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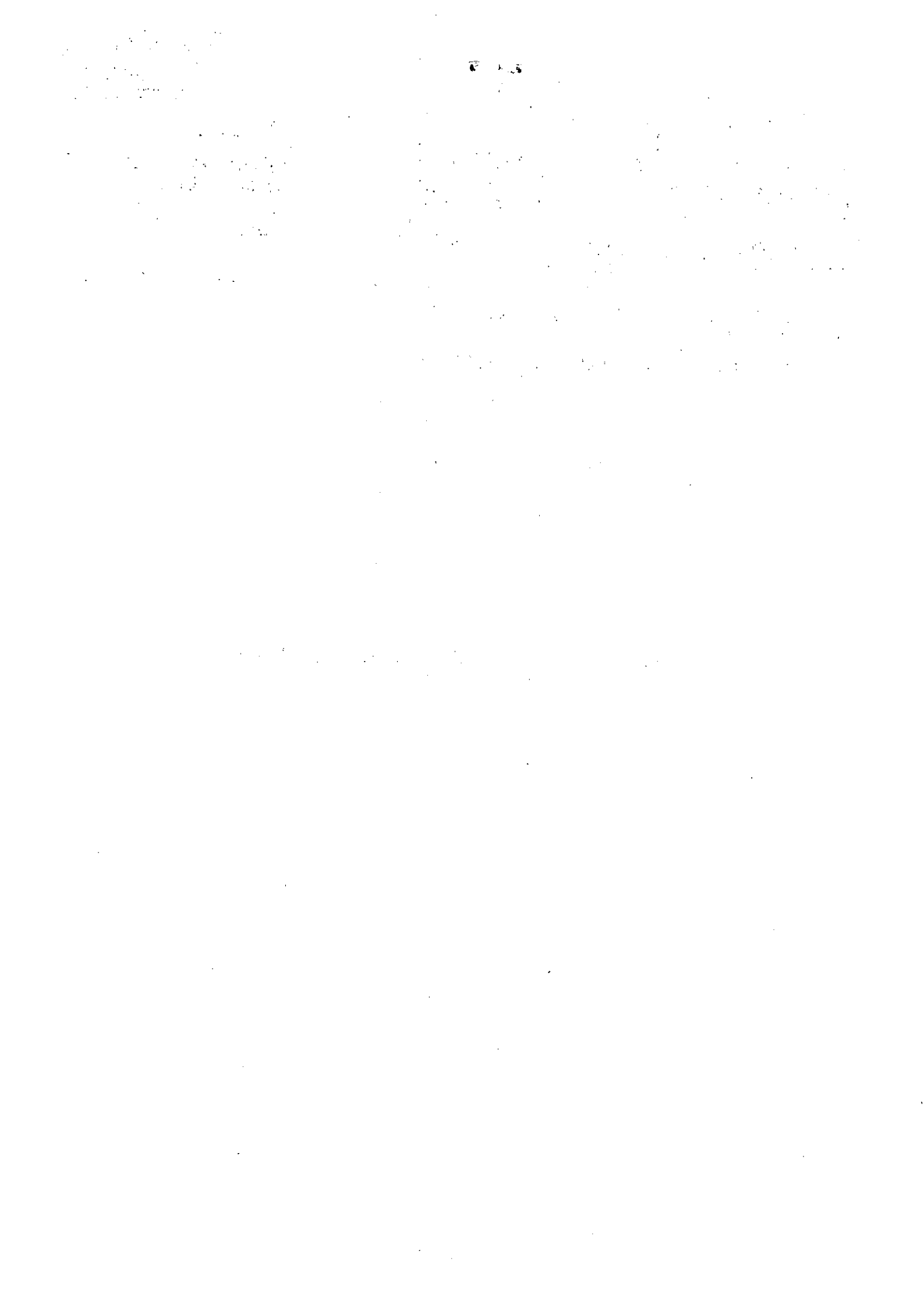
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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1971-1973

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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALAF	Latin American Railways Association
ALALC	Latin American Free Trade Association
ALATAC	Latin American Road Transport Association
BCIE	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
BTAO *	United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
BTN	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CCE	Central American Economic Co-operation Committee
CEC	Central American Economic Council
CECLA	Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CIAP	Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress
CIDA	Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development
CLADES	Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation
ECCM	Eastern Caribbean Common Market
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IA-ECOSOC	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
ICAITI	Central American Research Institute for Industry
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILPES	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
PASB	Pan American Sanitary Bureau
RDA	Regional Development Agency (Caribbean)

* Replaced by OTC.

SIECA Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American
Economic Integration

SITC Standard International Trade Classification

SNA United Nations System of National Accounts

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

WISA West Indies Associated States

WHO World Health Organization

WMO World Meteorological Organization

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

May 1971 to April 1973

INTRODUCTION

During the First United Nations Development Decade which has just come to an end, the secretariat carried out a vast research programme into the region's major economic and social problems and co-operated with the various governments in their solution. It is therefore now in a much more favourable position to undertake an action programme designed to attain the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Events during the first Development Decade indicate that the gap that existed between the developed and the developing countries in the 1950s, far from narrowing, widened even further. Many of the economic and social development problems that the developing countries then had to face still remain unsolved, and, in addition, new obstacles and complications have arisen which make it difficult to improve the living conditions of much of the region's population, to relieve the consequent social tensions, and to achieve rapid and independent growth.

Be this as it may, the fact that it obviously is possible to overcome the existing difficulties and that the progress already made in defining the problems and setting up institutional machinery to deal with them give grounds for optimism.

The ECLA secretariat can contribute to the United Nations Second Development Decade in four very important ways. It can: (a) carry out the economic and social research needed to supply governments with basic data on how to mobilize their domestic resources and enable them to formulate an economic and social policy for that purpose; (b) study problems of foreign trade and external financing and of international scientific and technical co-operation; (c) provide governments or groups of governments, on request, with the technical assistance required to achieve the targets of the Second Development Decade; (d) promote the training of local officials in certain spheres of fundamental importance to the Latin American countries.

In carrying out these tasks, the secretariat will endeavour to maintain even closer co-operation with other international agencies, particularly those of the United Nations family.

In reviewing the work programme, due attention has been paid to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council since the previous programme was prepared. Special attention was given to General Assembly resolutions 2561 (XXIV) on public administration and management, 2564 (XXIV) on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, 2563 (XXIV) on the role of the regional economic commissions in the field of development planning during the Second United Nations Development Decade, 2571 (XXIV) on international development strategy, 2626 (XXV) on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 2641 (XXV) on the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy, 2658 (XXV) on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States, 2683 (XXV) on the World Population Year, and 2687 (XXV) on the role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1409 (XLVI) on the Second United Nations Development Decade, with special reference to the social aspects, 1426 (XLVI) on the utilization of natural resources, 1427 (XLVI) on natural resources, 1483 (XLVII) on population policies in the Second United Nations Development Decade, 1486 (XLVII) on work programmes and priorities in the field of population, 1490 (XLVIII) on review of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field, 1494 (XLVIII) on social policy and planning in national development, 1535 (XLIX) on development of natural resources, 1536 (XLIX) on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 1538 (XLIX) on the application of computer technology for development, 1547 (XLIX) on development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system, 1549 (XLIX) on prior consultations on work programmes, and 1556 (XLIX) on the Second United Nations Development Decade.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES MADE IN THE
WORK PROGRAMME

(..)

.. Unit	Completed ^{a/}	Projects NEW	Discontinued, postponed or consolidated
Economic Development and Research Division	6	5	2
.. Office for the Caribbean	4*	16*	1*
Rio de Janeiro Office	3*	<u>b/</u>	1*
.. Social Affairs Division	6	3	2
.. Trade Policy Division	7	4	3
Montevideo Office	4*	1*	*
Bogotá Office	*	*	*
Mexico Office	19*	16*	6*
.. Industrial Development Division	20	7	5
Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division	2	-	1
.. Natural Resources and Energy Programme	3	2	1
.. Transport Programme	3	3	3
.. Statistical Division	5	8	4
Latin American Economic Projection Centre	2	3	-
.. Public Administration Unit	2	2	2
.. <u>Total</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>31</u>

.. a/ Not including minor technical papers or completed subprojects.

b/ The list of new projects is subject to approval by the host government.

* Provisional figures.

REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

The distribution of resources for carrying out the programme in 1972 and 1973 includes an annual increase of 5 per cent in the number of new posts requested in ECLA's Budget Estimates in order to expand the work programme in a number of areas. The first increase of 5 per cent would cover one of the two alternatives for increases in the number of posts presented in the Budget Estimates for 1972-1973. The other alternative calls for a number of new projects in fields in which research needs to be stepped up, such as the environment, regional development, economic integration, industrial policy within the context of the Second Development Decade, and agricultural development,^{1/} for which a further 3.2 per cent increase in resources would be required.

It should be noted that not all of the projects included in this work programme can be completed within the periods set; first, because there will probably be changes in priorities as a result of changing circumstances and because unforeseen requests for assistance from governments or groups of governments have to be dealt with, and secondly, because some of the additional resources requested in the Budget Estimates for 1972 and 1973 may not be approved. It must also be borne in mind that in setting out the projects, account has not been taken of the large number of vacancies normally existing in the secretariat because it is not possible to anticipate in which units these vacancies are likely to occur.

The Commission, therefore, may wish to confirm its policy that, while it is desirable to adopt as firm a programme as possible, it is also essential that the secretariat should be empowered to use its discretion in adapting programmes to circumstances as they may arise and to the staff and other resources available to it.^{2/} Accordingly, the Commission may wish to authorize the Executive Secretary to modify or eliminate certain projects, or establish different priorities, should developments at present unforeseen make this desirable in his opinion. Such alterations should remain within the framework of the programme adopted by the Commission.

The Commission may also wish to authorize the Executive Secretary, in duly verified and exceptional cases, to use resources for organizing conferences and for arranging meetings of working groups and panels of experts as he may see fit, providing that prior authorization has been obtained from the governments concerned and that consultations have taken place with any specialized agencies that may be interested. Conferences should be held only at the request of the majority of the member Governments, and within the limit of available resources.

^{1/} A list of these additional projects appears in the section "Other projects".

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 10A (E/2796/Rev.1), para. 154.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The work programme sets out the activities of the ECLA secretariat by programme, subprogramme and project.

The programmes cover broad fields of activity the nature of which remains basically unchanged from year to year, for example "00: Economic development and research".

The subprogrammes have a time-span of approximately six years and their usefulness lies in grouping and integrating the various projects in an orderly fashion within a more clearly defined conceptual framework and period than those provided by the programmes. An example of a subprogramme is "00-3: Income distribution".

The projects cover activities which lead to specific results - for example, a study, a seminar, or an advisory mission - within a period that can be fairly closely defined. Projects have a time-span of up to three years, which means that in theory the total number of projects listed in the present work programme constitutes the total amount of specific activities planned by the ECLA secretariat during the three-year period 1971-1973. An example of a project is "00-33: Income redistribution policy in Latin America".

(Economic development)

UNIT: Economic Development and
Research Division

PROGRAMME: 00 Economic development
and research

- .. The work of this Division should follow the general lines of the activities envisaged for the Second United Nations Development Decade. This means devoting special attention to a definition of the strategy to be adopted by the Latin American countries, the objectives to be reached, and the policies and measures that would be suitable for attaining them. It also entails increasing and sustained efforts to make periodical appraisals of the progress, weaknesses and trends observable in the evolution of the Latin American economies.
- .. Some of the more specific aspects of the proposed work programme are outlined below.

First, in the studies on the mobilization of domestic resources the main national factors on which the possibility of maintaining, enlarging and modernizing the production machinery depends will have to be considered, particularly investment potential, including the supply of imported capital goods, production of intermediate goods, output and installed capacity of the industries producing capital goods and consumer durables, and, lastly, productive reserves, i.e., the human and material resources that can be employed in production. In addition to the potential savings capacity, the financial methods and machinery required for channelling this savings potential will have to be studied and analysed.

Special attention must be given to the ways in which savings can be converted into investment, and to distributing investment between the various sectors in such a way as to obtain the greatest marginal social benefits from it.

In connexion with this last point, the problem of effective employment arises, involving separate analyses of rural and urban unemployment and underemployment. A study of unemployment and underemployment in rural areas will illustrate how the whole question of employment is bound up with the system of land tenure, the type of estate and the techniques used. An effort will likewise be made to link urban employment with the underutilization of capital and the possibility of using labour in the most productive secondary and tertiary activities.

At the same time, the analysis should show to what extent urban activities can provide the country's population with enough goods and services, in the context of technological progress and the most productive use of the active population. It would deal, on the one hand, with the need to absorb unemployed labour and the new additions to the labour force and,

on the other, with the disadvantages of what might be called a "technological freeze-up".

In addition to an over-all national policy for the mobilization of domestic resources, it will be necessary to consider internal regional differences already existing within each country, because a high degree of geographical concentration - of population, of productive activity, of technical progress and of income - is characteristic of the present pattern of growth. A study would have to be made of the extent to which the present geographical concentration of productive activity generates external economies - from the over-all national economic point of view - or whether it in fact introduces growing external diseconomies owing to problems of supply, housing and transport which can only be solved at an astronomical social and economic cost. This analysis will help establish whether or not it would benefit national economies to create new secondary and tertiary development centres rather than to encourage economic concentration in large urban areas.

Furthermore, although Latin America's industry has developed more rapidly than the other economic sectors, it has been unable to absorb redundant labour since the level of employment, which has depended on the technological structure as well as the economic growth rate, is not so high as it could and should be.

In this analysis very careful consideration should be given to the question of whether the highly concentrated economies are capable of maintaining a sufficiently high level of activity to absorb the labour force which is constantly flooding into the cities, or whether, on the contrary, they are unable to do so and are responsible for the increasingly large urban marginal population engaged in barely productive activities.

The secretariat must continue its studies and technical assistance designed to help the Latin American countries at a relatively less advanced stage of economic development. The Commission's action programme for the Second Development Decade should include economic and social research on these countries, advisory services, training of personnel and regional co-ordination.

If all these studies and research programmes are to be fruitful, activities must be based upon sufficient data to enable countries to choose and develop over-all policies designed to attain the objectives under consideration. In addition to all that has already been achieved in the First Development Decade and parallel with research and long-term forecasts, there must be more intensive study of short-term operational policies and of the entire machinery for their implementation, and also of the means of doing away with the all too familiar institutional and structural obstacles to more rapid economic growth and better income distribution.

(Economic development)

As regards income distribution, ECLA will continue compiling and systematizing existing data and obtaining new data through direct research. This information will enable it to study in greater depth what instruments could bring about improvements in the current pattern of distribution, which could be either means of redistributing income pure and simple (public expenditure and tax policy), or ways of acting on the root causes of the present distribution (concentration of property ownership, education problems, training and employment opportunities, spread of technical know-how, etc.).

At a later stage, this would lead to the study of the relationship between the various redistribution policies, the promotion of savings, investment potential, and all the other aspects of economic and social development that are relevant to the formulation of an over-all strategy and policy. Under the proposed plan of action for the Second Development Decade, an attempt will be made to examine general development policy from an interdisciplinary angle so as to cover all its social implications.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

OO-0 Economic Survey of Latin America

In the Division's view, it is essential to continue with the recently instituted practice of including in the Survey, in addition to the basic section on country trends, complete or summarized studies which give some idea of ECLA's main contributions to the analysis of the theoretical and practical problems of growth. The Survey will also include periodical evaluations of the achievements of individual countries during the Second Development Decade. These tasks will be of fundamental importance in the Division's activities during the 1970s, and will probably require substantial changes in the allocation and composition of its technical staff, and perhaps in its organization.

OO-2 Development policy

Studies will be undertaken at regular intervals on short- and long-term national economic policies, both over-all and sectoral. A number of countries will be selected each year for more detailed study of the policies and instruments adopted.

OO-3 Income distribution

The emphasis will be on country studies, following the pattern of the study made some two years ago of Argentina.

OO-4 Mobilization of domestic resources

Work will continue on the mobilization and allocation of savings, and on financial matters.

00-5 Regional development

The purpose of this subprogramme is to acquire deeper insight into the relation between the general pattern of development in Latin America and the effect of the distribution of economic activity on the magnitude of rural-urban population shifts, patterns of income distribution and other factors.

00-7 The relatively less developed countries and integration

00-8 Human resources

No resources will be allocated to these two subprogrammes, which have a lower priority than the others.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

(Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out within the period indicated only if the additional resources requested for 1972 are approved and all vacancies are filled.)

Economic Survey of Latin America 1971, 1972, 1973 (00-01)

Besides over-all and sectoral evaluations of the Latin American economy, this project will contain a special analysis each year on a subject to be determined.

Initiation: Continuing Authority: ECLA 79 (VI)
Completion: February of every year Priority: High

Assimilation of technological progress (00-22) ^{3/} (new project)

Earlier studies made by ECLA of the role of technology in employment and growth will be expanded, and, the work will be done in co-operation with the Industrial Development Division and the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. Consultants will be recruited for short periods specializing in the technology of agriculture and, technology in the traditional industries and some of the fast-growing industries chiefly those combining labour intensity with a high degree of value added.

Initiation: Early 1972 Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII), 290 (XIII)
Completion: Late 1972 and 291 (XIII)
Priority: High

^{3/} See also projects 05-1 "Technology in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office) 05-3 "Technological change in Mexico", 04-094 "Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America", and 04-24 "Identification of new industrial projects and of the requirements of technological research" (Mexico Office); 05-11 "The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry" (Industrial Development Division); and 08-26 "Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America" (Transport Programme).

Conference on Tax Policy (00-44) (new project)

This is a joint ECLA/OAS project. The Conference will be held at Mexico City, at the end of 1971. A single document will be submitted, with ECLA contributing the analytical section, which will include an examination of the differences between developed and Latin American countries as regards tax policy, recent trends, and the usefulness of fiscal policy and tax policy as a means of achieving given development targets. Although most of the work on this section will be carried out in Santiago, three ECLA economists will work in Washington for a total of three man-months in mid-1971.

Initiation: January 1971
Completion: December 1971

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)
Priority: High

Regional development within selected countries (00-52) ^{4/} (new project)

The problems of regional development within selected Latin American countries will be looked at from the standpoint of urban growth.

Initiation: Late 1971
Completion: Late 1973

Authority: ECLA 230 (X) and 290 (XIII)
Priority: Medium

Projects completed, 1969-1970

- 00-01 Economic Survey of Latin America, 1969
Economic Survey of Latin America, 1970
- 00-21 Latin American development policy (Second Development Decade)
- 00-32 Income distribution in Latin America
- 00-41 Financial intermediaries
- 00-71 Economic problems of the relatively less developed countries

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

- 00-51 Regional development experiences in Latin America
- 00-81 Human resources

^{4/} See also projects 01-3 "Regional development in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office), 01-31 "Regional and local development problems and policies in Latin America" (Social Affairs Division), and 02-22 "Regional integration and national integration" (Trade Policy Division).

(Economic development)

ECLA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS (..)

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				Regular budget XB				Regular budget XB				Regular budget XB			
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
00-0 Economic Survey of Latin America				60	6			66	6			66	6		
.. Economic Survey of Latin America, 1971, 1972, 1973 (00-01)	A	R	CP												
00-2 Development policy				24	9	12		30	9	12		30	9	12	
Incorporation of technical progress (00-22)	A	NR	N												
*Economic aspects of integration (00-23)	A	NR	N												
00-3 Income distribution				26				26				26			
.. Income distribution in selected Latin American countries (00-31)	A	NR	CP												
.. Income distribution policy in Latin America (00-33)	A	NR	CP												
00-4 Mobilization of resources				33				33				33			
.. Private foreign investment in Latin America (00-42)	A	NR	CP												
Public investment (00-43)	A	NR	N												
Conference on taxation (00-44)	A	NR	N												
00-5 Regional development				12		12		12		12		12		12	
Regional development in selected countries (00-52)	B	NR	N												
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation				1				1				1			
<u>Total</u>				<u>156</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>		<u>168</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>		<u>168</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>	

Note: The General Service complement consists of 7 established posts in 1971.

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

Note: Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out as planned if new resources are made available.

(Provisional)

(Caribbean)

UNIT: Office for the Caribbean

PROGRAMME: OO Economic development
and research 5/

The Office will continue to assign high priority to the task of assisting area governments in tackling the economic and social problems which arise as the Caribbean countries progress towards economic integration. This will involve inter alia, the continuing collection of data on these countries both for analysis as a step towards finding solutions to the main problems and as a contribution to projects being undertaken by ECLA's substantive divisions. Work will also be extended to the preparation of studies on specific questions.

As in the past, considerable emphasis will be placed on consultant and advisory services to governments in different fields, particularly in support of the integration programme. In the sphere of economic integration, the CARIFTA countries have already taken significant steps towards the comprehensive liberalization of trade. In addition, agreement has been reached on a wide range of measures for accelerating the programme of co-operation in both the economic and the social fields.

Close collaboration is being maintained with the CARIFTA and ECCM Councils and secretariats on these matters. Consideration must also be given to the application of the trade agreements within the broader framework of over-all development. Studies must continue in fields where specific requests have already been made by area governments. These include, inter alia, follow-up work on: (a) feasibility studies on location of industries and establishment of integration industries; (b) harmonization of fiscal and other incentives to industry; and (c) the establishment of common external tariffs and the gradual development of a common trade policy.

In addition, urgent attention must be given to the policies and operation of the newly established Regional Development Bank for the Caribbean and to certain aspects of human resources development as they relate to the integration process.

In the area of economic development, research must continue into a number of sub-sectors. Of special importance are continuing studies in the fields of industry, tourism, agriculture and transport. The only work that has so far been done in the area of social development is that carried out by the Regional Adviser on Rural and Community Development. The current social situation in the sub-region makes it imperative that more in-depth study should be given to social problems on a continuing basis.

5/ See also Economic Development and Research Division, Rio de Janeiro Office and Mexico Office.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

00-0 Economic Survey of Latin America

Material is prepared in support of the subprogramme under this title conducted at Santiago. The coverage will include Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and the West Indies Associated States.

00-2 Development policy

Assistance is given to the less developed territories in formulating common development policies in key sectors, as required by the Agreement establishing the ECCM.

00-3 Income distribution

This subprogramme will incorporate some of the research undertaken in different fields at the national level. The object is to promote and support statistical research in the countries of the Caribbean, including joint operations with national institutions. The result of this work and other available sources of basic information will form the background for analyses of the characteristics of income distribution, and of changes in it which occur as a corollary of general economic development in selected countries.

00-8 Human resources

This subprogramme relates to studies in some areas for regional action in the field of human resources development.

01-1 Social aspect of development

This subprogramme is carried out with the assistance of the Regional Adviser on Rural and Community Development. Given high unemployment ratios, young populations, and the social adjustments that must come with the restructuring of the economies, social development is a matter of high priority. The emphasis in the initial stages will be on social trends and manpower utilization.

01-7 Rural and community development

This subprogramme is carried out by a regional adviser, who provides advisory assistance in training and on some functional, organizational and administrative matters connected with rural development. Assistance also includes advisory services to governments on the organization of workshops at the national and sub-regional levels and short-term action-oriented study and research programmes.

02-1 Trade and development

This subprogramme includes another study in the series on prospects for growth in intra-regional trade, which will cover such areas as light engineering, simple assembly industries, artisan-type industries, etc., in addition, material is prepared in support of major studies being conducted by the Trade Policy Division at Santiago.

02-2 Intra-regional trade and economic integration

Advisory services on trade policy and integration are provided by a regional adviser, who will assist the CARIFTA countries, individually and collectively, in the formulation of a common external tariff system and in its application; in trade policy formulation; and in the organization of workshops.

03-6 General studies relating to integration in the Caribbean area

This subprogramme is carried out by a regional adviser, who will assist the CARIFTA countries, individually and collectively in matters relating to the development of intra-regional and extra-regional trade, and in the conduct of workshops.

03-7 Consultations and advisory services to CARIFTA, the West Indies Associated States, the Eastern Caribbean Common Market and the Regional Development Agency, and participation in meetings of inter-governmental bodies

The number of subjects on which governments consult ECLA has steadily increased, and advice now covers not only the application of trade agreements, but also the formulation of policy regarding the next step in the economic integration process. During 1971-1973 activities in this area will include follow-up work on the reports of the industrial evaluation team and the harmonization of incentives team; these reports have already been presented to the governments.

05-0 Industrial development

The ECLA/UNIDO team conducted an industrial evaluation in the CARIFTA countries, at their request. The report has been studied by Governments, and they have indicated their need for follow-up studies in identifying specific industries for location in the less developed territories, and in some specific industry sectors identified in the studies. In-depth analyses will also be undertaken in agro-based industries and small-scale light engineering industries, and advisory services will be provided in these fields.

06-6 Co-ordinated agricultural development

Efforts will be concentrated on assisting Governments that request it in the implementing the Protocol on the Marketing of Agricultural Products. Attention must also be given to the problem of agricultural development and the diversification sought under the CARIFTA and ECCM regimes; the

problems of land reform, with particular attention to land tenure systems and land taxation; and on long-term agricultural development and planning with special reference to the rationalization of production.

08-1 Transport and regional integration

Further progress towards integration in the Caribbean depends to a large extent on improvements in the transport sector; possible improvements must therefore be sought. In addition, the studies initiated on the Caribbean Basin Programme will continue well into the 1970s.

08-2 Maritime transport

A regional adviser will assist governments on matters relating to the operation of maritime transport, as regards both schooner traffic, and the West Indies Shipping Service (now in process of reorganization).

08-7 Tourism

The countries participating in the CARIFTA Agreement have already decided to pursue a policy of development of regional tourism. The economics of tourism have so far been given only meagre attention, and little is known of the burdens of external loan servicing, the impact of tourism on payments for imports, and the balance of payments, or what benefits it might bring national economies.

