies, both in their scale and sources as well as in the distribution of their fruits and in the cost of access to the flow of new technologies.

Output and potential users: Reports describing study findings.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

520.2.2: Industrial technology transfer and adaptation (Buenos Aires)

Description: Detailed studies for specific industries will be carried out and the results of these will be discussed among Latin American and other experts in this area.

Problem addressed: The technological development experiences of the main countries of the region differ from those of the mature societies, both in their scale and sources as well as in the distribution of their fruits and in the cost of access to the flow of new technologies.

Output and potential users: Reports describing study findings.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

520.2.3: Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (Port of Spain)

Description: Co-ordination with member governments on the establishment of the Council. Preparation of surveys, meetings and training courses.
Follow-up of the technological work which may be commissioned by the Council.

Problem addressed: Low technological capacity of the countries in the subregion.

Output and potential users: Performance of secretariat functions for the Council.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 530.1: Styles of development and social change in Latin America

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 34%

(b) Objectives: To analyse the range of national development styles and the social factors that bear on their evolution; to orient the formulation of more appropriate policies for improving the quality of social change in terms of problems such as a more equitable distribution of income and consumption, the elimination of extreme poverty, higher levels of employment and education, increased facilities provided by the social services and housing, and broader social participation; to achieve more appropriate social planning goals.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

530.1.1: Styles of development and social change

Description: Interpretative analysis of the styles of development and social change in Latin America, identifying the main economic, social and political factors determining them.

Problem addressed: Lack of convergence between economic growth and social development. Conditions and requirements for planning integrated social development in accordance with the International Development Strategy (IDS) and the regional appraisals carried out (Quito, 1973; Chaguaramas, Trinidad and Tobago, 1975; Guatemala, 1977).

Output and potential users: Materials and studies for the regional appraisals of the IDS, the member governments and their planning ministries or offices.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

530.1.2: Styles of development in the Caribbean (Port of Spain)

Description: Preparation of country reports on Caribbean member countries.

Problem addressed: Lack of information on social processes and structure of society.

Output and potential users: Country reports on St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent, Antigua, Grenada.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1980-December 1981.

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 530.2: Integration of women in development

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 30%

(b) Objectives: To analyse the situation of women within the context of the styles of development and processes of social change in the region, with particular emphasis on questions related to their integration in the development effort.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

530.2.1: Integration of women in development

Description: To analyse and suggest alternative solutions for the social problems of women in general and poor, rural and urban, women in particular, with special attention to their integration in development processes.

Problem addressed: To increase and improve the participation of women in the development effort; to reduce and eliminate the social, economic, legal and political differences affecting them, in accordance with the recommendations and priorities established in the World Plan of Action and the Regional Plan of Action.

Output and potential users: Government meetings, and regional and world conferences (1980) to evaluate the implementation of the mandates and recommendations on the social situation of women.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 530.3: Extreme Poverty in Central America

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 15%

(b) Objectives: To provide elements for the design of governmental policies for the alleviation of extreme poverty in the subregion.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

530.3.1: Research

Description: To carry out a study to assess the magnitude and characteristics of the population living in conditions of extreme poverty, and to formulate alternative policies for the lessening or elimination of the said problem.

Problem addressed: Economic growth in the subregion seems to have been accompanied by a deterioration in the relative situation - and probably the absolute one - of the lower income groups of the population in both the rural and urban areas.
Furthermore, access to social services by this group is extremely limited; quite frequently its members are compelled to pay higher prices for their staple goods because of the characteristics of the commercialization network.
In other words, besides the structural factors conditioning the participation of the poor strata in the productive process, there are other elements reinforcing this tendency, to which the proposed research will pay particular attention.

Output and potential users: A detailed report for consideration by the Central American governments.

Starting and expected completion dates: 1979 through mid-1981.

