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REPORT ON THE JOINT ECLA/TAA ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Programme, initiated jointly by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) in 1952, is the product of the accumulated experience of the secretariat staff in economic development programming and serves as one important channel through which this experience is transmitted to the Latin American countries.

The Programme has always been operating on the fundamental assumption that the assistance it offers to Governments as regards economic development is the fruit of the combined efforts of persons of the most highly varied specialities. It is therefore indispensable to provide them with a common conceptual background in regard to the most important ideas and techniques of economic development programming in order to promote mutual understanding and to enable them to appreciate the importance of each others respective contribution and to make the most effective possible use of these contributions in pursuit of common objectives. This community of inter-professional interests was considered to be an effective means of improving the co-ordination of decisions in the field of public action, and experience has frequently confirmed this. The mixed groups of economists, civil engineers, agronomists and other professionals who have taken the training courses during the past seven years are making a real contribution to the development of Latin America through their work in government, the academic world and even international organizations.

In training specialists with different professional backgrounds it has been necessary to make a great effort to provide them all with the essential minimum of common knowledge and to explain, in terms comprehensible to the greatest possible number, the most complex problems of programming techniques. The results have been satisfactory. There is now a group of economists, civil engineers and some agronomists, who, together with their specialized knowledge have a good grasp of the general subject of development and of programming techniques. An effort has also been made to improve these techniques by trying to incorporate the advances made by the leading world academic centres and to adapt them to Latin American

conditions. A good example of the results of this type of activity is the method used in a study on the chemical industry, now in preparation, which was begun with the help of the Programme.

It is satisfactory to note that it has been recognized at various times that the Programme is headed in the right direction. The intensive course offered for the first time in Brazil in 1956 has become a permanent feature of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme in that country, and the Brazilian Government has made every effort through the Banco do Desenvolvimento Economico to contribute to its success. Again, the authorities of the University of Buenos Aires, which has sponsored the course in the Argentine Republic, has expressed its intention of repeating it every year until it has trained a group of national professionals to take over. Lastly, applications to attend the Santiago course and for the organization of other intensive courses far exceed the financial capacity of the Programme to meet them.

II. PAST PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE RESOURCES

A. Operations

Details concerning the activities carried on under the Training Programme in 1958/59 are given in the annex to this document. The Programme consists of the following two main parts:

1. The Santiago programme, an eight-month course held yearly at the secretariat Headquarters. These courses are open to outstanding professionals of all countries of the region who have been working in fields connected with economic development and who have reached a certain degree of practical experience, maturity and official responsibility.
2. Three-month intensive courses, held in the capitals of member countries at their request and by special arrangement with TAA. These courses are open primarily to nationals of the host country in which they are organized, although the participation of trainees from other countries is not ruled out.

1. The Santiago Programme

The Santiago Programme is the backbone of the entire effort. It had been in operation for three years before the first intensive course was started (Bogotá, 1955) and has continued to be the principal source of new material and improved instruction techniques, as well as of much of the teaching staff for the intensive courses.

This Programme combines the basic concepts of advanced planning theory, such as input-output analysis and linear programming, with practical instruction in diagnosis, projection and economic policy-making. The curriculum consists of five basic courses:

- (a) Social accounting
- (b) Programming techniques and development policy
- (c) Preparation and evaluation of investment projects
- (d) Financing of development
- (e) Administration of development

Beside these, short courses on sectoral programming (agriculture, industry, energy) and regional planning (transport, industrial location) are included

yearly, as well as four weeks of special lectures on a topic of outstanding interest by a guest lecturer of world-wide renown. These lectures are intended to break new ground in planning theory. During recent years, the lectures have dealt with fiscal policy problems in under-developed countries and linear programming as a tool of economic planning. Next year's special lecture series will take up the problem of choosing policy instruments in under-developed countries.

Beside the lecture courses, equal emphasis is given to individual readings, seminar discussions, practical assignments and research. The participants are required to familiarize themselves with the bibliography and sources of statistical information, to prepare a consistent set of social accounts, and to diagnose the situation with regard to the economic development of their home countries. In addition, the participants are assigned special research projects which may relate to sector studies or project evaluations, the study of the fiscal policy of a given country, the comparison of the industrial structures of different countries, or similar topics.