09-4 Basic Statistics

In response to requests from the smaller territories of the Caribbean, assistance is being given in improving the quality of basic economic statistics. It is geared to tackling some of the problems arising out of the process of economic co-operation; for example, the decision to adopt a common external tariff based on the BTN necessitated the conversion of the customs tariff in ECCM countries.

A specific aspect of this subprogramme is assisting the statistician of these territories in implementing the decision to utilize separate classifications for tariff and statistical purposes (formerly both were based in some form on the SITC).

11-1 Seminars, workshops and courses on public administration

The pace of the integration process requires a fairly rapid formulation of solutions to administrative problems, and government officials must be equipped to deal with the new situation. A series of workshops are planned for research, exchange of experience, training and the formulation of policy recommendations. In the main they will be conducted by the regional advisers with support from the ECLA secretariat and such assistance as is available from universities in the Caribbean.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

(Projects marked with an asterisk will be carried out only if the additional resources requested for 1972 are approved and all vacancies are filled.)

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1970, 1971, 1972 (00-01)Advisory services on development policy (00-27)

Advice is given to governments that request it, priority being given to the formulation of uniform policies as contemplated in the ECCM Agreement.

Initiation:	1968	Authority:	ECLA 184 (IX)
Completion:	Continuing activity		and 288 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

Income distribution in the Caribbean (00-37) (new project)

The first study in this series will be initiated in 1972. One or two of the larger countries of the sub-region will be selected, the choice depending on availability of basic data. The study will be extended with two other countries in 1973.

Initiation:	Early 1972	Authority:	ECLA 229 (X), 233 (X)
Completion:	Late 1972		263 (XII) and 290 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

The problem of unemployment and its impact on economic development in the Caribbean (00-87) 6/

A study will be initiated on the problems of unemployment and its impact on economic development. This problem assumes major proportions in the Commonwealth Caribbean; unemployment in individual countries being estimated to range from 12 to 20 per cent of the labour force. The study would cover the major causes of unemployment, and measures to remedy them.

Initiation:	March 1971	Authority:	ECLA 263 (XII)
Completion:	Mid-1972		288 (XIII) and 290 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

6/ See also projects 01-41 "Social aspects of employment policy" (Social Affairs Division), 06-2 "Rural employment and unemployment in Mexico" and 04-092 "Employment situation in Central America" (Mexico Office), and 05-81 "Macroeconomic aspects of industrial growth" (Industrial Development Division).

(Caribbean)

(Provisional)

Social trends in the Caribbean (01-07)

Material on the Caribbean will be collected on a continuing basis for analysis and inclusion in the annual Economic Survey the 1973 Report on the World Social Situation. The information will focus on demographic and urbanization trends, housing, education (including vocational training), youth development, social welfare service and migration of trained personnel.

Initiation: March 1971

Authority: ECLA 230 (X) and 288 (XIII)

Completion: Continuing

Priority: High

Manpower utilization in the Caribbean (01-18) 7/ (new project)

Closely related to the 1971 study on unemployment will be a study on manpower utilization and requirements. During 1972 it is proposed to undertake a study in these series to examine the requirements for skills in the light of social and economic change.

Initiation: January 1972

Authority: ECLA 288 (XIII)

Completion: March 1973

Priority: High

Advisory services on rural and community development (01-79)

Advice is given to governments that request it on social and rural animation, training, and some administrative matters.

Initiation: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Completion:

Priority: High

Advisory services on trade policy and integration (02-27) (new project)

The regional adviser will advise governments and regional secretariats that request it on trade policy and the formulation and implementation of common tariffs.

Initiation: January 1971

Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)

Completion: Continuing

Priority: High

7/ See footnote 6.

(Provisional)

(Caribbean)

Prospects for growth in intra-regional trade: the problems of small-scale industry in CARIFTA (03-62)

As a follow-up of the 1970 study on prospects for growth in intra-regional trade in selected agricultural commodities, it is proposed to examine the problems of small-scale industry, with special reference to integration. The study will cover such areas as light engineering, simple assembly industries and artisan-type industries.

Initiation: January 1971 Authority: ECLA 254 (XI) and 288 (XIII)
Completion: March 1972 Priority: High

Origin of goods criteria for CARIFTA (03-63) (new project)

This problem is being studied on a continuing basis and it is proposed to undertake an over-all study to devise criteria which take account of the evolution of CARIFTA.

Initiation: Early 1971 Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)
Completion: Continuing Priority: Medium

* Location of small-scale industry (05-081) (new project)

One aspect of the report on industrial evaluation which requires urgent follow-up work relates to the location of industries in the less developed territories. During 1971 it is proposed to initiate a detailed study on identifying viable industries which can be located in these territories, and devising special measures for facilitating their establishment.

Initiation: March 1971 Authority: ECLA 253, 254 (XI)
Completion: Early 1972 Priority: High

* Regional integration industries (05-082) (new project)

As a follow-up to the project undertaken in 1971, it is proposed to examine problems associated with the location of regional integration industries. The intention is to devise measures for minimizing polarization in the industrial sector, and promoting the equitable distribution of these large-scale industries.

Initiation: March 1972 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
Completion: Mid-1973 Priority: Medium

(Caribbean)

(Provisional)

Advisory services on agro-based industries (05-083) (new project)

Advisory assistance will be provided on request to governments and the regional secretariats.

Initiation: January 1971

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)

Completion: Continuing

Priority: High

Advisory services on small-scale industries (05-084) (new project)

Advisory assistance will be provided on request to governments and the regional secretariats.

Initiation: January 1971

Authority: ECLA 253 (XI) and 254 (XI)

Completion: Continuing

Priority: High

Prospects for diversification in co-ordinated agricultural development (06-67)

Implementation of the Protocol on the Marketing of Agricultural Products has raised some initial problems which call for the formulation of a long-term policy. The CARIFTA countries propose to initiate phased studies to meet this need, but these efforts must be supplemented by more broadly based studies, especially in the area of agricultural diversification. During 1971 it is planned to undertake the first study in this broad field. The central problem to be investigated would be ways and means of lessening the area's dependence on the major export crops; this would involve preliminary examination of prospects in mixed farming, food production and supply of raw materials to area industries.

Initiation: Mid-1971

Authority: ECLA 251 (XI), 254 (XI) and 288 (XIII)

Completion: Late 1971

Priority: High

Land tenure systems and land taxation in the Caribbean (06-68) (new project)

The purpose of this study is to make policy recommendations on these questions in connexion with agricultural diversification and development. This subproject would be carried out by a consultant and is estimated to require six man-months.

Initiation: May 1971

Authority: ECLA 225 (X) and 228 (XIII)

Completion: Late 1971

Priority: High

(Provisional)

(Caribbean)

* Agricultural specialization and complementation (06-691) (nex project)

This study would follow up and utilize the results of subprojects 06-67, 06-68 and 06-692. It would consist of mapping out a broad programme for agricultural development in the subregion, taking into account the possibilities for specialization and complementation that have been identified, soil types, and the suitability of the different territories for different agricultural activities.

Initiation: Early 1973

Authority: ECLA 288 (XIII)

Completion: Late 1973

Priority: Medium

Prospects for general livestock farming (06-692) (new project)

It is proposed to undertake another study in the series "Prospects for diversification in co-ordinated agricultural development". The topic will be the prospects for general livestock farming, including dairy farming, and it will be based on the results of the study on land tenure systems and the recommendations for land tenure reform.

Initiation: Early 1972

Authority: ECLA 288 (XIII)

Completion: Late 1972

Priority: High

Transport survey of the Caribbean Basin (08-17)

The purpose of this project is to draw up a phased transport development programme and to carry out feasibility studies for infrastructure projects having priority within the regional system. During 1971 it is proposed to undertake a preliminary survey of transport problems in relation to the expansion of regional trade, with the aim of drawing conclusions on which recommendations for future action in respect of maritime and air transport could be based.

Initiation: January 1971

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

Completion: Late 1971

Priority: High

Expert Group on Transport Policy in the Caribbean 1971 (B) (08-19x)

The purpose of this meeting is to help formulate recommendations on the modernization of the schooner fleet in the Eastern Caribbean, with particular attention to minimum safety requirements, cargo protection and handling, schooner design and motive power; transport policies of CARIFTA and ECCM; integration of maritime and air transport services in the Caribbean Basin; and investment requirements for transport

(Caribbean)

(Provisional)

infrastructure in the Caribbean Basin. The meeting will be attended by twelve participants and will last ten working days. It will be held in Port-of-Spain in 1971.

Initiation: April 1971 Authority: ECLA 251 (XI), 288 (XIII)
Completion: Mid-1971 289 (XIII), and 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Regional advisory services to governments on maritime transport (08-27)

Initiation: 1971 Authority: ECLA 251 (XI), 288 (XIII)
Completion: Continuing and 291 (XIII)
Priority: High

Regional advisory services on ports and harbours (08-28) (new project)

Initiation: January 1971 Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)
Completion: Continuing Priority: High

Basic statistics (09-47) (new project)

As part of a continuing task, work will be done on building up the basic statistical series for use in the Office's research and advisory activities. Assistance will also be given to the statistical offices of the Associated States in improving the quality of their basic statistics.

Initiation: Continuing activity Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and 197 (IX)
Completion: Priority: High

Co-operation in the organization of training programmes (11-17) (new project)

The Office co-operates with governments and regional secretariats in the organization of training programmes at the subregional and national levels. These programmes are conducted to provide area officials with a higher level of expertise in certain technical fields related to national development efforts and the over-all integration programme.

Initiation: 1970 Authority: ECLA 288 (XIII)
Completion: Continuing Priority: High

(Provisional)

(Caribbean)

Seminar on central services to local authorities, 1971 (XB) (11-18)
(new project)

During March 1971 the Office will co-sponsor a seminar on central services to local authorities, and will provide substantive and administrative support. The seminar will be held at Georgetown, Guyana, in collaboration with the Public Administration Division of the United Nations and the International Union of Local Authorities.

Initiation: Early 1971

Authority: ECLA 288 (XIII)

Completion: 1971

Priority: High

Projects completed, 1969-1970

00-01 Economic Survey of Latin America, 1970 (Caribbean Area)

- External tariff for the East Caribbean Common Market

00-47 The role of domestic savings in the financing of economic development

01-1 Social aspects of development

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

01-27 Population growth in the Caribbean

(Caribbean)

(Provisional)

ECLA: OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972			1973					
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
00-0 Economic survey for Latin America Economic survey for Latin America, 1971, 1972, 1973 (00-01)	B		C	12		13		13		12		13		12	
00-2 Development policy Advisory services on development policy (00-27)	B	R	C												
00-3 Income distribution Income distribution in the Caribbean (00-37)	A	R	C												
00-8 Human resources The problem of unemployment and its impact on economic and social development in the Caribbean (00-87)	A	NR	N												
01-1 Social aspects of development Social trends in the Caribbean (01-17) Manpower utilization in the Caribbean (01-18)	A	R	N	4		10		13		11		11		11	
01-7 Rural and community development Advisory services in rural and community development (01-79)	A	NR	N												
02-1 Trade and development	A	R	C												
02-2 Inter-regional trade and economic integration Advisory services on trade policy and integration (02-27)	A	R	C	7		11		1		11		1		11	
03-6 General studies relating to integration in the Caribbean area Prospects for growth in intra-regional trade: the problems of small-scale industry (03-62) Origin of goods criteria for CARIFTA (03-63)	A	NR	C												
03-7 Consultations with, assistance to and participation in meetings of inter- governmental bodies, CARIFTA, WISA, ECQM, RDA	B	R	N												
05-0 Industrial development * Location of small-scale industry (05-081) * Regional integration industries (05-082) Advisory services in agro-based industries (05-083) Advisory services in small-scale industries (05-084)	A	R	C	6	-	-		6	-	-		6	-	-	
	A	NR	N	6		12		9		12		9		12	
	B	NR	N												
	A	R	N												
	A	R	N												

(Provisional)

(Caribbean)

ECLA: OFFICE FOR... (concluded)

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972			1973					
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
06-6 Co-ordinated agricultural development Prospects for diversification in co-ordinated agricultural development (06-67)	A	R	C	5	6	-		10		-		12			
Land tenure systems and land taxation in the Caribbean (06-68)	A	NR	N												
* Agricultural specialization and comple- mentation (06-691)	B	NR	N												
Prospects in general livestock farming (06-692)	A	R	N												
08-1 Transport and regional integration Transport survey in the Caribbean (08-17)	A	R	C	10		23		10		23		10		23	
Ad Hoc Expert group on transport policy, 1971 (B) (08-19x)	A	NR	C												
08-2 Maritime transport Advisory services in maritime transport (08-27)	A	R	C												
Advisory services in ports and harbours (08-28)	A	R	N												
09-4 Basic statistics Basic statistics (09-47) (new project)	A	R	N	3				3				3			
11-1 Meetings, seminars and courses on public administration Training programmes (11-17)	A	R	N	3		3		3		3		3		3	
Seminar on central services to local authorities (11-18)	A	NR	C												
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities				16				16				16			
<u>Total</u>				<u>72</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>72</u>		<u>84</u>		<u>72</u>		<u>84</u>		<u>72</u>	

Note: This unit has a General Service complement of one provisional post. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago finances seven additional local level posts.

a/ Includes two provisional posts approved for 1970.

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; C, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

Note: Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out as planned if new resources are made available.

(Rio de Janeiro)

UNIT: Rio de Janeiro Office

PROGRAMME: 00 Economic development
and research

The purpose of this programme is to co-operate with the Government of Brazil in research and training activities.

The work programme, which is prepared annually in agreement with the Brazilian Government, consists of studies on specific features of the Brazilian economy and training courses.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

00-0 Economic Survey of Latin America

Preparation of the current analysis of the Brazilian economy (contribution to the annual Survey prepared at Santiago).

01-3 Regional development in Brazil 8/

This subprogramme consists in co-operation with the Brazilian authorities in the analysis of regional and urban policy and planning.

05-1 Technology in Brazil 9/

This subprogramme consists in co-operation with the Brazilian authorities in analysing the technology factor in the manufacturing sector and the transfer of know-how.

8/ See also projects 00-52 "Regional development in selected countries" (Economic Development and Research Division); 00-31 "Regional and local development problems and policies in Latin America" (Social Affairs Division); and 02-22 "Regional integration and national integration" (Trade Policy Division).

9/ See also projects 00-22 "Assimilation of technological progress" (Economic Development and Research Division); 02-27 "Advisory services on trade policy and integration" (Office for the Caribbean); 05-3 "Technological change in Mexico", 04-094 "Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America" and 04-24 "Identification of new industrial projects and of the requirements of technological research" (Mexico Office); 05-11 "The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry" (Industrial Development Division); and 08-26 "Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America" (Transport Programme).

(Rio de Janeiro)

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

The specific projects to be undertaken by the Office have not yet been agreed upon with the competent authorities of the Brazilian Government.

Projects completed, 1969-1970

00-35 Some aspects of income distribution in the economy of Brazil

02-15 Promotion of exports of manufactures

01-55 Course on housing programming

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated

00-45 External financing in Brazil

(Rio de Janeiro)

ECLA: RIO DE JANEIRO OFFICE, 1971-1973 ^{a/} (..)

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
00-0 Economic Survey of Latin America	A	R	CP	12			6	12			6	18			6
01-3 Regional Planning				12				12				18			
05-1 Technological research							6				6				6
<u>Total</u>				<u>24</u>			<u>12b/</u>	<u>24</u>			<u>12b/</u>	<u>36</u>			<u>12b/</u>

Note: This Office has 7 extra-budgetary local posts.

^{a/} The list of specific projects will be prepared jointly with the Brazilian Government.

^{b/} Provided by ILPES.

.. Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R,NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

UNIT: Social Affairs Division

PROGRAMME: OI Social development

In the past, both the theoretical work on the basic problems of underdevelopment (i.e., diagnosis and planning) and practical action to deal with them have either entirely disregarded the social aspects of economic development or simply pushed them into the background. For some time now, however, there has been an effort to make good this omission. Considerable attention is now being devoted to diagnosing and resolving social problems, and already during the First Development Decade they were being treated from both the theoretical and the practical angle. The starting point for such work in the Second Development Decade must be a recognition of the fact that theoretical research and studies and practical action are obviously interdependent. In many areas, it is difficult to draw any clear line between social problems and economic problems. Hence the frequently interdisciplinary character of the analyses, research and studies carried out by the secretariat, so that what might appear to be duplication in the work programme of different divisions is nothing more than a complementary examination of every aspect of the problem.

The basic concepts, the targets and the strategy of social development in Latin America are entering a stage of controversy and rethinking which may well last through the 1970s. For example, doubts are being expressed as to whether current population growth rates, trends of employment and the foreseeable quality of the population in terms of schooling, training, motivations and health are in fact compatible with any of the proposed objectives of development.

It is also somewhat doubtful, should the present trends of growth and change persist, whether economy and society can ever acquire the capacity to provide the entire population with employment and opportunities for social participation. The policies being pursued at present seem hesitant and contradictory.

It may also be wondered whether the patterns and models currently serving as a basis for decision-making in matters of production and investment, and the much-talked-of regional inequalities in respect of technical progress, modernization, standards of living, population density, and opportunities within the framework of a national society are compatible with long-term development, by whatever criterion it may be defined. There is considerable uncertainty about the feasibility and effectiveness of the policies that have been applied to achieve regional decentralization and reduce the regional inequalities.

Lastly, there is room for doubt as to whether the sectoral programmes (education, health, housing, social welfare and social security), which of all the social aspects of development have come in for most attention in the past, can without fundamental reforms in content and objectives make the contributions required from them to the raising and redistribution

(Social Affairs)

of incomes, to economic and social structural change, and to the attainment of the other fundamental objectives of modern economic and social development strategies.

In view of the changing character of the problems to be studied and the limitations upon resources available for studying them, flexible long-term research plans are needed. The subjects that need further exploration include: (1) formulation of unified approaches to development policy and definition and measurement of the social factors within such unified approaches; (2) analysis of political structures and decision-making processes, leading to a better understanding of the constraints on development policy and means of bringing the structures and processes more into line with development requirements; (3) the characteristics of youth (ideologies, leadership, social stratification, access to employment) and their impact on future development; (4) urban social marginality (a subject on which research is already under-way).

- .. The secretariat has already begun research on population policy, bearing in mind the requirements of economic and social development, and the role of population and population growth in relation to the problems that are part and parcel of such development.
- .. Another major subject - which is as complex as that of population - is regional and local development policy. The secretariat has in the past devoted a considerable part of its energies to advisory services, training activities, etc., relating to some of what are called the "social sectors" - in particular, community development, housing, and social welfare. On the basis of earlier studies and research, the advisory field will in the immediate future be confined virtually to regional and local development.
- .. Lastly, the secretariat has been engaged, in co-operation with some of the other competent international organizations, in studies of various aspects of employment policy. Continuing attention will be given to this subject within the wider context of development policy, with specific activities governed by the objective of exploring important aspects not covered by other organizations.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

01-0 Social aspects of development

This subprogramme consists of a series of studies of components of Latin American social and political structures that are undergoing changes and are important for development policy.

01-1 Social policy and planning

This subprogramme includes both the formulation of general principles for policy and attempts to apply those principles to specific policy sectors.

01-2 Population policy

This is an attempt to lay a sound basis for the formulation of measures having to do with population increase, distribution and characteristics.

01-3 Regional and local development

- .. The purpose of this subprogramme is to study the spatial aspects of development and to seek possible ways of reducing internal regional disequilibria, promoting local development, and regionalizing national development policies.

01-4 Social aspects of employment policy

This subprogramme aims at gaining a better understanding of the implications of present social change processes for the attainment of full employment objectives.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973 10/

The process of urbanization and problems of marginal social groups (01-01)

- .. During the second half of 1969 two sample surveys of marginal social groups were undertaken in Santiago and Guayaquil, financed with funds obtained through the United Nations Social Development Division. During 1970 data from these studies were processed. Related field investigations of social aspects of industrialization were undertaken in Quito and Lima during 1970. Work on analysis of findings will

10/ Other projects in the field of social development, are listed under the Mexico Office and the Office for the Caribbean.

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continue during 1971. Additional investigations may be undertaken should resources become available. The purpose of this project is to gain a better understanding of the origins and characteristics of urban marginal populations as a basis for employment policies and urban development policies.

Initiation: 1968 Authority: ECLA 230 (X)
Completion: Subject to availability Priority: High
of funds

Modernization of political structures and sociological aspects of bureaucracy (01-03)

Some work has been done on this project but it has not been possible to undertake specific studies. A study of one aspect of this topic is now envisaged for 1971.

Initiation: 1970 Authority: ECLA 189 (IX) and
Completion: 1971 230 (X)
Priority: Medium

The social agents of the political input: youth and its participation in the decision-making process 11/ (01-06) (new project)

This will be a piece of comparative research in two Latin American countries based on interviews or talks with youth leaders and analysis of the youth-oriented Press with a view to identifying the participation of youth in: (a) the generation of socio-political demands; (b) the satisfaction of these demands within the political system; and (c) their transformation into political outputs. The purpose of this project is to obtain a better understanding of the constraints set by political structures on social policy and decision-making.

Initiation: Early 1971 11/
Completion: Late 1971 11/
Authority: ECLA 189 (IX) and
230 (X)
Priority: Medium

Unified approach to development analysis and planning (01-12) (new project)

This project represents a continuation of work done previously under projects 01-1 and 01-11, which was completed with the publication of "Social Change and Social Development Policy in Latin America".

Initiation: Early 1971 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII) and
Completion: End 1972 General Assembly
resolution 2543 (XXIV)
Priority: High

11/ Provided that external financing can be obtained.

The demographic situation and its policy implications (01-21)

Because of the complexity of the population variable, this study takes an interdisciplinary approach, using as a frame of reference the wide range of difference in the development process in the region and incorporating into it the population factor as an interdependent variable. The study includes the sections of the following subjects: economic and social factors affecting demographic trends; economic and social consequences of current demographic trends in the region; activities at the public and private levels that tend to rationalize certain components of the population picture, and evaluation of their effectiveness. A preliminary version of the study is being presented to the Commission at its fourteenth session. In the third phase more intensive studies are being undertaken of fertility, internal migration, urbanization, .. and family planning. This project depends in part on resources from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and has been affected by delays in recruitment for posts financed by the Fund.

Initiation: Late 1970 (third phase) Authority: ECLA 238 (X) and
Completion: 1971 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Expert Group to evaluate the population programme (XB) 1971 (01-22) (new project)

The purpose of this meeting is to seek the advice of a small number of experts on the development of the ECLA population research programme. It is to be financed out of extra-budgetary funds provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Initiation: Late 1970 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
.. Completion: Late 1971 Priority: Medium

Regional and local development problems and policies in Latin America (01-31) 12/

This study will concentrate on analysing the economic effectiveness of existing and proposed development models, on gaining a more systematic idea of economic interchange among national regions within certain Latin American countries, and on analysing the socio-political viability of the policies chosen to solve regional problems. The next step in this study is the preparation of a series of monographs on the regional problems of each of the Latin American countries and a systematic study of over-all planning decisions with particular reference to decisions having regional implications. As regards methodology, special emphasis will be placed on associating the broad masses of the people with planning.

Initiation: 1970 Authority: ECLA 231 (X) and 290 (XIII)
Completion: 1971 Priority: High

12/ See also projects 00-52 "Regional development in selected countries" (Economic Development and Research Division); 01-3 "Regional development in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office); and 02-22 "Regional integration and national integration" (Trade Policy Division).

(Social Affairs)

Course on Regional Development Planning, 1971, 1972, 1973 (XB) (01-33)
(new project)

The first of these courses was held in 1970, in co-operation with ILPES. They will be held in a different country each year in co-operation with national institutes concerned with regional development.

.. Initiation: Mid-year Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
Completion: Late each year Priority: High

The costs of urban expansion in Latin America (01-43) (new project)

The purpose of this project is to conduct a case study during 1971 of the costs of urban expansion in a major Latin American city with a view to developing a methodology that could be readily applied to other cases. This project will depend on the possibility of obtaining external financing.

Initiation: Early 1971 Authority: ECLA 230 (X)
Completion: Late 1971 Priority: Medium

Social aspects of employment policy (01-41) 13/

This project is linked with the work programme of the Inter-Agency Regional Employment Programme for Latin America (Ottawa Plan). ECLA prepared draft documents in 1970 on labour markets and employment policy that are to be revised and consolidated during 1971. Further work is subordinated to the regional development and marginality studies described above.

Initiation: Mid-1970 (third phase) Authority: ECLA 227 (XII) and
Completion: Mid-1971 290 (XIII)
Priority: Medium

13/ See also projects 00-87 "The problem of unemployment and economic and social development in the Caribbean" and 01-27 "Manpower utilization in the Caribbean" (Office for the Caribbean); 06-2 "Rural employment and unemployment in Mexico" and 04-092 "Employment situation in Central America" (Mexico Office); and 05-81 "Macroeconomic aspects of industrial growth" (Industrial Development Division).

Projects completed, 1969-1970

- 01-02 Social significance of the distribution of income
- 01-11 Techniques of programming in the different social sectors
- 01-21 The demographic situation and its policy implications (second phase)
- 01-21x Regional Population Conference (Mexico, 1970) (XB)
- 01-32 Working Group on Regional and Local Development
- 01-33 Course on Regional Development Planning, 1970

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

- 01-04 Expert Group on Social Policy Problems in Latin America 1971
- 01-12 Social welfare in the context of social sectoral policy

(Social Affairs)

ECLA: SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
 LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
 REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS (..)

