

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(7 April 1984 - 25 April 1986)

REPORT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1986

SUPPLEMENT No. 13



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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

1986 - 25 April 1986

Note

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

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Introduction

This thirty-third report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period from 7 April 1984 to 25 April 1986. It includes the report of the twenty-first session of the Commission, held in Mexico City, from 17 to 25 April 1986.

I. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission

At its twenty-first session, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted resolution 480(XXI) on Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of ECLAC, in which the principle of rotating the venue of the regular sessions of ECLAC is reaffirmed. In this resolution it is recommended to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly that the regular budget of the United Nations for each biennium should include the resources needed for holding the regular sessions of ECLAC in the city in which the Commission's Headquarters is located, and it is also recommended to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC that additional expenditures for the session, should there be any, should be financed from the regular budget of ECLAC through a reallocation of funds. The Economic and Social Council is therefore requested to approve this recommendation.

Special Conference of ECLAC

In accordance with a proposal made by the President of Mexico that a special meeting of the Commission should be held in December 1986 to consider four major topics related to problems besetting the region, at its two hundred and thirtieth meeting held on 25 April 1986, the Commission adopted by a vote of 27 in favour, none against, and one abstention, resolution 487(XXI) on a special conference of ECLAC, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

...

"1. Decides to convene a special conference of ECLAC, to be held late in 1986;

/"2. Expresses

"2. Expresses its gratitude for the offer made by the Government of Mexico to host the meeting, and agrees with pleasure to hold it in Mexico City;

"3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to prepare the analyses and documentation required for the special conference in consultation with governments and without incurring any additional expenditure chargeable to the regular budget;

"4. Urges the member countries of ECLAC to participate fully in this conference, both at the technical and the ministerial level, so that it may contribute to the formulation of national and international policies conducive to growth and development."

The Economic and Social Council is requested to endorse this resolution.

Amendments of the text of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLAC */

The text of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLAC was amended in various places as a result of the approval of resolution 452(XX) on admission of Portugal as a member of the Commission and resolution 455(XX) on change of name of the Commission. As a result of these amendments, the need was seen to introduce some changes in the text of the Terms of Reference, and those changes were duly approved by the ECLAC Committee of the Whole and also require approval from the Economic and Social Council.

The amendments to the Terms of Reference of the Commission which are referred to in the preceding paragraph are as follows:

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 should read as follows:

"The geographical scope of the Commission's work shall include the States of Latin America and the Caribbean Members of the United Nations and those territories in Central America and the Caribbean which participate in the work of the Commission."

Paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 should read as follows:

"The Commission shall co-operate with and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those

*/ LC/G.1403.

organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to and shall seek to, make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Organization of American States and other regional bodies to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity."

B. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

During the twenty-first session of ECLAC, held in Mexico City, the Commission adopted resolution 481(XXI) on its programme of work for the period 1988-1989, in which it requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the Programme of Work approved to be carried out.

With regard to its next regular session, the Commission adopted resolution 488(XXI), in the operative paragraph of which it authorizes the Executive Secretary to hold the necessary consultations with member States in order to fix the place of the twenty-second session of the Commission, which will be held at the most convenient date in 1988, subject to the agreement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Commission also adopted resolution 479(XXI) on the calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1986-1988, in which it provides for, among other things, the holding of the special conference of ECLAC to be convened in accordance with the suggestion made by the President of Mexico.

Regarding the multilateral trade negotiations, the Commission adopted resolution 476(XXI), in which technical support to the countries of Latin America is envisaged with a view to preparing them for participation in the Ministerial Meeting of GATT to be held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986.

In its resolution 477(XXI) the Commission decided that the study of short-term reactivation should be carried out within a perspective of medium- and long-term development and that this topic should be included on the agenda of the next session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) to be held in 1987. In the same resolution it requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a document covering such questions as an appraisal of the development policy options for the region in the light of the critical situation of the international economy, the consequences for the economies of the region of the economic measures adopted by the developed countries, comprehensive development

/policies for

policies for the region and its position in the international economy and mechanisms for strengthening regional economic integration.

With respect to the problem of the external debt of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in resolution 478(XXI) the Commission expresses its concern at the exacerbation of the economic and social situation of the region and at its overwhelming external debt burden and decides that this subject should be included on the agenda of the 1987 sessions of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) and of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole.

Other resolutions adopted at the twenty-first session of the Commission refer to the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the allocation of resources and the adoption of measures to implement the Nairobi Strategies for the Advancement of Women, support for activities by governments related with the implementation of the objectives of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on water resources, various objectives in connection with human settlements and activities in the field of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTIETH SESSION

This report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers a period of approximately three years from May 1984.

It summarizes the main activities carried out under the various programmes and subprogrammes of the ECLAC Programme of Work,^{*/} together with the activities carried out by the various substantive support programmes.

The results of the activities of each of these subprogrammes have been grouped together in part B under the following headings: i) Documents; ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences; iii) Technical assistance, and iv) Training and fellowships.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

This section summarizes the activities carried out by the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE) and its subsidiary bodies, the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), and the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Committee of the Whole

The Committee of the Whole, composed of the governments of the States members of ECLAC, met twice during the period covered by this report.

The seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 28 June 1984. Among the items considered on the agenda was the request of the Government of El Salvador for its country to be considered a least developed country for the purposes of resolution 2768(XXVI) of the General Assembly. In this respect, resolution 472 (PLEN.17) entitled "Support in response to the emergency economic situation in El Salvador" was approved.^{**/}

The eighteenth session of the Committee of the Whole was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 21-23 August 1985, and in accordance with the mandate given by resolution 457(XX) of ECLAC, concentrated on examining those aspects of long-term social and economic development policies which would provide the necessary guidelines to meet the present crisis and the transformations which the international economy has made necessary in the countries of the region. During this session three

^{*/} Although the report covers the first three months of the Biennial Programme of Work 1986-1987 the titles of the programmes and subprogrammes given in this report are those which appear in the Biennial Programme of Work 1984-1985.

^{**/} For further details see document LC/G.1327.

resolutions entitled respectively: i) Peculiar economic problems of Caribbean island developing countries, especially the States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) (resolution 473(PLEN.18)); ii) Change of name of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (resolution 474(PLEN.18)), and iii) the Latin American external debt: implications and prospects (resolution 475(PLEN.18)) were adopted. The Committee of the Whole also took note of the position paper of the tenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), and included this document in its final report, together with the respective remarks of the member countries.*/

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee held its eighth session in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, from 6-12 June 1984. The activities were divided into two stages: the first at a technical level, from 6-8 June, and the second at a ministerial level, on 11 and 12 June 1984. The Committee adopted four resolutions, two of them relating to the admission of the United States Virgin Islands and the British Virgin Islands as associate members of the Committee (resolutions 14(VIII) and 15(VIII), respectively), one on population and development (resolution 16(VIII)) and the final one on the impact of the current international economic crisis on CDCC member countries (resolution 17(VIII)).**/

The ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee was held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. The technical stage took place from 29-31 May 1985 and the ministerial from 3-4 June 1985. The following resolutions were adopted: resolution 18(IX) concerning a programme of support for small island developing countries; resolution 19(IX) on the establishment of a CDCC review committee; and resolution 20(IX) on future action of the CDCC.***/

After publication of this report the tenth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee was due to be held in April 1986, in Havana, Cuba.

Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)

The tenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) was held in Buenos Aires on 19-20 August 1985, in accordance with resolution 419(PLEN.14). Its main objective was to consider aspects of long-term social and economic development policies in the region, bearing in mind the need to meet the present crisis and the transformations taking

*/ For further details see document LC/G.1363.

**/ For further details see document E/CEPAL/G.1317.

***/ For further details see document LC/G.1361.

/place in

place in the international economy. In order to facilitate the Committee's task, the Secretariat presented the following documents: "Crisis and development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/L.333(Sem.22/6)/Rev.1) and "Report of the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1351).

As a result of its discussions the Committee adopted by consensus a position paper on the options open to Latin America and the Caribbean to meet the consequences of the present crisis, and on the long-term economic and social development policy which the countries of the region could adopt, taking into account the transformations taking place in the international economy. The Committee also adopted two resolutions by consensus: one on the peculiar economic problems of Caribbean island developing countries, especially the States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and another on the implications and prospects of the Latin American external debt.

The eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) was held in Bogotá (Colombia) from 3-6 March 1986 in accordance with resolutions 310(XIV) and 490(PLEN.14) of ECLAC. The meeting considered on the one hand, the implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the 1980s in the light of the evolution of the crisis, and on the other hand the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result of its discussions the Committee adopted by consensus a Latin American and Caribbean position paper entitled "Crisis, Debt and Development", together with a resolution on the implications and prospects of the external debt of the region, requesting ECLAC to assign the issue priority.

Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in preparation of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

The meeting was organized jointly by ECLAC and the General Secretariat of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The meeting was held from 19-23 November 1984 in Havana, Cuba, and was attended by States members of ECLAC and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

The meeting constituted the culmination of the regional process of review and appraisal of the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. In addition, its objective was to draw up strategies as well as national, regional and international plans for the advancement of women up to the year 2000. A basis for this was provided by the reports of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (1975), the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Copenhagen, 1980) and the

/three regional

three regional conferences of ECLAC on the integration of women into social and economic development (Havana, 1977; Macuto, Venezuela, 1979; Mexico City, Mexico, 1983).*/

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE)

Although during the period 1984-1985 there was no opportunity for the CCE to meet, a number of activities in support of the Committee were carried out. Above all, debate was encouraged in the region on the means of dealing with the crisis, and two documents were drawn up. In addition, support was provided for the integration of electricity in the Central American Isthmus, and two meetings of the Group for Electrical Interconnection (GRIE) were held, the first in Mexico (August 1985) and the second in Panama (January 1986).

Within the framework of collaboration with Central American institutions of integration, two inter-institutional meetings were held, both in Guatemala, in August 1984 and May 1985. Co-operation was also provided for the governments of the Central American Isthmus in their relations with the European Economic Community, and support was given in drawing up the document which provided a basis for the governments of the region in their meeting with the foreign ministers of the EEC countries, the Contadora Group, Spain and Portugal, which was held in San José, Costa Rica, on 28 September 1984. Finally, as a result of the meetings held in San José (31 July 1984) and Guatemala (29 September 1984), the Subregional Office of ECLAC in Mexico set up a secretariat to provide support for the Central American ministers of the Budget and Finance.

*/ For further details see document LC/G.1339.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES: PROGRAMME NARRATIVES

PROGRAMME 10: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Within the framework of the first two subprogrammes, the activities of the Economic Development Division centered on two main areas: review and analysis of the economic evolution of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and specific studies dealing with selected economic policies and the region's prospects for development.

Review and analysis of the economic evolution of the countries, which is the Division's most fundamental task, was reflected in four publications. The first of these was the Preliminary overview of the Latin American economy during 1984, which comes out in December and describes the essential features of the evolution of the main economic indicators of the region during the previous year. This is probably the most widely-read and quoted document published by ECLAC, as it is distributed months before any other similar report prepared by other bodies. The second publication consists of the individual country reports, which give an in-depth analysis of the economic evolution of each country in Latin America and the Caribbean over the previous year and which are issued in the course of the year. The third is the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is made up of the individual country reports together with a more complete and systematic analysis of the economic evolution of the region as a whole, as well as one or more special studies into a topic of economic policy. The fourth publication is the Panorama Económico de América Latina, which came out for the first time in October 1985 and which describes the basic characteristics of the economic evolution of the main countries in the region during the first half of the year, on the basis of the most recent conjunctural statistics.

Special research carried out by the Division concentrated on three areas of interest. The first was analysis and appraisal of the style of neo-liberal development which has had considerable influence on a number of Latin American economies, and to this end a comparative study was made of experience in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. Secondly, studies were made into certain aspects of the economic role of the State, including investigation into planning and the market, government income and expenditure and into the characteristics and evolution of social security systems. Thirdly and finally analyses were made of the capital market. This research involved a study of the shortcomings of the capital market, the causes of the excessive indebtedness of enterprises and of the internal financial crisis, the impact of the segmentation of the capital market on employment and on income distribution, and policies to raise the level of savings and overcome the financial crisis.

Nevertheless, given the harshness and length of the crisis into which the region has been plunged since 1982, the Division was obliged to devote a considerable part of its efforts to three problems of a conjunctural nature, which, as a result of their seriousness, have shaped and will continue to shape the development of the region for many years. These are the problems connected with the external debt, adjustment to the external imbalance and price stabilization. A major part of the Division's activity concerned these topics and led to the publication of documents analysing the causes of these problems and putting forward unorthodox but realistic ways of renegotiating the external debt, bringing about a readjustment to the

/external imbalance

external imbalance at a lower productive cost, and bringing down the exceptionally high rates of inflation and minimizing their negative impact on economic activity and income distribution. These activities took the form of both reports presented at a number of meetings organized by ECLAC and books and articles published in Argentina, the United States and Mexico.

As part of the third subprogramme, the Economic Projections Centre has continually reviewed and analysed the conjuncture with the aim of appraising the consequence of the international crisis on the region's development and updating medium- and long-term prospects. To this end, the Division has maintained close contact with international bodies, and has closely examined their forecasts in order to keep in touch with information on and interpretation of the main economic events which have taken place in developing countries. In addition the Division has actively participated in meetings convened by ECLAC and by other bodies within the United Nations system.

The Centre prepared macroeconomic projections together with projections on the external sector for the majority of countries in the region, with the aim of integrating the impact of the international conjuncture and changes in policy into forecasts. To this end, a conceptual examination of projects was carried out in the light of the situation and prospects of countries, paying particular attention to the state of indebtedness and readjustment policies. A number of options were examined, before being systematized and summarized for different groups of countries, and the overall results were included in the documents prepared for the eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), held in Bogotá, from 3-6 March 1986, and for the twenty-first session of ECLAC. A more detailed analysis of the projections will be included in a special document on the topic. A number of projections were also prepared for specific purposes, such as macroeconomic and external debt projections which were prepared at the request of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC for the Special Financial Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS).

As far as the sectoral structures of GDP, employment and the labour force are concerned, a model for making projections of these variables was defined, and has been used to obtain preliminary projections for countries and groups of countries up to the year 2000.

In order to update projections, the basic information contained in the Centre's data bank, which covers macroeconomic, sectoral and external sector variables for 19 countries in the region was brought up to date. Moreover, a special data bank was set up, containing data for a group of industrialized countries, covering the labour force, the population and employment as well as productivity by sector of activity. In order to carry out this updating and preparation of the data bank on employment it was necessary to define compatibilization models, as well as computer programmes and to examine and check the data obtained.

Work continued on a number of aspects of the social and economic model which is designed to bring out the interrelations between the various economic, social and technological variables which condition the way in which the economic system operates. Particular emphasis was placed on the links between energy and socio-economic variables.

/The Centre

The Centre also participated in preparatory meetings for the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, 29 April-3 May 1985), and prepared preliminary texts for the documentation which was presented.

Contacts were maintained with a number of international governmental bodies and governments, including the Research Institute of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, in order to continue the exchange of experience and information relating to economic models and projections.

In addition, a proposition was made for presenting and making better analytical use of the results of the Population and Housing Censuses of Latin American countries.

As far as the fourth subprogramme relating to information and documentation for social and economic development is concerned, the relevant activities are the responsibility of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES). During these two years, the Centre's activities were designed to provide increased technical support to national, regional and international institutions at work in the region.

With regard to technical assistance, CLADES collaborated with 20 national and 11 regional bodies in the field of development information.

With regard to seminars, 10 national and 4 regional meetings were organized on subjects within the area of competence of the Centre, which also provided in-service training for 20 officials from Latin American institutions.

Particular mention should be made of activities in the field of co-operation. CLADES maintained constant contacts with the following institutions: the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC); the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD); the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI); the Latin American Association of Finance and Development Institutions (ALIDE); UNESCO/General Information Programme; Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Those of its publications worth particular note are three issues of PLANINDEX containing information on economic and social planning; and six issues of the Regional Bulletin INFOPLAN (Planning Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean) and six issues of the Terminology Bulletin.

The activities of the fifth programme are the responsibility of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning. During the period under review, the major role played by governments in the activities of ILPES deserves particular mention. As part of its programme of work for 1984-1985, ILPES put into operation the New 1984-1986 Institutional Project approved at the fifth meeting of the Technical Committee (Buenos Aires, May 1983) and ratified by the governments at the twentieth session of ECLAC.

/In December

In December 1984 the seventh meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES was held in preparation for the fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the sixth meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES (Mexico, April 1985).

The fifth conference examined the topics of external crisis and revival programmes in future economic and social policies. In addition, a working party examined the following topics: centralization and decentralization in the public-sector decision-making process, employment, income and social programmes in the second half of the decade. The conference was attended by representatives of the member countries and of international bodies, as well as by special guests from Spain, the United States of America, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia.

The sixth meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES was held in Mexico City on 16 April 1985. The meeting approved the decision to bring the New Institutional Project up-to-date and gave its support to the policy of decentralization and the installation of a unit in the Caribbean. In addition the meeting unanimously adopted the change in the name of ILPES to the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, while the acronym ILPES was retained in all languages. This resolution was ratified at the eighteenth session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole.

ILPES carried out training, research and advisory programmes. With regard to training, nine international courses and eleven national courses were organized. In addition, support was provided for national training centres and the Institute took part in a number of seminars and academic activities.

As far as advisory services are concerned, preference continued to be given to the least developed countries and to the most backward regions of developing countries. During this period co-operation was provided for planning bodies in the following countries: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

Research activity was principally focused on preparing the technical documentation for the fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning. In addition, research was carried out into planning and economic policies, planning and social policies and regional and local planning. Horizontal co-operation activities, in which nine countries participated continued to be promoted.