2. The intensive courses

The main purpose of the intensive courses is to provide an opportunity for a large number of officials to participate without abandoning their official duties for long periods of time. In order to facilitate the participation of high-ranking officials, they are allowed to attend the lectures as "observers" and are excused from seminars and examinations.

The five basic courses of the Santiago programme also form the nucleus of the intensive courses. In addition, the curriculum of the latter includes lectures on the economic development problems of the host countries.

B. Results

1. Nineteen participants graduated from the course held in Santiago from July 1958 to February 1959, which brings their total number up to almost 100 (3 being non-Latin Americans). Many of them already hold positions of great administrative responsibility. The importance of the Santiago

Programme can be appreciated from the fact that the graduates include a minister of finance, the president of a central bank and an under-secretary of economy; in addition, 19 have been working with international organizations in Latin America, while 5 have been among the lecturers of the Santiago programme and the intensive courses. These results are especially noteworthy in view of the fact that it normally takes several years for graduates to advance in their professional careers. For this reason the importance of the Santiago Programme should become increasingly greater over the years.

2. The intensive courses organized in Argentina (1958), Brazil (1956, 1957 and 1958), Colombia (1955) and Venezuela (1957) have also produced highly satisfactory immediate results. They provided training for over 400 participants, 144 of whom took part in the 1958 programmes. Three intensive courses have arrived at the final stages of preparation and will be held this year in Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

C. Indirect results

Besides the direct results achieved through the professional training of graduates, the Training Programme has had the following major indirect effects:

1. Preparation of a series of texts covering the material taught during the courses. These texts deal with basic theory as well as its practical application in Latin America. While of a high professional level, they are accessible to persons without a specialist's background. So far, one text, the Manual on Investment Projects (E/CN.12/426 and Add.1/Rev.1) has been published in printed form, while texts on basic programming techniques, social accounting, administration for economic development, linear programming and economic development, programming of the agricultural sector and financing for economic development are available in preliminary form for limited distribution. The constant stream of applications received by the secretariat for additional copies of these draft texts proves that they fill an urgent need in the region over and above the requirements of the Training Programme proper.

2. Original research in the field of planning theory and technique

The Training Programme, while fulfilling an eminently practical need, has also devoted constant attention to the theoretical problems of programming. The staff of the Programme is called upon to keep abreast of the newest theoretical developments in its field, and at the same time enjoys the constant stimulation of contact with the practical problems of the secretariat. From this fruitful association a series of ideas has emerged which not only constitutes an adaptation of general planning theory to specifically Latin American conditions and needs but also goes beyond this and fulfils the purely academic function of opening up new fields of knowledge. To mention just a few major achievements, the Programme has made important contributions in regard to input-output techniques, flow-of-funds methods and locational sector analyses - among the research tools used by the secretariat - and has recently devoted considerable attention to linear programming. As regards the latter, the publication of the article "Development policies and programmes" in the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. III, N°1 (Santiago, Chile, March 1958) by one of the professors and the distribution, early in the year, of a draft text on the applicability of linear programming to the economy as a whole are among the positive marks of the progress made. The research effort has also extended to the problems of the common market. Examples of studies in this field are those on the chemical industry already referred to and on the structural comparison of the three available input-output tables for Latin American countries.

3. Another indirect outcome of the Programme has been the creation of a pool of competent professors for the teaching of economic development problems within the region, who are familiar with the material and techniques of the Programme and who can be drawn upon to staff new courses on economic development planning in universities or other organizations.

Annex 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE MATERIAL

Curriculum

The five basic courses of the Santiago Programme are as follows:

1. Social accounting
2. Programming techniques and development policy
3. Preparation and evaluation of investment projects
4. Financing of economic development
5. Organization for planning of development

These courses also form the nucleus of the intensive three-month courses which are held outside Santiago.