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	C	RA		P	C	RA	
01-0: Social aspects of development								12				12			
The process of urbanization and problems of marginal social groups (01-01)	A	NR	CP	6											
Modernization of political structures and sociological aspects of bureaucracy (01-03)	B	NR	CP	5											
Social aspects of political input (01-06)	B	NR	N	3											
01-1: Social policy and planning															
Unified approach to development analysis and planning (01-12)	A	NR	N	20				20							
01-2: Population policy								48a/	24						
The demographic situation and its policy implications (01-21) (third phase)	A	NR	CP	12											
Expert Group to Evaluate Population Programmes 1971 (XB) (01-22)	A	NR	CP	12											
01-3: Regional and local development															
Regional and local development problems and policies in Latin America (01-31)	A	R	CP	12	6	6		12	6	12		12	6	12	
Course on Regional Development Planning 1971, 1972, 1973 (01-33)	A	R	CP	12		6		12				12			
The costs of urban expansion (01-35)	B	NR	N	4											
01-4: Social aspects of employment policy															
Social aspects of employment policy (third phase) (01-41)	B	R	CP	6											
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities															
<u>Total</u>				<u>96</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>48a/</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>		<u>108</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	

Note: The General Service complement consists of 5 established posts, including one provisional post, in 1971.

a/ Financed by United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, NR: Continuing, new projects; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Advisory; XB: Extra-budgetary.

UNIT: Trade Policy Division

PROGRAMME: O2 Trade policy and integration

The developing countries have laid special stress on the fact that they must be free to formulate and implement their domestic policies independently, even when such policies form part of a collective effort to overcome their own particular problems. The reasons for such an attitude are easily grasped. But it is not always easy to trace the dividing line between measures that are strictly national in scope and those that go beyond national limits. At the same time, considering that the Second United Nations Development Decade is an international undertaking in which some countries make commitments in favour of others in the fields of trade and financial aid, each of the recipient countries must be prepared to co-operate fully in the examination and evaluation of its own domestic policies; this does not mean that their policies would have to be submitted to an international authority for decision, but that they would at least be compared with other experiments and the extent to which these past experiments have or have not been compatible with the general aims and objectives of the Second Development Decade.

In this area, the work programme of the secretariat comprises studies and research on national policies, analysis of the measures adopted or which should be adopted at the international level, and evaluation of the progress which is being made towards fulfilling the objectives of the Second Development Decade.

Sufficient importance has not always been attached to the definition of the objectives and strategy of trade policy, an essential component of development programmes, when the whole range of policies and measures connected with the mobilization of domestic resources was under consideration. In most Latin American countries, trade policy has been characterized by its passivity, its lack of long-term objectives and by the fact that it is largely made up of isolated measures designed to meet permanent or temporary pressures and disequilibria on the balance of payments. As a result of this approach, in most countries trade policy has come to be identified almost exclusively with efforts to obtain specific concessions from the developed countries in the fields of trade and financial assistance. Intensive action was undertaken by the developing countries in the 1960s to obtain decisions and commitments on the liberalization of trade and an increase in transfer payments through agencies like GATT and UNCTAD.

This approach to trade policy was, of course, due to a set of specific circumstances. Given the structure of the foreign trade of the Latin American countries, it can be seen that if exports are to expand, the developed countries must adopt a more liberal policy with regard to access to their markets. But this, by itself, is not enough. Internal

(Trade)

measures and policies which will help to modify the prevailing structure of external trade and the conditions governing exports and imports are essential also.

The scope of the work programme is therefore being expanded to include study of the measures which go to make up trade policy at the national level, that is to say, an analysis of the objectives, the formulation and the implementation of national trade policy in the context of the development strategy for the forthcoming decade. The study of measures and policies at the national level is also dictated by the need to take account of the progress being made in the adoption of measures at the international level, of the kind that may be adopted following the establishment of the system of general preferences in favour of the developing countries' exports of manufactures; if these countries are to take full advantage of the system, they must adopt internal measures suited to the requirements of the international market.

The study of measures and policies at the national level will fall under two headings: (1) determination of the objectives and strategy of the trade policy of the Latin American countries; and (2) study of the institutional machinery required for the formulation and implementation of trade policy.

Research under point (1) aims at making a broader and more detailed analysis of the trade policies followed by the countries of the region (particularly during the past decade), mainly with a view to determining the basic role of manufactures and semi-manufactures in the expansion of total exports and to linking this role with other facets of general economic policy.

In the context of measures intended to achieve the most effective mobilization of domestic resources, consideration must therefore be given to how far the present objectives of trade policy are in harmony with the over-all objectives of development policy, particularly in the fields of investment, industry, agriculture, etc. On the other hand, when analysing the instruments of trade policy (tariffs, exchange regulations, export and import systems) it will be necessary to investigate the compatibility of the various measures and the extent to which they are effectively applied, so that the study is not limited to an abstract analysis of changes that have occurred in legislation, but may help to assess whether effective use has been made of those instruments.

The research provided for under point (2) is essentially complementary to the above: here, the way in which trade policy is drawn up and implemented is analysed from an institutional standpoint. The number and nature of the public, semi-public and private agencies which participate directly or indirectly in the formulation of trade policy varies from country to country, and the policy therefore reflects the influence of the different pressure groups. At the same time, the effectiveness of the various measures adopted depends partly on how the agencies responsible for their implementation and control operate.

In the 1960s there was much discussion at the international level of measures that might be adopted for the benefit of the developing countries. The two sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the GATT meetings at the ministerial level produced a set of recommendations covering nearly all the fields of economic activity. The immediate and fundamental task is therefore to reach agreements for the implementation of existing recommendations rather than to produce new recommendations. The measures adopted at the international level should be concentrated in the following spheres: (a) expansion of exports; (b) financial aid; and (c), transfer of technology.

As regards financial aid, the main objectives of the Second Development Decade are: to attain the minimum target established at the second session of UNCTAD by obtaining a commitment from the developed countries to achieve that goal within a relatively short period; to eliminate the restrictions associated with tied aid; and to find acceptable solutions to the problems of excessive external indebtedness. There are recommendations and commitments on each of these questions which only require proper implementation; these would appear to determine the guidelines for action in this field.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

02-1 Trade and development

This comprises studies of the part played by the Latin American countries in UNCTAD and GATT, studies on Latin America's trade relations with the rest of the world, including questions of strategy, measures for promoting exports of manufactures, restrictions affecting trade, financial assistance (including foreign investment) and co-operation with CECLA and other Latin American groups in organizations such as UNCTAD or in dealings with the European Common Market. The effects of exchange rates and exchange policy on trade on manufactures are also studied under this subprogramme.

02-2 Intra-regional trade and economic integration

This covers studies on trade trends and problems in the region, the economic integration of Latin America, studies in connexion with ALALC, and participation by means of studies and advisory assistance in subregional integration movements, such as the Andean Group, CARIFTA, etc.

02-3 Courses, meetings and regional advisory services

These comprise advisory assistance rendered by the regional advisers attached to the Division, regional courses on trade policy, and meetings and seminars on questions connected with the above-mentioned subprogrammes.

(Trade)

Definition of the elements and instruments of a trade policy for the Latin American countries (02-16)

This study will set forth the general lines of a trade policy for the Latin American countries, and will define the specific objectives of such a policy and the operational instruments or mechanisms through which it may be implemented. In the context of the "International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade", an attempt will be made to define the possible alternative lines of trade policy so as to enable the goals established in the Strategy to be achieved in so far as they relate to internal action by the Latin American countries.

Initiation:	1971	Authority:	ECLA 269 (XIII)
Completion:	To be determined		273 (XII), 289 (XIII), 291 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

Trade and financial relations between Latin America and Japan: suggestions for possible lines of action (02-17)

This project constitutes the continuation of a study, that has already been partially completed, on commercial and financial relations with Japan. It is intended to study the lines of action open to the Latin American countries for establishing a dialogue with Japan on the problems of reciprocal trade and on other aspects of financial co-operation and technical assistance.

Initiation:	Mid-1970	Authority:	ECLA 289 (XIII)
Completion:	...	Priority:	High

Studies and collaboration requested by CECLA (02-19) (new project)

These activities have been going on for several years, but they are now included in the work programme for the first time as a specific project.

Initiation:	Permanent	Authority:	ECLA 285 (XIII)
Completion:	Permanent	Priority:	High

(Trade)

Regional integration and national integration (02-22)^{15/}

A study will be made of the possible influence of regional integration on national integration.

Initiation: To be determined Authority: ECLA 265 (XII) and 290 (XIII)
Completion: To be determined Priority: Medium

Regional course on export promotion (02-31)^{16/}

This regional course for selected countries of the region will be in two parts: training in Santiago and Geneva, and practical work in the home countries of the participants and European markets (in collaboration with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre).

Initiation: January every year Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII), 290 (XIII)
Completion: December every year and 291 (XIII)
Priority: High

Regional course on trade policy, 1971, 1972, 1973 (02-32)

This course is given annually and lasts seven weeks. The participants are government officials from the countries of the region. Preparation and follow-up activities require one man-year, provided by the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation.

Initiation: January every year Authority: ECLA 214 (X) and 291 (XIII)
Completion: December every year Priority: High

Expert Group on Trade Policy, 1972 (B) (02-34)

This meeting, previously scheduled for 1970, will be held in Santiago in the first half of 1972. It will be attended by twelve participants and will last ten working days. The cost will be borne by ECLA, subject to the approval of the United Nations budgetary bodies.

Initiation: Late 1971 Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)
Completion: Late 1972 Priority: High

^{15/} See also projects 00-52 "Regional development in selected countries" (Economic Development and Research Division); 01-3 "Regional development in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office); and 01-31 "Regional and local development problems and policies in Latin America" (Social Affairs Division).

^{16/} See also projects 05-71 "Expert Group on criteria for the establishment of export industries, 1972" and 05-72 "Expert Group on Financing of Exports of Manufactures, 1973" (Industrial Development Division); and 11-13 "Expert Group on Administrative Aspects of the Export of Manufactures" (Public Administration Unit).

ECLA: TRADE POLICY DIVISION

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972			1973					
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
02-1: Trade and development				54				54				54			
Promotion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures (02-11)	A	NR	CP												
Comparative study of international costs and prices in relation to trade in manufactures (02-12)	A	NR	CP												
Study of the trade policy of the Latin American countries (Second Development Decade) (02-13)	A	NR	CP												
Trade and financial relations between Latin America and the developed market-economy countries (02-14)	A	NR	N												
Collaboration with UNCTAD and advisory assistance to the group of Latin American countries within UNCTAD (02-15)	A	R	CP												
Definition of the elements and instruments of a trade policy for the Latin American countries (02-16)	A	NR	CP												
Trade and financial relations between Latin America and Japan: suggestions for possible lines of action (02-17)	A	NR	CP												
Studies and collaboration requested by CECLA (02-19)	A	R	N												
02-2: Intra-regional trade and economic integration				54	6			54	6			54	6		
Latin American trade and economic relations with centrally-planned economies (02-20)	A	NR	N												
Regional integration and national integration (02-22)	B	NR	CP												
02-3: Courses, meetings and regional advisory services															
Regional course on export promotion, 1971, 1972, 1973 (02-31)	A	R	CP	a/				a/				a/			
Regional course on trade policy 1971, 1972, 1973 (02-32)	A	R	N	10		5		10		5		10		8	
Ad Hoc Expert Group on Trade Policy, 1972 (B) (02-34)	A	NR	CP			3				3					
Ad Hoc Expert Group on Export Promotion, 1971 (B) (02-35)	A	NR	CP	a/				a/				a/			
Advisory services by regional advisers and regular staff (02-36)	A	R	CP	10		28		10		28		10		28	
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities				4				4				4			
Total				<u>132^b</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>36</u>		<u>132^b</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>36</u>		<u>132^b</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>36</u>	

Note: The General Service complement consists of 6 established posts in 1971, _____ in 1972 and _____ in 1973.

a/ The Export Promotion Programme Coordinator, attached to the Office of the Executive Secretary, will handle this and other export promotion projects (see also under the Industrial Development Division).

b/ Includes one provisional post approved for 1970.

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

(Montevideo)

UNIT: Montevideo Office

PROGRAMME: O3 Work with ALALC, the
Andean Group and CARIFTA

This Office represents the ECLA secretariat in its dealings with the organs of the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC) and participates directly in their meetings and studies, especially in the activities of the Standing Executive Committee; in reports to the ECLA secretariat on ALALC's progress, on the activities of the Standing Executive Committee and the advisory and consultative bodies, and on the work of the ALALC secretariat; establishes co-ordination and liaison between the two secretariats in connexion with their respective work in the field of regional economic integration; and co-operates with the delegations of member countries in the study of various technical problems.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

O3-0 General studies relating to ALALC

This subprogramme consists in the preparation of material to assist in determining ECLA's contribution to work on evaluating the progress of the integration movement. Work has begun on the compilation and classification of the data required for evaluating, as precisely as possible, the way in which the commitments undertaken under the Montevideo Treaty have been fulfilled and the results of the operation of the Treaty.

These activities are designed, in the first place, to provide the basis for the preparation of a document on the progress of integration movements in Latin America for presentation to the Commission at its fourteenth session.

The document would subsequently serve as a basis for a more comprehensive economic analysis showing the present status and prospects of the integration process, at the regional and subregional levels, against the background of national development strategies.

O3-1 Advisory services to the ALALC secretariat and member countries

This subprogramme follows the main guidelines of the ALALC Action Plan (1970-1980), and the priorities for the period 1970-1973 which were established by the Standing Executive Committee in June 1970. ECLA's main contribution is in the fields of trade policy, industrial complementarity and agriculture, but it also covers other fields such as transport, financial and monetary policy, and statistics. The activities planned under this subprogramme, and especially under project O3-11, will absorb virtually all the current working capacity of the Office and will also require specialized support from ECLA headquarters.

(Montevideo)

Co-operation with the ALALC secretariat (03-11)

This project absorbs most of the resources of the Montevideo Office and it consists in answering inquiries, providing assistance for meetings of working groups and of the ALALC organs, and preparing working documents.

Initiation: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 265 (XII), 290 (XIII)
and 293 (XIII)

Completion: As the different
activities are
completed

Priority: High

Projects completed, 1969-1970

Under project 03-11, work was completed on the following:

Evaluation of the integration process

Reciprocal trade and the ALALC negotiating machinery

Draft uniform customs code

Study of economic integration in Latin America and assistance to the regional and subregional integration organs

(Montevideo)

ECLA: MONTEVIDEO OFFICE

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS (..)

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973					
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB		
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P		C	RA
03-0 General studies relating to LAFTA																	
Harmonization of the trade policies of the Contracting Parties of LAFTA (03-01)	A	R	CP	12					12					12			
Harmon external tariff (03-02)	A	R	CP		6												
Non-tariff restriction (03-03)	A	NR	N														
03-1 Advisory services to the LAFTA secretariat and member countries																	
Co-operation with LAFTA (03-11)	A	R	CP	12					12					24			
<u>Total</u>				<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>				<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>				<u>36</u>	<u>6</u>		

Note: The General Service complement consists of 1 established post in 1971.

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

(Bogotá)

UNIT: Bogotá Office

PROGRAMME: O3 Work with ALALC,
the Andean Group and
CARIFTA

One of the purposes of this Office is to prepare or co-ordinate specific studies relating to the economic integration of the countries that are members of the Andean Group.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

00-0 Economic Survey of Latin America

One of the Office's continuing tasks consists in reviewing economic development and economic trends in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

03-2 General studies relating to the Andean Group

The Bogotá Office devotes a good deal of its time to reviewing developments relating to the Andean countries' participation in the economic integration process, and it undertakes technical studies upon request by governments.

03-3 Advisory services

The Bogotá Office will collaborate directly, upon request, with the integration agencies of the Andean Group.

Work completed, 1969-1970

Under subprogramme 03-2, the Office co-operated in the preparation of working documents for use by the organs of Andean subregional integration.

(Bogotá)

ECLA: BOGOTA OFFICE

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

PROJECTS	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
00-0 Economic Survey of Latin America	B	R	CP	2				6				6			
03-2 General studies relating to the Andean Groups	A	R	CP	5				8				8			
03-3 Advisory services to the Andean Group	A	R	CP	5				10				10			
<u>Total</u>				<u>12</u>				<u>24</u>				<u>24</u>			

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

(Mexico)

UNIT: Mexico Office

PROGRAMME: I. Economic development of
Mexico and the Caribbean
area
II. Central American economic
integration

The basic approach and objectives of the Office's programme of work are determined by the resolutions adopted every two years at the ECLA sessions, the resolutions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, and the action programmes of the United Nations, particularly those established by ECLA headquarters at Santiago. Following these guidelines, the Office has been able gradually to cover priority areas of basic research or economic and social policy that will help to make systematic progress towards greater understanding of the situation of the countries coming within its sphere of responsibility and towards taking up new aspects or problems of development. This approach has made it possible to benefit from past studies and to use them as a point of departure for more searching and wide-ranging analysis. This is the reason for the changes and modifications made in the present programme of work. While the programme of work formerly focused on studying the over-all problems and trends of development, the formation of the Central American Common Market, and the development of various sectors or branches of economic activity, henceforth - although without neglecting these fields - it will begin to cover different and complementary areas, relating, for example, to employment, the mobilization of resources for development, use of natural resources, technological change and the improvement or expansion of programmes of economic co-operation.

Programme I: Economic development of Mexico and the Caribbean area.

Since its establishment, the Mexico Office has been providing technical assistance and carrying out both general and specific studies on Mexico and the Caribbean countries. The programme of work for the period 1971-1973 provides for continuing the periodical evaluations of economic trends in these countries, and for implementing a number of projects closely linked to the Second United Nations Development Decade and projects sponsored by ECLA for the Latin American region as a whole, or for the subregion. For this purpose, provision has been made for carrying out studies and furnishing advisory assistance relating to industrial policy, agricultural development, transport, domestic and external financing, employment and the establishment of economic co-operation links between the Caribbean area, Central America and other countries or groups of countries.

Programme II: Central American economic integration. Since 1951, the Mexico Office has been the United Nations unit with over-all responsibility for the Central American Economic International Programme, which covers Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. It has furnished technical assistance to governments and regional integration agencies, and provides secretariat, research and basic documentation

services for the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and its subsidiary organs (the Trade; Statistical Co-ordination; Transport; Housing; Building and Planning; Agricultural Development; and Electric Power Resources Sub-Committees, and regional and advisory groups on specialized sectoral questions).

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

Programme I

00 Economic development and research

This project covers research work relating to the development of Mexico and the Caribbean. The main studies planned deal with problems of external financing, mobilization of resources, income distribution and employment, trade relations, industrial complementarity, and development of the basic infrastructure in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

05 Industrial development

The main purposes are to examine the relationship between economic development and industrialization policy; to evaluate the suitability of industrial policy with respect to new development objectives; and to co-operate in the compilation and analysis of data on selected branches of the manufacturing sector. The subprogramme is also designed to complement the basic data on the Mexican economy, and to provide the data and analytical work needed for the over-all and sectoral studies undertaken by the ECLA secretariat at the regional level.

06 Economic problems of agriculture

The main studies planned include analysis and over-all evaluation of irrigation policy in relation to the economic development of the agricultural sector; the past performance, problems and prospects of the livestock breeding industry; and an examination of employment in rural areas. This work is designed to include a number of topics relatively untouched in analyses of agricultural development, for subsequent inclusion in basic and economic policy studies.

(Mexico)

09 Statistics

This subprogramme covers the compilation of statistics for studies on Mexico and the Caribbean, including the Economic Survey and the Statistical Bulletin.

10 Economic projections and planning

The main activities planned include the organization and direction of intensive courses to be held in Mexico City and other Mexican states, and the provision of teaching staff for them.

Programme II

04-0 Economic development and planning in Central America

A number of activities are planned, including advising and co-operating with Central American integration agencies with a view to improving planning systems and speeding up development and economic and social integration in the region. Manpower problems, financing, methods of analysis, the operation of the public sector, and technology will be studied.

04-1 Trade policy of Central America

The main activities to be undertaken relate to the improving of the Common Market and the formation of a Central American customs union. The Office will also co-operate in the preparation of studies on the participation of the Central American Common Market in the Latin American integration process, in regional export promotion activities, and in the formulation of strategies for negotiations with third countries. The work and studies will be examined at the two meetings of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee scheduled for 1971 and 1973.

04-2 Industrial development of Central America

By 1971 preliminary studies on industrial policy, import substitution and protection in Central America will have been completed. The Office will continue to provide technical advisory services on the formulation and application of agreements and regulations for promoting industrial development, and it will develop guidelines for the planned industrial development of Central America during the Second United Nations Development Decade. It is also planned to resume the search for new industrial development possibilities within the Central American Common Market, and the identification of the needs for technological research, and to begin work on a set of projections of industrial growth which will provide a frame of reference for defining new economic policies at the regional level.

04-3 Agricultural development of Central America

Activities planned include co-operation with Central American integration agencies for the improvement of regional agricultural development policy; full participation in the work of the inter-agency group that is examining various agricultural and social aspects of rural development; initiation of a study on the beef cattle industry for export and domestic consumption. The Central American Agricultural Development Sub-Committee may be convened to analyse the documents produced.

04-41 Transport in Central America

Activities will include advisory services to governments and regional agencies on highway development policy and projects; the completion of a study on alternative methods of transport within the Central American Common Market; definition of the most suitable geometrical design standards for the region; and technical assistance on shipping, harbour and customs policy at the national and regional levels. The Central American Transport Sub-Committee may be convened in 1972 to consider the results of the studies produced.

04-42 Telecommunications in Central America

The Office will co-operate with Central American governments and agencies, upon request, on matters relating to the establishment of a Central American telecommunications system.

.. 04-43 Electric Power in Central America

Activities planned include the provision of technical assistance to governments and regional agencies and the preparation of a number of reports on electricity development in Central America; promotion of the programme of long-term multilateral electricity interconnexion and short-term bilateral projects.

04-44 Natural resources in Central America

Studies will be made on water use, important water basins in the region, and costs and rates of water services, with a view to establishing uniform criteria for evaluating competing water uses. The subprogramme will also include a regional evaluation study of energy resources, subject to support from UNIDO and the Special Fund component of UNDP.

04-5 Statistics in Central America

This subprogramme covers the compilation of statistics for studies on Central America, including the annual Economic Survey and the Statistical Bulletin. The Office will also co-operate with the statistical offices of the Central American countries and with integration agencies concerned with co-ordinating statistics at the regional level.

(Mexico)

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

(Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out within the period indicated only if the additional resources requested for 1972 are approved and all vacancies are filled.)

Programme I

Economic Survey of Latin America (00-01)

The Economic Development Section is responsible for carrying out periodic research, in co-operation with the other sections and staff of the Mexico Office. The aim is to make an over-all and sectoral evaluation of the development of the Mexican economy, highlighting the main events of the preceding year.

Initiation: Permanent
Completion: Permanent

Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 64 (V) and
79 (VI)
Priority: High

The problem of external financing in Latin America in the Second

.. Development Decade (00-02) (new name and number)

This will be an attempt to analyse the part played by the external sector in the economic development of Mexico, with special reference to the policy of expanding exports of manufactures, import substitution, investment and external financing. The project will form part of the regional research being carried out by the ECLA secretariat under the programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Initiation: 1971
Completion: 1972

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII) and
291 (XIII)
Priority: High

The domestic market and Mexico's economic development (00-03) (new project)

The central purpose of this project, which was designed to fit into the work to be done in connexion with the Second Development Decade, is to examine the effects of income distribution and employment on the structure of the domestic market, and the influence of the market on supply and on the productive base, with a view to developing guidelines for co-ordinating policies on industrialization, employment and the social services.

Initiation: 1973
Completion: 1974

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

(Mexico)

Economic development, integration and trade links in the Caribbean basin (CO-04) (new project)

Subject to the establishment of a joint programme of work on the above-mentioned subjects, with the participation of ECLA headquarters, the Office for the Caribbean, the Bogotá and Mexico Offices, and other United Nations bodies, the Mexico Office would initiate preliminary work, and undertake brief missions with a view to assisting the Office for the Caribbean and fulfilling commitments to organizations in neighbouring countries and groups of countries. The principal activities would include analysis of free trade and identification of opportunities for trade between CARIFTA and third countries; examination of specific branches of economic activity, such as transport, infrastructure and agriculture; and co-operation with SIECA in a study of the trade links between the Central American Common Market and the countries of the Caribbean basin.

Initiation: 1971

Authority: ECLA 288 (XIII)

Completion: Open

Priority: Medium

Industrial policy in Mexico (05-1) (new name)

The project for the evaluation of the development and industrial policy of Mexico will be continued as part of the programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in co-operation with ECLA headquarters, UNIDO, and national organizations. Particular attention will be paid to the major instruments for promoting industrial growth employed by the Government, their impact on the industrialization process, the effects of the latter on the promotion of development, and the growth prospects of manufacturing industries.

Initiation: 1969

Authority: ECLA 250 (XI), 253 (XI)

Completion: 1971

254 (XI) and 290 (XIII)

Priority: High

Study of specific branches of industry (05-2) (new name)

The Mexico Office will continue to collaborate with national organizations and with ECLA headquarters in the compilation and analysis of statistics on selected branches of the manufacturing industry, the organization of meetings and the provision of direct technical assistance.

Initiation: 1969

Authority: ECLA 207 (IX) and 249 (XI)

Completion: Open

Priority: Medium

(Mexico)

Technological change in Mexico (05-3) (new project) 17/

The Office will prepare, in collaboration with national bodies and the ECLA secretariat, an over-all evaluation of the development, problems and prospects of the technological changes which have affected the Mexican economy. The aims are to clarify the impact of technical innovations on the economy as a whole and on specific branches of the economy: to determine their effects on productivity and the absorption of manpower; and to examine what role should be played by Government promotion activities and by specialized national organizations.

Initiation: 1972

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)

Completion: 1974

Priority: Medium

Assessment of irrigation policy in Mexico (06-1)

The aim of this project is to make a general assessment of irrigation policy with a view to evaluating its contribution to the development of the agricultural sector, identifying possible future alternatives and making the results of the programmes carried out in Mexico available to other Latin American countries.