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 530.4: Social Aspects of Metropolitanization in Mexico

Organizational unit: CEPAL, Mexico

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 6%

(b) Objectives: To identify the social dimension of problems arising from metropolitan expansion.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

530.4.1: Research

Description: A study will be conducted giving due consideration to the social problems deriving from the urban expansion of three major Mexican urban conglomerates. In addition, the study will attempt to relate the Mexican results to the case of some Central American cities where urban expansion is taking place at a fast rate.

Problem addressed: In recent years, CEPAL and other organizations have tried to characterize urban expansion phenomena from different points of view: agro-rural decline, internal migration, industrial progress, and the tendencies towards the concentration of incomes, products and power. The "unbalanced" economies of excessive urban agglomeration and the inherent risk to the country's long-term development are also beginning to be stressed. Although considerable progress has been made in determining motives and consequences, some important aspects of urban expansion - for example, its effects on the family unit, on craft activities, on the consumption of cultural goods, on the distribution of leisure time, etc. - have not been given preferential attention.

Output and potential users: A report for consideration of interested governments.

Starting and expected completion dates: 1980 through 1983.

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 530.5: CEPAL/UNESCO/UNDP project on education and development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Buenos Aires, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 15%

(b) Objectives: To contribute to the formulation of bases for educational policies in the countries of the region by exploring various alternative development policy hypotheses which include education and other social dimensions and stimulating reflection on the relation between the expansion of education without simultaneous social development, as predominates at present, and the conceptual proposal of a unified approach to the development process, in keeping with the particular conditions of the countries, including various styles of development as regards education and society.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

530.5.1: Trends in education and development

Description: Preparation of a document on the problems and trends of education and development in the region and publication of summary documents and a final report.

Problem addressed: Training centres and planning offices do not possess research and analysis criteria on the forms assumed by social and educational development in their countries.

Output and potential users:

- Document on problems and trends in education
- Summary documents
- Final Project Document on the CEPAL/UNESCO/UNDP project on education and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared for the Ministries of Education in of the region.

Starting and expected completion dates: April 1979-February 1981.

530.5.2: Development and education in the Caribbean (Port of Spain)

Description: Feasibility study on the creation of a Caribbean enterprise for the production of printed and audiovisual material.
Feasibility study on the creation of a network of centres for cultural retrieval and animation.
Creation of the Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development.

Problem addressed: Insufficiency and high cost of cultural and educational material.
Lack of popular participation in identification and enhancement of the cultural heritage.
Lack of propagation of knowledge existing in the subregion.
Lack of co-ordinated approaches in social and economic studies.

Output and potential users: Feasibility studies on creation of a printed and audiovisual material enterprise and of a network of pilot centres.
Establishment of the Council.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 540: STATISTICS

Subprogramme 540.1: Regional framework for statistical information

Organizational unit: CEPAL, (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 71%

(b) Objectives: The objective of this subprogramme is to provide a comprehensive regional framework of statistical information on the economic and social situation of Latin American countries, in order to assist the governments, the secretariat and the regional programmes in devising concerted action, assessing and monitoring economic and social development and meeting the growing data requirements for policy-making. It is also intended to furnish quantitative analyses on the main economic and social problems in the region, in order to enhance the quantitative basis for the assessment of such problems.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

540.1.1: Organization and maintenance of specialized data bases

Description: Organization and maintenance of data bases on national accounts, the public sector, income distribution, consumption prices, external trade, the balance of payments and external debt, statistics of production and natural resources, demographic and social statistics.

Problem addressed: An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information purposes.
In order to analyse the diverse economic and social problems of Latin American countries and to design concerted action, a centralized data base of up-to-date statistics covering the entire region is required.

Output and potential users: Standardized statistical tables with comparable estimates and regional totals and statistical analyses, for CEPAL's current work and studies and for the use of CEPAL member countries and regional organizations.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.1.2: Dissemination of statistical data

Description: Preparation of statistical publications and dissemination of data in machine-readable form.

Problem addressed: An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information purposes.