It should be mentioned that during this period the Joint ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit for the Caribbean was set up, and has been operating since September 1985 together with the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain. Mention should also be made of the support received by ILPES during this period from the United Nations Development Programme as well as the assistance from a number of international bodies such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank.

/Finally, in

Finally, in conjunction with CLADES, ILPES continued to perfect the Planning Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPLAN) and to provide backing for National Information Centres.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS AND SPECIAL SHORT-TERM STUDIES

i) Documents

Trends in the Caribbean economies in 1982 (E/CEPAL/G.1288).

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1982 (LC/G.1320).
United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.84.II.G.1.

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1983: advance summary (E/CEPAL/G.1292).

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1983 (LC/G.1343). United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.85.II.G.2.

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1984 (LC/G.1398). United Nations Publication, Sales No.: F.86.II.G.2.

Preliminary overview of the Latin American economy during 1984 (LC/G.1336).

Panorama económico de América Latina, 1985 (LC/G.1369).

Preliminary overview of the Latin American economy during 1985 (LC/G.1383).

El Salvador: main features of its recent economic performance (E/CEPAL/PLEN. 17/L.2).

La economía de América Latina en 1982: evolución general, política cambiaria y renegociación de la deuda externa (E/CEPAL/G.1280), Cuadernos de la CEPAL No. 47, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.7.

The economy of Latin America and the Caribbean in 1983: main trends, the impact of the crisis and the adjustment processes (LC/G.1340), Cuadernos de la CEPAL No. 49, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.85.II.C.9.

The International Financial Crisis: diagnoses and prescriptions. CEPAL Review No. 24. United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.84.II.G.5.

Estabilización y liberalización económica en el Cono Sur (E/CEPAL/G.1314). Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 38. United Nations Publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.11.

El desarrollo de la seguridad social en América Latina. Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 43 (LC/G.1334). United Nations Publication, Sales No.: S.85.II.G.6.

/La crisis

La crisis en América Latina: su evaluación y perspectivas (LC/G.1344).
Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 46. United Nations Publication, Sales No.:
S.85.II.G.10.

Central America: bases for reactivation and development (LC/L.331(Sem.22/5)).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1983 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.12).

Centroamérica: Evolución de sus economías en 1983 (preliminary version)
(E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.14).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1984 (LC/MEX/L.12).

Centroamérica: El financiamiento externo en la evolución económica, 1950-1983
(LC/MEX/L.2).

Central American Isthmus: Economic crisis and development planning
(LC/MEX/R.2).

Fortalecimiento de las cooperativas de ahorro y crédito en el Istmo
Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/R.7/Rev.2).

Evolución de las economías centroamericanas en 1984 (LC/MEX/R.10).

SUBPROGRAMME 10.2: STUDIES OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

i) Documents

La evolución de la economía y la política económica en Uruguay en el período
1981-1984 (LC/G.1346).

Estudio acerca de la erradicación de la pobreza en Cuba (E/CEPAL/L.301).

The onset of the crisis and the economic policy response: effects and
options, in: Crisis and development: the present situation and future prospects
of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.332(Sem.22/2)/Add.1).

Políticas de ajuste y renegociación de la deuda externa en América Latina
(LC/G.1332). Cuadernos de la CEPAL No. 48. United Nations Publication, Sales No.:
S.84.II.G.18.

Orthodox adjustment programmes in Latin America: a critical look at the
policies of the International Monetary Fund. CEPAL Review No. 23. United Nations
Publication, Sales No.: E.84.II.G.4.

Urbanization and the labour market, CEPAL Review No. 24 (LC/G.1324).
United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.84.II.G.5.

/Stabilization and

Stabilization and adjustment policies in the Southern Cone, 1974-1983. CEPAL Review No. 25 (LC/G.1338).

The imperfections of the capital market. CEPAL Review No. 27 (LC/G.1368).

México: el financiamiento de los servicios públicos que presta el Departamento del Distrito Federal (LC/MEX/R.6).

Las relaciones tributarias entre los diversos niveles de gobierno de un sistema federal. El caso de México (LC/MEX/R.7).

Contributions to other specialized publications:

La Evolución de la Economía Paraguaya en 1983, Revista Paraguaya de Sociología, September-December 1984.

Segmentación del Mercado de Capital y Empleo, Trimestre Económico, April-June 1984.

Capital Immobility and the Distribution of Income. Kellogg Institute, Working Paper No. 64, University of Notre Dame, February 1985.

El Auge y Recesión de la Economía Paraguaya, 1972-1983: el Papel de la Política Económica Interna, in Fletscher, C. et al. Economía del Paraguay Contemporáneo, Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, Asunción, December 1984.

La Deuda Externa Latinoamericana, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano y Programa RIAL, Buenos Aires, 1985.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Latin American Economic Conference, Quito, Ecuador, 9-13 January 1984.

Round Table on monetary and financial development and the development of human resources, Santiago, Chile, 27-29 February 1984.

Technical seminar on the problems of the external debt of Central America and proposals for a solution, Guatemala, 3-7 March 1984.

Second Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation, Lima, Peru, 30 March-3 April 1984.

Seminar on "Latin American Integration: the presence of Chile", Corporation for Development Studies (CINDE), Santiago, Chile, 13-14 September 1984.

Seminar on stabilization policies in economies with high inflation, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 11-12 November 1984.

Workshop on economic development, New York, 2-3 November 1984.

/Seminar on

Seminar on "Fiscal Policy", United Nations University, Kyoto, Japan, 22-24 April 1985. (Presentation of two studies.)

Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 29 April-3 May 1985.

Seminar on thought and socioeconomic reality in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, ECLAC/AIETI, 22-23 July 1985.

Seminar on domestic indebtedness, ECLAC, 26-27 August 1985.

Seminar on countries with high inflation, ECLAC, Santiago, 4-8 November 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Guatemala

General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning in connection with the definition of short-term policies within a medium-term strategy.

Honduras

Advice was provided for the Honduran Council for Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE) on short-term economic policy matters.

Nicaragua

Assistance was given to the Ministry of Planning of Nicaragua in connection with the preparation of a technical assistance project relating to national accounts and on matters connected with its short-term economic policy.

Panama

Assistance was provided for the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Panama in connection with recent social indicators for Latin America.

Suriname

Collaboration with the World Bank in appraising the economy of Suriname.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.3: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS FOR EVALUATING THE MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

Report on the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current economic crisis (E/CEPAL/G.1307).

/Economic development:

Economic development: an appraisal and projections 1985-1995 (LC/L.367) (CEG.11/3).

Series históricas de crecimiento en los países del Pacto Andino (LC/R.414).

Productive absorption of the labour force: an ongoing controversy, CEPAL Review No. 24 (LC/G.1324), United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.84.II.G.5.

La crisis en América Latina: su evaluación y perspectivas, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 46 (LC/G.1344), United Nations Publication, Sales No.: S.85.II.G.10.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Workshop on the appraisal of urban projects in Latin America, organized by the Regional Office of UNICEF in order to allow an exchange of experience on programmes in a number of countries; presentation of a report on the programme in Buenos Aires.

Meeting of the Committee for Development Planning (New York, March 1984). (Presentation of a document on the crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean.)

Meeting of Government Experts on International Trade, ECLAC, Santiago, April 1984.

Second round table on financing for export of manufactured goods, Santiago, May 1984.

First international course/seminar on external trade policies in Latin America, organized by ILPES, Santiago, June 1984.

Discussion Workshop on social actors and guidelines for collective action in Latin America, PREALC, Santiago, September 1984.

Latin American Seminar on Energy Planning, São Paulo, Brazil, 17-21 September 1984. (Presentation of a document.)

Working meeting on historical series of growth in the Andean Pact countries, Lima, Peru, March 1985.

Workshop for analysis and appraisal of population censuses in 1980, CELADE and National Institute for Statistics and Censuses of Argentina, Buenos Aires, May 1985.

Seminar on information systems for employment, PREALC, Santiago, August 1985.

Eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) Bogotá, Colombia, 3-6 March 1986. (Preparation of document LC/L.367.)

/iii) Technical

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Assistance was given to the UNICEF Area Office for Argentina, Chile and Uruguay with the preparation and application of a system of follow-up and appraisal relating to a project for integrated development (sanitation, health, pre-school care, earning of income, women and the family) in marginal urban areas of the Province of Buenos Aires.

Bolivia

Assistance was given to the Ministry of Planning of Bolivia in connection with economic policy and planning. The government was advised on the preparation of a development plan and in particular on the design of a medium-term model and on preparing alternatives and reviewing the preliminary version of the Plan.

Costa Rica

Assistance was given to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica with the design and preparation of a medium-term model and with setting up the Unit for Quantitative Methods.

iv) Training and fellowships

Collaboration with the Regional Project for Training in Planning, Programming, Agricultural Projects and Rural Development (PROCADES) through teaching the quantitative methods as part of the third international course on agricultural planning and food supplies, held in Curitiba in September 1985.

The models which the Centre for Projections has developed in recent years were presented to technicians from the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) and from the National Bank for Social and Economic Development (BNDES), and special analysis was made of the macroeconomic model for Brazil. To this end methodological notes were prepared and presented at the meetings held in Brasilia.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.4: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

PLANINDEX, Vol. 4, No. 1-2 (LC/L.308).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 5, No. 1-2, 1984 (LC/L.326).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 6, No. 1-2, 1985 (LC/L.359).

Terminology Newsletter, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Manual para el tratamiento de información referencial (LC/L.361).

/Informativo Regional

Informativo Regional INFOPLAN Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Manual for the reference file: specialists/students (LC/R.411).

Sistema referencial sobre actividades en el campo de la información documental en América Latina y el Caribe: informe de la consulta regional (LC/R.437).

Antecedentes sobre el programa "Micro-ISIS" para el manejo computacional de sistemas de información documental o afines (LC/R.488).

Analysis of the survey on users of the Macrothesaurus (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.27).

Necesidades de información especializada y comportamiento de usuarios del área económica y social; resultados de un seminario de investigaciones (LC/IN.36).

Propuesta de un Programa Regional de Cooperación para el fortalecimiento de acciones concertadas entre redes y sistemas nacionales de información para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/IN.39).

Directorio: sistemas regionales de información de apoyo a la gestión ambiental (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.18).

Principales actividades realizadas por CLADES durante los años 1982-1983 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.19).

Proyectos prioritarios interinstitucionales potencialmente factibles en la región: una propuesta (E/CEPAL/CLADES/IN.10).

Elementos para el diseño del Sistema de Información de CLADES (CLADOC) (E/CEPAL/CLADES/IN.12).

CLADES y su contribución a la formación de recursos humanos en el campo de la información (E/CEPAL/CLADES/IN.13).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meeting on Microcomputers and Bibliographic Information Systems in Latin America: Problems, Experience and Projections, Santiago, Chile, 24-27 April 1984 (Report: LC/L.306).

Seventh Meeting of the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists, Brasilia, 6-11 May 1984.

Second Meeting on the Macrothesaurus, DIESA/ISU, New York, 16-18 May 1984.

Seminar to analyse Post-Graduate Curricula in Information Science, UNESCO/PGI, Caracas, Venezuela, 25-29 June 1984.

National Seminar of INFOPLAN (Information Planning System) ECLAC/IDRC, Caracas, Venezuela, 17-28 September 1984.

/Course-Seminar

Course-Seminar organized by ECLAC, CLADES and the National Department of Planning (INFOPLAN), Bogotá, Colombia, 1-5 October 1984.

Seminar on co-operation between information systems, ECLAC/CLADES and CONICYT/CENID (National Information and Documentation Centre), Santiago, Chile, 8-11 October 1984.

Workshop on documentation on professional training, organized by CINTERFOR/ILO, Montevideo, Uruguay, 15-19 October 1984.

Seminar-Workshop on the preparation and organization of information projects, CONICYT, Santiago, Chile, 15-26 October 1984.

Course on information processing, ILANUD Documentation Centre, San José, Costa Rica, 15-18 November 1984.

Course-Seminar on Information Processing for Planning, ECLAC/CLADES and the Technical Secretariat for Planning, Asunción, Paraguay, 19-23 November 1984.

Course-Seminar on Information Processing for Planning, ECLAC/CLADES and the Presidential Office, Quito, Ecuador, 19-29 November 1984.

Course-Seminar on Information Processing for Planning, ECLAC/CLADES and the Technical Secretariat for Planning, Brasília, Brazil, 26-30 November 1984.

Course-Seminar on Information Processing for Planning, ECLAC/CLADES and the Federal Council for Investments (CFI), Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-7 December 1984.

Course on Energy Information, ECLAC/CLADES and OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization), Petrópolis, Brazil, 10-14 December 1984.

Expert Meeting on the Design of a Regional Information System on Activities in the Information Sphere, Santiago, Chile, 10-14 June 1985. ECLAC/CLADES and UNESCO/PGI (Report LC/L.356(Sem.26/4)).

Seminar/Workshop on Information Projects: Preparation, Formulation and Organization, ECLAC/CLADES and the Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, Chile 5-14 August, and Santiago, Chile 30 September-11 October 1985 (Report LC/R.410)).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Assistance was given to the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, in connection with on-line search; to the Ministry of Planning and the Federal Council on Investment, in connection with the strategy for preparing projects to ensure the participation of these bodies in INFOPLAN; to the Argentine Centre for Scientific and Technological Information (CAICYT), in connection with the national consultation on that country's participation in regional information projects.

/Brazil

Brazil

Assistance was given to the IDRC in connection with information questions relating to Brazil; to IPEA/IPLAN in connection with the organization of a Seminar for the Documentation Centres of the State Planning Secretariats; to the Brazilian Institute of Scientific and Technological Information (IBICT) in connection with the design of a programming and follow-up system for internal projects; to the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil in relation with the preparation of a methodology for the organization of the Technical Secretariat of the Ministry, as the national focal point of SIELA.

Bolivia

Ministry of Foreign Relations, with the organization and processing of its data; Ministry of Planning, with the preparation of a national project; Centre for Studies into Economic and Social Reality (CERES) with the diagnosis and organization of its Documentation Centre.

Chile

Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), on the use of CARDOBOX; National Centre for Information and Documentation (CENID) of CONICYT (Chile), in the preparation of documents on the automation of collections; Universidad Católica de Chile in connection with the Post-Graduate Programme in Information Science; National Institute of Statistics (INE) on the organization of its Information Centre.

Costa Rica

Ministry of Planning, with the preparation of national projects for presentation to the IDRC for funding; "Fundación Acción YA", with the organization of its Information Centre.

Ecuador

To the National Institute of Energy of Ecuador with the preparation of the constituent regulations of the National Network of Energy Information.

Guatemala

SEGEPLAN, with the preparation of national information projects.

Honduras

Ministry of Planning, in connection with the preparation of national projects for presentation to the IDRC in order to obtain funding.

Mexico

Assistance was provided for the preliminary talks in relation with the implantation of its national system of information for planning.

Panama

Panama

Assistance was provided for the Ministry of Planning in connection with the preparation of national projects to be presented to IDRC in order to obtain funding.

Uruguay

Assistance was given to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, in connection with the diagnosis and organization of its information system.

Venezuela

Assistance was provided for CORDIPLAN/IVEPLAN in connection with the Project on an Information System for Development Planning (SIPLADES). Assistance was also given to the Foundation for the Development of the Central-Western Region (FUDECO) with the project "Study into the information requirements and behaviour of users with regard to information".

Regional bodies

The Board of the Cartagena Agreement was assisted with a diagnosis of its documentary activities, and in identifying the components of the development programme for an institutional documentary information system for JUNAC; assistance was provided for ALADI and JUNAC in assessing the development programme for a documentary information system; OLADE was given assistance with the preparation of guidelines for SIELA; PNUMA/ORPALC were assisted in the preparation of the consultancy document on the programme "Information Systems for Environmental Management"; the Latin American Network of Technological Information (RITLA) was provided with assistance in preparing its action plan; assistance was provided for the Regional Information Programme of UNESCO; assistance was lent to CLAD, in developing its documentation centre and with the future regional information network in the administrative field.

The Division also collaborated with the information system for development of the United Nations Secretariat (ISU/DIESA) in studying new descriptors for the Macrothesaurus.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.5: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING SERVICES FOR THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

Financiamiento de las políticas sociales (E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.20).

Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); future prospects and summary of activities 1981-1984 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.21).

Cuaderno del ILPES No. 30. La planificación y la política económica en América Latina y el Caribe, 1980-1982 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.22).

/Evolución de

Evolución de las políticas sociales en Chile, 1964-1980. Estudios ILPES-UNICEF sobre políticas sociales (LC/IP/G.23) (E/ICEF/TACRO/G.1009).

Aspectos metodológicos de las políticas de desarrollo social. Estudios ILPES-UNICEF sobre políticas sociales (LC/IP/G.24) (E/ICEF/TACRO/G.1012).

Summary: public planning and policies in 1982-1984 and prospects for the second half of the decade (LC/IP/L.15).

ILPES: proposed programme of work for 1985 and report on activities, 1984 (LC/IP/R.50).

International economic recession, planning and economic management in the English-speaking Caribbean (LC/IP/R.54).

Central American Isthmus: economic crisis and development planning (LC/IP/R.55).

Fortalecimiento de la cooperación técnica horizontal: un esquema de financiamiento con monedas nacionales (LC/IP/R.56).