Initiation: 1971

Authority: ECLA 225 (X) and 290 (XIII)

Completion: 1973

Priority: High

17/ See also projects 00-22 "Assimilation of technical progress" (Economic Development and Research Division); 02-27 "Advisory services on trade policy and integration" (Office for the Caribbean); 05-1 "Technology in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office); 04-094 "Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America" and 04-24 "Identification of new industrial projects and of the requirements of technological research"; 05-11 "The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry" (Industrial Development Division); and 08-26 "Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America" (Transport Programme).

(Mexico)

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

Programme II

Balanced development of Central America (04-01)

In compliance with the resolutions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and the Central American Economic Council, the secretariat will continue to furnish governments with technical advisory assistance in planning, sectoral development and project evaluation, with a view to facilitating balanced development among the member countries of the Central American Common Market.

Initiation: 1966
Completion: Open

Authority: CEC 54 and CCE 142
Priority: Medium

Analysis and projections of economic development in Central America (04-02)

The purpose of this continuing project is to collect basic data on the changes observable in the Central American economies, and to subject them to systematic analysis with a view to supporting and supplementing the general and specialized research carried out by the Mexico Office. As part of this work, information is furnished annually on the over-all and sectoral short-term economic trends in the separate countries and the area as a whole, for inclusion in the Economic Survey. After consultation and agreement with the Government of Guatemala, a study will be initiated in 1973 on the evolution of the Guatemalan economy since the beginning of the 1950s with particular reference to the impact of economic integration. This work will complete the series entitled "Analysis and projections of economic development" covering the Central American countries.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: Open

Authority: ECLA 44 (V), 64 (V),
79 (VI) and 233 (X);
CCE 27
Priority: High

Fiscal equalization (04-03)

In compliance with the resolutions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and the Immediate Action Plan adopted by the Central American Economic Council in March 1969, the secretariat will continue to assist the SIECA in the formulation of studies relating to the programme for equalizing the Central American fiscal systems.

Initiation: 1966
Completion: Open

Authority: ECLA 186 (IX);
CEC 54 and CCE 138
Priority: High

(Mexico)

Planning of economic development (04-04)

This project comprises two main types of activity. First, the Office collaborates closely with the OAS/IDB/ECLA/SIECA/BCIE Central American Advisory Committee on Planning in preparing and guiding the planning activities carried out by these agencies at the national and regional levels. Secondly, it co-operates with ILPES and OTC in organizing, directing and arranging teaching for the intensive Central American courses on development problems and project evaluation.

Initiation: 1963

Authority: ECLA 233 (X) and CCE 124

Completion: Open

Priority: High

* The public sector in the economic development of Central America (04-05)

The aim of this project is to determine the role and nature of State participation in the economic and social development of the Central American countries. For this purpose, a study will be made of the functions and machinery involved in economic policy-making. An analysis of the effects of public and semi-public activities on the main economic variables, such as employment, the generation of real demand, the allocation of resources and the establishment of dynamic activities and development centres, is also part of this study.

Initiation: 1972

Authority: ECLA 186 (IX) and CCE 50

Completion: 1973

Priority: High

.. * Current analysis of the Central American economies (04-061)
(new name)

The central purpose of this project is to study in depth the current trends of the Central American economies, with a view to determining the nature of adjustments and distortions in long-term policy - caused by temporary disequilibria - and to establishing criteria for bringing the immediate action of governments in such fields as monetary, fiscal and balance-of-payments policy into line with the objectives of national and regional economic plans. This should also help to improve the analysis included in the Economic Survey and provide some policy guidelines for the region as a whole.

Initiation: 1972

Authority: CCE 124

Completion 1972

Priority: Medium

.. * Model for Central American regional economic trade (04-062)-(new name)

On the basis of the research completed up to and including 1970, the aim of this project is to establish a formal framework for analysing the evolution of the Central American economies in terms of their interdependence and their relations with the rest of the world. The

(Mexico)

model would serve as a frame of reference for a quantitative assessment of the impact of integration on the development of these countries, and the possible effects on the Common Market of choosing different national and regional economic policy options.

Initiation: 1973
Completion: 1973

Authority: CCE 124
Priority: Medium

Economic development and integration in Central America (04-07) (new name)

The Office is called upon from time to time by the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee to undertake evaluations, within a medium and long-term frame of reference, of the progress, problems and prospects of integrated development in the member countries of the Common Market. During the first stage of the project the secretariat will determine, at both the over-all and the sectoral levels, the impact of integration on national economies, the factors which make for fluctuations in the development of the area and of each individual country, and possible ways of mitigating the adverse effects of short-term structural disequilibria on the operation and improvement of the Common Market. After consultation with the governments concerned, the study will be submitted to the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee at the beginning of 1971. A second stage of the project will be formulated on the basis of the governments' recommendations; it will consist of a study of the problems and the economic policy measures that are considered to be of major importance for the development of the Central American economies within the context of the integration programme. In accordance with the decisions reached in September 1970 by the Central American Ministers of Economy, Commerce and Industry, ECLA will collaborate with SIECA on matters relating to the establishment of a modus operandi for the Central American Common Market and the reorganization of regional economic integration.

Initiation: 1969
Completion: Open

Authority: CCE 27
Priority: High

Development financing in Central America (04-08) (new project)

This project is a direct outcome of ECLA resolution 290 (XIII). It is designed to determine the characteristics and problems of mobilizing internal and external resources for national development in line with regional priorities. The aim is also to evaluate the obstacles to the expansion of investment resources and to study the nature of disequilibria in the balance of payments, and in the public finances. All this would meet the objective of presenting a coherent series of suggestions to the Central American governments to enable them to take joint action to solve some of their financial problems connected with integration and development.

Initiation: 1970
Completion: 1971

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII),
CEC 54; CCE (AC.17) 5 and 22
Priority: High

(Mexico)

Regional migration in Central America (04-C91) (new project)

In compliance with Central American Economic Council resolution 54, the secretariat will examine, in co-operation with SIECA and other regional and international agencies, the background, causes and forms of the principal migratory movements within the Common Market area. On the basis of this examination, a preliminary diagnosis will be prepared on the employment aspects, to determine their magnitude and regional impact and their main economic and social implications. At a subsequent stage, different types of field work (interviews, guided observation and surveys) will be carried out in order to delve more deeply into the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of these movements, both seasonal and permanent, and their impact on the economies of the various countries and on the living conditions of the groups concerned.

Initiation: 1970
Completion: 1972

Authority: CEC 54, CCE 144
Priority: High

Employment situation in Central America (04-C92) (new project) ^{19/}

In accordance with the priorities established in ECLA resolution 290 (XIII), a general evaluation will be made of the employment situation in Central America. In particular, the study will focus on trends in manpower supply, employment, unemployment and underemployment patterns, and productivity trends. This project is closely associated with other projects included in the programme of work, such as those relating to migratory movements, employment in rural areas, and the way in which technical know-how is adopted and absorbed. When the general part of the study is completed, the secretariat will attempt to draw some conclusions and to arrive at guidelines that will help governments to start implementing the necessary employment policies.

Initiation: 1970
Completion: 1973

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII);
CEC 54; CCE 27 and 73
Priority: High

^{19/} See also projects 00-87 "The problem of unemployment and economic and social development in the Caribbean" and 01-27 "Manpower utilization in the Caribbean" (Office for the Caribbean), 01-41 "Social aspects of employment policy" (Social Affairs Division); and 05-81 "Macroeconomic aspects of industrial growth" (Industrial Development Division).

(Mexico)

Economic integration and social development (04-093) (formerly 04-62)

This project has three basic objectives: to identify the processes leading to the consolidation of certain social groups as a result of economic integration; to define the main advances made in social development; and to examine the processes and trends of social mobility and stratification in the region.

Initiation: 1973
Completion: 1974

Authority: CEC 54; CCE 27 and 73
Priority: High

Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America (04-094) (new project)20/

Work on this project is scheduled to begin in 1974. A study will be made of the salient features of progress in technological change in Central America and the obstacles to it, to complement the studies to be carried out on economic development, employment and foreseeable changes in the structure of production. The results will be used as a first step in establishing criteria for evaluating techniques and allocating resources, and also in the co-ordination of employment, industrial development, export promotion and other policies.

Initiation: 1974
Completion: 1974

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII); CCE 121
Priority: Medium

20/ See also projects CO-22 "Assimilation of technological progress" (Economic Development and Research Division); O2-27 "Advisory services on trade policy and integration" (Office for the Caribbean); O5-1 "Technology in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office); O5-3 "Technological change in Mexico" and O4-24 "Identification of new industrial projects and of the requirements of technological research" (Mexico Office); O5-11 "The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry" (Industrial Development Division); and O8-26 "Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America" (Transport Programme).

Central American customs union (04-11)

In accordance with the Immediate Action Plan adopted by the Central American Economic Council in March 1969, the secretariat will co-operate with SIECA in studies and activities connected with the establishment of a Central American customs union. During the initial stage, attention will be concentrated on defining the characteristics of that the customs union should have and the procedures for establishing it, and on determining the probable economic and fiscal impact of the free movement of goods not produced in Central America. Subsequent stages will deal with various points likely to promote economic integration; such as the analysis of collateral requirements in relation to trade policy, the regional co-ordination of some aspects of fiscal and balance-of-payments policy, and problems of reciprocity.

Initiation: 1969
Completion: 1974

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII); CEC 54;
CCE 118 and 134
Priority: High

Common Central American trade policy with the rest of the world (04-12)

In accordance with the programme of work adopted by the Central American Trade Sub-Committee in December 1967, the secretariat will collaborate with the Central American governments and economic integration agencies in preparing studies on the role of the Central American Common Market in Latin American economic integration, its economic links with neighbouring countries or groups of countries which are in the process of integration, the strengthening of its trade relations with countries outside Latin America, and its participation in international meetings and agencies considering topics connected with trade policy. The secretariat will also continue collaborating in the work of the Joint SIECA/BCIE Export Promotion Unit and in studies leading to the formulation of a strategy for negotiating with third countries.

Initiation: 1968
Completion: Open

Authority: CCE 120 and 135, and
CCE (SC.1) 26
Priority: High

Perfecting of the Central American Common Market (04-13)

The secretariat will continue to help and advise the Central American governments and integration agencies with a view to bringing the Central American Common Market into full operation, with special reference to problems connected with its operation, the formulation and implementation of agreements and regulations, and the framing and orientation of trade and

(Mexico)

two phases: an analysis of the years 1957 and 1960 and the period from 1963 to 1967, followed by a detailed study of questions relating to industrial development policy and strategy.

Initiation: 1969 Authority: CCE 121 and 136
Completion: 1971 Priority: High

.. Improvement of regional industrialization machinery (04-23) (new name)

The secretariat will continue to furnish advisory assistance to the Central American governments and integration agencies in connexion with industrial development in the Central American Common Market, with particular reference to the framing and implementation of industrial promotion agreements and regulations, protection policy, evaluation of specific investment projects connected with the Agreement on the Regime for Central American Integration Industries and the Special System for the Promotion of Production Activities, and examination of the problems and prospects of industrial financing and strategy over the next few years.

A start will be made in 1972 on the preparation of guiding principles for the Central American programme of industrial development in the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the programme under way in 1971 and the possibilities of industrial complementarity with neighbouring countries.

Initiation: Continuing Authority: CEC 53; CCE 121 and 136
Completion: Open Priority: Medium

.. * Identification of new industrial projects and of the demands of technological research (04-24) (new name) 21/

As from 1971, work will be resumed on a project that was suspended late in the first half of the 1960s relating to the identification of new industrial development possibilities in the Central American Common Market and to the requirements of technological research in the area. This project will be carried out in close contact with SIECA, BCIE, ICAITI

21/ See also projects CO-22 "Assimilation of technological progress" (Economic Development and Research Division); C5-1 "Technology in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office); C5-3 "Technological change in Mexico" and 04-094 "Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America" (Mexico Office); C5-11 "The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry" (Industrial Development Division); and 08-26 "Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America" (Transport Programme).

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and UNIDO. The purpose is to undertake market surveys and studies on plant location and capacity for possible industrial projects of special importance for the region's development.

Initiation: 1971 Authority: CCE 121 and 136
Completion: 1974 Priority: High

Industrial growth projections (04-25) (new project)

Depending on the amount of information available in the various countries, the secretariat will start work in 1971 on preparatory studies for an industrial growth model taking account of future trends in the Central American countries that will provide a general frame of reference for the formulation of economic policy. With this model, it will be possible to analyse the trends in each branch of industry and to show their structural relationships. In addition, on the basis of the research done into some branches of manufacturing, an attempt will be made to identify the obstacles to growth at both the national and the regional levels. These studies will lead to new proposals for research into certain branches of industry which require study in the light of economic policy objectives.

After 1973, another survey of industrial productivity in Central America similar to that carried out in the early 1960s with support from BTAO and the ILO but extending to other branches of industry, will be carried out. The new survey would again be conducted in co-operation with the ILO and UNIDO.

Initiation: 1971 Authority: CCE 121 and 136
Completion: 1974 Priority: High

Regional integration of the agricultural sector (04-31) (new name)

In accordance with the Immediate Action Plan approved by the Central American Economic Council in March 1969, and the 1970 agreements of the Ministers of Economic Affairs, the Office will co-operate with SIECA in perfecting a policy for regional agricultural development. Special emphasis will be placed on the Common Market for agricultural and livestock products; the possibilities of specialization and promotion in respect of regional production; establishing common prices for staple products for domestic consumption; the establishment of a regional storage network and a regional fund for the purchase of grain from small producers; and devising the necessary machinery for controlling imports of grain from third countries. This work will be undertaken in co-operation with the Central American Marketing and Price Stabilization Commission and the FAO Advisory Group on Central American Economic Integration,

Initiation: Continuing Authority: ECLA (XIII); CEC 54;
Completion: Open CCE 137; CCE (SC.6) 1 and 2;
REA 13
Priority: High

(Mexico)

and marketing of electric power; comparative analyses of investment, cost and output, and of electricity management and sales; and information on developments and achievements in the electricity sector. As a corollary to this activity, it is hoped that by 1972 it will be possible to carry out an analysis of the various methods of preparing and evaluating electric power projects, with a view to adapting them to Central American conditions and, at a later stage, to promoting the uniform application of projects at the regional level.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: 1973

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII); CEC 54;
CCE 126; CCE (SC.5) 5,
13 and 20
Priority: High

Long-term multilateral electricity interconnexion programme and short-term bilateral projects (04-432)

During 1971, the first drafts of documents prepared during 1969 and 1970 will be revised and issued in final form. They include: Electricity interconnexion in Central America - Evaluation of interconnexions for combined electricity systems: Guatemala-El Salvador, El Salvador-Honduras, Nicaragua-Costa Rica, Costa Rica-Panama (CEPAL/MEX/69/20), and Electricity interconnexion in Central America - Characteristics of hydroelectric power plants (CEPAL/MEX/69/21). These studies - together with the draft Central American agreement on the interconnexion of electricity systems prepared by SIECA in co-operation with the United Nations Mission to Central America on Electric Power and Water Resources - will be submitted to the third session of the Regional Group on Electricity Interconnexion. This Group will hold a meeting in 1971 to agree on criteria for initiating electricity interconnexions between two or more countries. In addition, it is expected that national electricity development institutions will hold a number of bilateral meetings with the same end in view. On the basis of these arrangements, more detailed studies will be initiated of such subregional interconnexions as are recommended and, where appropriate, of projects in border areas. Some of these studies will probably be submitted to the Regional Group at its fourth session, which is planned for 1972. Furthermore, the Office will co-operate with SIECA in the preparation and implementation of bilateral or multilateral agreements on the development of electricity interconnexion projects. In 1972-1973 a study will be initiated on the possibilities and methods of electricity interconnexion between the Central American countries and neighbouring countries, covering the joint use of the large sources of hydroelectric power in the areas bordering on Mexico and Colombia, and the implications of such interconnexions for the development of hydroelectric potential within the Central American region.

Initiation: 1963

Authority: CCE 126; CCE (SC.5) 2, 5, 7,
8, 13, 15, 18;
CCE (SC.5-GRIE) 1 and 2

Completion: Open

Priority: High

(Mexico)

Equalization of electricity rates (04-433)

This project was started in 1968 and it is designed to analyse policies and practices connected with electricity rates and electricity regulations with a view to harmonizing policies and practices, promoting the balanced development of domestic electricity markets and their eventual integration at the regional or subregional level. On the basis of the resolutions adopted at the first and second sessions of the Regional Group on Electricity Rates, and existing technical studies, research will be undertaken into rate structures, self-supply, market development, financial practices and price levels for electric power. The first studies to be undertaken will relate to the situation and characteristics of self-supply, and will draw up a basic outline of rate structures with a view to their harmonization at the national and regional levels. Subsequently, an evaluation will be made of the factors affecting the development of electricity markets, and standard regional methods for the expansion of electricity services will be prepared. An analysis will also be made of the price and cost levels of electricity by categories of consumption and by levels of competition with other sources of power, with a view to establishing guidelines for a regional policy for prices and the use of resources. It is anticipated that the Regional Group on Electricity Rates will hold its third and fourth sessions in 1971-1972 to examine some of these studies.

Initiation: 1968
Completion: 1973

Authority: CCE 126; CCE (SC.5) 5, 10,
13 and 17; CCE (SC.5-GRIE) 1-5
Priority: High

Standardization of electrical equipment and supplies (04-434) (new name)

This project was begun in May 1968 with the financial support of seven national agencies connected with electricity development in Central America. The United Nations Mission to Central America on Electric Power and Water Resource is responsible for the technical direction of the project.

During 1971, attention will be focused on preparing design criteria, working standards and standard specifications for the equipment and supplies required for improving electricity transmission and subtransmission systems, and on formulating procedures and methods to facilitate joint purchasing and exchanges of material among the electricity companies of the region. At its seventh session, schedules for 1971, the Regional Committee on Electrical Standards will examine the documents produced as a result of this research work. With the Committee's consideration of the documents this project will be completed.

Initiation: 1968
Completion: 1971

Authority: CCE 126; CCE (SC.5) 19;
CCE (SC.5-CRNC) 7 and 20
Priority: High

(Mexico)

Central American Electric Power and Water Resources Sub-Committee (04-435)
(new project)

The secretariat of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee will consult governments on the possibility of convening two meetings of the Central American Electric Power and Water Resources Sub-Committee, one in 1971 and one in 1973, to examine the studies undertaken and to formulate a programme of work for the Sub-Committee and its secretariat.

Initiation: 1971
Completion: 1973

Authority: CCE 59; CCE (AC.17) 25;
CCE (SC.5) 21
Priority: High

Water resources (04-441)

In 1971 the first phase of this project will be completed with the revision and publication of six national reports and one regional report evaluating water resources in Central America, for submission to the first session of the Regional Group on Water Resources. These studies cover the economic and social aspects of the water sector; the availability of water and its utilization potential; present and future estimated demand; legal, administrative, economic and financial questions and the selection of high-priority watersheds. The second phase of the project will begin with the preparation of water-use programmes designed to promote optimum use of water resources; more detailed national and subregional studies on the basins of greatest importance to the region; and an analysis of tariffs and costs of water supply systems with a view to establishing standard criteria for evaluating competing water uses. In addition, the Office will continue to furnish technical assistance at the national and regional levels regarding ways and means of standardizing accounting systems, the calculation of rates and the preparation of statistics by enterprises concerned with irrigation and drinking-water supply, and regarding development and co-ordination of the activities of the specialized bodies concerned with the exploitation and control of water resources. It is expected that UNDP (Special Fund) will support this second phase of the project.

Initiation: 1966
Completion: Open

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII); CEC 54;
CCE 126 and 139; CCE (SC.5)
1, 5, 7, 9, 13 and 16
Priority: High

(Mexico)

Regional evaluation of energy resources (04-442) (new project)

This project requires support from UNIDO and from UNDP (Special Fund). It is planned to continue the project in 1971-1972 with an analysis of the over-all performance of the energy sector in Central America which may subsequently be expanded to include Mexico and the Caribbean. It will cover the production and uses of petroleum by-products, hydroelectricity and non-mineral fuels. This study will complete the annual national and regional statistical series on the production, consumption and marketing of the energy used in different geographical areas to date. Subsequently, a general study will be made of ways and means of developing energy resources at the national and regional levels. For this purpose, it is planned to make projections of energy needs by type of consumption and type of energy; to evaluate the potential of different energy sources and the possibilities of using alternative forms of energy; and to analyse certain institutional and financial aspects of energy resources. At a later stage, the project may be expanded to include other natural resources, so as to promote a regional and integrated development approach to the joint use of Central America's resources. The project will be designed to make a systematic evaluation of the progress achieved and of the short- and medium-term prospects for the use of the most important natural resources of the region, and to establish guidelines for national and regional water policies.

Initiation: 1970
Completion: Open

Authority: CCE 126 and 139;
CCE (SC.5) 11 and 15
Priority: High

Statistics for individual studies (04-51)

This project includes the collection, compilation and presentation of over-all and sectoral statistics for basic studies on Central America, including the work required for the annual Economic Survey.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: Open

Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Regional co-ordination of statistics (04-52)

The Office will co-operate with the statistical offices of the Central American countries and with regional integration agencies in activities relating to the co-ordination of statistics at the regional level.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: Open

Authority: CCE 3; CCE (AC.17) 25;
CCE (SC.2) 54 and 58
Priority: Medium

(Mexico)

Projects completed, 1969-1970

- 01-55 Housing and Urban Development
- 04-05x Economic development of British Honduras (Belize)
- 04-412 Study on transport services and costs in Central America
- 04-432x Equalization of Electricity Rates (regulation)
- 04-45 Streamlining and harmonization of public service systems
- 04-61 Economic, technical and social aspects of housing

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970
(provisional list)

(a) Dropped or discontinued

- Strategy for development with integration (00-252)
- Development of agriculture in Mexico (06-03x)
- Parity in real purchasing power of the currencies of Central America (04-063y)
- Industrial survey in Central America (04-233)

(b) Consolidated

Economic development, integration and trade links in the Caribbean Basin (00-04) - This project combines the following: (i) Studies on the economic development of the Caribbean area (00-251); (ii) Possibilities of industrial complementarity between Central America, Mexico and selected Caribbean countries (04-22) and (iii) Effects on Central American land and sea transport of relations between Central America and the Caribbean Basin (04-416).

Study of specific branches of industry (05-2) - This project combines the following: (i) Production of equipment for the chemical industry in Mexico (05-55) and (ii) Problems of the motor-vehicle industry in Mexico (05-621).

Balanced development of Central America (04-01) - This project combines the following: (i) Programme for the medium- and short-term economic expansion of Honduras (04-011) and (ii) Programme for the medium- and short-term economic expansion of Nicaragua (04-012).

Economic development and integration in Central America (04-07) - This project combines the following: (i) Implications of a Central American economic union (04-06x) and (ii) Tenth session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (04-08).

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Perfecting of regional industrialization machinery (04-23) - This project combines: (i) Technical assistance to governments on industrial matters (04-231) and (ii) Co-operation with SIECA and ICAITI in the evaluation of industrial projects (04-232).

Regional integration of the agricultural sector (04-31) - This project combines: (i) Perfecting of the Central American Common Market (04-311) and (ii) Current situation and prospects of grain production in the Central American Common Market (04-312).

(Mexico)

ECLA: MEXICO OFFICE

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Main programme and projects items	A B C	BY NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
A. Executive management and relations with governments				60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
B. (Programme I)															
1. Economic Survey of Latin America (00-01)	A		CP	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
2. The problem of external financing in Latin America in the Second Development Decade (00-02)	A		N	6	1	9	-	6	1	9	-	-	-	-	
3. The domestic market and Mexico's economic development (00-03)	A		N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	-
4. Economic development, integration and trade links in the Caribbean Basin (00-04)	B		N	3	-	5	-	3	-	5	-	3	-	5	-
5. Industrial policy in Mexico (05-1)	A			6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Study of specific branches of industry (05-2)	B			2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
7. Technological change in Mexico (05-3)	B		N	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	4	-	6	
8. Assessment of irrigation policy in Mexico (06-1)	A		CP	6	1	3	-	6	1	3	-	6	1	3	
9. Rural employment and unemployment in Mexico (06-2)	B		CP	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	6	1	3	
10. The livestock industry in Mexico (06-3)	A		CP	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Statistics for specific studies (09-1)	A		CP	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	
12. Courses on economic planning in Mexico (10-1)	A		CP	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	
C. (Programme II)															
1. Balanced development of Central America (04-01)	B		CP	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	
2. Analysis and projections of economic development in Central America and Economic Survey of Latin America (04-02)	A		CP	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	
3. Fiscal harmonization (04-03)	A		CP	4	-	17	-	4	-	16	-	4	-	16	
4. Planning of economic development (04-04)	A		CP	4	-	6	-	4	-	6	-	4	-	6	
* 5. The public sector in the economic development of Central America (04-05)	A		CP	-	-	-	-	8	1	3	-	3	2	3	
* 6. Analysis of current trends in the Central American economies (04-061)	B		N	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
* 7. Central American economic development model (04-062)	B		N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	
8. Economic development and integration in Central America (04-07)	A		CP	6	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	6	1	-	
9. Central American development financing (04-08)	A		N	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Regional migration in Central America (04-091)	A		N	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Employment situation in Central America (04-092)	A		N	6	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	6	1	-	
12. Economic integration and social development (04-093)	A		CP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	
13. Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America (04-094)	B		N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Central American customs union (04-11)	A		CP	14	1	12	-	14	1	12	-	14	1	12	

(Mexico)

ECLA: Mexico Office (cont.)