Output and potential users: Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, CEPAL statistical papers, and general or specific statistical publications, for the use of CEPAL member countries, regional organizations and national academic researchers.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.1.3: Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics

Description: Organization and management of an integrated bank of diverse computerized data bases of statistics on general and specialized fields, with adequate storage capacity and easy retrieval systems.

Problem addressed: An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information purposes.
In order to assess and monitor efforts and policies to improve the foreign trade position of Latin American countries, appropriate indexes and comparable trade statistics are needed, while the current assessment and monitoring of economic and social development in the region calls for up-to-date economic and social indicators and series which are conceptually comparable and of known quality and scope, as well as quantitative analyses of such data.

Output and potential users: Statistical reports and transfer of data in machine-readable form, for the use of CEPAL programmes and projects: official and academic projects of the member countries, and other regional or international research projects.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.1.4: Measurement and analysis of income distribution and poverty

Description: A joint collaborative effort with the World Bank, intended to produce estimates of income distribution on a comparative basis and analyse the quantitative relationship between income distribution and growth and the multivariate characteristics of distributional phenomena in Latin American countries, including estimates of poverty lines and poverty profiles.

Problem addressed: An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information purposes.
In order to currently assess and monitor economic and social development in the region up-to-date economic and social indicators and series are needed which are conceptually comparable and of known quality and scope, together with quantitative analyses of such data.

Output and potential users: Statistical papers on the evaluation of regional development, problems of measurement, quantitative analysis, conceptual and methodological issues and the appraisal of national statistics, for the use of CEPAL programmes and projects, official and academic projects of the member countries, and other regional or international research projects.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.1.5: Comparisons of prices and real incomes

Description: Estimates of the purchasing power of currencies and of real product and income in common currencies, in a joint effort with IDB and ECIEL, co-ordinated with the International Comparison Project of the United Nations.

Problem addressed: For the current assessment and monitoring of economic development in the region, and as background data for economic integration, detailed comparisons of purchasing power and internationally comparable estimates of real income and product are required.

Output and potential users: Report containing detailed national product and purchasing power comparisons and analyses for the countries of the region. Creation of a permanent mechanism for regular estimates and a system to obtain estimates on an annual basis.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.1.6: Social indicators; measurement and analysis of social development

Description: The formulation of social indicators for the region within the framework of the SSDS, studies in methods on the measurement of employment, the use of household surveys, the analysis of indicators and statistics relevant to the well-being of children and the poor and to the analysis of the situation of women, and indicators for monitoring social development.

Problem addressed: An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by CEPAL and for general information purposes. For the current assessment and monitoring of economic and social development in the region, up-to-date economic and social indicators and series are needed which are conceptually comparable and of known quality and scope, together with quantitative analyses of such data.

Output and potential users: Statistical papers on social indicators, contributions to the evaluation of regional development, papers on measurement problems and conceptual and methodological issues, quantitative analyses of social processes and appraisals of national statistics for the use of CEPAL programmes and projects, official and academic projects of the member countries, and other regional or international research projects.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.1.7: Studies on the measurement and analysis of economic structure and development

- Description: The estimation of economic indicators for monitoring economic development in the region, studies on methods of measurement, and quantitative analyses of economic trends and structural changes.
- Problem addressed: In order to assess and monitor efforts and policies to improve the foreign trade position of Latin American countries, appropriate indexes and comparable trade statistics are needed, while the current assessment and monitoring of economic and social development in the region calls for up-to-date economic and social indicators and series which are conceptually comparable and of known quality and scope, together with quantitative analyses of such data.
- Output and potential users: Estimates for the annual Economic Survey of Latin America and for the evaluation of regional development, as well as statistical and methodological papers for the use of CEPAL programmes and projects, official and academic projects of the member countries, and other regional or international research projects.
- Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 540: STATISTICS

Subprogramme 540.2: Basic statistics

Organizational unit: CEPAL, (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 29%

(b) Objectives: To assist the countries, through regional advisory services and technical co-operation activities, in the development and consolidation of their statistical capabilities, and in the production of the statistics they need for directing and monitoring their economic and social development. To promote and co-ordinate the exchange of experience and foster the application of suitable methods and international recommendations throughout the region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

540.2.1: Regional consultative and co-ordination mechanisms on statistics and their use

Description: Review of statistical work in the region, assessment of problems in statistical development, and strengthening of the regional mechanisms for consultation and methodological co-ordination among the member countries, with a view to promoting the harmonization and comparability of national statistics and promoting international recommendations.