Contributions for assessing environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean: trends, approaches and prospects up to the year 2000 (provisional document) (LC/IP/R.57).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Planning processes and the socio-political factors which condition them in countries of the Southern Cone, ILPES/Inter-American Planning Society (SIAP), Santiago, Chile, 7-9 May 1984.

Ninth course of planning for regional development, ILPES/Centre for Training for Economic Development (CENDEC), São Luiz, Maranhao, 10 September-2 November 1984.

Tenth regional planning course (ILPES/CENDEC), Fortaleza, 16 September-1 November 1985.

Seminar on industrialization and development in the Northeast (IPEA/ECLAC/UNDP/ILPES), Porto Alegre, 29 October-1 November 1984.

Fourth Latin American Regional Planning Seminar (CENDEC/ECLAC/ILPES/), Porto Alegre, 29 October-1 November 1984.

Symposium on International Technical Co-operation, Mexico City, 15-19 October 1984.

Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES, Brasilia, Brazil, 3-4 December 1984.

Present problems and challenges in the education field in Latin America, ILPES/UNESCO, Santiago, Chile, 18-21 March 1985.

/Meeting of

Meeting of Heads of Public Health Schools and Co-ordinators of Planning Courses in Health, ILPES/OPS, Santiago, Chile, 25-28 March 1985.

Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES (Mexico City, 16 April 1985) (Draft Report LC/IP/L.171).

Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean Mexico City, 15-17 April 1985 (Draft Report: LC/IP/L.16(CM.5/5)/Rev.1)).

Seminar on planning for national policies for youth in countries in the Andean area, United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), ECLAC/ILPES, Bogotá, Colombia, 23-25 September 1985 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/L.11).

Inter-American Course-Workshop on the construction of external trade indexes, OAS-CIENES/ECLAC-ILPES, Santiago, Chile, 2 September 31 October 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Preparation of a medium-term development policy in La Plata, in conjunction with UNDP.

Collaboration with the government of Mendoza Province in preparing a provincial long-term development strategy.

In the field of Planning and Economic Policy, advisory assistance was provided in connection with general planning and short-term economic policy, as well as collaboration in the preparation of the 1985-1989 development plan and in activities designed to improve the overall management of the economy.

Belize

In conjunction with UNDP and DTCD, a proposal for a five-year development plan in the field of global planning for the period 1985-1990 was put forward.

Brazil

In the field of State planning and in conjunction with UNDP, a methodology was developed for preparing a system of regional accounts for the State of Minas Gerais. The same methodology was applied in preparing a system of regional accounts for the government of Bahia.

In the State of Piauí, and in conjunction with IPEA and UNDP, guidelines were drawn up for a development strategy together with a methodology for carrying out calculation of GDP, programming investments, identifying alternatives for developing agricultural production and preparing a programme on hydraulic resources.

/Collaboration also

Collaboration also took place with the Institute for Economic and Social Planning (IPLAN) over the proposal relating to Regional Strategy for the Development Plan of the New Republic.

Costa Rica

Collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in ensuring the compatibility of short-term macroeconomic policy with medium-term plans and projects. A model was constructed for making projections for this purpose. In addition, the quantitative framework for planning was improved and updated. Finally, an analysis of social expenditure was carried out, paying particular attention to employment and income distribution with special reference to the agricultural and industrial sectors.

A project was prepared for presentation to the IDB, and the methodology for short-term analysis was improved.

Chile

In the field of municipal planning and in conjunction with UNDP, a seminar was organized on planning and municipal management.

Advisory assistance was provided for the Regional Secretariat for Planning and Co-ordination of the metropolitan region, and to the municipalities of Las Condes and Quinta Normal.

Colombia

The Division collaborated with the National Department for Planning in formulating the National Plan for Frontier Development, Municipal Management and Integral Planning of Local Development.

Ecuador

In the field of social and institutional planning, an analysis was carried out of the State's capacity, of its transformations and of social participation. In the field of regional planning, the regional plan for the development of the Rio Guayas Basin and Santa Elena Peninsula was drawn up in conjunction with the Commission to Study the Development of the Rio Guayas Basin (IDB and CEDEGE).

In the field of municipal planning, and in conjunction with UNDP the methodological bases for developing the strategical outlines for integrating local governments into the system of municipal planning were prepared.

As far as regional rural planning is concerned, in conjunction with the IDB a technical co-operation agreement was signed and the respective programmes of work were drawn up. In addition, support was provided for the execution of the Sur de Loja project.

/Guatemala

Guatemala

Within the framework of overall planning, and in conjunction with the IDB, certain methodological aspects of the medium-term strategy and the methodology for conjunctural study were improved. Measures were also taken to strengthen the public sector and the system of public investments.

Guyana

An appraisal of the national system of projects was carried out. Measures were also taken to strengthen the public sector and the system of public investments.

Haiti

Ideas for preinvestment projects were identified. The programme of investments for 1985-1986 was prepared and training seminars were held.

Honduras

The Division collaborated with the Technical Secretariat of the Council for Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE) in preparing the 1986-1990 Development Plan.

Paraguay

The Division played a role in strengthening the planning system, with an emphasis on macroeconomic models, the national economic budget and information systems for planning. A High-Level Seminar was held on strategy options, and the 1985-1989 National Development Plan was drawn up. A model for macroeconomic projections was constructed and a diagnosis of social sectors carried out. These activities were performed in conjunction with DTCD and UNDP. Measures were also taken to strengthen the public sector and the system of public investments.

Peru

The Division co-operated in designing the preliminary bases for strengthening the National Planning System.

Dominican Republic

The basic areas requiring technical co-operation, preinvestment and projects were identified.

Steps were also taken to strengthen the public sector and the system of public investments.

In the field of municipal planning, the Division co-operated in formulating development programmes designed to reform and modernize municipal structures.

Uruguay

Co-operation in formulating models to achieve overall macroeconomic compatibility, and analyses of economic policy guidelines.

/iv) Training

iv) Training and fellowships

International courses:

Course-Seminar on External Trade Policies in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 5-28 June 1984. Participants: 26.

Twenty-fifth Course on Development, Planning and Government Policies, Santiago, Chile, 2 July-7 December 1984. Participants: 45.

Second Course-Workshop on Present Problems and Alternative Development Strategies, CIDE/ILPES/ECLAC/Mexico, Mexico City, 10-30 September 1984. Participants: 30.

Second International Course-Seminar on External Trade Policies in Latin America, Honduras, 5-23 November 1984. Participants: 31.

Second Social Planning Course, Santiago, Chile, 2-26 April 1985. Participants: 22.

Second Subregional Course on Planning and the Environment in the Andean Area (ECLAC/ILPES/CAF/UNEP), Medellín, Colombia, 23 April-17 May 1985. Participants: 32.

Third Course-Seminar on External Trade Policies, ECLAC/ILPES/OAS/UNCTAD, Asunción, Paraguay, 10-28 June 1985. Participants: 29.

Twenty-sixth International Course on Development, Planning and Government Policies, Santiago, Chile, 24 June-6 December 1985. Participants: 42.

Inter-American Course-Workshop on the Construction of External Trade Indexes (ECLAC/CIENES), Chile, 2 September-31 October 1985. Participants: 23.

Third Course-Workshop on Present Problems and Alternative Development Strategies, CIDE/ILPES/ECLAC/Mexico, Mexico City, 9 September-29 November 1985. Participants: 34.

Economic Policy Analysis Course (CDB/EDI-World Bank/IARM/ILPES), Barbados, 30 September-18 October 1985. Participants: 24.

International seminars:

High-Level Seminar on the Co-ordination of National Economic Policies, Barbados, 11-15 February 1985. Participants: 30.

Seminar on Present Problems and Challenges in Education in Latin America (UNESCO/ILPES), Santiago, Chile, 25-28 March 1985. Participants: 25.

Regional Seminar on the Environmental Dimension in Development Planning, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-19 June 1985. Participants: 30.

/National courses:

National courses:

Course on Planning Techniques, Paraguay, 12 March-4 May 1984.

Social Planning Course, Chile, 2 April-1 June 1984.

Regional Planning Course, Argentina, 4 June-10 August 1984.

Ninth Regional Development Planning Course, Brazil, 10 September-30 November 1984.

Social Planning Course, Argentina, 5-30 November 1984.

Course on Planning for Services for Rural-Regional Development, Paraguay, 5 August-6 September 1985.

Tenth Regional Planning Course, Brazil, 16 September-10 November 1985.

Fifth Course on Processes and Problems of Development in Latin America, Madrid, 15 October-23 November 1984.

Course-Seminar on Processes and Problems of Development in Latin America, Madrid, 28 October-22 November 1984.

Sixth Course on Processes and Problems of Development in Latin America, Madrid, 21 October-29 November 1985.

National seminars:

Seminar on Regional Planning, Antofagasta, Chile, 2-6 January 1984.
Participants: 80.

Seminar-Workshop on Private and Social Assessment of Projects, Chile, 6-14 August 1984. Participants: 25.

Academic Workshop on Regional Planning, Valparaíso, Chile, 24-27 September 1984. Participants: 25.

Seminar on Regional Sectoral Planning, Antofagasta, Chile, 15-19 October 1984.
Participants: 50.

Seminar-Workshop on Regional Planning, Mendoza, Argentina, 31 May-2 June 1985. Participants: 25.

Seminar on the External Sector and Development Strategies, La Paz, Bolivia, 7-11 October 1985. Participants: 20.

PROGRAMME 11: ENERGY

During the period in question the main activities conducted in the field of energy primarily involved providing technical assistance in energy planning to Central America, planning electrical interconnection networks, promoting the use of new and renewable energy sources, developing qualitative methods for economic energy analysis and carrying out regional preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

In connection with new and renewable energy sources, a number of technical missions were carried out in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and preparatory work was done for a study on the economics of solar energy. A meeting was also held in conjunction with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) at New York in June 1984 for the purpose of promoting the development of projects on new and renewable energy sources in Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting was attended by representatives of eleven bilateral and multilateral agencies concerned with economic co-operation and representatives from six regional and international bodies concerned with technical co-operation. In addition, a consultative meeting of experts was organized, in conjunction with FAO and OLADE, in order to develop a plan of action on rural energy in Latin America and the Caribbean, with special reference to new and renewable energy sources.

A study was conducted on the application of methods for projecting demand in economic energy planning and a seminar on the subject was given for the Caribbean countries, both of these activities being conducted in co-operation with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany; the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and CARICOM also took part in the organization of the seminar.

SUBPROGRAMME 11.1: ENERGY ASSESSMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA

i) Documents

Nuclear energy in Colombia, Mexico, Bolivia and Ecuador and prospects for regional co-operation (LC/R.413(Sem.23/2)).

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the English-speaking Caribbean (LC/R.417(Sem.23/3)).

Istmo centroamericano: estadísticas sobre energía, 1972-1983 (LC/MEX/L.13 and Corr.1).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Global energy issues and their relation to Latin American energy policies and options (Santiago, Chile, 1-3 March 1984).

/Expert Consultation

Expert Consultation on a Plan of Action for the Development of Rural Energy in Latin America and the Caribbean (sponsored by FAO in co-operation with ECLAC and OLADE, Santiago, Chile, 16-18 April 1984)

Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (New York, 23 April-5 May 1984)

Ibero-American symposium on energy planning and co-operation (jointly organized by the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Spain, ECLAC and OLADE, Madrid, 25-29 June 1984)

Consultative Meeting for the Promotion of Latin American and Caribbean Projects in the Area of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (New York, 27-29 June 1984) (Report: E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.28)

Meeting on economic development and natural resources (organized by the National University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico City, Mexico, 30 July-3 August 1984)

Meeting of the UNAM Justo Sierra Programme (Mexico City, Mexico, 21 September 1984)

Fifteenth Meeting of Ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Managua, Nicaragua, 1-3 October 1984)

Sixteenth Latin American Course on Energy Economics and Planning (sponsored by the Bariloche Foundation, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, 22-30 November 1984)

Technical meeting on energy (organized by the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 22-25 January 1985)

Round table on the future of solar energy in Mexico (organized by the National University of Mexico (UNAM), State of Morelos, Mexico, 1 March 1985)

Regional Expert Group Meeting for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (Santiago, Chile, 15-18 April 1985) (Report: LC/L.368)

Seminar/Workshop on Basic Elements of Quantitative Methods for Energy Economic Analysis and Planning (organized with the support of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Bridgetown, Barbados, 22-26 April 1985)

Third Course on Energy Planning (organized by the National University of Mexico and the Universidad Complutense of Madrid, Mexico City, Mexico, 22 July-7 August 1985)

iii) Technical assistance

Costa Rica

The Sectoral Department of Energy of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines, in connection with the reformulation of a long-term national energy plan

/as it

as it is related to energy needs in transport, a methodology for ascertaining what equipment and materials are needed in the electricity and hydrocarbon subsectors, and the analysis of surveys on the final uses of energy in the domestic sector. Advisory assistance was also extended to the appropriate authorities in regard to the use of energy planning models.

Guatemala

The Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), the energy planning project (UNDP/DTCD) and the General Secretariat of the National Economic Planning Council (SEGEPLAN), in relation to the preparation of a diagnostic analysis of the energy sector and integral energy planning.

Haiti

The Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, in connection with new and renewable energy sources for the rural sector.

Honduras

The Department of Mines and Hydrocarbons of the Council of Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE), the Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) and the Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal, in relation to the preparation of a diagnostic analysis of the energy sector.

Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan Energy Institute, in regard to the preparation of an energy plan.

Panama

The National Energy Commission (CONADE/IRHE) on energy development options.

Dominican Republic

Concerning new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector.

SUBPROGRAMME 11.2: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

i) Documents

Alternativas de abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano,
(E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.23)

Istmo Centroamericano y República Dominicana: estadísticas de hidrocarburos,
1982 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.25)

/Diagnóstico y

Diagnóstico y perspectivas del subsector eléctrico en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.16) (CCE/SC.5/GRIE/IX/3).

Programa de actividades regionales en el subsector eléctrico del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.17/Rev.2) (CCE/SC.5/GRIE/X/3).

Informe de la secretaría (LC/MEX/L.18) (CCE/SC.5/GRIE/IX/4).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Eighth Meeting of the Central American Electricity Council (Panama, 6-7 September 1984).

Meeting of a working group of the Central American Electricity Council (Panama, 3-4 December 1984)

Ninth meeting of presidents and managers of Central American electricity enterprises (San José, Costa Rica, 18 April 1985).

Ninth meeting of the regional group on electrical interconnection (Mexico City, Mexico, 21-23 August 1985) (Report: LC/MEX/L.19).

Tenth meeting of the regional group on electrical interconnection (Panama, 30-31 January 1986).

iii) Technical assistance

El Salvador

The Executive Hydroelectric Commission of Rio Lempa (CEL), in connection with the analysis and preliminary formulation of a new institutional framework for the energy sector.

Central Energy Commission (COMDE/INRE) on energy development

Research new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN
CENTRAL AMERICA

Programa de actividades regionales en el Istmo Centroamericano
(LC/MEX/L.17/Rev.2)

Informe de la secretaría (LC/MEX/L.18)

PROGRAMME 12: ENVIRONMENT

During the 1984-1985 biennium, the Unit continued to play its role of co-ordinating and promoting conceptual and operational efforts to incorporate the environmental dimension in development management.

In view of the situation of economic crisis typical of the Latin American economies in the 1980s, the Unit has brought its thinking and action to bear on restoring environmental considerations to their role as a basic tool of economic and social development; this approach has made it necessary to take a wider view than that in which the environmental question is considered as putting restrictions on development.

In addition, an attempt has been made, in conjunction with other programmes, to bring global, economic approaches into closer alignment with the real aspects of development (material needs, physical resources and the conditions under which they are reproduced in the long term, patterns of settlement and physical planning, systems of production and the technological patterns related to them, patterns of consumption, etc.), and this has contributed to the progress towards a unified, integral concept of development.

The various activities which have been of use in the context described include, on the one hand, those provided for in the Commission's programme of work in the environmental field (Programme 12), while others correspond to the concerns observed in the countries of the region which might be tackled by carrying out specific projects financed with extra-budgetary funds.

Two types of activities were provided for in the programme of work: a) studies and research included in programme element 12.1.1 and b) activities to promote horizontal co-operation, advisory services and training, found in particular, in programme element 12.1.2.

a) The studies and reports were prepared by members of the Unit, working in co-operation with other offices in the ECLAC system and with advisers; they were of an exploratory nature and were drafted with a view to laying the groundwork for horizontal co-operation activities; once completed, they were published for general distribution and for use as training material. Studies were also carried out in conjunction with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ORPALC).

In the 1984-1985 biennium, the subjects covered included the relationship between environment and development in the context of the new international economic order and the outlook for the remainder of the century and the significance of this relationship in the recent economic crisis. Another field of research which was covered in a number of publications was that which relates to options and methodologies for incorporating the environmental dimension into rural development more completely.

b) The services provided by the Unit outside the system included first support for horizontal co-operation initiatives with regard to specific

/ecosystems (wet

ecosystems (wet tropics, high mountains, cold areas, arid zones and metropolitan areas). Action in this field favoured consideration of the environment and natural resources as factors contributing to the integration and development processes in the respective regions. Work was done in close association with other programmes of the Commission and with ILPES and CELADE.

The Unit also provided advisory services to various governmental agencies with regard to policies, measures and methodological and institutional concerns in areas where environmental considerations come into play.

Another important task assumed by the Unit is the organization of various training activities and collaboration in such activities. The purpose of these activities is to enrich the future work of planners, project analysts and those responsible for the management of development. So far, two courses for the Andean subregion have been held with support from the Andean Development Corporation (CAF). The second subregional course on planning and environment in the Andean area was held at Medellín from 23 April to 17 May 1985; this was a joint ECLAC/ILPES and UNEP/ORPALC effort made under the auspices of the planning bodies and environmental institutions in the host country.