Main programme and projects items	A B C	R/ NR	CP / N	1971			1972			1973					
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
15. Central American trade policy with the rest of the world (04-12)	A		CP	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
16. Perfecting of the Central American Common Market (04-13)	A		CP	14	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
17. Meeting of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee (04-14)	A		CP	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
18. Industrial development and policy in Central America (04-21)	A		CP	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
19. Import substitution in Central America (04-22)	A		CP	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Perfecting of regional industrialization machinery (04-23)	B		CP	6	-	24	-	6	-	24	-	6	-	24	-
* 21. Identifications of new industrial projects and of the requirements of technological research (04-24)	A		N	6	1	4	-	6	1	4	-	6	2	4	-
22. Industrial growth projections (04-25)	A		N	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
23. Regional integration of the agricultural sector (04-31)	A		CP	6	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	6	-	2	-
24. Meeting of the Central American Agricultural Development Sub-Committee (04-32)	A		CP	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25. Social aspects of rural development (04-33)	A		CP	12	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
26. Development of the livestock industry in Central America (04-34)	A		N	7	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	11	1	-	-
27. Transport development policy in the Central American Common Market (04-411)	A		CP	3	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	4	-	2	-
28. Transport alternatives in Central American Common Market (04-412)	A		CP	3	1	10	-	4	1	5	-	4	1	5	-
* 29. Highway design and construction standards for Central America (04-413)	B		CP	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	12	3	2	5	12
* 30. Maritime transport and port development (04-414)	A		CP	2	-	12	-	4	-	12	-	4	-	12	-
31. Meeting of the Central American Transport Sub-Committee (04-415)	A		CP	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
32. Telecommunications in Central America (04-42)	C		N	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
* 33. Electric power development in Central America (04-431)	A		CP	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
34. Long-term multilateral electricity interconnexion programme and short-term bilateral projects (04-432)	A		CP	2	1	9	-	3	1	12	-	3	1	11	-
35. Equalization of electricity rates (04-433)	A		CP	1	1	9	-	3	-	12	-	3	-	11	-
36. Standardization of electrical equipment and supplies (04-434)	A		CP	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Central American Electric Power and Water Resources Sub-Committee (04-435)	A		N	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-

(Mexico)

EBLA: Mexico Office (concl.)

Main programme and projects items	A B C	R/ NR	CP N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
38. Water resources (04-441)	A		CP	1	1	12	-	5	1	12	-	5	1	12	-
39. Regional evaluation of energy resources (04-442)	B		N	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
40. Statistics for individual studies (04-51)	A		CP	12	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
41. Regional co-ordination of statistics (04-52)	B		CP	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
D. Internal services			CP	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
E. Administrative and finance services			CP	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>				<u>312</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>12</u>

Note: This office has a complement of 63 general service posts in 1971, including three provisional posts approved for 1970.

Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out as planned if new resources are made available.
 Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

* Two posts are provided by UNIDO.

UNIT: Industrial Development Division

PROGRAMME: 05 Industrial
development

- .. Thanks to the studies of industrial development - in both its over-all and its sectoral aspects - conducted by the secretariat, it has been possible to define various problems affecting the evolution, structure, economic viability and current situation of industry, and to analyse the trend of the industrial policy being applied in different countries and its effect upon such problems.
- .. Despite growing efforts by many countries in the region to plan the development of their manufacturing sectors, there is no doubt that the methods and extent of the current industrialization process are affected primarily by the special aspects of an "extensive" process of import substitution restricted to national markets, without any kind of specialization or complementarity with similar economies or with other regions. This fact, combined with certain trends in economic policy, led to the indiscriminate application of over-high tariffs, which resulted in an unequal distribution of investment and employment among the various branches of industry. Capital was not used to its best advantage either, owing to inadequate scales of production and insistence on capital-intensive techniques. The best use has not been made of the potential growth and expansion that have been made possible by technological innovations and the opening up of markets through regional and subregional groupings within Latin America.
- .. One of the principal aims of current industrial policy in overcoming these problems should be to speed up the industrial growth rate and to ensure that the region's industry makes more efficient use of the available productive resources. It is all the more important to galvanize the industrialization process into new activity because it has in fact been slowing down in most of the Latin American countries, with the result that Latin America's share of world manufacturing production has been steadily diminishing. Moreover, quite apart from all its unfavourable repercussions on the economies of the various countries, the inefficiency of the region's industry is a serious obstacle to its competitiveness.

The attainment of these objectives should not be seen merely as a process that will expand productive capacity, but rather as a process of change in the structure of production and in the general pattern of industrialization, depending on the role assigned to industrial development in the economy.

- .. Naturally the range of these problems varies according to the stage of industrial development reached by the different countries. It is obviously necessary to devise industrial policies which take these factors properly into account, both in defining policy objectives and in deciding on the instruments to be used to attain them. This situation is unusual; as a rule, policies are the outcome of applying a set of measures and instruments - of a very general or sometimes far too specific nature - which have been superimposed over a long period, and the new instruments do not form an integral part of the group of measures in force.

(Industry)

- .. In line with the characteristics of the current industrialization process, there seem to be two major spheres of action for the secretariat's research into industrial development: industrial production problems on the one hand, and the opening up of external markets to Latin American industries, on the other.

The first of these implies a series of studies aimed at raising technological standards and developing scientific and technical research; increasing the productivity of labour and making the best use of available capital; installing factories of such a size that the most can be made of economies of scale, and remodelling existing plants along similar lines; strengthening entrepreneurial capacity and achieving a greater structural integration of industrial activities; creating appropriate systems of industrial credit and financing; and reducing the costs and prices of manufactured goods.

In so far as the opening up of external markets is concerned, efforts should be directed mainly towards integration and the export of manufactures to countries outside the region, so as to enable the region to benefit from a wider market, and to encourage it to make import substitution more efficient than in the past.

Obviously these studies will be basic to the implementation of an industrial policy. This policy will have to be geared to and co-ordinated with over-all development aims, since many of the measures involved do not apply specifically to industry and their effects may jeopardize the development of other economic sectors. Thus the achievement of specific industrial development objectives is linked much more closely with the aims and goals of over-all economic development than with any action adopted in the sector itself or at the level of particular enterprises. This does not mean that industrial growth is a consequence of economic growth and would therefore have a passive role in the economy. The aim is merely to stress that the orientation and dynamic role of industry depend also on the decisions relating to it that are adopted within the context of over-all economic policy, on the continuity or stability of such decisions and, in a word, on awareness of the rules of the game governing industrial activities.

This analysis reveals several elements that must be borne in mind in the formulation of over-all industrial development policy for the coming decade, which should comprise policies on industrial promotion, technical training, technological modernization and the strengthening of Latin America's entrepreneurial capacity.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

05-0 Industrial economics

- .. Studies in this field will be centred mainly on the industrial development options open to countries that belong to an integration movement and on the compatibility or incompatibility of their national policies. Work will continue on the comparative analysis and evaluation of the countries' industrial policies and of the impact of these policies on their industrialization as part of the Division's task in connexion with the Second Development Decade.

05-1 Technological research

The objective of this subprogramme is to analyse the technological factor in the manufacturing sector, both from the over-all standpoint and by branches of industry, with a view to defining recommendable policy measures.

05-2 Steel industry

The development of the steel industry and problems affecting integration, exports and technological research will be the main lines of study to be dealt with in this sector.

05-4 Forest industries

This subprogramme is being implemented by the ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Latin America. Its work is based on the request for advisory assistance received from governments.

05-5 Chemical industry

- .. The aim here is to gain a better knowledge of the situation in the region at the level of sub-branches and products, especially in relation to integration, exports and policy measures for the development of the industry. A regional advisor will be participating in this work.

.. 05-6 Metal-transforming industries

Work will continue in this sector with a view to acquiring a better knowledge of the situation in the region at the level of sub-branches and products. The regional study of the motor-vehicle industry is in its final stage, and studies on other lines of metal-transforming are under consideration, particularly activities relating to the Andean

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countries. Consideration will also be given to problems connected with integration, exports, and policy measures. The services of a regional adviser are also included in this subprogramme.

.. 05-7 Exports of manufactures

This subprogramme is part of ECLA'S multidivisional Export Promotion Programme. This Division is responsible for studying the supply of manufactures and semi-manufactures, covering the identification of export industries, the improvement and restructuring of existing export industries and the establishment of instruments to implement the most suitable policy for these purposes. The studies will cover both individual countries and groups of countries, and will be carried out with the help of a regional adviser. Included in this subprogramme are activities connected with training courses and seminars organized by the Export Promotion Programme.

05-8 Special studies

- .. The purpose of this subprogramme is to examine macroeconomic aspects of industrial growth and to undertake specific research into problems relating to prices, costs, and the competitive potential of Latin American manufactures. This is part of the work involved in evaluating the industrial development process in the second Development Decade.

05-9 Consumer industries

- .. Work will be concentrated primarily on food industries. The research will be directed mainly towards the improvement of operational conditions in existing industry, the supply of better and cheaper products, and the establishment of new lines of production.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973 ^{22/}

(Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out within the period indicated only if the additional resources requested for 1972 are approved and all vacancies are filled).

Comparative analysis of industrial policy measures in the Latin American countries (05-01)

- .. The aim of this analysis is to examine and evaluate the industrial policies and the instruments used to implement them in each of the Latin American countries. The purpose of this work is to find out how far they are effective

^{22/} Other projects in the field of industry, are listed under the Office of the Caribbean and the Mexico Office.

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in solving the problems of industrial development in those countries and to assemble criteria for outlining industrial policy alternatives in the context of the work for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

- .. Among the subjects covered there is an analysis of the implications for industrial development in Latin America of certain hypotheses concerning the future evolution of exports of manufactures.

Initiation: 1969
Completion: 1971

Authority: ECLA 245 (XI), 253 (XI),
and 254 (XI)
Priority: High

* Policies and strategy for industrial development in Latin America
(05-03) (new project)

- .. Various industrial strategy alternatives will be examined for individual countries or for countries taking part in integration programmes, based upon various studies - both general (05-1) and sectoral - which have been or are being prepared.

Initiation: Mid-1970
Completion: To be determined

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)
Priority: High

The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry (05-11)

This study on the transfer of know-how through enterprise-to-enterprise agreements is in its final stage. It is being carried out in agreement with IDB and the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions at Headquarters.

Initiation: 1969
Completion: 1971

Authority: ECLA 200 (IX), 203 (IX),
245 (XI) and 289 (XIII)
Priority: High

The special steels industry in the countries of the Andean Group
(05-22) (new project)

- .. The prospects for the development of the metal-transforming industries in the Andean Group of countries open up considerable opportunities for the production of special steels in the subregion. This has prompted the secretariat to formulate a project in this field, as part of its continuing activities in connexion with the development of the iron and steel industry in Latin America.

Initiation: 1971
Completion: 1972

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)
Priority: High

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Preliminary study on the use of wood in house-building and construction in Latin America (05-47) (new project)

From 5 to 16 July 1971, the first world consultative meeting on the use of wood in house-building and construction is to be held at Vancouver. The ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Latin America will contribute a regional study on the current use of wood products in this field. An attempt will also be made to analyse and formulate general guidelines for future action, particularly in connexion with low-cost housing, in each of the Latin American countries. Hitherto, activities have been concentrated in Mexico, the Central American countries, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

Initiation: 1969
Completion: Mid-1971

Authority: ECLA 281 (XII)
Priority: Medium

Advisory services for carrying out development programmes in the chemical industry (05-51)

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: As the different activities are completed

Authority: ECLA 162 (VIII)
Priority: High

The plastics industry in Latin America (05-54) (new project)

Initiation: 1971
.. Completion: 1972

Authority: ECLA 162 (VIII)
Priority: Medium

Advisory services to Governments in connexion with the metal-transforming industries (05-61)

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: As the different activities are completed

Authority: ECLA 249 (XI)
Priority: High

.. Prospects and procedures for regional integration of the motor-vehicle industry in Latin America (05-62) (new title)

This study, which is being carried out jointly with IDB and in co-operation with UNIDO, is now in the final stage. It will discuss the possibilities of integration and complementarity in the motor-vehicle sector in certain countries and in the context of some of the existing integration systems.

Initiation: 1968
Completion: Mid-1971

Authority: ECLA 249 (XI)
Priority: High

(Industry)

- .. 05-48 Study of the pulp and paper industry in the member countries of CARIFTA (ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Advisory Group)
- .. 05-49 Report and recommendations of the Regional Meeting on the Development of the Forest and Pulp and Paper Industries in Latin America (ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Advisory Group)
- 05-41 Report on the newsprint industry in Latin America
- 05-03 Industrial policy in Latin America

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated

- 05-12 The stock of know-how in selected industrial sectors
- 05-53 Synthetic fibres
- 05-3 Non-ferrous metals
- 05-02 Analysis of systems and mechanisms for industrial planning in Latin America
- 05-82 Study of labour costs and productivity (in conjunction with the ILO)

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ECLA: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972				1973				
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
05-0: Industrial econom- ics Comparative analysis of industrial policy meas- ures in the Latin Ameri- can countries (05-01)				24				41				41			
* Policies and strategy for industrial develop- ment in Latin America (05-03)	A	NR	CP												
05-1: Technological research The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry (05-11)	A	NR	CP	8		12		12		12		12		12	
05-2: Steel industry The special steels in- dustry in the countries of the Andean Group (05-22)	A	NR	N	12		12		12		12		12		12	
05-4: Forest industries Preliminary study on the use of wood in house-building and cons- truction in Latin Ameri- ca (05-47)	B	NR	N	12		12		12		12		12		12	
05-5: Chemical industry Advisory services for carrying out development programmes in the chemi- cal industry (05-51)	A	R	CP	12		12		12		12		12		12	
The plastics industry in Latin America (05-54)	A	NR	N												
05-6 Metal-transforming industry Advisory services to governments in connection with the metal-transfor- ming industries (05-61)	A	R	CP	12		12		12		12		12		12	
Prospects and procedures for regular integration of the motor-vehicle industry in Latin America (05-62)	A	NR	CP												
05-7: Exports of manufac- tures Expert Group on Criteria for the Establishment of Export Industries, 1972 (B) (05-71)	A	NR	N			36				24				24	
Expert Group on Financing of Exports of Manufac- tures, 1973 (B) (05-72)	A	NR	N	-2/				-2/				-2/			
	A	NR	N	-2/				-2/				-2/			

(Industry)

ECLA: INDUSTRIAL... (concluded)

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973				
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	
05-8: Special studies				18				18					18			
Macroeconomic aspects of industrial growth (05-81)	A	NR	CP													
Evaluation of industrial development in the Second Development Decade	A	NR	N													
05-9: Consumer industries				11				12					12			
The food industry in the countries of the Andean Group (05-91) (new title)	A	NR	CP													
Management, support and co-operation				7				7					7			
Total				<u>132</u>		<u>60b/</u>		<u>144</u>		<u>60b/</u>		<u>144</u>		<u>60b/</u>		

Note: The General Service complement consists of 13 established posts in 1971.

a/ The Export Promotion Programme Coordinator, attached to the Office of the Executive Secretary, will handle these and other export promotion projects (see also under the head of Trade Policy Division).

b/ Four posts are provided by UNIDO.

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

Note: Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out as planned if new resources are made available.

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UNIT: Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division

PROGRAMME: 06 Agricultural
development

Recent agricultural trends in Latin America present contradictory features. On the one hand, crop production, which represents about three-quarters of total agricultural output, grew fairly rapidly in the period 1955-1965, so that it was possible to satisfy the accelerated increase in domestic demand and meet the requirements of an expanding external demand. Although imports of vegetable products from countries outside the region continued to rise rapidly, they still account for only a small fraction of the total supply. On the other hand, livestock production increased at a rate which barely kept pace with population growth, which explains why per capita consumption of livestock products, which was already low from the nutrition standpoint, failed to improve during the period considered.

Despite the slow development of the livestock sector in nearly all the Latin American countries, livestock production in the region as a whole would seem to show relatively favourable growth indexes, although there are marked differences between the various countries. Nevertheless, if socio-economic indicators are examined it will be seen that livestock trends have not been so satisfactory. In the first place, the improvement of about 1 per cent annually in average per capita consumption is relatively slow, and large population groups suffer from under-nutrition or malnutrition.

Apart from environmental and cultural factors, this situation is closely associated with disparities in income levels in the agricultural sector itself. It is probable, therefore, that the annual per capita incomes of many millions of rural families are minimal or barely at the subsistence level, while a small group has an exceptionally large share in the agricultural product. This tremendous inequality in incomes obliges a huge sector of the population to live in want. The appearance in recent years of a new type of commercial agricultural entrepreneur who uses the most up-to-date techniques and attains high productivity levels has probably accentuated the concentration of agricultural income. The average increase in productivity for the economically active population has undoubtedly been the result of much higher rates of increase for comparatively small groups of modern farmers combined with no increase at all or even a drop in productivity for the vast majority. Even if the benefits deriving from the productivity increase in modern enterprises had been transferred proportionally to the wage-earners working in them, which is far from certain, the improvement in real wages would have reached only a fraction of the rural labour force.

A breakdown of the increase in productivity among different groups of agricultural operators and wage-earners shows that unemployment, both open and disguised, is becoming more serious in rural areas in the region. Despite the large-scale population shifts from rural to urban areas, which has meant a migration equal to at least half the natural

growth of the rural population, the number of rural unemployed has increased, in absolute terms, by approximately one and a half million a year. Owing to the limitations imposed by the existing systems of land tenure, by the structure of demand for agricultural commodities and its slow growth, and by the progressive concentration of productivity, only a minor proportion of the new contingents of agricultural manpower find permanent employment at satisfactory income levels. According to some recent studies, 30 per cent of the economically active population in the agricultural sector is engaged in low-productivity farming.

The mechanization of agricultural activities, which has gained considerable impetus in some countries in recent years, has aggravated this situation. Owners of large farms, who have more capital and higher aggregate incomes, have made more and more use of mechanical equipment, protected to a greater or lesser degree, according to the country, by policies aimed at enabling the farmer to obtain such machinery and equipment more easily and at a lower cost.

The difference between living conditions in the country and the towns has been one of the basic causes of the large-scale migration to the cities which has been going on in the region during the last few decades, although there are other attractions which also play an important part; moreover economic development requires that secondary activities should grow faster than primary activities, since only inasmuch as the ratio of agricultural producers to urban consumers decreases, can the income and level of living of the former improve and national production bases be diversified. Since certain sectors, or rather certain strata within the non-agricultural sectors, have increased their productivity more rapidly than the average, and since it is likely that the recent concentration already analysed in the case of the rural sector has repeated itself in the urban economy, it is clear that the population shift described above has in practice represented a change in the location of unemployment and under-employment.

Hitherto, the secretariat's work on agriculture has been centred on two broad spheres of action which are closely interrelated:

(1) agricultural development strategy in terms of various assumptions regarding the improvement and redistribution of income; and (2), the possibilities of achieving greater complementarity between the agricultural economies of the different countries in the region, particularly those belonging to ALALC.

Within the sphere of analysis and formulation of proposals for action, the studies have been confined essentially to over-all questions. The aim is, however, to break down the analysis and strategy proposals to the country level. This should provide useful material for the agricultural strategy and policy to be adopted by governments in the present decade.

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Special attention will be given to the relationship between agricultural technology and employment. In view of the complexity of the subject and the shortage of empirical data on the nature of those relationships, the secretariat, in collaboration with the competent organizations, particularly FAO, should initiate direct studies in various countries, in which the national research agencies should play the major role.

The progress made in defining national agricultural development strategies and policies will facilitate their harmonization at the regional and subregional level. Therefore, by way of supplementing the above-mentioned activities, work will continue on the preparation of studies on production and consumption of specific products in order to determine the possibilities of increasing intra-regional trade in these products and to lay the bases for attaining greater complementarity at the production level. Such studies help to provide a broader knowledge about the highly complex, diverse and interrelated policies in each country which affect production, marketing and consumption of the products concerned.

Agricultural commodities which serve as raw materials for industry, such as fibres or tobacco, will need to be given particular attention for integration purposes, since it will be necessary to reconcile policies and interests which may sometimes be conflicting.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

06-0 Agricultural development and planning

This subprogramme includes the preparation each year of material for background documents and papers for the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and for ECLA sessions, and of special material on the economic problems of agriculture, as required. Special attention is given to the preparation of relevant material for the Second United Nations Development Decade. About two months each year are assigned for collaboration with ILPES, particularly in connexion with its courses on agricultural planning, the work of its advisory missions and its research activities. The Division also participates in other ECLA programmes, such as the programme covering that on the relatively less developed countries, through participation in advisory missions to the countries concerned (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay).

06-3 Study on integrated agricultural development in Latin America

As a result of the agreement reached by the ECLA and ALALC secretariats, systematic analysis of production, consumption, and trade in major agricultural commodities within the eleven ALALC countries was initiated in 1967. Reports on wheat, maize, rice, sugar and beef have been completed and distributed among member governments and the ALALC

secretariat for appraisal and comment. Work is proceeding with the studies on cotton, coffee, cocoa, milk products, tobacco and wool. With these, and other commodity studies, it will be possible to prepare an over-all framework for intra-regional trade in agricultural products, and to suggest appropriate ways and means of expanding this trade within the context of a co-ordinated approach to development. This project also includes the provision of direct assistance to ALALC on a continuing basis by an FAO economist stationed at Montevideo. Assistance will also be provided in 1971 and 1972 to CARIFTA, and to the Andean Group.

Besides work on general agricultural development at the subregional level, which will be carried out in collaboration with ILPES, it may also be necessary to undertake studies on ways and means of improving information systems and consultation machinery, with a view to promoting an increased flow of intra-regional trade in agricultural products.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973 ^{26/}

Material for background documents (06-01)

This project consists in the preparation of papers for inclusion in the Economic Survey of Latin America (ECLA) and the State of Food and Agriculture (FAO).

Initiation: January (yearly)
Completion: December (yearly)

Authority: ECLA 271 (XII) and
281 (XII)

Priority: High

Development strategy (06-02)

Analytical work will continue on various models of agricultural development in Latin America. The basic hypothesis included in the provisional document (E/CN.12/829) submitted to the Commission at its thirteenth session (Lima, April 1969) has been expanded to cover additional variables relating to income distribution, technology and employment. A new, enlarged document on agricultural development strategy is being prepared, as part of FAO and ECLA's contribution to

^{26/} Work on some projects listed in the previous work programme of this unit was delayed owing to an unforeseen increase in requests for co-operation from governments of the area. Other projects relating to agriculture are listed under the Office for the Caribbean and the Mexico Office.

(Agriculture)

work in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade. The agricultural strategy model is also being applied to several individual countries.

Initiation: 1969 Authority: ECLA 271 (XII)
Completion: 1971 281 (XII) and 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Production, consumption and trade in milk products in the ALALC countries (06-31)

The aim of this study is to analyse and recommend specific mechanisms for increasing intra-regional trade in these agricultural products and for harmonizing national production policies within the Latin American Free Trade Association. The study on rice, which was originally included in this project, has already been completed and distributed (E/CN.12/857).

Initiation: 1969 Authority: ECLA 265 (XII) and
Completion: Mid-1971 27/ 281 (XIII)
Priority: High

Production, consumption and trade in cotton, wool, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and other agricultural products in the ALALC countries (06-32) 28/

The aim of this study is to analyse and recommend specific mechanisms for increasing intra-regional trade in agricultural products and harmonizing national production policies within the Latin American Free Trade Association. No separate reports will be prepared for each of the products; the corresponding analyses will be included in the over-all consolidated regional study.

Initiation: 1970 Authority: ECLA 265 (XII) and
Completion: End 1971 29/ 281 (XIII)
Priority: High

27/ The original deadline, which was mid-1970, could not be met because of requests for assistance from the Board of the Cartagena Agreement.

28/ See also project 06-34.

29/ This project was originally scheduled to begin in 1969, but could not be started until 1970.

Advisory services in agricultural integration (06-34)

The Division has an FAO economist stationed in Montevideo who provides direct advisory assistance to the ALALC secretariat in the field of agricultural integration. In 1970 this assistance was extended, with the same staff, to the Andean Group. The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Section of the Mexico Office also furnishes some assistance in connexion with Central American integration.

Initiation: Continuing	Authority: ECLA 251 (XI), 254 (XI)
Completion: As the different activities are completed	and 290 (XIII)
	Priority: Medium

Projects completed, 1969-1970

06-01 Material for background documents (Continuing project)

06-31 Production, consumption and trade in rice in the ALALC countries

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

06-33 Agricultural integration

(This project consisted in collaboration with project 00-71 "Economic problems of the relatively less developed countries", carried out by the Economic Development and Research Division of ECLA. Although this collaboration continues to be available, the project as such is no longer explicitly carried in the work programme.)

(Agriculture)

ECLA: JOINT ECLA/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION
LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	C	RA		P	C	RA	
06-0 Agricultural development and planning															
Material for background documents (06-01)	A	R	CP	11			10	11			10	11			10
Development strategy (II DD) (06-02)	A	R	CP	11			10	11			10	11			10
06-3 Study on integrated agricultural development in Latin America															
Production, consumption and trade in milk products in the LAFTA countries (06-31)	A	NR	CP	12			5	12			5	12			5
Production, consumption and trade in cotton, wool, coffee, cocoa, tobacco in the LAFTA countries (06-32)	A	NR	CP	12			5	12			5	12			5
Advisory services on agricultural integration (06-34)	B	R	CP												
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities				2			6	2			6	2			6
<u>Total</u>				<u>48</u>			<u>36a/</u>	<u>48</u>			<u>36a/</u>	<u>48</u>			<u>36a/</u>

Note: The General Service complement consists of 1 established post in 1971.

a/ Provided by FAO. An additional post is financed by FAO in Montevideo in connexion with project 06-34.

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R,NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

(Natural resources)

UNIT: Natural Resources and Energy Programme

PROGRAMME: 07 Natural
resources and
energy

Within the broad sector of natural resources, the secretariat has in the past completed studies on water resources, hydrocarbons and electric energy. The secretariat has only a small staff for this type of work, which, moreover, .. requires highly specialized personnel. The intention is therefore, as a first stage, to continue with general research work, technical assistance and the formation of advisory groups to carry out regional development studies on these subjects. When more staff are available, the intention is to make more comprehensive studies of these subjects, especially the question of mining resources, and to devote attention to the problems of and the strategy for the human environment.