Problem addressed: In most Latin American countries, the capabilities of the statistical system are limited, and do not provide the adequate information needed by planners, policy-makers and administrators. Problems arise in the capabilities for field operations, the application of statistical methods and adequate standards, the quality of the data, shortage of technical personnel, and deficiencies in data processing and availability. The experience gained by the relatively more developed countries in the region in solving similar problems is not, however, transferred to the least developed countries.

Output and potential users: Situation reports, documents on methodological problems and orientations in specific fields, working group meetings and reports to regional statistical bodies, for national statistical agencies and main users in member countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

540.2.2: Technical Assistance

Description: Assistance to the member countries in developing and consolidating their statistical services and capabilities so as to enable them to obtain the data required by planners, policy-makers, administrators and other users, by means of the transfer of available statistical knowledge and techniques through advisory services, on-the-job training and technical meetings, the preparation or contributions to manuals adapted to meet required conditions, and assistance in organizing and maintaining statistical capabilities.

Problem addressed: In most Latin American countries, the capabilities of the statistical system are limited, and do not provide the adequate information needed by planners, policy-makers and administrators. Problems arise in the capabilities for field operations, the application of statistical methods and adequate standards, the quality of the data, shortage of technical personnel and deficiencies in data processing and availability. The experience gained by the relatively more developed countries in the region in solving similar problems is not, however, transferred to the least developed countries.

Output and potential users: Regional advisory services to governments, development of supporting material, technical meetings and provision of technical advice on the formulation and monitoring of statistical programmes.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 550: TRANSPORT

Subprogramme 550.1: Improvement of the effectiveness of transport planning

Organizational unit: CEPAL, (Santiago, Mexico, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 47%

(b) Objectives: To improve the effectiveness of national transport planning and policy formulation in the Latin American region.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

550.1.1: Information systems for decision-making imports, maritime and railway transport in Latin America

Description: Development and application of specific techniques for handling information and improving its quality, including centralization of flows of information for decision-making processes and automation of information retrieval.

Problem addressed: Inadequate acquisition and poor handling of information for decision-making.

Output and potential users: Advisory services for managers and decision-makers of port authorities, maritime organizations and railway companies of member countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

550.1.2: Transport network modelling

Description: Analysis of numerical transport models used by member countries in the formulation of national transport plans; development of models with special emphasis on defining the appropriate role of rail and road services, for use in institutionalized planning.

Problem addressed: Lack of evaluation and selection of appropriate planning techniques, especially those related to transport system models.

Output and potential users: Report on the experience of selected Latin American countries in transport modelling. Assistance to member countries, at their request, in transport network modelling.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

550.1.3: Integrated river basin planning

Description: Surveying of a major international river basin to determine its transport potential, especially for international transport, and the reasons for its under-utilization. This programme element would be undertaken jointly with the Natural Resources and Environment Division.

Problem addressed: Inadequate utilization of the region's major rivers for international transport, and lack of planning to help increase their use.

Output and potential users: Identification of the problems facing transport in the system under study, estimation of the system's potentialities, and recommendations for necessary measures to achieve those potentialities. Assistance to government and private sector agencies responsible for putting recommendations into practice.

Starting and expected completion dates: July 1979-December 1981.

550.1.4: Dissemination of transport documentation

Description: Abstracting and indexing of selected documents of general interest in the field of transport published by the UN family of organizations, entering into a computerized bibliographic data base, and subsequently production of catalogue and index listings. This programme element will be undertaken jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

Problem addressed: Valuable information and experience is generated and written up but lost to future users because no system exists to preserve the documents or to make their existence known.