The Santiago Programme also includes the following courses:

6. Advanced programming methods
7. Series of special lectures (guest speaker)
8. Problems of industrial siting and regional development
9. Population and labour problems
10. Agricultural programming
11. Industrial programming
12. Energy programming
13. Transport programming
14. Monetary and fiscal policy for the under-developed countries

A. Basic courses

1. Social accounting

The lectures cover the theory and practice of national income accounting, the preparation of a coherent series of social accounts, the use of tables showing inter-industrial transactions (input-output), and sources and uses accounts of monetary funds. These statistical instruments, so essential for the diagnosis and programming of economic development, are dealt with in 20 lectures over a period of four weeks. At the same time, seminars are held daily for the discussion of personal reading assignments. Practical work in this field, which is concluded in

the first three months of the programme, includes the following subjects:

(a) compilation of the sources of statistical information from the country of each participant; (b) preparation of a coherent series of social accounts; (c) preparation of historical series at current and adjusted prices; (d) determination of the main elasticities; (e) preparation of a four-sector input-output table for the participant's country.

2. Methods of programming and development policy

The main objective of this course is to work out a method for facilitating the realistic and consistent formulation of a coordinated economic policy. It constitutes the backbone of the whole programme, since the other subjects listed below are partial aspects of the general problem of programming.

During the 30 hours of lectures included in this course, methods of diagnosis, and of vegetative and hypothetical projections are discussed as part of over-all programming. As theoretical background for the projections, the main aspects of the theory of economic growth and their applicability to under-developed countries are dealt with. The basis adopted is the programming technique worked out by ECLA and applied in various country studies (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, etc.). The course also includes a brief discussion of sectoral and regional programming.

During the seminars, development diagnoses are made of the main countries of the region on the basis of practical studies prepared by the participants themselves. In addition, personal reading assignments are discussed and comparative analyses are made of the various countries with particular reference to such basic development problems as the stagnation of the external and agricultural sectors, inflation, etc. The practical work, which is carried out during the first eight months of the Programme, involves: (a) a thorough knowledge of the relevant bibliography and a diagnosis of the situation in each participant's country; and (b) the construction of projections based on different hypotheses by groups of four or five participants with the help of statistical material from certain selected countries.

3. Preparation and evaluation of investment projects

Another fundamental aspect of economic development, which is just as important in practice as general programming, is the suitable preparation and presentation of investment projects and their consistent evaluation from the commercial and social points of view. This subject is dealt with in 25 lectures and in corresponding seminars at which a series of specific cases and personal assignments are discussed. The latter include exercises in arranging material for various suggested projects and the application to them of different evaluation criteria.

4. Financing of economic development

This course comprises 25 lectures which deal with the general problem of financing, the instruments which may be used in the under-developed countries to finance self-liquidating projects, the role played by taxation in financing, and the characteristics of the main financial organizations (development corporations, investment banks, etc.). During the seminars, discussions are centered on practical experience derived from a series of specific cases.

5. Organization for planning development

In this series of 20 lectures, the administrative problems involved in the application of a co-ordinated development policy are studied. Consideration is given to the powers of central planning boards or offices, their relationships with political authorities, with budget departments and with banking authorities, and, in addition, the administrative procedures necessary for the formulation, execution and supervision of a plan. The corresponding seminars deal with actual illustrative cases.

B. Other courses

6. Advanced methods of programming

This series of 30 lectures considers the theoretical bases of any programming system with particular reference to the coherence, the efficiency and the political and administrative possibilities of executing a given programme. The aspects of the input-output model are dealt with in detail and the concepts of linear programming, which for the theoretical and practical link between the general work of programming

and the evaluation of projects are thoroughly examined. The programming methods used in various countries (both western and marxist) are compared. Reading assignments are discussed during the seminars. Practical work includes the various ways of transforming input-output tables and their use in projections; investment matrices; construction of linear programming models and their solution according to the Simplex method.

7. Series of special lectures

Every year a world-renowned lecturer in the field of economic development programming is invited to give a series of lectures lasting 4 weeks and to preside over daily seminars. The aim of the special series is to encourage original research in the field of theory and planning. The subjects covered in recent years have been: (a) problems of fiscal policy in the under-developed countries; and (b) the integration of linear programming with the more traditional instruments of economic planning. For the 1959-60 Programme the subject of this series will be the selection of the instruments of economic policy in the under-developed countries as they affect the planning and execution of development projects.