Within the framework of the projects which the joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit have been co-ordinating since 1983, work was begun in collaboration with ILPES and with support from UNEP, on the project entitled "Incorporating the environmental dimension in development planning processes: methodological aspects, case studies and horizontal co-operation". This project was aimed at seeking the best means of incorporating the environmental dimension in planning. It consisted basically in the preparation of regional case studies and also on supplementary studies on institutional and legal problems and problems relating to natural resources and evaluations and methodologies.

The project was formulated within the framework of the difficulties in environmental treatment caused by the crisis and also that of the opportunities which the environmental dimension provides for the consideration of alternative styles of development.

The documents introduced seven core subjects --crisis, planning and environment; the environmental dimension in global, sectoral and regional planning; the relationship between science and technology and environment; evaluation of natural resources; evaluation of environmental impact; public and legal institutions in the field of environment and horizontal co-operation and environment, which were discussed at a regional seminar held in Buenos Aires from 17 to 19 1985. This meeting profited from the experience gained in workshops held in Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Chacabuco, Talca and Mexico City.

In addition, in furtherance of the Action Plan for the Caribbean, in August 1984 the ECLAC Regional Office for the Caribbean, with support from the ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit began a new project on tourism and environment in the wider Caribbean region, which gave rise to the seminar entitled "Wider Caribbean Expert Meeting on Environment and Tourism in Caribbean Development", held at Port of Spain from 2 to 4 December 1985.

SUBPROGRAMME 12.1: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

La dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo del área de influencia del complejo Colbún-Machicura (E/CEPAL/R.355).

La dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo del área de influencia del aprovechamiento múltiple de Salto Grande (E/CEPAL/R.356).

La dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo de la sabana de Bogotá (E/CEPAL/R.357).

Incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación: Análisis y crítica para la cooperación latinoamericana (E/CEPAL/R.368/Rev.1).

Incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación mexicana (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/R.3) (LC/R.391).

Avances en la interpretación ambiental del desarrollo agrícola de América Latina (LC/G.1347).

La organización institucional del Estado en relación a la incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo (LC/R.420(Sem.25/3)).

Las evaluaciones del impacto ambiental como metodologías de incorporación del medio ambiente en la planificación (LC/R.423(Sem.25/4)).

Las medidas de protección ambiental, su evaluación (análisis costo-beneficio) y su integración en la planificación del desarrollo (LC/R.428(Sem.25/5)).

Notas sobre la incorporación jurídica de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo (LC/R.429(Sem.25/6)).

Hacia la elaboración de inventarios y cuentas del patrimonio natural y cultural (LC/R.438(Sem.25/7)).

Incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación del desarrollo de la cuenca del río Guayas y la península de Santa Elena (Ecuador) (LC/R.439(Sem.25/8)).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in Planning the Development of the Area of Influence of the Colbún-Machicura Complex, Talca, Chile, 3 and 4 May 1984 (Report: LC/L.314).

Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in the Development Planning of the Area of Influence of the Multiple Exploitation of Salto Grande, Buenos Aires, 7 and 8 May 1984 (Report: LC/L.317).

/Workshop on

Workshop on a Development Strategy for the Peruvian Sierra, Chacabuco, Perú, 15 to 18 May 1984. (Report: LC/L.319).

Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in Planning the Development of the Bogotá Savanna (Colombia), Bogotá, Colombia, 21 and 22 May 1984 (Report: LC/L.315).

UNEP/ECLAC/GEPLACEA regional workshop on use of agricultural and agroindustrial waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, Chile, 16 to 19 July 1984.

Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in Mexican Development Planning, Mexico City, 13 and 14 August 1984 (Report: LC/L.324).

Regional Seminar on the Environmental Dimension in Development Planning, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17 to 19 June 1985. (Final report: LC/L.357 Sem.25/9)).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Argentina, on the situation as regards natural resources and the environment and the institutional organization in that respect (29 July to 10 August 1984); institutional problems in the crops sector (18-26 March 1985 and 11-19 June 1985). National Parks Department of Argentina on new institutional structure with regard to environment-related subjects (9-13 December 1985).

Brazil

Planning Ministry of Brazil, on the Development Plan for the wet tropics (7-13 August 1985).

Colombia

National Planning Ministry, on the formulation of the Frontier Development Plan (29 August to 4 September 1985).

Ecuador

National Development Council of Ecuador (CONADE), on the formulation of the National Development Plan (13-17 November 1984 and 19-26 April 1985).

Panama

National Environment Commission, Panama City (10 and 11 August 1984). Programme of work of the Commission.

/Paraguay

Paraguay

Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President (11-19 April 1985).

iv) Training and fellowships

Lectures on environmental problems and policies delivered as part of the ILPES Central Planning Course, 24-28 September 1984.

Second subregional course on planning and environment in the Andean area, Medellín, Colombia, 23 April to 17 May 1985, organized by ECLAC, ILPES, UNEP and INDERENA (Colombia).

Lecture on ways of incorporating environmental questions in planning, delivered as part of the ILPES Central Planning Course, 3 October 1985.

Optional course on planning and environment available within the ILPES Central Planning Course, 16 October to 27 November 1985.

/PROGRAMME 13:

PROGRAMME 13: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

This programme, which is supported by FAO through the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division, consists in three research projects: i) rural poverty in Latin America, ii) agricultural policies and rural development and iii) structure and operation of national food systems. These three projects provide for the implementation of many country case studies and other studies of regional scope, whose content reflects an intellectual effort to find empirical evidence; this is an unprecedented exercise in terms both of the magnitude and depth of the analysis carried out, in which a large group of qualified national experts participated, and of the importance and timeliness of the subjects studied in the field of food, agriculture and rural development. Participation was also continued in inter-agency efforts in connection with training in programming and in agricultural and rural development projects.

As a result of this effort, publications were issued, some in conjunction with FAO, which were debated in national and international forums and provided background information, interpretative analysis and conclusions of regional scope. In addition to filling very obvious vacuums, these publications contained concepts needed for the formulation of policies which could be followed in order to deal with rural hunger and poverty.

The subject of rural poverty was tackled with technical and financial help from FAO. The task involved the preparation of 16 country case studies and four comprehensive documents of regional scope and participation in the organization and holding of the Round Table on Rural Poverty in Latin America which took place in Santiago in May 1984. This round table enabled government and private sector experts from 17 countries of the region, working together with experts from 9 international institutions, to become familiar with, study and evaluate ECLAC's activities in this field. The report of the meeting was disseminated widely and included a summary of some 2 000 words in length of each of the 16 case studies on the reduction of rural poverty and a brief résumé of the three documents of regional scope. Later, the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Human Resources Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division (FAO Rome) published a book on rural poverty in Spanish and English, for free distribution, the contents of which were prepared under the technical supervision of the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division.

The research project on agricultural policies and rural development received valuable support from the Government of the Netherlands under the agreement entered into with ECLAC in this connection. The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean decided to strengthen these activities of the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division and made a decisive contribution to their implementation by allocating financial resources to give them greater scope and significance.

The purpose of the studies was to analyse the impact of the economic growth of agriculture. At present more land is being cultivated, and there are more grasslands and larger herds than in the early 1950s; more grain, food oil, fruit, /vegetables, meat

vegetables, meat and milk are produced also. This greater volume of production has been achieved through the incorporation of new know-how, renewed technologies and various forms of capital. This process gave rise to questions concerning the role and impact of agricultural policies. The most relevant questions to which answers were sought related to what changes in the various ways of organizing production, in social relations and in farm work had given rise to this productive and economic expansion of agriculture, how had the various social agents in agriculture and the rural environment been affected, whether agricultural strategies and government policies were helping or had helped to improve the life style of the inhabitants of rural areas and what had happened in Latin America in respect of the application of uniform policies to achieve productive results in agriculture in the presence of markedly heterogeneous agrarian structures and social strata.

These questions become more relevant when viewed in the light of the findings of the studies aimed at measuring the degrees to which the basic needs of inhabitants of rural areas are being met. In these studies it is made clear that a high proportion of the rural population is still suffering privation and poverty. It is also shown that this situation remains the same or is getting worse in spite of the fact that the growth of the rural population is virtually stagnant owing to migration to the cities.

In order to obtain background information and source material for analysing and discussing this topic, case studies were carried out in 11 countries. These studies deal with the specific impact which each of these incidents of productive expansion has had on the peasantry and on farm workers. Within this framework, the analysis emphasized the changes which had occurred in structures of production and in profiles of technology and capital and focused very closely on labour demands and on changes in labour relations. In these studies particular attention was given to the identification of policies with very direct links to the development of production and technology.

The research was concluded with an ECLAC/FAO workshop on agricultural policy and rural development held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was organized and conducted by the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division at ECLAC headquarters from 26 to 30 August 1985. In the workshop consideration was given to i) the role of the State in technological change and the growth of production; ii) ways in which peasants and labourers are brought into new structures of production; iii) changes in social composition as a result of the processes mentioned above and iv) the social impact of these processes on the inhabitants of rural areas.

The meeting was attended by persons specializing in agrarian economics and rural development from 12 Latin American countries; experts from international bodies also attended. A total of 58 experts were present. This was a multidisciplinary meeting, whose participants included economists, sociologists, agronomists, anthropologists, political scientists, veterinarians and forestry engineers. Since these professionals are associated with universities or research institutions, engaged in planning or hold public offices in the administration and execution of programmes and projects, the findings of the meeting could be disseminated widely.

/The subject

The subject of food was approached in the period 1982/1983 through an integral analysis of the structure and functioning of national food systems; in other words, an analysis of the whole complex of economic, social and technico-functional relations established in the processes of primary production, storage, agro-industrial processing, distribution and marketing of the main foodstuffs. This analysis consequently includes a description of the type of agents involved and the relations established in the processes in question and of the evolution of patterns of food consumption and their repercussions on the availability of essential foodstuffs and the way they are obtained and an examination of the internal and external vulnerability of national food systems and the formulation of alternative food policies in which measures are envisaged for each of the phases of production and supply and for the ordering of food demand.

Research continued during 1984 and 1985, and in the latter year two ECLAC/FAO workshops were held on analysis and design of economic policy for the agro-food sector. The first of these workshops was held under the auspices of the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima from 6 to 9 August 1985. It was organized and conducted by the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division and received financial and technical support from the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The meeting had two basic objectives --to examine a series of topics relating to the analysis and formulation of economic policy for the agro-food sector and to analyse the main features of the structure and functioning of the food systems of the Andean countries and the main problems relating to them. With regard to the first objective, the workshop evaluated the impact and consequences of certain policies (external insertion, choice of technology, access to food, agro-industrial development, etc.) on the make-up and operation of food systems. As for the second objective, the workshop was called upon to analyse the characteristics of the processes of primary production, agro-industrial processing and distribution and consumption of food of the countries concerned, as a first step in the formulation of alternative strategies for attaining food security.

The meeting was seized with documents relating to subjects regarded as being of particular importance for the analysis of food systems or for the design of policies intended to act upon those systems and with country studies. Participants in the workshop included 27 technical experts from Andean countries and other countries of the region, which gave a broad geographical dimension to the discussion.

The second workshop was held in Port of Spain from 16 to 18 December 1985, with support from the ECLAC Office in Port of Spain and the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The objectives were similar to those of the Lima workshop, and the meeting focussed on the analysis of the food systems of the English-speaking Caribbean countries. The meeting was seized with case studies relating to the present situation of and prospects for food economics and policies at national and subregional level and with other documents relating to general methodological aspects of the analysis and design of food policies. The workshop was attended by some 15 technical experts from the English-speaking Caribbean countries and from Caribbean regional bodies, which meant that the food situation received broad consideration at subregional level.

/With regard

With regard to training in agricultural and rural development programming and projects, work continued in collaboration with the ECLAC/FAO/UNDP Regional Project for Training in Planning, Programming, Agricultural Projects and Rural Development (RLA/77/006). From 1980 to December 1985 help was provided in the design, organization and holding of 45 courses and seminars, amounting to a total of 115 months of teaching. These courses and seminars were attended by 1 356 students, the result being an intense teaching programme, totalling 3 650 student-months of training in 15 countries of the region. Help was also provided in the preparation of 75 documents and 3 video-cassettes, constituting a significant supply of teaching material which has been and will be used for training purposes.

Finally, it should be noted that work was begun on the theoretical and practical consideration of the impact had on Latin American agriculture by the application of adjustment policies resulting from the external debt crisis. Work was also begun on the analysis of the organization, operation and economic and social achievements of the new agrarian structures which have emerged as a consequence of agrarian reform processes.

SUBPROGRAMME 13.1: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES,
AND LONG-TERM PROSPECTS

i) Documents

La agricultura campesina en sus relaciones con la industria, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 33. A United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.8.

La agricultura campesina y el mercado de alimentos: la dependencia externa y sus defectos en una economía abierta, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 35. A United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.6.

La agricultura campesina y el mercado de alimentos: el caso de Haití y el de República Dominicana, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 39. A United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.13.

El desarrollo frutícola y forestal en Chile y sus derivaciones sociales, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 57. A United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.86.II.G.7.

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Políticas agrícolas, crecimiento productivo y desarrollo rural. Expansión de la caña de azúcar y de la ganadería en el nordeste del Brasil: Un examen del papel de la política pública y de sus derivaciones económicas y sociales, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 59 (in preparation).

La agricultura de América Latina: Transformaciones, tendencias y lineamientos de estrategia, CEPAL Review, No. 27, December 1985.

Transformaciones, tendencias y perspectivas de la agricultura latinoamericana: Pensamiento Iberoamericano, No. 8, July-December 1985.

Sistemas alimentarios y opciones de estrategia, Pensamiento Iberoamericano, No. 8, July-December 1985.

La opción campesina en las estrategias agrícolas, Pensamiento Iberoamericano, No. 8, July-December 1985.

Transformación de la agricultura campesina y el papel del mercado de trabajo (LC/L.305).

Economía campesina y mercado de alimentos: una aproximación teórica (LC/L.307).

Agricultura campesina y los mercados de alimentos: el caso de Bolivia (LC/L.310).

Participación del campesino peruano en la producción y abastecimiento de alimentos (LC/L.318).

Posibilidades de exportar tomate y otras hortalizas centroamericanas a los mercados de los Estados Unidos y el Canadá (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.30).

Cuba. Segunda evaluación del Proyecto Camalote (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/R.1).

Agropiscicultura y sistemas integrados a las estrategias de desarrollo rural en América Latina (LC/MEX/R.13).

Centroamérica: Crisis agrícola y perspectivas de un nuevo dinamismo (LC/MEX/R.16).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Round Table on Rural Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, Chile, 7-9 May 1984. (Report: FAO unnumbered document.)

Fourth Inter-agency Consultation on Rural Development in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 10 and 11 May 1984.

International Seminar on Farm Finance Techniques, Havana, 24-28 May 1984.

International Workshop on Farming Systems, Santiago, Chile, 30 July - 3 August 1984.

Eighteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, Buenos Aires, 6-15 August 1984.

FAO Seminar on Food Security, Rome, September 1984.

Meeting of Vice-Ministers of Agriculture of the Regional Council for Agricultural Co-operation between Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA), San José, Costa Rica, 5-8 November 1984 and meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of CORECA, Santo Domingo, 4-7 December 1984.

/Workshop on

Workshop on policies and programmes for increasing the production of peasant farming in Latin America, Mexico City, Mexico, 4-8 March 1985. (Presentation of documents on peasants and food security and on peasants and farm production in the region.)

Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Regional Council for Agricultural Co-operation between Central America, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Mexico (CORECA), San José, Costa Rica, 26 and 27 March 1985.

Seminar on changes in the agriculture of Latin America, Spain and Portugal. Lisbon, Portugal, 3-6 June 1985.

ECLAC/FAO workshop on analysis and design of economic policy in the agro-food sector. Lima, Peru, 6-9 August 1985. (Presentation of documents on food economics and economic policy in the agro-food sector; food sufficiency or specialization on the basis of comparative advantages; technological policy and food security in the region; agro-industrial complexes and food policy, in particular in Brazil; the Mexican food network and the food systems of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.)

ECLAC/FAO workshop on agricultural policy and rural development. Santiago, Chile, 26-29 August 1985. (Presentation of documents on farm policies, productive growth and rural development, social derivations of productive changes in permanent crops, social effects in the region of agricultural modernization on crops with short growing cycles, social derivations of the development of stock-breeding in the region and studies on the development and social repercussions of certain agrarian activities in Bolivia, the northeast of Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.)

Expert Consultation on Landlessness, Rome, Italy, 1-4 October 1985.

Second Conference of Ministers and first meeting of the Executive Board of OLDEPESCA, Mexico City, 11-15 November 1985.

Meeting on development of the agricultural sector in Central America, Mexico City, 21 and 22 November 1985.

International Seminar on food security in Latin America. Santiago, Chile, 28 and 29 November 1985.

ECLAC/FAO workshop on food systems and food policy analysis in the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 16-18 December 1985. (Documents were presented on the food systems of the Caribbean --Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago--, along with methodological studies.)

/iii) Technical

iii) Technical assistance

Action committee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA) with regard to food security in the subregion (includes participation in various meetings).

Argentina

June 1985. SELA Action Committee on Food Security (CASAR) in connection with the regional food situation. (Preparation of document.)

Colombia

March and September 1984. Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia, in connection with farm planning.

Costa Rica

Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the design of its national programmes for the production and export of farm commodities.