Output and potential users: Indexes and catalogues for distribution by Headquarters to governments, organizations and experts, with a view to securing wider knowledge and usage of the source documents.

Starting and expected completion dates: Starting 1979; continuing.

550.1.5: Co-ordination of intra-Caribbean air transport (Port of Spain)

Description: Study on the air transport infrastructure and the feasibility of establishing a multilateral air agreement and a multinational subregional carrier.

Problem addressed: Communications among the islands in the subregion are unreliable and difficult, and because of historical metropolitan development radiated extra-regionally rather than intra-regionally.

Output and potential users: Study on intra-Caribbean air transport useful to member governments, transport ministries and to the International Civil Aviation Organization, which is co-sponsor of this activity.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 550: TRANSPORT

Subprogramme 550.2: Facilitation of trade and transport

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 53%

(b) Objectives: To aid governments in the establishment of an institutional infrastructure aimed at facilitating international trade and transport in Latin America through the reduction or, where possible, the elimination of non-tariff barriers.

(c) Programme elements which comprise this subprogramme.

550.2.1: Assistance to intergovernmental facilitation bodies

Description: Provision of support to governmental facilitation bodies within the region by preparing reports and studies requested by these bodies on topics such as civil liability of international land carriers, container standards, customs transit, etc., especially in relation to the preparation of regional conventions. Collaboration in work carried out by intergovernmental facilitation bodies outside the region, such as the ECE Working Party on Trade Facilitation.

Problem addressed: Non-tariff barriers constitute a serious obstacle to the transport of goods in international trade, both within Latin America and with other regions. This is partly because the region lacks interrelated inter-governmental agreements which would enable such transport to be carried out with a minimum of uncertainty.

Output and potential users: A series of brief reports on facilitation topics requested by intergovernmental bodies and facilitation groups.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

550.2.2: Required documentation for ships entering Latin American ports

Description: Collection and dissemination of information on the documents required from ships by the different Latin American ports, including those for customs, immigration and agricultural authorities.

Problem addressed: Non-tariff barriers constitute a serious obstacle to the transport of goods in international trade, both within Latin America and with other regions, causing, among other factors, high port costs, and thus leading to the limitation of trade expansion.

Output and potential users: Manual containing the requirements for entering principal ports of the region, to be made available to regional and extra-regional maritime shipping lines, port authorities and other interested groups.

Starting and expected completion dates: January 1979-December 1980

550.2.3: Dissemination of information on facilitation of trade and transport

Description: Dissemination of relevant facilitation information within and outside the region, in certain cases analyzing in depth specialized facilitation topics and in others presenting a digest of recent facilitation activities and issues.

Problem addressed: Lack of exchange of information on facilitation matters within the region, and inadequate dissemination of the results of solutions to problems among member countries.

Output and potential users: Bi-monthly publication of the FAL Bulletin for distribution to government agencies, international organizations, carriers, shippers, importers and exporters of over 70 countries.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

550.2.4: Studies and advisory services on the establishment and improvement of international land transport services

- Description: Creation of the necessary institutional infrastructure for the establishment and improvement of land transport services in the region.
- Problem addressed: The lack of interrelated intergovernmental agreements frequently prevents international rail and road transport services, which are still in their infancy in many parts of Latin America, from becoming viable.
- Output and potential users: Study of the Atlantic transport corridor, to complement the two corridor studies already completed. Technical assistance to member countries as requested.
- Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

550.2.5: Coastal and inter-island shipping (Port of Spain)

- Description: Development of a comprehensive programme for shipping in the subregion, covering legislation, training and infrastructure.
- Problem addressed: Because of the geographical configuration of the Caribbean subregion, an efficient shipping service is indispensable to promote economic development and integration.
- Output and potential users: Report destined to inform member governments and intergovernmental bodies.
- Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

PROGRAMME 780: LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

Subprogramme 780.1: Documentation and information systems for development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Organizational unit: CEPAL (Santiago, Port of Spain)

(a) Percentage of programme resources (approx.): 100%

(b) Objectives: To improve the documentation and information services in the region as a means of providing the relevant information for decision-making, and to create the necessary exchange schemes for better and more extensive services in order to promote the development of the Latin American and the Caribbean countries.