8. Problems of industrial siting and regional development

The basic factors which influence the siting of industries and other economic activities are the subject of this course of 20 lectures. They deal with the suitable methods of effecting siting studies by enterprises and by sectors. They also discuss the methods of studying the different characteristics of regions and sub-regions from the development point of view and the ways in which economic forces may be concentrated in a given region and in which economic activities may be attracted to the backward zone of a given country. During the seminars specific regional problems are discussed as they relate to each country. Similarities and differences between regions are also examined. The practical work includes a regional diagnosis for the country of each participant.

9. Population and labour problems

This series of 10 lectures goes into the use of population censuses in projections of the active population and their break-down by principal categories of economic activity for the purpose of estimating the availability of various types of manpower. The lectures also deal with

methods of estimating different manpower requirements in the main sectors of the economy. Special attention is given to (a) the problem of migration towards urban centres, as well as urban and rural unemployment; and (b) the problem of skilled labour, demand for it and the social costs of the professional training required to meet this demand.

10. Agricultural programming

This series of 15 lectures emphasises the special technological characteristics of the farm sector as well as its basic role of satisfying the overwhelming demand of the mass of the population in the under-developed countries. Consideration is given to methods of estimating the tangible, reproducible capital incorporated in agriculture and the investment required in the sector to achieve specific expansion programmes. During the seminars, specific cases derived from the experience of the various countries in the region are discussed.

11. Industrial programming

This series of 10 lectures brings out the dynamic role of the industrial sector within the economy of an under-developed country. The relationship of industry with the external sector, the unemployment problem and increments in final domestic demand are covered. Special attention is given to (a) the relationship of manufacturing with artisan and cottage industries; (b) the financing of industrialization; and (c) the efficient use of capital in the industrial sector of the under-developed countries.

12. Energy programming

This brief course of 5 lectures seeks to diagnose the energy situation in an under-developed country and, in particular, to relate it to the external sector and urban and industrial growth.

13. Transport programming

The subjects of this series of 10 lectures are the geographical and historical determinants of a country's transport system; the nature of transport costs and the problems involved in the official control of freights; and the bases on which the social benefits of the main types of transport (sea, rail and road) may be evaluated for the purpose of

reaching decisions on investments in this sector. The seminars are used for the discussion of illustrative cases.

14. Monetary and fiscal policy for the under-developed countries

This course of 20 lectures is concerned with two main problems:

- (a) the accounting relationships between central bank issues, the total circulating media in banking systems, the foreign currency accounts at central banks, and national budgets in domestic and foreign currency;
- (b) the effects of the various alternative patterns of budgetary and tax policy on total effective demand and on the balance between the various sectors of the economy. At the seminars, a particular effort is made to relate planning concepts to the restrictions imposed in practice by the institutional machinery of the monetary and fiscal system.

Annex 2

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE TRAINEES, 1952-59

I. SANTIAGO PROGRAMME: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF PARTICIPANTS

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958/59	Total
<u>Latin America:</u>								
Argentina		2	2	2	1	1		8
Bolivia		1	1	1		2		5
Brazil	3	2	1			3	1	10
Chile	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	19
Colombia			1				1	2
Costa Rica		1	1		2	1	1	6
Cuba	1						1	2
Dominican Republic								
Ecuador	1	1	1			1		4
El Salvador	1					1	1	3
Guatemala		1	2					3
Haiti			1		2	1		4
Honduras			1				2	3
Mexico	1	1			3	1	1	7
Nicaragua		1	1					2
Panama					1			1
Paraguay	1						1	2
Peru						1	1	2
Uruguay					1			1
Venezuela			1	1	1		4	6
<u>Europe:</u>								
Yugoslavia							1	1
<u>Asia:</u>								
Iran			1					1
<u>Africa</u>								
Egypt			1					1
Total	10	12	16	8	13	14	19	93