Ecuador

26 August to 6 September 1985. Ministry of Agriculture and stockbreeding, in connection with agricultural and rural development.

Honduras

Ministry of Natural Resources, in connection with the design of its national programmes for the production and export of farm commodities.

Nicaragua

Government of Nicaragua, in connection with the appraisal of that part of its economic policy which corresponds to the agricultural sector.

Peru

5 to 8 June 1984. Participation in an FAO mission to approach the Board of the Cartagena Agreement with a view to the formulation of a technical assistance project in support of the work of the Andean subregional programme on food security.

PROGRAMME 14: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

One major event in connection with the activities of this programme occurred in January 1985 when the Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Human Settlements Unit officially entered into operation pursuant to an agreement reached between the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and the Executive Director of UNCHS in 1984. All the activities described below thus represent a joint effort by the two institutions.

As part of this programme, during 1984 and 1985 a variety of activities were carried out involving: a) the preparation of studies and publications; b) information activities and training, including the organization of seminars and workshops and participation in conferences and meetings; and c) technical co-operation.

These activities were mainly directed towards analysing community participation and the role played by local governments in development. Special attention was devoted to these subjects in relation to urban planning and management, administrative decentralization, the application of appropriate technologies, and the design and execution of local urban development projects.

Work continued on activities relating to the study of the determinants and consequences of makeshift urban settlements and to the formulation of policy guidelines for the provision of housing, infrastructure and services.

Much of the work was directed towards preparing a paper on the most notable features of human settlements in the region and the major critical areas for policy-making.

Special importance was placed on analysing the process of metropolitanization and the most serious problems faced by the large urban centres of the region. Options were proposed for seeking the most appropriate solutions for such problems in terms of the characteristics of the respective countries, and specific measures for improving the management of large cities were recommended.

SUBPROGRAMME 14.1: RESEARCH ON PLANNING METHODOLOGY AND APPROPRIATE BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

i) Documents

ECLAC activities in the field of human settlements in Latin America (E/CEPAL/G.1264).

Urbanization, urban growth and settlement concentration in Latin America. A general overview (E/CEPAL/G.1271).

Outlook for municipal planning in Latin America (E/CEPAL/G.1278).

/Procedures and

Procedures and methods for regional planning in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.355).

Middle-rank human settlements in territorial organization strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1375(SES.21/27)).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Regional symposium on drinking water supply and sanitary human waste disposal in marginal urban areas, Santiago, Chile, 5-9 November 1984.

First meeting of experts on middle-ranking cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, New York, United States, March 1985.

Seventh Meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, Libreville, Gabon, April 1984.

Eighth Meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, Kingston, Jamaica, April 1985.

Second meeting of experts on middle-ranking cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 1985.

Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on Population and the Cities' Future, New York, United States, November 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Brazil

ECLAC/IPEA/CNDU, two missions (June and November 1985) to work on the design and co-ordination of the Second Urban Development Project.

Chile

OAS/INACAP project on options for education in the management of micro-companies and informal production activities (August 1985).

Municipality of Quinta Normal, a research project on the labour market and a proposal for labour-intensive municipal projects (1984 and 1985).

Colombia

ECLAC/BCH, co-operation in connection with the identification of infrastructure projects of the Banco Central Hipotecario (November 1985).

... municipal planning in Latin America (E/CN.P/1985/1)

SUBPROGRAMME 14.2: TRAINING

i) Documents

Critical areas for the formulation of policies on human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a synthesis (LC/G.1379(SES.21/24)).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Seminar on Latin American metropolises and the crisis: experiences and policies, São Paulo, Brazil, 10-12 September 1984.

Seminar on the concept and viability of economic solidarity, Santiago, Chile, 9 April 1985.

Meeting on Urban Planning and Technology, Washington, D.C., United States, June 1985.

Meeting of experts on micro-companies, people's economic organizations and local development, Santiago, Chile, 17 July 1985.

First International Seminar on Municipal Planning and Development, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, October 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Brazil

National Council on Urban Development of Brazil, in connection with the creation of a national system for human settlements training in Brazil.

Peru

Municipality of Lima, co-operation in preparing a training project on municipal management (November 1985).

Dominican Republic

Co-operation in the preparation of a national training programme in municipal management (November 1984).

SUBPROGRAMME 14.3: REGIONAL NETWORK FOR THE EXCHANGE OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS TECHNOLOGIES

i) Documents

Impact evaluation methodology for infrastructure projects (LC/G.1373 (SES.21/25)).

/Codes,

Codes, regulations and standards on water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal with emphasis on low-income community requirements in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1374(SES.21/26)).

Public land acquisition in Latin America (preliminary version).

Algunas características definitorias de los asentamientos precarios urbanos en América Latina y el Caribe.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Seminar on makeshift urban settlements, Guayaquil, Ecuador, 24-26 September 1984.

Workshop on the Market and people's economic organizations, Santiago, Chile, 9-10 November 1984.

iii) Technical assistance

Colombia

ECLAC/UNDP, in connection with the review of projects on marginal urban development and municipal training (November 1984).

ECLAC/UNDP/UNCHS/CENAC, with respect to the organization of a conference on housing and economic and social development (August 1985).

ECLAC/DNP, with regard to the preparation of projects for marginal urban areas and the organization of a national conference of mayors (November 1985).

Dominican Republic

The National Housing Institute and the Inter-Institutional Council for the Co-ordination of Housing Programmes (November 1985).

SUBPROGRAMME 14.4: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

i) Documents

Dynamics and structure of the human settlement process in Latin America and the Caribbean: main critical areas (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.13) (E/CEPAL/G.1282).

PROGRAMME 15: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The activities carried out in this area contribute to furthering present knowledge of the process of industrialization in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and of their reaction in the face of domestic and external economic difficulties.

First of all, a diagnosis was made of events in the industrial sector of the region as from the 1970s. A synthesis of the results of this activity was set out in the document "Recent problems of Latin American industry: reactivation and the long-term policies" (E/CEPAL/Conf.76/L.2) which was presented at the Latin American Technical Meeting on Industrialization (Santiago, May 1984), whose conclusions were used to establish the position of Latin America and the Caribbean at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

The Regional Programme on Industrial Reorganization was initiated towards the end of 1984 in conjunction with UNIDO. Its central aim is to provide the governments of the region with analytical information relating to trends in industrial and technological reorganization within the industrialized countries, to assess the repercussions of such changes upon the industrialization process in Latin America and the Caribbean and to assist countries in formulating strategies and policies and with the consequent readjustment to the industrial development process. In accordance with this programme, a considerable volume of industrial and technological information has been collected, analysed, consolidated and assessed. Likewise, the first meeting of the working party on industrial reorganization in Latin America and the Caribbean was held (Santiago, Chile, November 1984) to consolidate the industrial strategies and policies required for the countries of the region to face the challenges of the process of international reorganization. The second meeting of the working party set up under this programme (Bogotá, Colombia, September 1985) considered the reorganization of the Latin American automotive sector.

Publication of a periodic report on industrialization and technological development was begun. This will provide the main means of transmission and dissemination of analytical information on industrial reorganization and on the industrialization process in Latin America. The first issue of this report, published in December 1985, set out a number of short studies both of a global and sectoral nature. The second issue will be published in March 1986 and the themes covered will include the automotive industry in the region, small and medium-sized firms in Italy and the process of industrial reconversion in Spain.

As part of these activities the expert meeting on crisis and development in Latin America and the Caribbean contributed to the document "Crisis and development: the present situation and future prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean", placing special emphasis on industrialization and technological development as well as on the inter-linking of the productive apparatus. The document set out the pressing need to meet challenges caused by the imbalances of the domestic productive set up, the long-standing social deficiencies, the reversal of external financing and the industrial and technological reorganization

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under way in the developed countries which in certain sectors could dramatically reduce the scope for international competition for the products of the different countries of the region, on each of which industrialization has a direct impact.

Finally, advisory activities were initiated for the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay on the reorientation of their strategies and policies for industrialization and training, with the help of ILPES in Santiago, Madrid, Asunción as well as with the Inter-American Centre for Research and Documentation on Professional Training (CINTERFOR) in San José, Costa Rica.

The project on capital goods (RLA/77/015) continued to centre its activities on identifying, analysing and assessing opportunities for national or collective action to stimulate the development of the capital-goods producing industries.

Analyses of the demand in Latin America and the Caribbean for machinery and equipment for the wood pulp industry, for petroleum prospection and extraction, electricity distribution and generation, and for the sugar and metallic-minerals mining sector were completed.

An evaluation was made of the possibility of domestic manufacture of electrical equipment, as well as boiler-making products and metallic structures. In addition, a methodology applicable to national studies of demand for capital goods in the electrical sector was designed. The first study carried out concerned Chile.

In preparation for the Second UNIDO Consultation on the Capital Goods Industries, Stockholm, Sweden (June 1985) the Second Meeting of Experts on Capital Goods Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean, sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was held in Santiago. Progress was made at this meeting towards formulating a collective mechanism for co-ordinating the purchase of electrical equipment and for appraising existing or potential mechanisms for financing.

During 1984 and 1985 four meetings on Latin American capital goods industries were organized and held (Sao Paulo, Brazil, May 1984; Mexico City, Mexico, November 1984; Asunción, Paraguay, May 1985 and Caracas, Venezuela, November 1985). These meetings, which were held as part of the ECLAC/UNIDO/UNDP capital goods project made it possible to lay down the constitution of the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Manufacturers (ALABIC). At the present time the project provides a temporary secretariat for ALABIC as well as support for its activities.

With regard to regional co-operation, collaboration was provided for a number of bodies. Thus, assistance was given to SELA in preparing a report on "policies and mechanisms for strengthening the capital goods industry in Latin America". Collaboration was also provided to the ECLAC/CIER Working Party on the promotion of the use of capital goods and services originating in Latin America and the Caribbean. The meetings held in Santiago (October 1984) and Sao Paulo (October 1985) were attended. Finally, collaboration was provided for the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFSA), for JUNAC, the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL) and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

/(on the

(on the subject of State purchases), as well as for the firm LATINEQUIP, composed of financial organizations from a number of countries in the region, concerning the sale of capital goods produced in the region on a number of markets, and to the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI).

SUBPROGRAMME 15.1: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

i) Documents

Recent problems of Latin American industry: reactivation and long-term policies (E/CEPAL/Conf.76/L.2).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Report No. 1, Santiago, Chile, September 1985.

Informe y desarrollo tecnológico, Report No. 2 (LC/G.1404) (in publication), Santiago, Chile, March 1986.

ii) Meetings

Latin American Technical Meeting on Industrialization (in preparation for UNIDO IV), Santiago, Chile 7-10 May 1984 (Report: E/CEPAL/Conf.76/L.3).

Working Party on Industrial Reorganization, Santiago, Chile, 26-28 November 1984.

SUBPROGRAMME 15.2: REGIONAL CO-OPERATION AT THE GLOBAL AND SECTORAL LEVELS

i) Documents

Generación de energía eléctrica. Estudio de posibilidades de fabricación local de equipos. (E/CEPAL/G.1312).

La industria siderúrgica latinoamericana: tendencias y potencial. Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 40 (S.84.II.G.15) (LC/G.1328).

El comercio exterior de bienes de capital en América Latina, Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL, No. 11 (S.86.II.G.3) (LC/G.1371).

Notas sobre la capacidad de producción de bienes de capital en algunos países latinoamericanos (E/CEPAL/L.296/Rev.1).

La demanda de maquinarias y equipo para la industria de pulpa para papel en América Latina (E/CEPAL/L.300).

Posibilidades de fabricación local de productos propios de calderería y estructuras metálicas (E/CEPAL/L.304).

/La demanda

La demanda latinoamericana de equipo petrolero durante el lapso 1984-1990 (E/CEPAL/R.361).

Demanda de turbinas hidráulicas en algunos países latinoamericanos en centrales que entran en operación en el período 1980-1990. Clasificadas según diámetros (E/CEPAL/R.381).

Notas sobre la oferta y demanda de maquinaria y equipo para el sector de energía eléctrica en América Latina (LC/R.408(Sem.21/2)).

La demanda de bienes de capital del sector de distribución de energía eléctrica. Metodología general y aplicación al caso de Chile (LC/R.409(Sem.21/3)).

Evaluación de la demanda de maquinaria y equipo para la generación, transmisión y transformación eléctrica en América Latina (LC/L.335).

La demanda latinoamericana de equipo petrolero, 1984-1990 (LC/L.336).

La demanda de maquinaria y equipo de la minería metalífera en algunos países en América Latina (LC/L.337).

Análisis de la demanda de bienes de capital generada por la industria azucarera de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/L.352).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Latin American Group of Capital Goods Industries, third meeting, São Paulo, Brazil, 29-31 May 1984.

CIER/ECLAC Working Group on the Promotion of the Use of Capital Goods and Services originating in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 16-18 October 1984) (Report: LC/L.321).

Second Meeting of Experts on Capital Goods Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, Chile, 4-6 March 1985 (Report: LC/R.419(Sem.21/4)).

IV Meeting of Latin American Entrepreneurs on Capital Goods, Santiago, Chile, 20-22 May 1985.

Latin American Meeting on the Reorganization of the Automotive Sector, Bogotá, Colombia, 25-27 September 1985.

Sixth Meeting of the ALABIC Group of Empresarios, Caracas, Venezuela, 21-22 October 1985.

Meeting of Entrepreneurial Executives on the Supply of Mining Equipments in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 25-26 November 1985 (Report: LC/L.365).

PROGRAMME 16: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

During the past two years, the International Trade and Development Division has concentrated its efforts on assessing how the international crisis has affected the external economic relations of the region and on activities to promote and support joint regional actions aimed at ensuring that the measures taken by the countries produce concrete results while exhibiting a clearly-defined orientation towards closer and more effective intra-regional integration.

A research project on protectionism is now being completed and will soon be published. The study reviews the tariff and non-tariff forms of protectionism used by the centres within the framework of the most prevalent types of managed trade seen at the present time. This discussion underscores the increasing severity and diversification of protectionist measures, as well as the particular discrimination which appears to be affecting the region.

The study then goes on to analyse the potential and options of trade negotiations for the region under the restrictive conditions of the present protectionist situation. Finally, the study addresses two specific aspects of the subject: first, it explores regional purchasing power and its possible use as a tool in trade negotiations; secondly, it delves into the decision-making process with respect to protectionist measures as it takes place in the centres and the factors which influence it.

A research project on commodities has developed in order to assess the possibilities for increasing the value of the product exported by the region. One study examines the international structuring of commodity markets, including aspects relating to marketing and transport and factors of various types which have a bearing on the determination of their prices, particularly in respect of the products of greatest economic importance to the region. Another study explores the possibilities, options and most advantageous aspects of local commodity processing. A third study addresses the potential of the region's own markets with respect to the reorientation of commodity trade; this possibility has taken on special importance within the sharp decline in international commodity prices occurring at the present time.

The above-mentioned research projects are expected to result in papers which will be published during the first half of 1986.

Attention has also been devoted to the importance of the services sector for the region. A number of considerations has been brought out which could be of significance in international negotiations concerning this area and which could also serve to carry forward regional co-operation initiatives in this field.

Activities were carried out in the following areas under the Export Promotion and Development Project:

/In respect

In respect of export-promotion strategies, policies and machinery, a book was published entitled "Políticas de promoción de exportaciones en algunos países de América Latina". This research project covered experiences in this regard in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and the Dominican Republic.

In the field of export financing and credit insurance, meetings and round tables were held, documents were prepared and technical co-operation was provided to a number of countries in the region. Co-operation in the strengthening of the Latin American Association of Export Credit Insurance Institutions (ALASECE) also continued.

The project furthered the development of exports by small and medium-scale industrial enterprises in Latin America by carrying out research on export potential and limitations on access to external markets. Special studies were conducted on Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay in relation to EEC markets. In the course of this work, meetings of Latin American and European experts were held, reports were drafted and industrial profiles of some export products were prepared.

In respect of the supply of exportable products and market profiles, the projects provided technical assistance to the Government of Uruguay concerning the exportable supply of some products.

In July 1984 a Seminar on Economic Relations between Latin American Countries and Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CAEM) was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as part of ECLAC/UNCTAD/UNDP Project RLA/82/021. The three items on the agenda for this technical meeting were trade in manufactures, industrial co-operation and co-operation in the field of hydroelectric energy.

In November 1985, a European/Ibero-American Meeting was held in Madrid, Spain, which had been organized by the Institute of Ibero-American Co-operation (ICI). On this occasion, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented a document on economic relations between Ibero-America and Europe in which a number of proposals for broadening and strengthening such relations were examined.

In the field of regional integration and co-operation, efforts have been concentrated on providing support for governments and for subregional integration schemes pursuant to the agreements reached within the framework of the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action. A number of studies have also been conducted in order to contribute to the scheduled Round of Negotiations among ALADI member countries in accordance with mandates issued at the Montevideo Conference.

Among these studies, special mention should be made of those relating to non-tariff barriers, counter trade, the possibilities of reactivating regional trade and increasing trade in mining and oil commodities. Documents have also been published under the ALADI/ECLAC/UNDP Programme on the possibility of diverting State purchasing towards countries of the region, co-operation in the agricultural sector and the improvement of reciprocal payments and credit agreements.

/Efforts have

Efforts have also been made to form closer relations with economic actors in both the public and private sectors by means of meetings at which subjects relating to the international insertion of Latin America and regional co-operation and integration are discussed and analysed (Meeting of Officials Responsible for Latin American Foreign Trade and Meeting of Entrepreneurs of Member Countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) on Trade and Financing).