Knowledge about the region's surface water resources is, on the whole, inadequate, a fact which is aggravated by the rainfall, which is irregular not only seasonally, but in its geographical distribution. Still less is known about groundwater resources, which provide a large proportion of the water used for human consumption, irrigation, sanitary purposes and industry, and they are utilized to a minimal extent relative to the ample supply that may be presumed to exist in the region as a whole.

Furthermore, there is little planning of water use in terms of over-all development in the various countries; no proper policy exists, and the legislation on the matter is utterly inadequate since it was conceived to stimulate individual uses of rivers and it fails to provide for either the present economic and social situation or technological progress in the region. Moreover, water projects are highly capital-intensive and investment in this sector has not usually been given very high priority in development programmes.

In the light of the above considerations, the secretariat's action programme will in the first place envisage the study and analysis of the possibilities .. of basin-wide river development, in co-operation with the appropriate authorities, including those carried out through multinational projects, although it should not neglect its promotion activities, and its technical co-operation in planning with national and regional bodies that may request it.

Water will be considered as one of the basic elements in inter-disciplinary subjects such as regional and local development. The intention is also to .. promote meteorological and hydrological research and interrelated studies - cartography, geology, soils and vegetation cover - with special emphasis on the study of the use of groundwater in desert or semi-desert areas.

Any rapid increase in consumption of the various forms of energy in Latin America is complicated by the high investment required to step up production capacity and the need for highly trained and specialized technical personnel in this field. It is clearly necessary, therefore, to plan technical research and projects with great care, and to establish

(Natural resources)

on interconnexion of systems, the implementation of multinational
.. projects, the expansion of rural electrification, standardization of
equipment, etc.

Initiation:	Continuing	Authority:	ECLA 130 (VI), 164 (VIII),
Completion:	As the different activities are completed		204 (IX) and 290 (XIII)
		Priority:	Medium

Study of petroleum resources and their utilization in Latin America (07-02)

This study is being revised for publication. In 1970 many statistical
series were brought up to date and projections of petroleum consumption
.. in several countries of the region were revised. The study describes the
main developments in the complex field of petroleum economics as regards
petroleum and natural gas exploration, production, investment, trade,
refining and consumption in the Latin American countries. It will
provide national authorities with data and estimates that should assist
them in policy-making.

Initiation:	1967	Authority:	ECLA 239 (X), and
Completion:	End 1971 <u>31/</u>		290 (XIII)
		Priority:	Medium

Economics of energy consumption (07-03)

The study, dealing with the alternative uses of different sources of
energy for each type of consumer, seeks to determine the over-all
optimum structure of consumption for each country. It should serve
as a guide for the formulation of co-ordinated policies on energy in
general.

Studies are to be undertaken at the request of the competent authorities
in each country by working groups comprising local professionals.
Experience shows that the structure of energy consumption in a number
of countries is far from ideal and is at times very much at variance
with over-all economic policy. These studies should assist the competent
authorities to formulate energy policies that are compatible with over-all
economic and social policy and are co-ordinated within the energy sector,
bearing in mind the availability of natural resources and the cost of
their utilization.

Initiation:	As soon as a candidate is found to fill the vacancy	Authority:	ECLA 264 (IX) and 290 (XIII)
Completion:	Depending on requests from Governments	Priority:	High

31/ The deadline for this project has been shifted from 1970 to
1971 owing to continuing recruitment difficulties.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

07-0 Energy

- Material on the energy sector (production, trade and consumption of petroleum and derivatives, natural gas, electric energy, coal, etc.) is prepared each year for the Economic Survey of Latin America, and statistical series for it are maintained on a permanent basis. Technical assistance is extended to government technical agencies mainly in connexion with economic matters, .. special research work is undertaken, and seminars and meetings are held to clarify technical and economic problems connected with electric energy supply. Some economic studies relating to electric energy and petroleum will continue to be carried out on a permanent basis with a view to discovering how these forms of energy develop and to suggesting courses of action to authorities.

07-1 Water resources

- .. The aim of this subprogramme is to consider the level of data available on the water resources in each basin, and what their characteristics are, and also to what use they should be put for economic and social development purposes. Besides technical and economic topics, the studies cover legal questions and questions of administrative organization. All water uses are studied (drinking and industrial water supply, irrigation, electric power generation, sewage disposal, navigation, etc.), and also the harmful aspects of water (floods, water pollution, and erosion).

07-2 Other natural resources

This subprogramme, which is mainly concerned with mineral resources, has a lower resource assignment than the other two subprogrammes. Its principal activity is the collection and analysis of information on reserves, consumption, production, trade, prices, major projects, investments, etc., for inclusion in the Economic Survey.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973 ^{30/}

Electric power development (07-01)

- The purpose of this project is to promote suitable planning for and the expansion of electric power systems in the Latin American countries (i.e., urban, industrial, rural electrification schemes), with a view to .. facilitating economic and social development. Work consists in research and special studies, the provision of technical assistance, and the organization of seminars, symposia, study visits, etc. Special emphasis is placed

^{30/} Other projects in this field are listed under the Office for the Caribbean and the Mexico Office.

(Natural resources)

The field-work and research has been completed and the next stage is to prepare the consolidated report.

Initiation: Late 1970 Authority: ECLA 239 (X) and 290 (XIII)
Completion: Mid-1971 32/ Priority: High

Water resources of Latin America and the Second United Nations
Development Decade (07-15) (new project)

A study will be prepared giving an over-all picture of water utilization in Latin America, describing the problems involved in expanding water use, and suggesting objectives for the 1970s with the corresponding strategy options. The purpose of the study is to make it easier for national authorities to formulate policies for water development (drinking and industrial water supply, hydroelectric power, irrigation, pollution control, etc.). The study will also serve as a basis for ensuring that water use projects are compatible with over-all economic and social development, that they are given suitable priority in national and regional planning activities, and that provision is made far enough ahead to allocate the necessary funds for them.

Initiation: 1971 Authority: ECLA 239 (X) and 290 (XIII)
Completion: 1973 Priority: High

Group of experts on the water resources of Latin America and the Second
United Nations Development Decade, 1972 (B) (07-16) (new project)

This group will consider the study to be prepared under the preceding project (07-15) and add its conclusions to it. The meeting will also provide a valuable opportunity for the ECLA/OTC/WMO/PASE/WHO Water Resources Group to exchange the experience and data it has acquired over a period of years with ten selected professionals from the countries of the region.

Initiation: Early 1972 Authority: 239 (X) and 290 (XIII)
Completion: Mid-1972 Priority:

Study of mineral resources and mining (07-21)

Statistical series by country on production, exports, reserves, investment, prices, etc., for the region's main mineral resources are kept up to date on a continuing basis. Trends in mining policy, international markets, regional integration and technological progress are also examined. A section is prepared each year for the Economic Survey covering major

32/ The execution of this project has been delayed for six months owing to recruitment difficulties.

(Natural resources)

Second United Nations Development Decade (07-08)

Trends in the energy, mining and water resources sectors will continue to be kept under observation. Problems will be identified and desirable objectives defined with a view to suggesting development strategies. Research under this project will provide the authorities of the Latin American countries with general background data to assist them in the formulation of their natural resources and energy policies for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Initiation:	1969	Authority:	ECLA 204 (IX),
Completion:	Through 1980, as the		239 (X) and
	different tasks are		290 (XIII)
	carried out	Priority:	Medium

Basic data on the economics of electric power (07-091)

Up-to-date statistics are kept on electric power by country and by type of source (installed capacity and production) for inclusion in the annual Economic Survey, together with data on the main features, costs, sources of financing, etc. of major projects (power stations, transmission lines, etc.) under way at the planning state.

The collection of this basic data fulfils several needs; for example:

- (a) it provides a valuable yardstick for measuring economic and social development, not only because of the strict correlation between electric power and development but also because statistically speaking data on the sector are among the most reliable and detailed as regards their distribution
- over space and time and also are rapidly available; (b) it provides the competent authorities with timely data on long-term economic development and also on the current situation; and (c), it provides the ECLA secretariat with a basis for preparing the reports requested by Governments.

Initiation:	Continuing	Authority:	ECLA 99 (VI),
Completion:	Continuing		164 (VIII),
			204 (IX) and
			239 (X)
		Priority:	High

Water resources of Paraguay (07-12)

Like the other reports on water resources in Latin America, this report will provide a general picture of the geographical distribution, main features, current contribution to economic and social development, and future prospects of Paraguay's water resources. It will also contain recommendations on ways of increasing the contribution of water resources to development, with special reference to legal and institutional matters.

(Natural resources)

ECLA: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY PROGRAMME

(..)

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

PROJECTS	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973				
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P		C
07-0 Energy						9				8			3		8	
Electric power development (07-01)	B	R	CP	4				5					5			
Study of petroleum resources and their utilization in Latin America (07-02)	A	NR	CP	4												
Economics of energy consumption (07-03)	A	NR	CP	7				9					9			
Second United Nations Development Decade (07-08)	B	R	CP	5	3	11		6	3	11			7	3	11	
Basic information on economics of energy consumption (07-091)	A	R	CP	2				2					2			
07-1 Water resources						8				7			3		7	
Water resources of Paraguay (07-12)	A	NR	CP	6		16		2								
Water resources of Latin America and the Second Development Decade (07-15)	A	NR	N	6		16		4		16			4		32	
Ad Hoc Expert Group on Water Resources (07-16)	A	NR	N					6		16						
07-2 Other natural resources																
Study of mineral resources and mining (07-21)	B	R	CP	8	3	12		8	3	11			10	3	11	
Management, substantive support and technical activities				6		3		6		3			17		3	
Total				<u>48a/</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>75</u>		<u>48a/</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>72</u>			<u>60a/</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>72</u>	

Notes: The General Service complement consists of 6 established posts in 1971.

a/ In addition, 24 man-months are borrowed from general vacancies.

Abbreviations: A, B, C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP, N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

mining projects completed or under way which contains data on capacity, location, volume of investment, annual foreign exchange earnings, etc. The aim of this project is to provide national authorities upon request with data and brief analyses to assist them in the formulation of mining policy.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 239 (X) and 290 (XIII)
Priority: Medium

Projects completed, 1969-1970

07-11 Water resources of Central America

07-13 Water resources of Uruguay

- .. 07-14 Development of the River Plate Basin (contribution to the feasibility study on the Puerto Busch Project, in collaboration with IDB and other Divisions of ECLA and ILPES)

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

07-09 Five-year programme for the development of natural resources

(This project had to be discontinued because the anticipated financing did not materialize)

(Transport)

The execution in the 1970s of the extensive region-wide highway projects now in the initial stages of construction or under study would complete the skeleton of a regional road network, which should then be supplemented by secondary and feeder roads. In view of the scale of these regional projects and of other projects that might become necessary in the future, it would seem necessary to determine how far the regional arterial network proposed, under study or in process of construction would be suited to the optimum spatial economic structure of a future integrated region. In 1969 work began on a study of the development of the eastern region of Bolivia as part of the evaluation of a project for building a port on the river Paraguay being carried out by the Bolivian Government with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank. This will be followed by other interdisciplinary regional studies which, in addition to providing a basis for regional planning, will be of assistance in preparing proper methodologies for evaluating integration highway projects. In the initial stages, some work will be done also in the Andean region and the Caribbean.

Another problem of regional scope which deserves special attention in the next ten years is that of intra-regional railway transport, particularly the study and application of measures which could be adopted by railway companies and Governments with a view to making the best possible uses of the existing international railways.

In order to take full advantage of the benefits deriving from land transport connexions, it will also be necessary during the present decade to eliminate the institutional, legal and administrative barriers that still exist in many countries. These barriers obstruct the economic operation of regional transport services and the establishment of regional companies or corporations for their joint development. The secretariat has co-operated with ALALC in the field of regional land transport and will continue its activities in so far as resources permit.

The development of inland-waterway transport will be of particular importance for backward regions in the interior of several Latin American countries. In spite of the possibilities offered by this means of transport, little is known about the present situation and the problems hindering its development. A study will be made on the subject in order to demarcate more specific areas for future research.

Maritime transport is also obviously of great importance in the region's foreign trade. Nevertheless the share of the Latin American merchant fleets in the total world tonnage carried by sea is smaller today than .. it was fifteen years ago. The share in foreign transport of the regional fleets under the head of bulk exports is especially small.

In particular, the Latin American countries must intensify their efforts in the forthcoming decade to secure the adoption by the shipping conferences of a policy on the level and structure of freight rates that will be really

UNIT: Transport Programme

PROGRAMME: 08 Transport

Transport is foremost among the main problems arising in a strategy for accelerating Latin America's economic and social development in the 1970s. There are no aspects of the strategy that are not closely related to the problems or objectives of the transport sector.

Governments and regional agencies will have to redouble their efforts to modernize and expand the existing transport systems in the coming decade in order to achieve the following objectives: (1) the accelerated development and integration of the different countries through the construction of an adequate infrastructure covering the whole of the national territory and capable of mobilizing all resources; (2) the creation of a basic infrastructure and a regional land transport system as the corner-stone of economic integration; and (3), the expansion and modernization of Latin America's maritime and air transport services on the basis of rational economic criteria, in order to ensure for the countries of the region a larger share in the transport of their foreign trade, and to promote new exports.

In addition to defining and applying over-all development and co-ordination policies, it is essential to ensure the implementation on a stable and continuing basis of investment programmes and schemes for modernizing operational methods in the various transport sectors, in close correlation with over-all development policy and with particular regard to the spatial aspect. Measures for rationalizing institutions and regulating transport are also required.

Several countries are still faced with the serious problem of modernizing their railway infrastructure, equipment and operating systems and of reducing the huge financial deficits. The secretariat is continuing to collaborate with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) in this connexion and will pay special attention to the improvement of statistical, accounting and cost systems, which are essential instruments for the diagnosis of current problems, the formulation of adequate policies and the evaluation of results.

Although all the countries have made great strides in the construction of roads, it is imperative that they should redouble their efforts to extend and improve their road systems if the objectives of the Second Development Decade are to be achieved. Such efforts should be centred on increasing the proportion of paved roads, improving and extending secondary roads, and keeping highways in better repair. In view of the importance of proper road maintenance in order to protect the original investment, it is proposed that a Latin American seminar should be organized to review methods of programming, organizing, financing and executing maintenance work.

(Transport)

08-2 Maritime transport

This is a field of major importance in the region, considering, inter alia that: (a) with the partial exception of Mexico, foreign trade between the region and other parts of the world is carried by sea; (b) in spite of the need to give increasing attention to the expansion of land transport for regional integration and trade, the bulk of intra-regional trade will likewise continue for many years to be carried by sea; (c) merchant marines of countries in the region represent only a small and decreasing proportion of world shipping tonnage, and their gross freight revenue represents about 12 per cent of the foreign trade revenue of the region; and (d) payments for freight are an important deficit item in the balances of payments of some countries in the region.

08-3 Roads and road transport

Countries in the region have made and are continuing to make considerable effort to expand their road networks, and road motor transport has become the most important sector in inland transport. Nevertheless, in a very recent year the total length of paved and all-weather roads in Latin America represented only 2.2 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively of the world road network (excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and mainland China). One of the most significant deficiencies in the Latin American road network is the small number of international roads.

08-4 Railway transport

In spite of the efforts made in recent years in some countries, railways in the region continue to be faced with extremely serious problems relating to the modernization and rehabilitation of existing systems, the improvement of operating methods, and substantial financial deficits. Furthermore, the volume of international railway traffic in Latin America is at present of very little importance, and railways could undoubtedly make a much greater contribution to regional integration and trade.

08-5 River transport

08-6 Air transport

08-7 Tourism

These three subprogrammes have lower priority.

compatible with the requirements involved in expanding the region's foreign trade, especially in connexion with new exports of manufactures. The secretariat has continued to provide advisory assistance to the shippers' councils that have been set up in several countries, and it is hoped that work in this field can be intensified in so far as resources permit. Lastly, the secretariat has continued to advise CECLA on shipping questions and will continue to co-operate with UNCTAD.

Maritime transport is at present making great technical progress, and completely new transport systems are being introduced. The expansion policy of the regional merchant fleets should take special account of the need to absorb these technological changes, and also the foreseeable changes in the structure of the region's external trade.

Technological innovations in maritime transport will also give rise to serious problems with regard to the restructuring of many ports in the region. The port problem can be seen to be even more serious if it is considered that, in spite of the efforts of several Governments to improve port conditions, operations in many Latin American ports are still slow and expensive. The secretariat intends to develop a methodology for quantifying port costs and measuring the comparative efficiency of the different ports in the region. It also wishes to collaborate with the port authorities in devising and introducing statistical and cost information systems.

There has been even more technological progress in air transport. Since the innovations require substantial capital and wide markets, there must be a closer co-ordination between the existing companies in the transport not only of passengers but of freight.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

08-0 General situation and problems related to national transport policy and transport co-ordination

Governments in the region continue to be faced with increasingly complex problems related to national transport policy and transport co-ordination, which are the subject of much controversy and remain largely unsolved. The problem is further complicated by new scientific and technological developments which may entail profound changes in the technical and economic structure of the transport system in the future.

08-1 Transport and regional integration

This relates to the expansion and improvement of the regional and subregional transport network, as a basic requirement for regional economic integration, development and trade.

(Transport)

Problems of maritime transport related to the programmes of work and activities of UNCTAD, IMCO, CECLA and ALALC (08-22)

This is a continuing activity involving co-operation with the secretariats of the above-mentioned organizations and other agencies in connexion with their activities relating to the ECLA region.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)
and 291 (XIII)
Priority: High

Establishment and functioning of consultative machinery, on a national and regional basis, between shippers' councils and shipping conferences and shipowners (08-24)

In compliance with various resolutions adopted by UNCTAD and the programme of work of its Committee on Shipping, ECLA has promoted the establishment of shippers' councils in various countries of the region. Work in this field is of a continuing character and involves liaison with shippers' councils, which are supplied with information relevant to their activities and on developments in UNCTAD. Attention will be given to the promotion of consultative machinery between the existing shippers' councils and shipping conferences and shipowners.

Initiation: Continuing
Completion: Continuing

Authority: ECLA 289 (XIII)
and 291 (XIII)
Priority: High

Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America (08-26) (new project) 34/

Technological innovation in maritime transport, especially the increasing unitization of cargo and the use of ever-larger bulk carriers, has in recent years disrupted traditional practices and transport patterns on routes between the highly industrialized countries. The influence of these innovations is now beginning to be felt in Latin America and other developing areas but little systematic study has been made of their implications, especially as regards quality of transport services, total cost of transport, port efficiency and investment, employment, expansion of Latin American

34/ See also projects 00-22 "Assimilation of technological progress" (Economic Development and Research Division); 05-1 "Technology in Brazil" (Rio de Janeiro Office); 05-3 "Technological change in Mexico"; 04-094 "Progress in and resistance to technological change in Central America" and 04-24 "Identification of new industrial projects and of the requirements of technological research" (Mexico Office); and 05-11 "The transfer of know-how in Brazilian industry" (Industrial Development Division).

(Transport)

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973 ^{33/}

(Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out within the period indicated only if the additional P-4 post requested for 1972 is approved and the vacancy is filled.)

* Transport and economic integration in Latin America (08-11)

This project is concerned with problems related to the gradual development of a regional transport network, in particular a road network, which was stressed as a basic factor for regional economic integration in the Declaration of the Presidents of America (Punta del Este, April 1967).

Preliminary work on this project has been started by a short-term consultant, who is compiling information on the present state and conditions of existing international roads in the region.

Initiation: 1970 Authority: ECLA 291 (XIII)
.. Completion: 1971 (first phase) Priority: Medium

Transport and integration in the Andean Group, first phase (08-14) (new project)

.. The first phase will consist of the preparation of a transport manual, providing specific information on transport facilities and costs for goods currently or potentially traded among the five member countries, in addition
.. to Venezuela, and designed to assist the secretariat of the Board of the Andean Group and other bodies studying Andean integration which require data on transport.

Initiation: 1971 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
.. Completion: 1972 Priority: High

.. Transport and integration in the Andean Group: second phase (08-15) (new project)

.. The second phase will cover the preparation of an analytical study on transport problems and Andean integration, with recommended solutions for them. The study would be based on the information obtained for the transport manual.

.. Initiation: 1972 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
.. Completion: 1973 Priority: High

^{33/} The other projects in this field are listed under the Office for the Caribbean and the Mexico Office.

(Transport)

Collaboration with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) and its Committee on Statistic, Accounting and Costs (08-42)

This is continuing activity which began with the Seminar on this topic in 1968. ALAF has established a standing committee to continue work on improving railway information systems in Latin America, and the Transport Programme is to provide the committee with advisory assistance.

Initiation: 1968

Authority: ECLA 254 (XI)

Completion: Continuing

and 290 (XIII)

Priority: Medium

Projects completed 1969-1970

08-12 Transport problems of the relatively less developed countries

08-13 Transport problems related to integrated development of the River Plate Basin

08-41 International railway lines and connexions in Latin America

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

08-23 Port costs and efficiency in the region (partially consolidated with projects 08-14 and 08-25)

08-25 Maritime freights and export promotion and diversification (partially consolidated with projects 08-14 and 08-26)

08-51 General study on inland water transport in Latin America (postponed for lack of resources)

(Transport)

merchant marines and the share of Latin American cargo carried by Latin American ships, conferences and the structure of freight rates, etc. To a certain extent different technological innovations compete with each other, such as containerization and the LASH system, and systematic study of the costs and benefits of alternative systems would permit the Latin American Governments to encourage the adoption of the system or systems they consider most advantageous.

The proposed project, the implementation of which is subject to the successful recruitment of an expert will examine these crucial questions. To some extent the study is a logical follow-up of the earlier study on maritime freight rates and it would also complement the project on transport and integration in the Andean Group (08-14).

.. Initiation: 1971 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
and 291 (XIII)
Completion: 1972 (first phase) Priority: High

National and international road transport (08-31)

This is a continuing activity and includes collaboration with the Latin American Road Transport Association (ALATAC). Under this project a draft study has been prepared covering legal and administrative regulations governing the operation of commercial road transport for passengers and freight in different Latin American countries, the economic situation of the highway transport sector and its problems in these countries, and the development of international road transport between them.

.. Initiation: 1968 Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
Completion: Continuing and 291 (XIII)
Priority: Medium

Preparation and implementation of a regional convention on land transport in the ALALC countries; aspects related to motor transport (08-32)

Close co-operation has been established with ALALC in connexion with a first draft of a convention which was discussed at a meeting of the ALALC Transport Committee in August 1968. For this meeting, the ECLA secretariat presented a paper on existing regulations regarding road transport in a number of countries. In view of the variety of problems involved, continuing work on this project will be required over the next few years.

.. Initiation: Continuing Authority: ECLA 222 (X)
Completion: As the different activities and 291 (XIII)
are completed Priority: Medium

(Transport)

ECLA: Transport Programme (concl.)

PROJECTS	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
Accounting and costs of railway enterprises (08-42)	B	R	CP	2				2				2			
08-5: River transport;	}			1				1				6			
08-6: Air transport;															
08-7: Tourism															
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities				8				8				9			
<u>Total</u>				<u>48</u>		<u>12</u>		<u>60</u>		<u>12</u>		<u>72</u>		<u>12</u>	

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R,NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

Note: Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out as planned if new resources are made available.

Note: The General Service complement consists of three posts.

(Transport)

CECLA: TRANSPORT PROGRAMME
 LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
 REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

PROJECTS	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972				1973				
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
08-0: General situation and problems related to national transport policy and transport co-ordination						12			12					12	
08-1: Transport and regional integration				4				4						9	
*Transport and economic integration in Latin America (08-11)	B	NR	CP	2				2						7	
Transport and the integration of the Andean countries (first phase) (new project) (08-14)	A	NR	N	18				4						-	
Transport and the integration of the Andean countries (second phase) (new project) (08-15)	A	NR	N					14						5	
08-2: Maritime transport															
Problems of maritime transport related to the programmes of work and activities of UNCTAD, IMCO, CECLA, LAFTA (08-22)	A	R	CP	3				3						3	
Establishment and functioning of consultative machinery, on a national and regional basis, between shippers' councils and shipping conferences and shipowners (08-24)	A	R	CP	2				2						8	
Implications of technological innovation in maritime transport for Latin America (new project) (08-26)	A	NR	N	6				16						12	
08-3: Roads and road transport															
National and international road transport (08-31)	B	R	CP	1				3						10	
Preparation and implementation of a regional convention on land transport in the LAFTA countries; aspects related to motor transport (08-32)	B	NR	CP	1				1						1	
08-4: Railway transport															
Collaboration with ALAF and with the Permanent Committee on Statistics															

(Statistics)

09-3 Meetings and seminars

These meetings are subject to the availability of funds from OTC. The secretariat prepares specialized documents for each. The meetings listed can, if necessary, be replaced by others in the light of the world programme. All meetings are organized in close contact with the United Nations Statistical Office.

09-4 Statistical development in Latin America

In view of the need to improve the quality and quantity of statistics produced, and in view of the statistical requirements associated with activities in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade, ECLA intends to contribute to the establishment of a plan for statistical development in the region. This subprogramme incorporates the earlier minimum programme of basic statistics and the statistical rapporteur system.

09-5 Studies on specific statistical topics

This subprogramme covers several detailed topics described in the projects section.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 and 2 (1971)
Vol. IX, N°s 1 and 2 (1972) and Vol. X, N°s 1 and 2 (1973) (09-11)

The series published in the Statistical Bulletin are originally prepared for use by the secretariat itself. The Bulletin regularly includes series of basic statistics and a special section on foreign trade or national accounts. The purpose of this publication is to circulate statistical information on Latin America and make it available to Governments and other users.