/II. SANTIAGO

II. SANTIAGO PROGRAMME: DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS
BY PROFESSION

Year	Economists	Engineers	Agronomists	Miscellaneous	Total
1952	8	1		1	10
1953	11		1		12
1954	13	2		1	16
1955	5	3			8
1956	8	3	1	2	14
1957	12	2			14
1958/59	10	5	4	-	19
	67	16	6	4	93

Annex 3

ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER THE SANTIAGO PROGRAMME, 1958/59

I. TRAINEES

Name	Country of origin	Age	Profession	Parent organization
1. Augusto Dantas	Brazil	28	Economist	
2. Carlos Matus	Chile	27	Economist	Ministry of Finance
3. Carlos Romeo	Chile	25	Economist	<u>Banco Central de Chile</u>
4. Joaquín Undurraga	Chile	36	Engineer	National Investment Corporation
5. Aníbal Torres	Colombia	31	Agronomist	Institute for Technological Research
6. Isaac Perez	Costa Rica	27	Economist	Statistical and Census Department
7. José Pagliery	Cuba	25	Engineer	<u>Compañía Rayonera Cubana</u>
8. Stanley Avalos	El Salvador	31	Economist	Ministry of Economic Affairs
9. José Funes	Honduras	31	Economist	<u>Banco Nacional de Fomento</u>
10. Ricardo Rodas	Honduras	31	Economist	<u>Banco Nacional de Fomento</u>
11. Branko Vukusić	Yugoslavia	32	Economist	Institute for Economic Research
12. David Ibarra	Mexico	28	Economist	<u>Universidad Nacional Autónoma</u>
13. Cesar Britez	Paraguay	26	Engineer	Municipality of Asunción
14. Juan Ayza	Peru	25	Engineer	National University of Engineering
15. Rafael Escovar	Venezuela	39	Agronomist	National Agrarian Institute
16. Lincoln García	Venezuela	29	Agronomist	National Agrarian Institute
17. Humberto Piñero	Venezuela	34	Economist	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
18. Rafael Sánchez	Venezuela	30	Agronomist	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
19. Renato Pinochet	Chile	35	Engineer	Ministry of Public Works

II. PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

A. Training programme staff

Ahumada, Jorge Chief, ECLA/TAA Training Programme	Theory and techniques of programming economic development	31
	Case studies of development in Latin America	20
Vietorisz, Thomas Deputy Chief, ECLA/TAA Training Programme	Advanced programming techniques	30
	Monetary and fiscal policy	10
	Problems of locational and regional development	20

B. ECLA staff

Balboa, Manuel Economic Development Division	Social accounting	25
	Case studies of Latin American development	10
Astelarra, José Transport Section	Transport problems of Argentina	2
De Kock, Jules Transport Section	Programming of the transport sector	3
Ivovich, Esteban Trade Policy Division	Latin American common market	1
Seers, Dudley Economic Analysis Division	Effect of European convertibility on Latin American countries	1
Slawinsky, Zygmunt Economic Development Division	Manpower problems	18
Trivelli, Hugo Economic Development Division	Agricultural development	20
Vusković, Pedro Industrial Development	Statistical techniques	7
	Case study of Peru	1
	Diagnosis and Programming of the industrial sector	3

C. Invited lecturers

Brown, Robert Instituto de Economía, Chile	A case study of regional development in Chile	1
Chenery, Hollis B. Stanford University	Industrialization and development policy	20

/Chonchol, Jacques

Chonchol, Jacques <u>Corporación de Fomento de la Producción, Chile</u>	Problems of agricultural Programming	18
Cibotti, Ricardo Planning Board for the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina	Case study of a development programme	1
Fourastié, Jean Government of France	Productivity	14
Galbraith, John Harvard University	Income distribution and economic development	1
Martner, Gonzalo Ministry of Finance, Chile	Administration for economic development	20
Melnick, Julio <u>Corporación de Fomento de la Producción, Chile</u>	Preparation and evaluation of investment projects	20
Oyarzún, Carlos Inter-American Training Centre on Economic and Financial Statistics (CIEF)	Financing of economic development	15