External and domestic financing are closely linked both because they often can replace or complement one another and because the monetization of external financing has a direct effect on the degree of tension in domestic financial markets. When external financing is in short supply, macroeconomic adjustment policies have an impact on productive enterprises, since they must deal with a restricted market and encounter difficulties in making sales and, thus, in paying their own debts.

The problem posed by domestic debt has taken on increasing importance, and many countries of the region have found it necessary to take steps to ease this situation. This timely concern with the analysis of appropriate domestic financial policies, including those dealing with saving and debt, as a means of helping the countries of the region to regain their former growth rates has resulted in present availability of a number of documents dealing with the analytical and empirical aspects of domestic debt.

In addition, the discussion seminar attended by economists from various countries in the region organized by the Project at ECLAC in early 1985, provided an opportunity for determining the primary topics of interest in relation to the domestic debt problem. Subsequently, a meeting of consultants on the domestic debt was organized in August 1985. This meeting made contributions to a book dealing with some of the analytical aspects of the problem which is to be published in early 1986 as well as to another book, scheduled for publication in mid-1986, which will contain empirical studies of some of the countries in the region.

With respect to the analysis of the international, monetary and financial system, a subject covered by the Project on the implications for Latin America of the status of the international monetary and financial system (UNDP/ECLAC/RLA/77/021), work has focused on external financing and indebtedness and on the assessment and analysis of the domestic debt problems and how it links up with the external debt.

The adjustment process being carried out in most of the countries in the region has brought them an improvement in their balance of payments, but at a very high cost indeed. The renegotiation of external debt has served to maintain an apparently normal situation with respect to the debt service by avoiding an open break, but the results of these renegotiations, even though there has been some improvement in their terms, have proven to be insufficient in view of the deteriorating domestic and external situations.

Major contributions were made in this connection in the form of both diagnostic analyses and assessments of possible solutions contained in the documentation prepared for the Interim Secretariat of the Cartagena Consensus.

/The co-operation

The co-operation agreements signed during this period with the World Bank and FELABAN have served as a basis for a valuable change of know-how and the strengthening of international and regional co-operation. Furthermore, participation in a number of meetings and working groups as well as advisory assistance missions to countries and to international, regional and subregional bodies, as well as the preparation of studies on external financing and the external debt, have served to disseminate action proposals and recommendations in many academic and government circles.

Activities relating to economic integration and co-operation among developing countries are carried out by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. These activities are mainly focused on the following broad areas: a) the intensification of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), especially between Latin American and Caribbean countries; b) the recent establishment of the Joint ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit for the Caribbean; c) the creation of the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit; d) the strengthening of the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) and the Caribbean Information System (CIS); e) the emphasis which has recently been placed on small developing island countries; f) the increase in the number of Caribbean countries covered in the annual Economic Survey; and g) the intensification of co-operation and of the co-ordination of activities with agencies and other bodies within the subregion.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

i) Documents

Market structure, firm size and Brazilian exports ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 44, Sales No.: E.85.II.G.7) (LC/G.1335).

Políticas de promoción de exportaciones en algunos países de América Latina ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 55, Sales No.: S.85.II.G.19) (LC/G.1370).

Dirección y estructura del comercio latinoamericano. Exportaciones, importaciones, saldos comerciales: 1970-1982. Volume I (regional groupings) (LC/G.1329); Volume II (member countries of the Latin American Integration Association) (LC/G.1329/Add.1); Volume III (English-speaking Caribbean countries; member countries of the Central American Common Market; Haiti, Panama and the Dominican Republic) (LC/G.1329/Add.2); Volume IV (country shares in regional exports and imports) (LC/G.1329/Add.3).

América Latina y el Caribe: Exportaciones de manufacturas por países y según su origen industrial desde 1961 hasta 1982. (Statistical compilations) (LC/L.351).

América Latina y el Caribe: Importaciones de manufacturas por países y según su origen industrial desde 1961 hasta 1982. (Statistical compilations) (LC/L.353).

América Latina y España en la economía mundial de la soya (LC/L.358).

/Notas sobre

Notas sobre diversos aspectos de la financiación de las exportaciones (E/CEPAL/SEM.18/R.2).

La financiación de las exportaciones en América Latina: los sistemas promocionales de financiamiento y seguro de crédito a la exportación a nivel nacional, subregional y regional (E/CEPAL/SEM.18/R.3/Rev.1).

América Latina: las exportaciones de productos manufacturados y de algunos servicios de ingeniería y consultoría. (Statistical compilations) (E/CEPAL/SEM.18/R.4).

RIAL Programme publications:

América Latina: Políticas Exteriores Comparadas (RIAL Programme Collection, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1984).

Entre la autonomía y la subordinación: Políticas exteriores de los países latinoamericanos (RIAL Programme Collection, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1984).

América Latina, Europa Occidental y Estados Unidos, un nuevo triángulo atlántico (RIAL Programme Collection, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1984).

Política económica de Estados Unidos en América Latina: Documentos de la administración Reagan (RIAL Programme Collection, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1984).

Cuba y Estados Unidos: Un debate para la convivencia (RIAL Programme Collection, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1984).

Transnacionalización y desarrollo nacional en América Latina (RIAL Programme Collection, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1984).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Seminar on International Services Trade (Santiago, Chile, 12-14 April 1984) (Report: E/CEPAL/SEM.15/R.6).

Second Round Table on the Financing of Exports of Manufactures in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 May 1984) (Report: E/CEPAL/SEM.18/R.5).

Seminar on Latin American Development Options (Cali, Colombia, 30 August-2 September 1984).

Seminar on changes in the industrialized countries and the development of Latin America (Paris, France, 3-6 October 1984).

Seminar on Spain, Latin America and the New International Economic Order (Seville, Spain, 22-25 October 1984).

/Seminar on

Seminar on export promotion (Santiago, Chile, 31 October 1984).

Sixth Annual Meeting of RIAL Member Centres (Mexico City, Mexico, 26-29 November 1984).

Second meeting of Latin American foreign trade officials (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 28-30 January 1985) (Report: LC/R.424).

Meeting on export promotion (Santiago, Chile, 21 March 1985).

Seminar on peace and security in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 June 1985).

Round table on external sector policy options: the case of Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 24-27 October 1983) (LC/R.447).

Introductory Seminar on International Relations (Montevideo, Uruguay, 2-6 September 1985).

Introductory Seminar on International Relations (CEPEI) (Lima, Peru, 28-31 October 1985).

Seventh Annual Meeting of RIAL Member Centres (Bogotá, Colombia, 4-8 November 1985).

Introductory Seminar on International Relations (University of Los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia, 18-22 November 1985).

Meeting on the external debt (New York, 9 December 1985).

iii) Technical assistance

Costa Rica

The Government of Costa Rica, in connection with the development of the new Central American tariff on imports.

Guatemala

The Banco de Guatemala, in relation to the tariff policy for Central American integration; Ministry of Foreign Affairs with respect to Central American countries' relations with the European Community.

Honduras

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, in respect of the design of a new tariff policy.

/Mexico

Mexico

The Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, in connection with the analysis of studies concerning the impact on bilateral trade of Spain's entry into the European Economic Community.

Uruguay

In the form of a project under which assistance was provided with respect to the exportable supply of some products.

CABEI

Central Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), in regard to regional utilization of resources under the San José Agreement on Energy Co-operation.

SIECA

The Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), in negotiations concerning the approval of the new Central American tariff system.

SELA

The Secretariat of the Action Committee of SELA for the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA), in the formulation of its programme of work for the immediate future and in the definition of an action strategy.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.2: ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS

i) Documents

América Latina y la economía mundial del algodón ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 50, Sales No.: S.85.II.G.13) (LC/G.1353).

Hacia nuevas modalidades de cooperación económica entre América Latina y el Japón ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 51, Sales No.: S.86.II.G.4) (LC/G.1354)

Comercio y cooperación entre países de América Latina y países miembros del CAME ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 51, Sales No.: S.85.II.G.14) (LC/G.1356).

Activities carried out by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to promote co-operation among developing countries and regions (August 1983 to July 1984), Note by the Secretariat (LC/G.1321).

International technical co-operation and the current crisis in Latin America: possible spheres of action, Note by the Secretariat (LC/G.1325).

/Algunas consideraciones

Algunas consideraciones sobre la posible incorporación de España en la Comisión Económica Europea (E/CEPAL/L.297).

Sugerencias para desarrollar la cooperación científico-técnica entre España e Iberoamérica (E/CEPAL/L.298/Rev.1).

El comercio internacional de servicios: el caso de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/SEM.15/R.3).

Las iniciativas para liberalizar las corrientes internacionales de servicios e inversión y los intereses de América Latina (E/CEPAL/SEM.15/R.4).

Esquema para el estudio nacional sobre servicios (E/CEPAL/SEM.15/R.5).

Proyecto de conclusiones sobre el comercio internacional de servicios (E/CEPAL/SEM.15/R.6).

Algunos aspectos destacados sobre las relaciones económicas entre países de América Latina y países miembros del CAME (E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.2).

Perspectivas de la cooperación industrial entre los países miembros del CAME y los países de América Latina (E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.3).

Antecedentes y perspectivas de la cooperación industrial entre los países latinoamericanos y los países europeos miembros del CAME (E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.4).

El comercio de manufacturas entre países de América Latina y países de Europa Oriental miembros del CAME (E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.5).

La colaboración entre los países miembros del CAME y los de América Latina en la construcción de centrales hidroeléctricas en otras esferas de la industria electro-energética: situación actual y perspectivas (E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.6).

Cooperación entre los países miembros del CAME y los de América Latina en la construcción de centrales hidroeléctricas (E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.7).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Relations between Europe and RIAL, Latin America (EURAL) (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-17 October 1985).

Seminar on economic relations between Latin American countries and member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) (23-25 July 1984) (Summary and conclusions: E/CEPAL/SEM.17/R.8).

Introductory seminar on international relations (Quito, Ecuador, 30 July-3 August 1984).

Introductory seminar on international relations (Lima, Peru, 6-10 August 1984).

/Introductory seminar

Introductory seminar on international relations (Montevideo, Uruguay, 29-31 August 1984).

Working meeting of the project on the analysis of the export potential and limitations of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in selected countries of Latin America in relation to the markets of the EEC and Spain (Santiago, Chile, 25-28 March 1985).

SUBPROGRAMME 16.3: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM AND EXTERNAL FINANCING

i) Documents

La crisis internacional y su repercusión en América Latina ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 34, Sales No.: S.83.II.G.29) (E/CEPAL/G.1289).

The problem of the external debt: gestation, development, crisis and prospects (LC/L.371) (CEG.11/4).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Twentieth session of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning (New York, U.S.A., 15-21 May 1984). Project representatives participated in discussions on development priorities and policies and the monetary and financial system.

Conference on economic and social order, sponsored by the Global Economic Action Institute of New York (San José, Costa Rica, 22 May 1984).

First international course/seminar on foreign trade policies in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 5-28 June 1984).

Private meeting of Latin American commercial bankers (held by the Executive Secretariat of ECLAC, 15-16 June 1984). An agreement for advisory assistance and co-operation between ECLAC and the Latin American Banking Federation (FELABAN) was signed at this meeting.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of CIES and OAS (Santiago, Chile, 27-31 August 1984)

Thirty-ninth Meeting of Central Bank Directors (Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, 16-19 September 1984).

Seminar on domestic debt (organized by the Project at ECLAC in August 1985).

Meeting of the Advisory Academic Centre for the Third International Conference on Latin American Financial Development (Caracas, Venezuela, 3 August-3 September 1984).

/Meeting of

Meeting of the Board of Governors of IMF and the World Bank (Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 23-27 September 1984).

Advanced course on trade policy (Bogotá, Colombia, 17-20 October 1984).

Seminar on adjustment and development in Latin America (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12-15 December 1984).

Annual meeting of the Latin American Studies Association (Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A., 20-25 March 1985).

Symposium on Africa and the IMF (Nairobi, Kenya, 11-15 May 1985).

Meetings of the World Institute for Development Economic Research (WIDER), United Nations University (Helsinki, Finland, 19-24 May 1985).

High-level seminar on development problems and strategies (Asunción, Paraguay, 25-28 May 1985).

Third International Course/seminar on foreign trade policies in Latin America (Asunción, Paraguay, 26 June 1985).

Second Conference on trade and liberation (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 20-25 March 1985).

Conference on financial development, Inter-American Capital Markets Institute (Caracas, Venezuela, 27 February-4 March 1985).

Twenty-second Meeting of Central Bank Directors of the Americas, Council for Financial and Monetary Affairs of ALADI and the Board of Governors of CEMLA (Guadalajara, Mexico, 8-10 April 1985).

Fifteenth General Assembly of ALIDE (Cartagena, Colombia, 26-30 May 1985).

Meetings of study groups under the project on global macroeconomic policies sponsored by the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) (Helsinki, Finland, 11-17 August 1985).

Seminar of the Research Centre for Uruguayan Democracy (CELADU) (Montevideo, Uruguay, 5-6 September 1985).

Forty-first meeting of central bank directors of Latin America and Spain (Manila, Philippines, 29 September-2 October 1985).

Annual meeting of the Board of Governors of IMF and the World Bank Groups (Seoul, Korea, 6-12 October 1985).

First meeting of the Advisory Group on International Economic Issues, sponsored by the World Institute for Development Economic Research (WIDER) (Helsinki, Finland, 26-30 October 1985).

/Seminar on

Seminar on the economic and social order: experiences in the Southern Cone and the Federal Republic of Germany (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-7 November 1985).

Twenty-second meeting of technical experts of Latin American Central Banks (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 9-19 November 1985).

The United Nations forty years on (Montevideo, Uruguay, 13-15 November 1985).

Seminar on higher education in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 December 1985).

iii) Technical assistance

Colombia

Meeting of economic experts at the Ministry of Finance (Bogotá, Colombia, 30 May-1 June 1985). The question of expansionary and recessionary adjustments was addressed, and a report for the Executive Secretariat was prepared.

El Salvador

Participation in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador. An address entitled "Recessionary adjustment, expansionary adjustment and conditionality" was delivered.

Technical assistance to the Government of El Salvador in connection with the assessment of macroeconomic policies.

Dominican Republic

Advisory assistance to the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic concerning matters relating to exchange policy.

Uruguay

The preparation of a confidential report on the financial sector. Advisory assistance to the Government in assessing the latest developments in connection with external debt and in reviewing options within this field. Advisory assistance on macroeconomic programming to the Office of Planning and the Budget. Participation in the ILPES advisory assistance mission. Various advisory assistance missions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A presentation was made at a seminar of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the new round of trade negotiations.

World Bank

A co-operation agreement was signed with the World Bank. Under this agreement, the Project collaborated on a study concerning the monetary effects of export financing in Brazil. Joint preparation of the final report entitled "Report on the Monetary Budget and other Financial and Macroeconomic Implications of the Proposed Second Export Development Loan Project of Brazil".

United Nations Committee for Development Planning

Meetings involving discussion and information exchange on external debt financing problems and the development outlook of the world economy. The Project Co-ordinator was also designated as guest editor for a special edition on the external debt of the "Journal for Development Planning".

FELABAN

A presentation on "Trade and financing: a long-term view" was given at the Fifth Latin American Foreign Trade Congress in Miami, U.S.A.

A presentation was made based on the document entitled "Avances y retrocesos del problema de la deuda" at the Seventeenth meeting of the Council of Governors at San José, Costa Rica, 25-28 November 1984.

Interim Secretariat of the Cartagena Consensus

Advisory assistance in relation to the external debt problem and its implications. The project collaborated in the shaping of a joint position to be adopted by the signatory countries to the agreement in their dealings with the Interim and Development Committees of IMF and IBRD in April 1985. Notes, confidential documents and memorandums in support of the efforts of the Interim Secretariat were prepared; project representatives also took part in meetings of the support group for this Secretariat as well as in the meetings at the technical and ministerial levels of the Cartagena Consensus.

SIECA

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), in negotiations concerning the approval of a new Central American tariff system.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION

i) Documents

Dos estudios sobre política arancelaria ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" Series, No. 37, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.10) (E/CEPAL/G.1316).

Las relaciones económicas internacionales de América Latina y la cooperación regional ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" Series, No. 49, Sales No.: S.85.II.G.12) (LC/G.1303/Rev.1).

Economic relations of Central America and Mexico with the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/G.1197).

América Latina: panorama actual de la integración y cooperación (E/CEPAL/L.299).

/Estudio sobre

Estudio sobre las restricciones no arancelarias en los países de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) (LC/R.367).

El intercambio compensado desde una perspectiva latinoamericana (LC/R.373).

ALADI: experiencia de tres años de funcionamiento, problemas y perspectivas (LC/R.398).

El comercio exterior de los países de la ALADI: tendencias estructurales y coyuntura actual (LC/R.402).

Notas para la discusión de la Segunda Reunión de Funcionarios Responsables del Comercio Exterior de América Latina (LC/R.403).

Algunas modalidades de comercio en el intercambio regional: intercambio compensado (LC/R.440).

Notas para la discusión de la primera reunión de empresarios de ALADI sobre comercio y financiamiento (LC/R.449).

Potencialidad de exportación de Argentina, Brasil y México hacia los países medianos y menores de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) y el equilibrio comercial (LC/R.450).

Estudio sobre posibilidades de incrementar el comercio de productos básicos, mineros y petroleros (LC/R.472).

Apuntes sobre la revisión de la política arancelaria común en Centroamérica (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.25/Rev.1).

Planteamientos económicos que los Gobiernos del Istmo Centroamericano podrían formular ante las autoridades de la Comunidad Europea (E/CEPAL/CCE/L.416/Rev.1).