Initiation:	Continuing	Authority:	ECLA 48 (V) and 78 (V)
Completion:	Yearly	Priority:	High

Statistical series for the Economic Survey of Latin America (09-12)

This part of the regular work programme of the Statistical Division includes the preparation of the preliminary estimates for the current year.

Initiation:	Continuing	Authority:	ECLA 44 (V) and 64 (V)
Completion:	First phase: 31 December every year	Priority:	High
	Second phase: 31 March every year		

(Statistics)

UNIT: Statistical Division

PROGRAMME: O9 Statistics

This programme is concerned with the collection, analysis and presentation of statistics, for use by the ECLA secretariat and for general information, in the economic and social fields. In the context of the global programme of the United Nations Statistical Office, promotion of the development of national statistics and the improvement of international comparability are pursued. The programme covers participation in the regional technical assistance programme and maintenance of close contact with regional activities of specialized agencies and with the Inter-American Statistical Institute.

The basic programme of the Statistical Division covers external trade statistics, national accounts, industrial and commercial statistics, and demographic and social statistics. The basic aims remain unchanged, but the field of work will be enlarged to include: transport statistics; monetary and financial statistics (including balance of payments); labour statistics; and use of the computer to be installed on ECLA premises, subject to the availability of fresh funds. Attention should be concentrated on the establishment of a basic statistical programme in individual countries which facilitates the establishment and appraisal of an over-all economic and social development plan, especially in view of the necessities for the Second Development Decade.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

O9-1 Statistical series

These series relate to all main fields of activity, i.e., population and social questions, national accounts, foreign trade, mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power, agriculture and animal husbandry, transport, manpower and prices. Close contacts are maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office, specialized agencies, and the statistical departments of the various countries.

O9-2 Regional statistical advisory services

At the request of member countries, ECLA provides advisory services on statistical matters. For this purpose one regional adviser is assigned to ECLA during 1971 through the regional programme of the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation. Secretariat staff is also available for this purpose and advice is given either by correspondence or, if resources permit, by missions.

(Statistics)

the next stage in the series of meetings on national accounts which have been convened regularly every other year on the new and expanded United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). This meeting, which will be the first on income distribution, will attempt to establish standardized concepts for use in the region. Papers will be prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office and ECLA. The cost will be .. born by ECLA.

Initiation: April 1971 Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
Completion: December 1971 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Seminar on Population Statistics and the Use of Computer Methods, 1973
(XB) (09-34) 36/

This meeting will provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience and discussions on the most efficient data processing methods to produce the population census results and current vital statistics. The Seminar will be organized by an agency of the Federal Republic of Germany. The ECLA secretariat will participate in a limited form.

Initiation: 1971 Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
Completion: 1973 290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Working Group on Distributive Trade and Services Statistics, 1972
(XB) (09-36) (new project)

This meeting will be proposed to OTC for financing. Its purpose is to discuss methods and procedures for gathering and compiling statistics on wholesale and retail trade, catering, recreation, and personal services. Between 30 and 40 per cent of the gross domestic product of an average Latin American country originates in these sectors, and about 20-30 per cent at least of the economically active population works in trade and services. The United Nations Statistical Commission has drawn attention to the need to give more attention than hitherto to the special problems presented by these sectors.

Initiation: September 1971 Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
Completion: November 1972 290 (XIII)
Priority: Medium

36/ Name changed from Seminar on Data Processing in Population and Housing Censuses

Statistical series for continuing and special studies by substantive divisions (09-13)

This is part of the normal work of the Statistical Division. Requests come at irregular intervals and are satisfied as far as resources permit.

Initiation:	Continuing	Authority:	ECLA 44 (V)
Completion:	As the different activities are completed	Priority:	High

Regional statistical advisers (09-21)

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the improvement of statistics in member countries. One regional adviser on sampling techniques is included in the manning table for 1971, two interregional advisers are also available to Latin American countries, one for advice on population and housing censuses and vital statistics, and the other on computer methods and electronic data processing.

Initiation:	Continuing	Authority:	ECLA 154 (VIII) and 196 (IX)
Completion:	As missions are completed	Priority:	High

Statistical advisory services by the secretariat (09-22)

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the improvement of statistical organization and production in member countries. As a permanent part of the secretariat's work, assistance is given to individual countries by correspondence on specific subjects. If resources permit, missions are also undertaken at the request of Governments. This project includes also the activities related to the UNDP/TA country programmes on statistics. In order to meet the increased demand for statistics during the Second Development Decade, ECLA plans to expand its activities in selected countries and to propose measures for the improvement of the statistical situation.

Initiation:	May 1969	Authority:	ECLA 154 (VIII), 196 (IX) and 290 (XIII)
Completion:	After completion of work in each country	Priority:	High

Expert Group on Statistics of Income Distribution, 1971 (B) (09-33) ^{35/}

It is planned that this Group, to be convened in 1971, will discuss the statistical problems of income distribution. As such it can be considered

^{35/} Name changed from Ad Hoc Expert Group on National Accounts 1971.

(Statistics)

Revision of a standard list of mining and manufactured products (09-51)

In 1970 the draft of the standard list was presented to the Working Group on Industrial Statistics, which requested that work on this subject should be continued. This project is related to the preparation of international recommendations for the establishment of a basic list of selected individual commodities for which industrial production data should be compiled.

Initiation:	1967	Authority:	ECLA 196 (IX) and
Completion:	End 1971 (second phase)		290 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

Regional computer centre (09-52)

In anticipation of the establishment of a regional computer centre in ECLA, the Division is responsible for preparatory substantive and administrative details. The data processing centre would in the first place be available for mathematical, research-oriented, statistical, administrative, operational and educational applications dictated by ECLA's substantive units. In addition it would serve ILPES, CELADE and other United Nations agencies in Santiago.

Initiation:	1969	Authority:	ECLA 271 (XII) and
Completion:	1972 depending on available resources		290 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

National accounts (09-55) (new project)

This project involves three different subprojects. One, on input-output (09-551), includes an enquiry into the present situation of input-output statistics in Latin America, an analytical comparative study, and considerations on the use of these tables within the context of the new SNA. The second subproject, on capital formation statistics (09-552), covers the collection of much needed information on gross capital formation and depreciation, which is essential for economic analysis and economic model-building and industrial development planning. The third subproject, on the public sector (09-553), investigates the statistical importance of this sector within national expenditures and the general economic system. The organization of systematic data compilation also comes under this head.

Initiation:	1970	Authority:	ECLA 196 (IX) and
Completion:	1973		290 (XIII)
		Priority:	High

(Statistics)

Expert Group on Public Sector Statistics, 1972 (B) (09-37) (new project)

Ten Latin American experts will meet in Santiago for two weeks to discuss systematic collection of information on the public sector. Standard concepts and norms would increase international comparability. This would result in higher efficiency in statistics for this sector, which is of basic importance for economic and social development planning. ECLA will finance this meeting if its request for the necessary funds is approved.

Initiation: 1971	Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
Completion: 1972	290 (XIII)
	Priority: High

Seminar on External Trade Statistics, 1972 (XB) (09-39) (new project)

This meeting will be proposed to OTC for financing. External trade statistics are a valuable tool for Governments in the formulation of trade policy and for enterprises in decision-making. To fulfill their role adequately, statistics on external trade should satisfy minimum requirements with respect to timeliness, quality and coverage, which are not satisfied in many countries of the ECLA region.

The purpose of the Seminar would be: (a) to investigate the external trade statistics system in use in Latin American countries and the existing problems - coverage, classification, valuation, partner country, coding and publication; (b) to ascertain the difficulties in obtaining timely reliable data; (c) to discuss the usefulness and applicability of existing world-wide and regional recommendations, with special reference to the centralized systems of the International Trade Statistics Centre, ALALC and SIECA; and (d), the most useful external trade indicators.

Initiation: Mid-1971	Authority: ECLA 290 (XIII)
Completion: Mid-1972	Priority: High

Statistical development activities in Latin America (Conference on Planning and Statistics) (09-42) (new project)

On the basis of the existing recommendations and in view of the need for statistics for analysis, planning and integration, a minimum programme must be prepared for statistical information. This project will also be useful as a framework for the execution of project 09-22.

Initiation: 1970	Authority: 196 (IX), 197 (IX)
Completion: June 1971 (first part)	and 290 (XIII)
	Priority: High

(Statistics)

Projects completed, 1969-1970

- 09-35 Working Group on Industrial Statistics, 1970 (B)
The report appeared as document E/CN.12/864 (originally scheduled for 1972).
- 09-11 Statistical Bulletin for Latin America
Three issues, 1969 and 1970 (vol. VI, N°s 1 and 2; vol. VII, N°s 1 and 2).
- 09-31 Expert Group on Price and Quantum Indexes
The report appeared as document E/CN.12/849.
- 09-53 Studies on the integrity of vital statistical data
To be published in collaboration with the Chilean Statistics and Census Office.
- 09-54 Statistics on children and youth in Latin America
Published as supplement to Statistical Bulletin (vol. VI, N°s 1 and 2).

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed, or consolidated, 1969-1970

- 09-32 Study tour on statistical organization
- 09-38 Seminar on Vital Statistics (jointly with the ILO), 1972
- 09-41 Preparation of a minimum programme of basic statistics
Consolidated with project 09-42.
- 09-61 Establishment of a statistical rapporteur system
Consolidated with project 09-22.

Industrial and distributive trade statistics (09-56) (new project)

This project comprises three subprojects: the first, regional industrial production index (09-561), consists in a revision and extension, in consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, of methods used in the compilation of a regional industrial production index. This is much needed for purposes of regional analysis, and it would help to improve national statistical development. The second subproject relates to statistical indicators for dynamic industries (09-562), and it seeks to establish criteria for distinguishing between industrial establishments according to degree of development, growth potential, multiplier effect, the third subproject, on distributive trade and services statistics methodology (09-563), (see also project (09-36)) consists in a review of experience in the light of international recommendations and a formulation of draft proposals for up-dating methods and procedures.

Initiation: March 1970
Completion: June 1972

Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
290 (XIII)
Priority: Medium

External trade statistics (09-57) (new project)

Two subprojects make up this project. Tendencies of terms of trade (09-571) is a study based on the results recently obtained by the external trade statistics unit of the Division in connexion with unit-value and quantum index numbers. Terms of trade and their trends are analysed. Statistical classifications of external trade (09-572) analyses existing classifications used in external trade statistics, including basic criteria, their use and their economic significance for Latin American development planning.

Initiation: January 1970
Completion: November 1971

Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
290 (XIII)
Priority: High

Demographic and social statistics (09-58) (new project)

One subproject, on indices of levels of living (09-581), revives a project which was in the work programme some years ago. It includes consideration of the desirability of social and economic indicators showing the level of living of the population. The other subproject, on occupational classification and demographic statistics (09-582), to be carried out in co-ordination with the ILO, will consist in the preparation of comments on the present occupational classification and its use in demographic statistics, especially population censuses.

Initiation: January 1970
Completion: June 1972

Authority: ECLA 196 (IX) and
290 (XIII)
Priority: High

(Projections Centre)

UNIT: Latin American Economic
Projections Centre

PROGRAMME: 10 Economic
projections and
planning

The main objective of the Economic Projections Centre is the preparation of projections for the macroeconomic variables of the countries in the region, analysing the prospects and their implications on the basis of alternative assumptions.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

10-0 Economic projections and planning

Work on this project covers the definition of targets and methodological questions. Results are divided into: direct or simple projections, which are basically extrapolations from present trends and structures; target projections, which are the most desirable combinations of growth levels; and feasible projections, which relate to variations obtained on the basis of a number of optimal assumptions, considered consistent with feasible structural changes and modifications of the trends.

10-01 Preparation of projections on the Latin American economy

Work on this project involves estimation of the parameters of the relationships of a model which includes the main macroeconomic variables. The model makes it possible to examine the main factors determining the process of growth.

10-2 Exploration of techniques and methods of projection

Work in this field is to some extent a by-product of the examination of the questions dealt with in other subprogrammes above. One of the main points to be investigated is the choice of the best macromodel to be used on the countries of the region. Some interesting experience is being accumulated in this connexion, although there is still much work to be done on such points as the possible interdependence of variables and coefficients, and the implications of required changes in some of them for all or some of the others.

10-3 Study of statistical and technical information required for preparing projections

This is done systematically as a prerequisite for the preparation of country projections. An examination of the available sources of information for the sectorization of the model is one of the first steps to be taken. The greater the sectorization, the greater the need for substantive knowledge in the related field. There are also decisions to be taken in

ECLA: STATISTICAL DIVISION (..)

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972				1973				
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	C	RA		P	C	RA	
							P				C				RA
09-1 Statistical series				54	3			54				54			
Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, two issues each year (09-11)	A	R	CP												
Statistical series for the Economic Survey of Latin America (09-12)	A	R	CP												
Statistical series for special studies by substantive divisions (09-13)	A	R	CP												
09-2 Regional statistical advisory services				6		12		6		12		6		12	
Regional statistical advisers (09-21)	A	R	CP												
Statistical advisory services by the secretariat (09-22)	A	R	CP												
09-3 Meeting and seminars				14				14				26			
Working group on income distribution, 1971 (B) (09-33)	A	NR	CP												
Seminar on statistics and the use of computer methods (proposed for financing by German foundation for developing countries) (XB) (09-34)	A	NR	CP												
Working group on distributive trade and services statistics 1971 (proposed to OTC) (XB) (09-36)	B	NR	N												
Expert Group on Public Sector Statistics, 1972 (B) (09-37)	A	NR	N												
Seminar on external Trade Statistics, 1972 (XB) (09-39)	A	NR	N												
09-4 Statistical development (new name)				12				12				12			
Activities on statistical development (09-42)	A	NR	N												
09-5 Studies on specific statistical topics				20				20				20			
Revision of a standard list of mining and manufactured products (09-51)	A	NR	CP												
Regional computer centre (09-52)	A	NR	CP												
National accounts (09-55)	A	NR	N												
Industrial and distributive trade statistics (09-56)	B	NR	N												
External trade statistics (09-57)	B	NR	N												
Demographic and social statistics (09-58)	A	NR	N												
Management, substantive support				2				2				2			
Total				<u>108a</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>		<u>108a</u>		<u>12</u>		<u>120a</u>		<u>12</u>	

Note: The General Service complement consists of 16 established posts, including one provisional post.

a/ Includes one provisional post approved for 1970.

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

(Projections Centre)

Expert Group on Over-all and Sectoral Long-Term Projections and Regional Integration Models, 1972 (B) (10-01) (new project)

The purpose in convening this group is to exchange and compare results and points of view with eminent experts in the field of projections in Latin America. Conceptual questions and econometric procedures and methods relating to long-term projections will be discussed, and also their relationship to problems arising from the great volume of data to be processed.

Initiation: Mid-1971 Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
Completion: Mid-1972 and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

Expert Group on Optimal Location of Industrial Production Complexes, 1973 (B) (10-02) (new project)

Methodological and practical aspects of optimal location in the light of industrial integration will be discussed. Relevant factors are economies of scale, transport costs and other pertinent technical and economic questions. The Industrial Development Division will participate in this meeting.

Initiation: Late 1972 Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
Completion: Mid-1973 and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

* Model for comparison of development strategies (10-03) (new project)

Alternative demand targets are established. Different strategies for production - choice of technologies and management organization - and distribution - policies, wages, taxes, etc. - are defined. Given certain assumptions on the values of technical coefficients, the model brings out the level of human resources and domestic and foreign capital required to satisfy the targets. Gaps are analysed and the possibility of reaching the objectives aimed at, is examined.

Initiation: Mid-1971 Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
Completion: 1973 and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

Preparation of projections on the Latin American economy, by countries (10-10)

The preparation of projections by countries requires a year-by-year examination of the recently available figures, and also possible retroactive modifications of official national accounts figures, which may entail different estimates for the parameters of the relationships in the over all projection model. The model itself is being subjected to changes, although the main determinants of growth are still considered to be

the not infrequent case of different or even conflicting sources of data. The same may be said of regional problems, which will be considered in the next stage of the country studies.

10-4 Compilation and analysis of projections prepared by other organizations

This subprogramme covers both the initial stage of the preparation of projections once a decision has been made on the source to be accepted, as indicated in the project described above, and the final stages of the projections table, when a comparison of results is made. Among the organizations, agencies or units which are to be considered in relation to the published results on projections and planning, are the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, UNCTAD and FAO, and also the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), the national planning agencies, etc.

10-5 Short-term projections

The usefulness of different procedures and methods of short-term forecasting (up to one year) has not yet been firmly established. Various economic indicators and indexes describing the current behaviour of the main components of national accounts should be examined as possible means of forecasting for the current year as soon as the figures for the preceding year are available.

10-6 Planning of development; 10-7 Meeting and seminars on economic projections and planning and 10-8 Projections relating to trade and regional integration, and low-priority subprogrammes.

LIST OF PROJECTS, 1971-1973

(Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out within the period indicated only if the additional local post requested for 1972 is approved.)

Economic projections and planning (10-00)

Analysis of the projections of the main macroeconomic variables of countries in the ECLA region in relation with the Second United Nations Development Decade. Special attention will be given to the size of the trade and savings gap, given different growth rate assumptions in each country. The implications of alternative export trends will be examined, and also the results of different assumptions on external financing. It is expected that the projections, which up to now have covered only eighteen Latin American countries, will now cover the countries of the Caribbean also.

Initiation: Mid-1971
Completion: Early 1973

Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

ECLA: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS CENTRE (..)
LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973				
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	
				P	C	RA		P	C	RA		P	C	RA		P
10-01: Economic projections and planning																
Economic projections and planning (10-00)	A	R	CP	2				2					2			
Ad Hoc working group on over-all and sectoral long-term projections and regional integration models 1972 (B) (10-01)	A	NR	N	4				2					2			
Ad Hoc working group on optimal location of Industrial production complexes 1973 (B) (10-02)	A	NR	N					2					2			
* Model for comparison of development strategies (10-03)	A	NR	N	2				2					2			
10-1: Preparation of projections on the Latin American economy, by countries (10-10)	A	R	CP	18			18	18					24			
10-2: Exploration of techniques and methods of projections	B	R	CP	12			18	12					18			
10-3: Study of statistical and technical information required for preparing projections (10-30)	A	R	CP	10				10					10			
10-4: Compilation and analysis of projections prepared by other organizations (10-40)	A	R	CP	10				10					10			
10-5: Short-term projections (10-50)	B	R	CP	12				12					12			
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities				2				2					2			
Total				<u>72a/</u>			<u>36b/</u>	<u>72a/</u>					<u>84a/</u>			

Note: The General Service complement consists of 2 established posts including one provisional post, in 1971.
Projects marked with an asterisk can be carried out as planned if new resources are made available.

a/ Includes one provisional post approved for 1970.

b/ Financed by the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections.

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R, NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

production, savings and investment, foreign trade requirements, and external financing. These changes are related to the stochastic relationships and identities or definitional relations, and to the explanatory variables themselves. Preparatory work being done in this area will soon be available. Exports, among other exogenous variables, also require special study, in order to improve the consistency of foreign trade country projections with models used in different regions of the world.

Initiation: January every year Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
Completion: December every year and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

Study of statistical and technical information required for preparing projections (10-30)

There is growing dissatisfaction with the quality and extent of the statistical sources presently available, and there are indications that urgently needed improvements in national accounts and other statistical series will be introduced in the near future. This will entail a reconsideration of possibilities in every other area, as it will lead to greater sophistication in estimating and other techniques, but until such a situation prevails, the problem of carefully screening the available statistical information persists, with the attendant need to choose among different and even conflicting sources of data. One important point dealt with relates to the use of exchange rates and parity indexes for inter-country comparisons.

Initiation: January every year Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
Completion: December every year and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

Compilation and analysis of projections prepared by other organizations (10-40)

This work entails a yearly examination of the main studies and projections of other organizations and groups.

Initiation: January every year Authority: ECLA 227 (X), 233 (X)
Completion: December every year and 263 (XII)
Priority: High

Projects Completed, 1969-1970

10-0 Economic projections and planning: studies on classification

10-1 Preparation of projections on the Latin American economy (yearly)

(Public Administration)

In ECLA resolution 290 (XIII) the Commission recommends that the secretariat, in the context of its programme of work, should give special attention to studies, research and advisory services related to the rationalization and modernization of public administration, and its adaptation to the requirements of development. As a result, efforts are likely to be concentrated on improving the efficiency of agencies of immediate importance for development, such as data collection and processing services (statistical, planning and other systems); the establishment and smooth operation of public enterprises, including those of a multinational character; the establishment or strengthening of bodies and instruments for stimulating, tapping and channelling savings; and development of scientific and technical research at the level and in terms of regional interests.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES, 1971-1977

11-0 Public administration in relation to economic development

In order to adapt public administration to development needs action must be taken in three basic directions, i.e., towards: first improving decisions, particularly those relating to over-all and sectoral policy; secondly, preparing the substantive bodies concerned to carry out development plans efficiently and co-operate in their formulation; and thirdly, ensuring the efficient organization and functioning of general services. The activities of the Public Administration Unit in assisting the Latin American countries in these fields comprise general research and studies, and advisory assistance in solving specific problems.

11-1 Meetings, seminars and courses on public administration

Seminars, which are a valuable means of updating technical know-how and exchanging experience, are particularly valuable to developing countries. Officials of these countries normally find it difficult to keep abreast of advances in science and technology and, more particularly, to understand the nature of the obstacles that impede the application of modern techniques in backward economic and social settings. The aim of this subprogramme is to organize courses for senior administrators and regional administrative planners. The Unit will also collaborate with ILPES in the public administration aspects of its courses.

(Public Administration)

UNIT: Public Administration

PROGRAMME: 11 Public administration

The administrative apparatus of the Latin American countries is notoriously weak as a tool for translating into action the policy guidelines required for development, and yet reform measures have hitherto had little result. Critical analyses seem to have pinpointed the reasons for this. It has been concluded that operational efficiency is not enough in itself (wrong decisions can also be efficiently implemented) and that inefficiency can be eliminated only if its external causes, such as structural unemployment, political instability, inflation and insufficient fiscal resources, can be counteracted. The poor results obtained have also been ascribed to inadequate reform strategies and systems. It has been recommended that steps be taken to strengthen planning agencies and to promote the training of senior administrators in the use of modern management techniques aimed at identifying and achieving objectives rather than at promoting operational efficiency.

Although essentially correct, the reorientation of administrative reform along these lines can produce significant results only over the long term. It has been recommended that: (a) efforts be concentrated on the establishment or strengthening of priority bodies, i.e., those responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies conducive to the attainment of essential economic development aims; and (b) the over-all rationalization of the public sector be considered as a goal to be achieved in successive medium- and long-term stages.

The secretariat will carry out research with the aim of determining what agencies or other instruments should be established or strengthened in order to improve the formulation and execution of development plans, on the basis of an analysis of these plans and of studies of the public sector carried out by international organizations and public or private institutions in the Latin American countries. Thus, a meeting of experts on administrative capacity for development was held in 1970.

Experience seems to bear out the effectiveness of discussion between experts. For example, the work of the Meeting of Experts on Administration of Public Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean held by ECLA in November 1969 aroused considerable interest and gave rise to recommendations that the United Nations should carry out research on modern management practices and techniques, planning of enterprises, and administrative aspects of multinational enterprises in view of their growing importance for Latin American integration.

(Public Administration)

Projects completed, 1969-1970

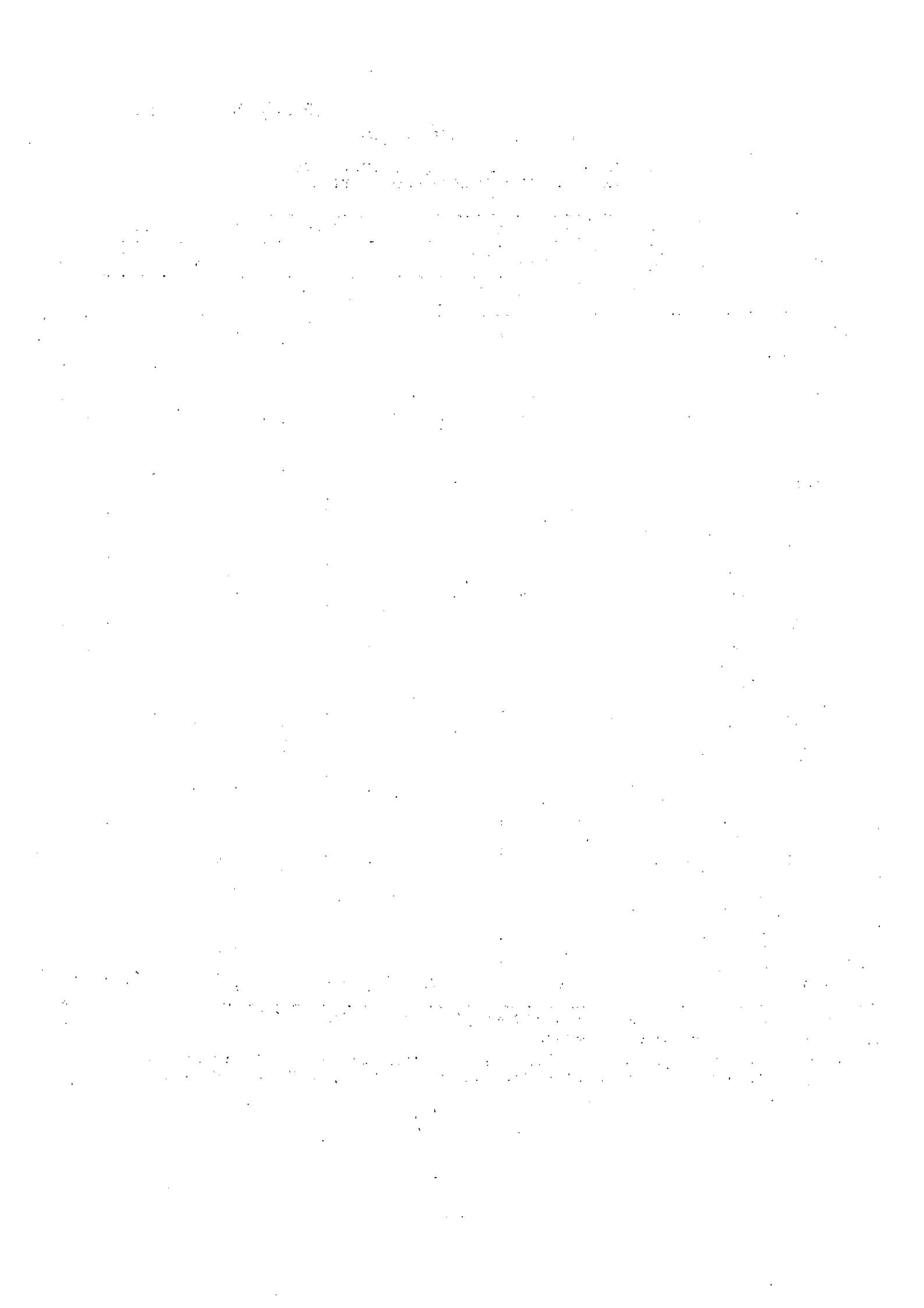
11-11 Expert Group on Public Enterprise

11-14 Expert Group on Administrative Capability for Development
This project replaced 11-13, "Expert Group on Purchasing and Supply".