(c) Programme elements which comprise the subprogramme:

780.1.1: Creation of information networks on integration and on the environment

Description: Collaboration in the co-ordination of information exchange activities, in order to put forward the views of all the Latin American and the Caribbean countries so that the solutions adopted will adequately reflect their interests.

Output and potential users: Construction of data bases and publication of analytical bibliographies containing information on integration and on the environment in the region, for the information of CEPAL member countries, planners, and integration organizations.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

780.1.2: Creation of an information network for planning

Description: Co-ordination of and collaboration in the activities involved in the creation of an information network for planners in the region.

Output and potential users: Continuation of the collection in CLADES of documents on planning produced by the countries in the region and provision of the necessary service in respect of these upon request. Continuation of feeding the data base with the information already collected on planning and publication of a bi-annual bibliography containing information on these publications.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

780.1.3: Clearinghouse on information on the integration of women
into development

Description: Collection of information and preparation of directories containing information on institutions, persons and research studies involved in activities related with the incorporation of women into development; provision of information services on the incorporation of women into development.

Output and
potential users: Publication of directories on institutions, persons and research studies related with the incorporation of women into development. Preparation of bibliographies on the subject upon request.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

780.1.4: Development of documentation tools appropriate for Latin
America and the Caribbean

Description: Creation or adaptation of documentation instruments and techniques which have been devised and used in the developed countries to the Latin American context.

Output and
potential users: (i) Co-ordination in CLADES of all activities related to sectoral thesauri in the region;
(ii) Publication of a thesaurus in the field of environment;
(iii) Regional meeting to evaluate the activities related to the adaptation of the macrothesaurus to regional needs;
(iv) Updating directories about regional needs and possibilities in socio-economic documentation and information;
(v) Publication of an Integration Thesaurus (preliminary version).

Starting and
expected completion
dates: (i) and (iv) continuing
(iii) July 1980-December 1981
(ii) October 1980-December 1981
(v) June 1980-December 1981

780.1.5: Training and human resources

Description: This element entails the planning and preparation of courses and the organization of technical meetings, seminars and workshops which will ensure a multiplier effect for development of theoretical and practical knowledge of information science in the region.

Output and potential users: In-service training in CLADES for personnel involved in information/documentation in institutions of the region. Training courses given in CLADES to trainees with different educational backgrounds. Training courses given in different countries of the region according to specific requests of countries or institutions.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

780.1.6: Technical advisory work

Description: Formulation of diagnoses and design of methodologies, proposal of alternative solutions and supervision of establishment and operation of the selected information system.

Output and potential users: Establishment or rationalization of documentation and information systems and services in Latin America and the Caribbean countries; advice on the selection and use of documentation techniques and working instruments for specific national, regional or subregional institutions.

Starting and expected completion dates: Continuing.

780.1.7: CLADINDEX (Data base: CEPAL/ILPES documents)

Description: Analysis, processing and dissemination of the information produced by CEPAL and ILPES; continuation of feeding the data base built with the information already collected.

Output and potential users: Publication of an analytical bibliography containing information on social and economic development twice a year.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

780.1.8: Caribbean Documentation Centre (Port of Spain)

Description: Assistance, through questionnaires, field visits and training courses, in the establishment of the Caribbean Information System in selected sectors (agriculture, science and technology, planning, etc.).

Problem addressed: To expedite the process of mutual exchange of information and eliminate deficiencies in communication and data gathering and distribution.

Output and
potential users: Reports to governments. Studies for documentation centres and intergovernmental organizations.

Starting and
expected completion
dates: Continuing.