Apuntes sobre la revisión de la política arancelaria y aduanera en Centroamérica (E/CEPAL/CCE/L.417).

Apuntes sobre una posible metodología para medir la incidencia de alteraciones arancelarias sobre el balance de pagos y los ingresos fiscales, Nota de la Secretaría (E/CEPAL/CCE/L.418).

Proyecto para el estrechamiento de vínculos entre las federaciones de cooperativas de ahorro y crédito del Istmo Centroamericano. Objetivos y alcance (LC/MEX/R.1).

Marco preliminar para la elaboración del diagnóstico de la situación de las cooperativas de ahorro y crédito en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.4).

Comentarios acerca de las relaciones económicas de México con los países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica (CAME) (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/R.5).

/ii) Seminars,

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meeting of Ministers of the Treasury and Finance of Central America (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 11 October 1984) (E/CEPAL/CCE/L.419).

Conference of the Ford Foundation on international and regional organizations (New York, U.S.A., 7-8 November 1984).

Technical seminar on a methodology for measuring the impact of tariff disturbances on the balance of payments and the fiscal revenue of the Central American countries (Mexico City, Mexico, 6-7 December 1984) (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.10/R.2).

First seminar on closer relations among co-operative saving and credit federations of Central America (Mexico City, Mexico, 28 February-1 March 1985) (LC/MEX/R.3) (LC/MEX/R.5).

Sixth session of Central American negotiators of the new regional tariff and customs system (San José, Costa Rica, 10-17 March 1985).

Second seminar on closer relations among co-operative saving and credit federations of Central America (Mexico City, Mexico, 29-30 July 1985) (LC/MEX/R.11(SEM.12/11)) (LC/MEX/R.17(SEM.12/3)).

Meeting of entrepreneurs of ALADI member countries on trade and financing (Montevideo, Uruguay, 26-28 August 1985).

New approaches for the development of integration (Lima, Peru, 17-19 September 1985).

Third seminar on closer relations among co-operative saving and credit federations of Central America (San José, Costa Rica, 9-10 December 1985) (LC/MEX/R.19(SEM.13/2)) (LC/MEX/R.20(SEM.13/3)) (LC/MEX/R.21(SEM.13/4)).

Seminar on the Atlantic Treaty (Montevideo, Uruguay, 4-5 December 1985).

SUBPROGRAMME 16.5: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

i) Documents

Report on the First Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Caribbean/Latin American Co-operation, 1-2 February 1984, Trinidad (E/CEPAL/CDCC/113).

Draft Provisional Agenda (CDCC VIII) (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.114).

/Annotated Provisional

Annotated Provisional Agenda (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.114/Add.1).

Implementation of the Work Programme of the CDCC (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115 and Corr.1).

Women and Development Draft Programme 1984 and Onwards (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Add.1).

Co-ordination in Planning (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Add.2).

Action on CDCC Resolutions adopted at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116).

Action on CDCC Resolutions adopted at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions. Note by the Executive Secretary (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116/Add.1).

ECLA Resolutions with Implications for CDCC (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.117).

Report of the Eighth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, 6-12 July 1984, Haiti (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.118) (E/CEPAL/G.1317).

Report of Workshop on Co-operation in Rice Research between the Governments of the CDCC (Caribbean Rice Research Network), 20-22 August 1984, Dominican Republic (LC/CAR/G.119(SEM.1/1)) (CDCC/RR/84/1).

Proposed Programme of Work of the CDCC 1986-87 (LC/CAR/G.120).

Minutes of the Sixth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, 16 September 1984, Antigua (LC/CAR/G.121(SEM.4/10)) (CDCC/CCST/84/11).

Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, 17-19 September 1984, Antigua (LC/CAR/G.122(SEM.4/11)) (CDCC/CCST/84/12).

Economic Activity 1983 in Caribbean Countries (LC/CAR/G.123).

Review and Appraisal of the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.124(SEM.4/1)) (CDCC/UNDW/84/1).

Provisional Agenda (LC/CAR/L.124(SEM.4/2)) (CDCC/UNDW/84/2).

Agricultural Research Policy and Management - Papers presented at the Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management, 26-30 September 1983, Port of Spain, Trinidad (LC/CAR/G.126, Vols. I and II).

The Bibliographic Record Card of CARISPLAN by Fay Durrant, Consultant (LC/CAR/L.127(SEM.1/1)) (CDCC/CARSTIN/84/1).

/Integration and

- Integration and Co-operation in the Caribbean, 1981-1983 (ECLA/CARIB/R.84/1).
- Small Size and the Cost of Marketing in the Caribbean. A Need for Versatility in Production and Transport Technologies (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/2).
- Regional Summary Trends in the Caribbean Economies in 1982 (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/3).
- Trade Procedures Guide for the Caribbean (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/4).
- Calendar of Meetings of the Economic Commission for Latin America Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984 (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/5).
- Select Bibliography on Women and Development, May 1984 (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/6).
- CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 9 of 1984 (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/7).
- Caribbean Maritime Traffic Model (Werner Rothengatter) (ECLA/CARIB/G.84/8).
- Critical Review of the Rural Agro-Based Industries Project Proposal (CARIB/INT/R.84/1).
- What of an Agriculture/rural Agro-Industries Continuum (CARIB/INT/R.84/2).
- Report on the Fifth CDCC pre-CGCEC Consultative Meeting (CARIB/INT/R.84/3).
- Training Seminar on Community Participation Methodology (I) (Port of Spain, 29 March 1984) (CARIB/INT/L.84/5).
- Notes on Regional Population Awareness Conference (St. Lucia, 30 April-2 May 1984) (CARIB/INT/L.84/7).
- A Conceptual Frame of the ECCM Customs Union Operations (CARIB/INT/L.84/8).
- The Main Actor of Abolition of Slavery and Revolution in Haiti, J. Casimir (LC/POS/CDCC/L.84/1).
- Social Structural Changes in Dominica (AHG/SEM/SSC/L.84/1).
- Draft Project Document Regional Co-operative Agricultural Research Network (CDCC/CAR/L.84/1).
- Provisional Agenda (CDCC/CAR/L.84/2).
- "Culture, Discourse, Self-Expression" and Social Development in the Caribbean (CDCC/8/CRP.1).
- Report on the Workshop on Energy Information Systems (CDCC/8/CRP.2).
- Agricultural Statistics - Caribbean Countries (Vol. VI - 1984).
- Current Awareness Bulletin, Vol. 7.

CDCC Focus, Vol. 7, Nos. 1-3.

Tourism Resources Development: Proposed Programme of Activities (CDCC/G/INFI).

Guidelines for Population Policy Formulations (CDCC/PP/G/85/1).

Agricultural Statistics (LC/CAR/G.132).

International Conference in Mexico: Implications for Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.147).

Women as Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (LC/CAR/G.150).

Women Traders in Trinidad and Tobago (LC/CAR/G.151).

Basic Plan of Action for the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit (LC/CAR/G.168).

Tourism and Environment in Caribbean Development with Emphasis on the Eastern Caribbean (WP/ETCD/L.85/2).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 10.

Current Awareness Bulletin Vol. 8, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Shipping Statistics of CDCC Countries (CEPAL/CARIB 80/9).

A total of 37 preliminary documents on economics, financial matters, demographic questions, social issues, women, transport, energy, data processing, planning, and other topics covered by the Subregional Headquarters' programme of work were prepared.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Fifteenth Annual Conference of ACURIL: Automation and Information in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 6-12 May 1984.

UNIDO/CARICOM Meeting, "Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in Industrial Planning and Development", Georgetown, Guyana, 8-12 May 1984.

Tenth Meeting of CARICOM Regional Agricultural Planners and seventh meeting of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture, Saint Lucia, 13-19 May 1984.

Workshop on Energy Information Systems, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 14-18 May 1984.

Fourteenth Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Kingston, Jamaica, 16-17 May 1984.

/Fifth Ad hoc

Fifth Ad hoc Advisory Committee Meeting of CGCED, Kingston, Jamaica, 18 May 1984.

Second Expert Group Meeting on Common Indexing Tools, New York, 22-25 May 1984.

Technical Meeting on the Assessment of Laws and Regulations on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 May 1984.

Ninth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, Barbados, 28-30 May 1984.

Seminar on "Women and Rural Development - Diploma in Agricultural Extension", St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, in collaboration with WAND (Women and Development Unit in Barbados), 29-30 May 1984.

Eighth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 6-12 June 1984.

First Consultative Group Meeting on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, New York, 21-30 June 1984.

Special Session of the Committee of the Whole, New York, 28 June 1984.

Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers and Heads of Government, Nassau, Bahamas, 2-4 July and 5-7 July 1984.

Meeting of Ministers of Health, Dominica, 22-25 July 1984.

International Round Table to Mark the 150th Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, Georgetown, Guyana, 3-6 August 1984.

World Population Conference, Mexico City, Mexico, 6-13 August 1984.

First Meeting of the Committee on Public Financing and Debt, Saint Vincent, 7-10 August 1984.

Consultative Meeting for the Establishment of the Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA), Barbados, 10-12 August 1984.

Workshop on Co-operation in Rice Research with the Objective of Establishing a Caribbean Co-operative Rice Research Network, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura, in collaboration with ECLAC, 20-23 August 1984.

National Community Participation Workshop on Women and Development Planning, Saint Lucia, 22-24 August 1984.

/First Meeting

First Meeting on Industrial Property for Latin America and the Caribbean, Bogotá, Colombia, 27-30 August 1984.

Third Conference on "East Indians in the Caribbean: Beyond Survival", St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, 27 August-5 September 1984.

Conference on New Perspectives on Caribbean Studies: Towards the 21st Century and Prospects for Caribbean Basin Integration, New York, 28 August-1 September 1984.

First Meeting of the Working Group on the Establishment of a Caribbean Co-operative Agricultural Research Network, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 3-7 September 1984.

Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), Barbados, 5-10 September 1984.

PREALC Meeting: Actores Sociales y Pautas de Acción Colectiva en América Latina, Santiago, Chile, 13-14 September 1984.

ECLAC/WAND/CARICOM Consultative Meeting in Preparation for the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting Prior to World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 13-15 September 1984.

Fourth Plenary Session of CCST.

Sixth Executive Committee Meeting.

Third Meeting of Agencies, Antigua and Barbuda, 16-20 September 1984.

Encuentro sobre los Programas de Investigación Sociocultural en el Caribe, Havana, Cuba, 1-5 October 1984.

Tourism Statistics Workshop (CTRC), Saint Christopher and Nevis, 29 October-2 November 1984.

Pre-Castalac Caribbean Consultation Meeting, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 5-7 November 1984.

Standing Committee of Ministers of Science and Technology, Barbados, 10-12 November 1984.

Second OAS Round Table on Library and Archives Planning and Co-ordination in the English-speaking Caribbean, Saint Lucia, 13-15 November 1984.

Fourth Regional ECLAC Intergovernmental Meeting in Preparation for the World Conference for the Review and Appraisal of the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Havana, Cuba, 19-22 November 1984.

/Meeting of

Meeting of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), Brasilia, Brazil, 3-4 December 1984.

Ad hoc Expert Group on Agricultural Research, Kingston, Jamaica, 3-6 December 1984.

Training Workshop on Network Improvement to initiate Caribbean Science and Technology Information Network (CARSTIN), Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 3-14 December 1984.

Ad hoc Expert Group to Assess the Monograph on Social Structural Changes in Dominica, Dominica, 10-12 December 1984.

CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers of Transport, Kingston, Jamaica, 4-6 February 1985.

Meeting of agro-industry experts in the OECS countries, Antigua, 5-6 March 1985 (LC/CAR/G.152).

26th Meeting of the CARICOM Council of Ministers, Georgetown, Guyana, 11-13 March 1985.

Seminar/Workshop of Energy Modelling and Planning, Barbados, 22-26 April 1985.

CARICOM Meeting of Ministers responsible for women's affairs, 14-17 May 1985.

Seventh Executive Committee Meeting of CCST, Trinidad and Tobago, 22 May 1985 (CDCC/CCST/85/14).

Ninth Session of the CDCC, Trinidad, 29 May-4 June 1985.

Meeting of CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers on Tropical Root Crops, Guadeloupe, 9-10 July 1985 (LC/CAR/G.158).

Seminar on Population Policy Formulation, Saint Christopher and Nevis, 27 October-5 November 1985.

Fifth Plenary Session of CCST, Dominica, 27-29 November 1985.

Wider Caribbean Expert Meeting on Environment and Tourism in Caribbean Development, Trinidad and Tobago, 2-4 December 1985.

Workshop on Food Systems and Food Policy Analysis, Trinidad and Tobago, 16-18 December 1985.

Regional Seminar on Information Services and Systems on Research in Progress in Latin America and the Caribbean, 20-24 January 1986.

/Workshop on

Workshop on Agricultural Planning Systems and Activities in the English-speaking Caribbean countries, 6 February 1986.

CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers of Transport (SCMT) meeting, Barbados, 17-19 February 1986.

iii) Technical assistance

Antigua and Barbuda

Preparation of project documents and identification of sources for funding related to the integration of women in development.

Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao)

Planning initiatives and identification of consultants for evaluation of planning project. 7-11 May and 26-27 November 1984.

Barbados

Preparation of project documents and identification of sources of funding related to the integration of women in development.

Belize

Government of Belize in the preparation of its Economic Development Plan, the Agricultural Sector Plan and the Tourism Sector Plan. Preparation of project documents and identification of sources of funding in relation to the integration of women in development.

Guyana

On their national demographic survey.

Jamaica

Project preparation related to Women and Development planning, 27 September-3 October 1984. In the preparations of project documents, identification of sources of funding related to the integration of women in development.

Saint Christopher and Nevis

Preparation of project documents and identification of sources of funding related to the integration of women in development.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Assess the degree of undercoverage in census, to prepare intercensal and post census population estimates.

Prepare the Terms of Reference for the Committee on Public Financing and Public Debt.

/Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia

Consumer price index.

Government of Saint Lucia in preparing a methodology to upgrade the documentation centre at the Ministry of Finance and Planning to national status and in formulating a national information policy to guide the development of the information sector within the national development plan.

Suriname

Briefing for Surinamese participation in a Seminar in Saint Vincent on women in education; project reformulation - Women in health: detection of cervical cancer.

Trinidad and Tobago

Support accession by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the UNCTAD Cargo Movement System for the Caribbean.

CARICOM Secretariat

In the drafting of terms of reference for a sector study on Regional Maritime Transport Policy.

iv) Training and fellowships

Six-week training programme for 2 UWI-Jamaica Library students.

Two-week training programme for 2 Librarians from the Ministry of Planning in Haiti.

One-week training for 1 Indexer from Planning Institute of Jamaica.

PROGRAMME 17: NATURAL RESOURCES

During the past two years the programme has given priority attention to the consolidation of the subprogramme on ocean resources, the initiation of horizontal co-operation in connection with water and mineral resources, and to activities concerning regional co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space.

Activities in the field of water resources were focussed on the following areas: i) follow-up on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the form of a publication concerning the water resources of Latin America and the Caribbean and their utilization, as well as a report on the formulation of water resource development plans at the national level; ii) the identification of areas of horizontal co-operation and its promotion, with efforts being concentrated on the project being carried out with the support of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning co-operation among developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of water resource management; iii) the provision of support for the co-ordination of the activities of international institutions working in the field of water resources at the regional level; iv) the promotion of the achievement of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade through participation in meetings and missions and, specifically, by promoting the provision of services to widely-scattered rural populations; v) the continued development of the activities included in the project on the planning and management of water resources in high-mountain river basins in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the support of the Government of Italy and in close co-operation with institutions in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) in Peru and the Centre for Research and Training in Tropical Agronomy (CATIE) in Costa Rica.

In the field of mineral resources, a meeting was organized and held in Lima (3-4 April 1984) at which delegates from 13 countries of the region approved the articles of association of the Latin American Mining Agency (OLAMI). This event was sponsored by the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru and received the co-operation of the Empresa Colombiana de Minas (ECOMINAS) of Colombia, which served as its co-ordinating secretariat, and of the Spanish Association of Study, Project and Research Offices and Enterprises (TECNIBERIA), of Spain.

In November 1984, with the sponsorship of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), a workshop on technical and economic co-operation for the development of the mining and metallurgical sector of Latin America was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago. Entrepreneurs and mining experts from the region and from the countries of the European Economic Community participated, as well as specialists from regional and international bodies. The importance of achieving complementarity among the countries of the region through the vertical integration of mining products and through horizontal co-operation was underscored at this meeting. One outcome of the meeting was the organization, in conjunction with the Argentine Mining Union, of the First Meeting of Industrial Mining Entrepreneurs of Latin America, which was held at Buenos Aires in September 1985. This conference was sponsored by the National Mining Society of Chile, the Latin American Integration /Association, the

Association, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, the European Economic Community, the Latin American Mining Agency and the Department of Mining of Argentina. The first regular general assembly of OLAMI was subsequently held in the same city, at which time OLAMI was formally established and Peru was chosen as the site of its headquarters.

Two main lines of work in the field of ocean resources were consolidated during this period: the dissemination and analysis of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and support for the formulation of ocean policies at the request of interested countries.

The first national diagnostic analyses of existing capabilities for the utilization of the sea have been carried out. These analyses constitute the basis for a regional data bank on legislation and institutional information. The purpose of this data bank is to contribute to a greater knowledge of the regional situation and to provide the necessary elements for the promotion of technical co-operation activities in this field.

The dissemination of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and related resolutions was undertaken with the publication of the text of the Convention and its final Act. This publication was widely distributed to public institutions, universities and academic centres.