III. RESEARCH

The research work of the trainees of the 1958/59 Programme was assigned as follows:

1. Mr. David Ibarra (Mexico), Mr. José Pagliery (Cuba) and Mr. Juan Ayza (Peru) were assigned to undertake an empirical study of the industrialization process in Latin America using comparable data from individual industrial branches in different countries of the region as well as historical series, each referring to one country. The purpose of this study was to obtain empirical criteria whereby to determine what constitutes a balanced development process, bearing in mind that, as economic development proceeds, the structure of production, final domestic demand, imports and exports changes. This study was carried out under the personal supervision of the guest professor for this year, Professor Hollis B. Chenery. A by-product of this study was the first systematic comparison of the input-output tables for Argentina, Colombia and Peru, prepared previously by ECLA.
2. Mr. Aníbal Torres (Colombia), Mr. Rafael Sánchez (Venezuela), Mr. Rafael Escovar (Venezuela) and Mr. José Funes (Honduras) worked on various aspects of agricultural planning in Chile, under the supervision of Mr. Jacques Chonchol, an ex-trainee and also ex-Deputy Chief of the Programme, now active in the agricultural planning section of the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción of Chile.

Mr. Torres and Mr. Sánchez studied especially the problems of expanding the export markets for Chilean fruits and vegetables. This investigation was directed, first, at determining the capacity of various world markets for absorbing additional exports of Chilean agricultural commodities, and, secondly, at determining the ability of Chile to expand production in the given agricultural lines. The latter problem involves not only production on the farms, but also harvesting, packaging, collection and transport.

Mr. Rafael Escovar and Mr. José Funes analysed the structure of production in the agricultural zone of San Vicente de Tagua-Tagua (Chile). On the basis of this analysis, they prepared a development programme for

/this zone

this zone designed to bring all farms in the zone up to the average level of productivity of the group of most efficient farms. In carrying out this project the trainees enjoyed the cooperation of officials of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Mr. Isaac Perez (Costa Rica) and Mr. Ricardo Rodas (Honduras) worked under the supervision of Mr. Luis Rojas of the ECLA Economic Development Division, on the intra-regional trade problems of Latin America. Mr. Perez collaborated in the compilation of statistical material on manufacturing industries and foreign trade for Brazil and calculated the national income growth for the Latin American countries. Mr. Rodas worked on the calculation of income-elasticity coefficients of national and imported consumer goods with a view to applying them to the consumption projections of the different Latin American countries.

4. Mr. Branko Vukusić (Yugoslavia) worked closely with Mr. Zygmunt Slawinsky of the ECLA Economic Development Division on export projections for the evaluation of the Latin American common market. Mr. Vukusić dealt primarily with metal exports. He collected data on the following subjects: production of primary metals in Latin America and other parts of the world, classified by different degrees of processing (e.g., in the case of copper, primary, blister, electrolytic and refined products); projections of metal consumption in Latin America and the rest of the world; and exports from Latin American countries to the principal importing zones. When Mr. Vukosić finished this work he collaborated on the empirical study of the industrialization process in Latin America referred to above.

5. Mr. César Brítez (Paraguay), Mr. Lincoln García (Venezuela), Mr. Humberto Piñero (Venezuela), Mr. Stanley Avalos (El Salvador) and Mr. Renato Pinochet (Chile) studied with the collaboration of officials of the Ministry of Public Works of Chile, methods of making a comparative evaluation of public works projects in order to establish social benefits and costs for each project and to determine an order of priority. The method followed in this project was based mainly on the Manual on Investment Projects (E/CN.12/426 and Add.1). As a means of evaluating

/individual projects,

individual projects, tables were prepared for each project with a summary of requirements in respect of manpower, machinery, fuels and lubricants, overhead, interest payments and amortization. Each of these items was evaluated in terms of estimated social accounting prices. The study was supervised by Mr. Thomas Vietorisz, Deputy Chief of the Programme, with Mr. José Ibarra of the Ministry of Public Works, an ex-trainee of the Training Programme, acting as assistant project director.