Projects discontinued, dropped, postponed or consolidated, 1969-1970

11-12 Regional Conference on the Training of Senior Administrators
Owing to lack of funds.

11-13 Expert Group on Purchasing and Supply
Replaced by project 11-14, which has higher priority.



(Public Administration)

ECLA: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNIT

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

Projects	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971			1972			1973					
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P	P	C	RA	P
11-0: Public Administration in relation to economic development (missions as requested)	A	R	CP	4	6	16	12a/	4	5	16	12a/	4	5	16	12a/
11-1: Meetings, seminars and courses on public administration															
Administrative Aspects of the export of manufactures (11-13)	A	NR	CP	6	-	8									
Ad Hoc Expert Group on Administration for development in Latin America, 1972, (B) (11-15)	A	NR	N					6	-	8					
Ad Hoc Expert Group on Application of Computers in Public Administration, 1973 (B) (11-16)	A	NR	N									6	-	8	
Management, substantive support and technical co-operation activities				2				2				2			
<u>Total</u>				<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12a/</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12a/</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12a/</u>

Note: The General Service complement consists of 1 established post in 1971.

a/ Associate Expert financed by one government.

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R,NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

(Executive Secretary)

UNIT: Office of the Executive
Secretary

The Office of the Executive Secretary directs and co-ordinates the work of the secretariat and controls the implementation of the work programme as approved by the Commission. It maintains liaison with Governments, specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the area, and with United Nations Headquarters, the regional offices of the Commission, UNCTAD, UNIDO and ILPES. The Executive Secretary is a member of the Governing Council of ILPES and Chairman of the Governing Board of CELADE, a decentralized UNDP project.

The Office of the Executive Secretary comprises, besides the Office proper, the following units: Information Services, Documents Distribution and Reproduction Sections, and Editorial and Language Services.

The Office of the Executive Secretary is responsible for the preparation and publication of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, which appears twice a year, and for the Export Promotion Programme for Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures. This Programme, which is under the charge of a Co-ordinator, has two regional advisers. (The Co-ordinator and the regional advisers are provisionally listed under the Industrial Development Division.)

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

The Office of the Executive Secretary, the Technical Assistance Co-ordinating Unit, the Washington Office and the Division of Administration do not have individual projects. Their functions are described in the following sectors.

(Technical Assistance)

- .. - Multi-national
Interdisciplinary Development
Advisory Team for the Caribbean
- 1 Economist (Team leader)
 - 1 Adviser on economic development
 - 1 Adviser on rural and community development
- 04 - Central American economic
integration
- 1 Expert on development financing
 - 1 Expert on economic development
 - 1 Expert on industrial programming (appointed to SIECA)
 - 1 Expert on industrial development
 - 1 Expert on budget programming (appointed to SIECA)
 - 1 Expert on fiscal policy (appointed to SIECA)
 - 1 Expert on electricity services and financing
 - 1 Expert on electric power development
 - 1 Expert on multi-purpose water use
 - 1 Expert on transport economics
 - 1 Expert on port development and navigation
 - 1 Expert on customs unions
- 05 - Industrial development
- 1 Adviser on the metal-transforming industries
 - 1 Adviser on technological research
 - 1 Adviser on pulp and paper
 - 1 Adviser on the chemical industries
 - 1 Adviser on the supply aspects of exports of manufactures
- 07 - Natural resources and energy
- 1 Adviser on hydroelectricity
 - 1 Adviser on sanitary engineering
 - 1 Adviser on irrigation and drainage
 - 1 Adviser on hydrometeorology
 - 1 Adviser on the legal and institutional aspects of natural resources
 - 1 Adviser on mining development
 - 1 Adviser on petroleum economics
- 08 - Transport
- 1 Adviser on transport economics
- 09 - Statistics
- 1 Adviser on sampling
- 11 - Public administration
- 1 Senior public administration adviser
 - 1 Adviser on public administration
 - 1 Regional associate expert on public

UNIT: Technical Assistance
Co-ordinating Unit

This Unit is in charge of all technical assistance activities at the regional level entrusted to the ECLA secretariat by the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC), UNCTAD and UNIDO, and of technical co-operation projects agreed upon with UNITAR, the Economic Commission for Europe, Governments, foundations and other bilateral and multilateral agencies. It also co-ordinates the activities of regional UNDP (Special Fund) projects for which ECLA has been designated as supervising agency. The Unit co-ordinates its activities connected with these projects with OTC, the substantive divisions of ECLA and the UNDP Resident Representatives. The Unit also assists OTC by undertaking programming missions, upon its request, to assist Governments in the evaluation and preparation of country technical assistance projects. It also helps ILPES in discharging its responsibilities with regard to the provision of advisory services to the countries of the region and administers CELADE fellowships.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROGRAMMES AND LIST OF PROJECTS

The subprogrammes and projects served by the regional advisers and experts are included in each organizational unit. A list of the complete titles of all regional advisers and experts serving 1971 is given below, by programme:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>00 - Economic development</u> | 1 Adviser on regional economic integration
1 Adviser on regional planning |
| <u>01 - Social development</u> | 1 Adviser on the social aspects of regional and local development
1 Adviser on physical planning urban and regional |
| <u>02 - Trade policy</u> | 1 Adviser on the institutional aspects and formulation of trade policy
1 Adviser on the financial aspects of the external sector
1 Adviser on export promotion |
| <u>.. - Export Promotion</u> | 1 Adviser on export marketing
1 Adviser on export promotion planning |
| <u>.. - Economic integration of the Caribbean area</u> | 1 Adviser on maritime transport
1 Adviser on trade policy and integration
1 Adviser on ports |

(Washington Office)

UNIT: Washington Office

The main function of the Washington Office is to assist the substantive divisions and the field offices by collecting and analysing material that is more readily available in Washington than in Santiago or the other regional Offices. The Washington Office has no projects.

(Technical Assistance)

- Multi-national
Interdisciplinary Development
Advisory Team for the Caribbean

- 1 Economist (Team leader)
- 1 Adviser on economic development
- 1 Adviser on rural and community development

04 - Central American economic
integration

- 1 Expert on development financing
- 1 Expert on economic development
- 1 Expert on industrial programming (appointed to SIECA)
- 1 Expert on industrial development (appointed to SIECA)
- 1 Expert on industrial development
- 1 Expert on budget programming (appointed to SIECA)
- 1 Expert on fiscal policy (appointed to SIECA)
- 1 Expert on electricity services and financing
- 1 Expert on electric power development
- 1 Expert on multi-purpose water use
- 1 Expert on transport economics
- 1 Expert on port development and navigation
- 1 Expert on customs unions

05 - Industrial development

- 1 Adviser on the metal-transforming industries
- 1 Adviser on technological research
- 1 Adviser on pulp and paper
- 1 Adviser on the chemical industries
- 1 Adviser on the supply aspects of exports of manufactures

07 - Natural resources and energy

- 1 Adviser on hydroelectricity
- 1 Adviser on sanitary engineering
- 1 Adviser on irrigation and drainage
- 1 Adviser on hydrometeorology
- 1 Adviser on the legal and institutional aspects of natural resources
- 1 Adviser on mining development
- 1 Adviser on petroleum economics

08 - Transport

- 1 Adviser on transport economics

09 - Statistics

- 1 Adviser on sampling

11 - Public administration

- 1 Senior public administration adviser
- 1 Adviser on public administration
- 1 Regional associate expert on public administration

(Division of Administration)

ECIA: MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

LISTING OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED
REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF MAN-MONTHS

PROJECTS	A B C	R/ NR	CP/ N	1971				1972				1973			
				REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB	REGULAR BUDGET			XB
				P	C	RA		P	P	C		RA	P	P	
Office of the Executive Secretary <u>a/</u>				22 ^{a/}	6	24	24 ^{b/}	228 ^{a/}	6	12	24 ^{b/}	228 ^{a/}	6	12	24 ^{b/}
Technical Assistance Co-ordinating Unit <u>c/</u>				24	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Washington Office <u>d/</u>				36	-	-	12 ^{e/}	36	-	-	12 ^{e/}	36	-	-	12 ^{e/}
Division of Administration <u>f/</u>				132	-	-	12 ^{e/}	132	-	-	12 ^{e/}	132	-	-	12 ^{e/}
<u>Total</u>				420 ^{g/}	6	24 ^{h/}	48	432 ^{g/}	6	12 ^{h/}	48	432 ^{g/}	6	12 ^{h/}	48

a/ Includes, besides the OES proper, the Editorial and Language Services, the Information Services and the Documents, Reproduction and Distribution Section. The General Service complement in 1971 consists of 33 posts. ILPES provides seven additional local posts for common services (Editorial and Language).

b/ One is provided by OPI and the other one by ILPES.

c/ The General Service complement consists of two posts in 1971. The additional local post is financed by the Special Fund Overheads Account.

d/ The General Service complement consists of two posts in 1971. ILPES finances an additional local post.

e/ Financed by ILPES.

f/ The General Service complement in 1971 consists of 151 posts, including two provisional posts approved for 1970. Two additional local posts are financed by UNDP/OTC and seven are provided by ILPES.

g/ Includes one provisional post approved for 1970.

h/ Attached to the multi-divisional Export Promotion Programme.

Abbreviations: A,B,C: High, medium and lesser priority; CP,N: Continuing, new project; R,NR: Recurrent, non-recurrent project; P: Professional; C: Consultant; RA: Regional Adviser; XB: Extra-budgetary.

UNIT: Division of Administration 38/

The Division of Administration is responsible for administering the finances and personnel of the ECLA secretariat, including the bimonthly preparation of manning tables in accordance with the budget allotments and other financial regulations issued by the Office of the Controller at Headquarters and with the Staff Rules and Regulations (subject, in certain cases, to the approval of the Director of Personnel). It recruits staff and/or technical assistance experts for the ECLA secretariat to undertake technical assistance projects for which the Commission is responsible and on behalf of the Headquarters Office of Personnel as required. It is responsible, subject to the general standards and procedures laid down by the Headquarters Office of General Services, for buildings and office maintenance, the procurement of equipment, supplies and services, and for the registry, mail and communications services; it makes the administrative arrangements for meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies; and it provides the supporting services for such meetings. The Library, which is also part of the Division of Administration, provides reference and other material for research work undertaken by the Commission. Under the procedures to decentralize responsibilities, the Division of Administration is responsible for all administrative and financial arrangements in relation to regional advisers or experts provided under the United Nations technical assistance programmes. The Director of the Division is responsible for the over-all administrative and financial operations of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Institute's administrative and finance officer, who is paid from Institute funds, is considered to be outposted from the ECLA Division of Administration. The Director of this Division is also responsible for the over-all administrative and financial operations of the Latin American Demographic Centre. The Division has no projects.

38/ The units which make up this Division are: the Office of the Director, the Finance Section, the Office of Personnel, the Library, the Buildings Management and General Services Section. The administrative services of the Mexico Office are not listed under this Division but under the Mexico Office.

(Other projects)

ILPES; preparing and testing programmes for electronic data processing and retrieval; making a collection of microfiches of some of the main publications of ECLA, and, as appropriate, ILPES; and beginning work on the establishment of a regional network of documentation centres and other institutions generating specialized economic and social information.

Technology, Statistics and the Food-Processing Industries

The International Development Agency of Canada has made the ECLA secretariat an offer of co-operation. An additional programme of work is currently being prepared to take advantage of this offer, focusing on the following fields: the transfer of science and technology; statistics; and the food-processing industries.

Projects for which an 8.2 per cent increase is required in the resources for 1972

In the Budget Estimates for 1972, the Executive Secretary has requested an increase of eight professional and fourteen local posts, requiring an anticipated increase in resources of 5 per cent. The projects which are dependent on these additional resources are identified in the main body of the Work Programme with an asterisk.

The secretariat, however, considered that there are a number of other activities it would be wiser to engage in which would require a further amount of resources above the 5 per cent ceiling. These activities are the following:

Economic aspects of integration. At the time the conceptual framework for Latin American integration was conceived, it was based on the European model. Since that time, however, a considerable amount of experience has been acquired in the various Latin American integration groups and a systematic analysis of this experience should help to develop models based more firmly on conditions existing in the region (Economic Development and Research Division).

Industrial policy. It is wished to make country studies of the structure, characteristics of supply and demand for manufactures, and future evolution of the industrial sector (Industrial Development Division).

The environment. Human environment problems in the developing countries are very different from those found in the industrialized countries. Although attention should be paid in the developing countries to the deterioration of the environment as a result of industrial development, greater emphasis should be placed on other aspects, such as soil erosion, which is reaching alarming proportions (Natural Resources and Energy Programme).

OTHER PROJECTS

In addition to the programmes described in earlier sections, the work programme of the secretariat contains the following projects:

Promotion Programme for Manufactures and Semi-manufactures ^{39/}

Work on the following is planned over the next three years: advisory services on export promotion; industrial, trade and institutional aspects of export promotion; export promotion policy; export promotion strategy; organization of the Regional Courses on Export Promotion; expert groups on (a) the formulation and execution of export promotion strategies; (b) the establishment of export industries; and (c) the financing of exports of manufactures; industrial policy and exports of manufactures; prospects for exports of manufactures; trends in structure of selected industrial sectors; export potential of selected industrial sectors; exports of forest products in Brazil; administrative aspects of exports of manufactures; the role of international companies in the exports of manufactures; and trading companies in international trade.

Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)

In March 1969, the Government of the Netherlands offered a grant of 500,000 dollars to ECLA for the establishment of a regional centre for economic and social documentation at ECLA headquarters to supply information and facilitate work in connexion with the preparation and implementation of development strategy. The grant, which was earmarked for the construction of a building for the Centre and for purchasing the necessary initial stock of equipment, was accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Subsequently, a further grant of 150,000 dollars to cover two years' operating expenditure was accepted also.

During 1971-1972 the following activities are planned: establishing a reference library comprising directories, yearbooks, world and national lists of documentation centres, and similar material; setting up files and lists of institutions and organizations and programmes of international meetings; analysing and summarizing expert studies and reports of interest to ECLA and ILPES; establishing, in consultation with other international agencies, a list of descriptors in Spanish for electronic data retrieval; developing user profiles to determine the information needs of ECLA and

^{39/} The resources to be allocated to this programme are budgeted for under a number of different units and will therefore not be given here. The activities listed here group together projects coming under the subprogrammes of the Public Administration Unit, the Industrial Development Division and the Trade Policy Division.

Appendix I

ECLA: STAFFING PROVISIONS, 1971

	Established							UNDP/OTC		Other		Total			
	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Total	Local	Prof.	Loc.	Prof.	Loc.	Prof.	Local
Office of the Executive Secretary	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	8	6					8	6
Technical Assistance Coordinating Unit	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2		1a/			2	3
Public Administration Unit	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1b/		4	1
Editorial and Language Services	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	9	11			1c/	7c/	10	18
Documents Reproduction and Distribution Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14				6c/	1	20
Information Services	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2			1d/		2	2
Economic Development and Research Division	-	-	1	1	3	4	4	13	7	2				15	7
Washington Office	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2				1e/	3	3
Rio de Janeiro Office	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-				7e/	2	7
Office for the Caribbean	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	1	6			9f/	12	10
Economic Projection Centre	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	6	2			3g/		9	2
Trade Policy Division	-	-	1	-	4	4	2	11	6	2				13	6
Montevideo Office	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1					2	1
Bogota Office	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-					1	-
Industrial Development Division	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	11	13	7			1h/	18	14
Natural Resources and Energy Programme	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4	6	6				10	6
Transport Programme	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	3	1				5	3
Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	1			3i/		7	1
Social Affairs Division	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	8	5	1		4j/	1j/	13	6
Statistical Division	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	9	16	1				10	16
Division of Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-
Office of Chief	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	25					3	25
Finance	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	8				4c/	3	12
Personnel	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3		2a/		2b/	2	7
Library	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6			1c/	1c/	2	7
Buildings Management and General Services	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	109					2	109
Mexico Office	-	-	1	3	6	6	10	26	63	13	7	1i/	1c/	40	71
Total	1	1	8	22	34	46	31	143	313k/	411/	10	15	40	199	363

a/ Special Fund Overhead Account. b/ Provided by the Government of Sweden. c/ Provided by the ILPES. d/ OPI appointments. e/ Financed by the Government of Brazil. f/ Financed by the Government of Trinidad-Tobago. g/ Financed by UN Trust Fund for Economic Planning and Projections. h/ Financed by IDB funds. i/ FAO appointments. j/ UN Trust Fund for Population Activities. k/ Of this total, 106 posts make up the ECLA/Institute Consolidated Manning Table. l/ Six posts are provided by UNIDO.

(Other projects)

Production, consumption and trade in agricultural products. Although this project is already under way, the number of products that have to be dealt with makes it advisable to strengthen the staff of economist specializing in this topic in order expedite the completion of the individual studies (Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division).

Regional development policy. One of the salient aspects of regional development policy is the cost involved in the process of urban concentration from the standpoint of the national economy, compared with the advantages in terms of efficiency deriving from the concentration of economic activities. It is wondered whether the process of urban concentration observed in the region does not entail excessively high investment by governments in relation to the economic results of such concentration. There are few substantiated data on the costs and benefits of concentration and it is necessary to carry out research to collect them. This would provide a basis for drawing important conclusions in respect of policies for the location of investment, the creation of development centres, urban development and the establishment or consolidation of urban networks (Social Affairs Division).

ECLA 1971: CONTRIBUTION OF EACH UNIT TO AREAS OF INTEREST TO THE SECRETARIAT

(Professional man/months)

Unit Area of interest	Research and development *		Caribbean *		Rio de Janeiro*		Social affairs		Trade policy		Montevideo	
	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O
Development policies	80	24		18		6	4	4	50	42		
Economic and social planning							14	12				
Annual Economic Survey	66		25		6				6			
Integration				75					4	14		30
Exports of manufactures									30	24		
Employment				6			8	4				
Population							36	36				
Regional and local development	12	12		6			24	22				
Science and technology						12						
Nutrition				1								
Human environment												
Administrative activities	1		19				4		4			
Total man/months	159	36	44	106	6	18	90	78	94	80	-	30

Appendix II

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

DISTRIBUTION OF 1970 RECORDED COSTS BY MAIN ACTIVITY

Main activity ^{a/}	Gross salaries	Tempo- rary assist- ance and overtime	Consul- tants	Ad hoc expert group	Other costs ^{b/}	Travel of staff on official business	Distribu- tion of conference services costs	Total
A. Policy-making organs								
Sessions for the Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Executive direction and management	357.2	1.5	1.3	-	113.6	36.6	81.7	591.9
C. Programmes of activity	<u>1 861.8</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>59.0</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>585.7</u>	<u>49.4</u>	<u>447.8</u>	<u>3 024.8</u>
(a) Economic development, planning and projections	618.4	4.0	16.8	-	194.5	17.3	185.3	1 036.3
(b) Natural resources and energy	102.9	2.3	-	-	32.5	1.6	22.4	161.7
(c) Transport and communications	81.3	-	8.3	-	25.5	1.7	22.4	139.2
(d) Agriculture and forestry	96.3	-	2.7	-	30.3	3.0	22.4	154.7
(e) International trade	239.3	3.0	6.4	-	75.2	9.6	16.8	350.3
(f) Industrial development	251.8	2.1	14.5	-	79.4	4.4	83.9	436.1
(g) Social development	163.6	-	0.8	-	51.4	5.9	28.0	249.1
(h) Housing, building and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Statistics	279.3	2.1	6.5	-	87.8	6.5	44.2	426.4
(j) Public administration	28.9	-	3.0	7.6	9.1	-	22.4	71.0
D. Administration and Common Services								
(a) Administration and financial services	394.9	12.5	-	-	124.1	4.2	13.4	549.1
(b) Administration of technical assistance activity	42.3	-	-	-	13.4	3.0	16.7	75.4
(c) Library services	83.0	0.8	-	-	26.1	-	-	109.9
(d) Common services	270.7	6.7	-	-	545.9	-	-	823.3
E. Conference services costs	414.4	10.2	1.3	-	130.2	3.5	(559.6)	-
Totals	<u>3 424.3</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>61.6</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>1 078.2</u>	<u>96.7</u>	-	<u>5 174.4 ^{c/}</u>

^{a/} Costs are distributed only by main activity. Thus, each section may refer to more than one organic unit. The main activities are those referred to in Economic and Social Council documents.

^{b/} Includes common staff costs, including homeleave, permanent equipment, maintenance and rent of premises, general costs, entertainment allowance and prorated costs of the conference services.

^{c/} Excludes costs for improving the secretariat building in Santiago.

ECLA 1971: CONTRIBUTION OF EACH UNIT TO AREAS OF INTEREST TO THE SECRETARIAT (continued)

(Professional man/months)

Unit Area of interest	Statistics		Projections centre		Public administration		Management, admin. and support		Subtotal		Total
	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	
Development policies	10	20	34	4	2	7	4		300	224	524
Economic and social planning	15	20	53	7	2	7			98	73	171
Annual Economic Survey	28								147	2	149
Integration	10	3	1		2				17	577	594
Exports of manufactures			1		1	20		36	38	92	130
Employment	5								24	10	34
Population	3	4							42	40	82
Regional and local development	3		5	1	1				70	80	150
Science and technology					6	6			22	30	52
Nutrition									14	3	17
Human environment									5	3	8
Administrative activities	2		2				350	108	465	110	575
Total man/months	76	47	96	12	14	40	354	144	1 242	1 244	2 486

Note: Research activities are defined as studies of the basic economic problems of the region; operational activities as work involving direct technical co-operation to Governments.

Abbreviation: R = research. O = operational activities.

*/ Provisional.

ECLA 1971: CONTRIBUTION OF EACH UNIT TO AREAS OF INTEREST TO THE SECRETARIAT (continued)

(Professional man/months)

Unit Area of interest	Bogotá *		México *		Industrial development		Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture		Natural resources		Transport	
	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O
Development policies			35	25	55	30	8	12	10	20	8	12
Economic and social planning				4	4				10	20		3
Annual Economic Survey	2		5		4		2		3			2
Integration		10		356		35		34		6		14
Exports of manufactures					6	12						
Employment					6		4		1			
Population							3					
Regional and local development					3		3		11	36	8	3
Science and technology					8	12	2		3		3	
Nutrition					8	2	6					
Human environment							2		3	3		
Administrative activities			60		7		8		1	2	7	
Total man/months	2	10	100	385	101	91	38	46	42	87	26	34

(Natural resources)

a strict relationship between projected demand and planning of the supply of energy in its various forms, and also its place in each country's over-all economic development programme.

- The Latin American Governments devoted special attention to the energy sector in the 1960s. Nevertheless there was marked inconsistency
- in some cases between what is considered the over-all economic policy most suited to national development and the actual policy adopted in connexion with energy. Thus examples could be given of the extravagant use of electric power for heating purposes, lack of co-ordination between the prices of various interchangeable forms of energy, and insufficient investment resources mainly because of the abnormally low rates charged, which have hampered the expansion of investment and production in the sector.

From the foregoing observations it is easy to determine the principal objectives to be pursued: (1) to attain a sufficient supply of energy in its various forms to reach the economic growth target established; (2) to guarantee a reasonably regular supply; (3) to keep the social costs of this supply down to a minimum, and to ensure that the prices of the different types of energy are in line with their costs and determine the best possible structure of production in the sector.

To achieve these objectives it will be necessary to carry out research, and recommend national and regional strategies and policies for the sector's development in consonance with over-all economic development; to promote full utilization of energy resources, including multinational projects; and to participate in multidisciplinary working groups set up to study the development potential of selected regions with a view to suggesting appropriate policies.

Although mining is not very important as a source of employment and its contribution to the gross domestic product is over 6 per cent in only two of the countries examined, in 1967 exports of mining products amounted to nearly 2,500 million dollars, or over 20 per cent of the total value of exports from the region. The proportion is considerably more than three quarters in two of the Andean countries, and half in a third.

Latin American mining is already an important source of inputs for industry and construction, but it is clearly desirable to intensify local processing of mining products. The eagerness shown by several countries to review national policies for exploiting their natural resources - particularly those that are non-renewable - highlights the need to modernize and adapt the relevant legislation and institutions. ECLA therefore considers that attention could usefully be paid to these aspects of the region's resources in the Second United Nations Development Decade.