6. Mr. Carlos Matus (Chile), Mr. Carlos Romeo (Chile), and Mr. Augusto Dantes (Brazil) studied the problems of fiscal policy involved in economic development, based on Chilean experience. This study, which is outlined below, was carried out under the supervision of the Chief of the Programme, Mr. Jorge Ahumada.

Fiscal policy study

Unit I

- (a) Introduction: fiscal policy for under-developed countries and a brief summary of the Chilean experience.
- (b) The incidence of the public sector in the Chilean economy.
- (c) Sources of financing the public sector.

Unit II

- (a) Tax burden distribution.
- (b) Distribution of the benefits of public expenditures.
- (c) Net direct effects of the tax burden and public expenditure benefits.

Unit III

- (a) Dynamic effects of the fiscal structure.

Unit IV

Goals for future fiscal policy

- (a) Hypothesis for income growth and distribution.
- (b) Hypothesis for the growth of Government expenditures.
- (c) Probable fiscal receipts on the basis of the present tax structure.
- (d) Principal changes required in the tax system and their probable impact on its yield.
- (e) Fiscal resources available for investment and transfer payments. Comparison with the investment requirements according to the growth hypothesis.

Annex 4

INTENSIVE COURSES, 1958

I. Rio de Janeiro, 4 August to 30 November 1958

A. Participants

Full-time	62
Observers	<u>10</u>
Total	72

B. <u>Lecturers</u>	<u>Basic courses</u>	<u>Lectures</u>	<u>Seminars</u>
Balboa, Manuel	ECLA Social accounting	26	24
Boti, Regino	ECLA Programming of economic development	36	24
Fernández, Osvaldo	TAA Preparation and evaluation of investment projects	25	34
Jatar, Braulio	TAA Administration of economic development	15	15
Pinto, Aníbal	TAA Financing for economic development	24	2
Vietorisz, Thomas	TAA Linear programming	16	3
Total		<u>142</u>	<u>102</u>

Course on the Brazilian economy

Schlitter Silva, H.	Brazil	Economic structure	5
Silva Pinto, Mario A.	Brazil	Mineral resources	3
Silveira, Mario M.	Brazil	Population problems	6
Silva, Gerson A. da	Brazil	Fiscal problems	5
Pamplona, Carlos N.G.	Brazil	Energy problems	3
Corbisier, Roland	Brazil	Culture and development	2
Bittencourt, Regis	Brazil	Road transport	1
Mattos, Luiz de	Brazil	Road transport	1
Furtado, Celso	Brazil	Prospects of the Brazilian economy	12
Teixeira, Anísio	Brazil	Education and development	1
Alcázar, Jorge	ECLA	Agricultural problems	12
Barsante Santos, A.	Brazil	Budget	<u>1</u>
Total			52

II. Buenos Aires, 20 September to 20 December 1958

A. Participants

Full-time	33
Observers	39
Total	<u>72</u>

B.	<u>Lecturers</u>		<u>Basic courses</u>	<u>Lectures</u>	<u>Seminars</u>
	Ahumada, Jorge	TAA	Programming of economic development	34	40
	Boti, Regino	ECLA	Social accounting	20	30
	Barrios, Jaime	TAA	Financing for economic development	25	25
	Martner, Gonzalo	TAA	Administration for economic development	20	20
	Melnick, Julio	TAA	Preparation and evaluation of investment projects	25	40
	Vietorisz, Thomas	TAA	Linear Programming	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
			Total	139	167

Course on the Argentine economy and special problems

Trivelli, Hugo	ECLA	Agricultural problems	10
Slawinski, Zygmunt	ECLA	Manpower problems	8
Dorfman, Adolfo	ECLA	Industrial and energy problems	15
DeKock, Jules	ECLA	Transport problems	10
Urzúa Merino, Hernán	Chile	Public health problems	10
Mattos, Luiz de	Brazil	Road programming	10
Portnoy, Leopoldo	Argentina	Argentina's foreign trade problems	5
Sadovsky, B.	Argentina	Educational problems	2
Martijena, A.	Argentina	Iron and steel problem in Argentina	<u>2</u>
		Total	72