Further work was carried out in those subject areas directly related to the impact of development projects on the marine environment with a view to providing governments, through international co-operation, with access to methodologies which will allow them to anticipate the environmental impact of projects they carry out in coastal or marine zones.

From a general standpoint, these and other activities have fostered an increased awareness and analysis in the countries of the new role to be played by Latin America in the present stage of the consolidation of the institutions of the new Law of the Sea to whose establishment they have made such a great contribution.

The activities of the Programme on Natural Resources also included studies on horizontal co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.1: MINERAL RESOURCES

i) Documents

Desarrollo de los recursos mineros de América Latina, "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 48, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.85.II.G.5 (LC/G.1355).

La cooperación técnica y económica en el sector minero-metalúrgico de América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.331).

/The role

The role of the public sector and transnational corporations in the development of mining in Latin America (LC/R.376(Sem.19/3)).

Financing implications of mineral development agreements: some notes on recent mineral agreements in South America (LC/R.377(Sem.19/4)).

Demand for machinery and equipment by the metal mining industry in some countries of Latin America (LC/R.379(Sem.19/5)).

Main systems of marketing minerals and metals (LC/R.380(Sem.19/6)).

Cooperación horizontal en el sector minero-metalúrgico de América Latina (LC/R.382(Sem.19/7)).

Options of vertical integration of mining in Latin America (LC/R.383(Sem.19/8))

Algunas reflexiones sobre las opciones de integración vertical de la minería en América Latina (LC/R.384(Sem.19/9)).

Profile and possibilities of a multinational ore marketing enterprise: the case of Latin America (LC/R.385(Sem.19/10)).

Investment promotion and financing of mining in Latin America (LC/R.386(Sem.19/11)).

Possibilities for increasing regional trade in metallic minerals and metals (LC/R.390(Sem.19/13)).

Organismo Latinoamericano de Minería (OLAMI). Consideraciones sobre su creación y aportación futura al desarrollo minero-metalúrgico de América Latina (LC/R.392(Sem.19/14)).

Experiencias y perspectivas de desarrollo tecnológico e industrial conjunto en el Grupo Andino y su relación con el sector minero-metalúrgico (LC/R.394(Sem.19/12)).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meeting on horizontal co-operation for the development of the mining resources of Latin America (Lima, Peru, 3-4 April 1984).

Workshop on technical and economic co-operation for the mining/metallurgical sector of Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 19-23 November 1984) (Report: LC/L.334).

First meeting of industrial mining entrepreneurs of Latin America (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 9-11 September 1985).

First Regular General Assembly of the Latin American Mining Agency (OLAMI) (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 12-13 September 1985).

/SUBPROGRAMME 17.2:

SUBPROGRAMME 17.2: WATER RESOURCES

i) Documents

The Water Resources of Latin America and the Caribbean and their Utilization, "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 53, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.85.II.G.16.

Aprovechamiento de los recursos hídricos: progresos realizados en la aplicación del Plan de Acción de Mar del Plata y el Decenio Internacional del Agua Potable y del Saneamiento Ambiental en América Latina y el Caribe, Note by the Secretariat (LC/G.1384(SES.21/19)).

La formulación de los planes de ordenamiento de recursos hídricos en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1391(SES.21/20)).

Transacciones ambientales en el campo de los recursos hídricos (LC/L.364).

Ordenamiento de recursos hídricos y modelos matemáticos en América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.344/Rev.1).

La Comisión Económica para América Latina y los recursos hídricos (E/CEPAL/R.35).

Manual de desarrollo y manejo de cuencas alto andinas: marco de referencia para su ejecución (E/CEPAL/R.364).

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation for the Dispersed Rural Population in Latin America (LC/R.444).

Utilización de los recursos hidráulicos para fines de riego agrícola en Centroamérica (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/R.2).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (a meeting organized by the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)) (Cairo, Egypt, 12-16 March 1984).

A regional symposium on drinking water supply and sanitary disposal of human wastes in marginated urban areas (organized by the Pan-American Health Organization) (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 November 1984).

First international seminar on development experiences in cold weather zones (organized by the Corporación Austral de Desarrollo Regional (COAUSTRAL)) (Coyhaique, Chile, 6-9 November 1984).

Ninth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources (New York, 8-17 April 1985).

/Twelfth National

Twelfth National Congress on Water (CONAGUA 85) (Mendoza, Argentina, 27-31 May 1985).

Post-graduate course on Integral Water Resource Management, Seminar/Workshop on National Planning (organized by the Centro de Economía, Legislación y Administración del Agua (CELA) (Mendoza, Argentina, 16-18 October 1985).

Meeting of Managers of Water Programmes of Regional Commissions (New York, 17-18 October 1985).

Sixth session of the Administrative Co-ordinating Committee Intersecretariat Group on Water (New York, 21-25 October 1985).

ii) Technical co-operation

Technical assistance was provided and contact was made with the corresponding authorities in Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru in connection with the use of mathematical models and microcomputers in the management of water resources.

SUBPROGRAMME 17.3: OCEAN RESOURCES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

Diagnóstico de las capacidades nacionales para el aprovechamiento del mar en Chile (ECLAC/UNDP Programme on Ocean Resources and Regional Development, Santiago, June 1985).

Pamphlet on international co-operation and the new Law of the Sea (Santiago, Chile, 8 August 1984).

Investigaciones marinas en el archipiélago de Juan Fernández (a publication of the Catholic University of Valparaíso, with the support of ECLAC, Valparaíso, Chile, 1985).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Atlantic subregional seminar on ocean resources and development (Montevideo, Uruguay, 7-11 May 1984) (report under preparation).

National multidisciplinary course on ocean resource development in Chile (held by the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile and the ECLAC/UNDP Programme on Ocean Resources and the Development of Latin America) (Santiago, Chile, 5-15 November 1984).

Workshop on the assessment of the environmental impact on the marine environment of potentially harmful substances originating from coastal sources: a case study in Chile (Concepción, Chile, 10-14 December 1984) (Report: LC/L.325).

/Meeting of

Meeting of experts to study technical co-operation options in the field of ocean resources in the Atlantic subregion (convened by the ECLAC/UNDP Programme on Ocean Resources and the Development of Latin America) (Montevideo, Uruguay, 3-6 December 1984).

OTHER DOCUMENTS:

Satellite telecommunications: a field for horizontal co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (LC/G.1352).

Activities of Latin American and Caribbean organizations relating to the peaceful uses of outer space: a basis for developing horizontal co-operation (LC/G.1360).

PROGRAMME 18: POPULATION

This report provides an account of the activities carried out by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) within the framework of the Regional Population Programme during the period 1984-1985. The activities are grouped into four subprogrammes, each of which corresponds to a unit of work, i.e., demographic statistics and projections of population trends; population and development; education and training; and population documentation and processing of demographic data.

CELADE's programme of work, which has been approved by the member countries of the Commission, is carried out from its headquarters in Santiago with the backing of a subregional office in San José, Costa Rica, for Central America and the Caribbean. In January 1985 an ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit was set up at ECLAC's subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, with the aim of strengthening and broadening the sphere of action of CELADE within the population field in the English-speaking Caribbean. In August of the same year, a demographer with many years' experience of work in CELADE was seconded to the ECLAC Buenos Aires Office, in order to deal with the requirements of countries in the River Plate Basin.

During 1984-1985, one of the events of greatest significance for CELADE was the International Conference on Population (ICP), held in Mexico City in August 1984. The recommendations made by ICP for the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action had specific consequences on the activity of CELADE in the region. In order to better answer the requests of countries deriving from these recommendations, CELADE undertook a reorientation of its activities towards the end of 1985, the results of which will become fully apparent over the coming two years.

The financial resources which funded the activities of CELADE during this period came mainly from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and from the regular budget of the United Nations. Contributions were also received from other donors such as the Government of the Netherlands, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, and the Government of France. Special mention should be made of the exchange and co-operation agreement with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The financial contribution of CIDA within the framework of this five-year agreement (1982-1987) is intended to further specific training, technical co-operation and research activities in the field of population within a selected group of countries in the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

The aim of this subprogramme is to provide countries in the region with technical assistance in the field of demographic analysis and in preparing estimates of demographic variables and population projections in order for these to be introduced into national socioeconomic development plans. Simultaneously, and in order to better answer the requests of countries with regard to regional planning, priority attention has now been given to disaggregated analysis of

/demographic information

demographic information both on geographical areas (estimates and projections for small areas) and for sectoral purposes (projections of requirements for basic necessities, such as social security, education, health and housing).

In order to carry out these tasks, technical collaboration agreements have been signed with virtually every country in Latin America, as a result of which further population studies have been undertaken, including those relating to research into fertility using the own-children method (IFHIPAL) and research into infant mortality in Latin America (IMILA). As a result of this joint activity with countries, during this period the volumes containing population estimates and projections for the period 1950-2025 were published for Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay respectively. Similarly, IFHIPAL reports were prepared and published on Panama and Guatemala, together with an IMILA report on Panama.

Towards the end of 1983, CELADE signed an agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) covering research into infant mortality in Bolivia and Honduras. This research culminated in 1985 with the publication of three monographs on the subject.

In order to ensure the inclusion of questions designed to gather useful information for estimating demographic variables, CELADE is collaborating in the preparation of questionnaires for population censuses and demographic surveys. It is also participating in the preparation of basic tabulations containing this information and in analysis of the results of censuses and surveys in order to analyse the demographic situation in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Thus, in 1984-1985 CELADE played an active role in the various stages of the demographic surveys in Honduras and in Nicaragua. The first of these, the National Demographic Survey of Honduras (EDENH-II), which is at the final stage of analysis and publication of results, was designed to improve and update knowledge of the demographic characteristics of the populations of Honduras, as well as knowledge of a number of socioeconomic features, including the degree of participation of women in the economy. As far as the National Sociodemographic Survey of Nicaragua (EDENIC) is concerned, its aim is to gather up-to-date sociodemographic data in order to appraise at the national and regional level the size, composition and age distribution of the population, together with other data necessary to estimate levels and trend in fertility, mortality and domestic and international migrations.

Simultaneously, towards the middle of 1985 preparatory activities started for a survey which will be made in Guyana in order to obtain estimates of fertility, together with infant and adult mortality at the national and regional levels, as well as estimates of the scale of migration, and to study the present patterns of domestic migration together with a number of characteristics of such migrants.

Moreover, under the joint sponsorship of the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses, the Institute of Health Research of the Universidad de Costa Rica and CELADE, at the beginning of 1985 experimental research was initiated in two cantons of Costa Rica into mortality and a number of socioeconomic features of the aged, so as to obtain estimates of mortality and identify specific social, economic and health characteristics of the aged.

/During 1984-1985,

During 1984-1985, CELADE continued with its ongoing research into international migration in Latin America (IMILA), which started in 1970 and which involves the exchange of census information relating to Latin Americans censused in countries different to their country of origin. As a result of the growing concern of governments with international migration, this exchange will be extended to be worldwide level for the 1980 censuses. CELADE has begun preparing a special issue of the Boletín Demográfico, which will provide an overall view of international migration in Latin America.

In addition to the advisory assistance which CELADE provides for countries in the region relating to tasks pursued under this subprogramme, work continued on the development and application of methodologies allowing maximum benefit to be drawn from the available census data in the countries of the region. The organization of international seminars to update knowledge in this area (see subprogramme 18.3) provided an opportunity for an examination of the most recent progress in demographic methods and for an exchange and dissemination of experience gathered.

Similarly, as part of this subprogramme a number of publications were prepared, including the half-yearly review "Boletín Demográfico", books, brochures, monographs and technical documents for conferences and seminars (see list of publications in annex).

SUBPROGRAMME 18.2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The overall purpose of this subprogramme is to provide technical co-operation for countries in the region in connection with investigation of the determining factors and economic and social consequences of population dynamics, and to assist them with the integration of population variables into development planning, and with the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes of action in which the population is a major factor. It should be mentioned that a major part of the activities in this subprogramme involves the provision of assistance to countries in the region in their efforts to establish the institutional mechanisms to facilitate the integration of demographic variables into the process of economic and social planning.

Argentina

Assistance was provided to the National Bureau of Migrations of the Argentine Ministry of the Interior in preparing the instruments for gathering data for a project to assess the socioeconomic situation and integration of Japanese migrants. Assistance was also provided to the Office of Planning of the Province of Rio Negro in preparing a document entitled "Future regional distribution of the population and the state of the labour market in the Alto Valle", as well as to a research fellow in Santiago del Estero in preparing a project entitled "Integrated rural development, poverty and migration in Santiago del Estero, Argentina".

/Furthermore, CELADE

Furthermore, CELADE collaborated in organizing and assessing the "Inter-American course on migrations" (May 1985) and participated in the "Seminar on women migrants", both held in Buenos Aires under the sponsorship of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (CIM).

Bolivia

Within the framework of project BOL/78/P01 (Population policies) of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, assistance was provided to the Universidad Mayor de San Simón in preparing and running the Course on population and regional planning which was held in Cochabamba towards the middle of 1985. Assistance was also given to a professor from the Universidad de Tarija in preparing a study of the economically active population in the Department of Tarija.

Colombia

Advisory services were provided to the Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana de Medellín for the research project on Infant mortality and social classes. The case of Medellín.

Costa Rica

Advisory services were provided to the Ministry of Planning in analysing and generally directing project COS/75/P01, which included the design of three research projects into the use and improvement of a system of information on socio-demographic indicators. Similarly, CELADE collaborated in preparing the official report which Costa Rica presented at the International Conference on Population in Mexico and in designing a plan to follow-up the recommendations made by the Conference. In addition, support was provided for the ACNUR project in Costa Rica, in developing a permanent information system on refugees in that country.

Cuba

Assistance was furnished to the Technical Committee on Housing and Urbanism, with documentation on the concentration of population and, together with the State Statistical Committee, activities in the field of population and development for the coming two-year period were defined.

Chile

The Planning Office of the Quinta Normal Municipal Council in Santiago was provided with advice on the design of a study into socioeconomic differentiation.

Ecuador

As part of project ECU/80/P04, advisory services were provided to the National Development Council (CONADE) for a study into characteristics and trends within the process of urban concentration, as well as in following up the project's activities, defining socioeconomic strata for the fertility and mortality survey, and with analysis of the Political Constitution of Ecuador as a base of reference for designing a population policy. CELADE also assisted in reviewing the report which contains the socio-demographic diagnosis as well as in examining the material relating to the socioeconomic diagnosis and in preparing the synthesis of both diagnoses.

/Finally, CELADE

Finally, CELADE also collaborated with CONADE in programming tasks for the 1985-1986 period, and the document "The economic and social development of Ecuador, 1950-1982" was prepared as well as a report on each of the following topics: internal migration, spatial distribution of the population and urbanization in Ecuador.

El Salvador

Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Planning within the framework of project ELS/78/PO4 in preparing research into displaced persons in El Salvador and in reformulating this project. As part of project ELS/83/PO1, CELADE collaborated in organizing and getting under way a course on population and development, held in San Salvador towards the middle of 1985, as well as a second course on the subject in November 1985.

Haiti

Under the collaboration agreement signed between the Haitian Institute of Statistics (IHSI) and CELADE, two officers from CELADE gave classes as part of the course on demographic inputs in planning, held in Port-au-Prince towards the middle of December 1985.

Honduras

As part of project HON/78/PO8, advisory assistance was provided for the Higher Council for Economic Planning (CONSUPLANE) in preparing and organizing a seminar on development strategies and the integration of the population into planning.

Nicaragua

Assistance was provided to a research fellow from this country in relation with the preparation of a system of sociodemographic indicators for Nicaragua.

Panama

Advisory services were provided to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy within the framework of project PAN/83/PO1, including assistance to an official from this Ministry, who spent a training period in the San José Subregional Office of CELADE, in designing a research plan based on data gathered during the socioeconomic survey taken in the metropolitan region of Panama in 1981.

Dominican Republic

A start was made on preparing a research project into population and development in the Dominican Republic, which is being carried out jointly by two researchers from the Institute of Population Development Studies of Santo Domingo and CELADE.

/During the

During the period, CELADE continued to provide technical assistance to countries in the region in connection with activities related to the 1980 population censuses, including the permanent task of maintaining the file of census material.

Moreover, a number of research activities were carried out, preferably in collaboration with national bodies, on topics such as fertility and the participation of women in economic activity; the position of women and their demographic behaviour; the present state of relations between population and development in the Caribbean; economic, social and cultural factors in variations in fertility and infant mortality; redistributive trends among the population in Latin America; long-term projection modules for State investment and consumption by sectors.

Finally, mention should be made of the document prepared by CELADE as its contribution to the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the collaboration provided through the teaching of classes in the course on population and development held in Moscow, USSR, in October 1985.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.3: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The purpose of this subprogramme is to train specialists from universities and government economic and social planning institutions, particularly those institutions concerned with the gathering and production of statistical data, in demographic analyses, the social study of the population and in specific techniques applied to population studies.

To this end, during 1984-1985 the education and training subprogramme was carried out through the following structures:

1. Master's Programme in Demography and Social Studies of Population. Class of 1983-1984 (second year) and 1985-1986 (first year)

The aim of this programme is to train by means of a varied postgraduate programme lasting two years, two types of specialists: demographers trained in techniques of demographic analysis and specialists in social studies of the population capable of integrating demographic inputs into the development plans of their countries.

During the period covered by this report the second year of the Master's Programme was completed; fifteen specialists from ten countries in the region graduated on completion of the programme, in December 1984. The 1985-1986 year started with twenty-three fellowship holders from twelve Latin American countries and two from Spain, who completed the first common year in December 1985 and started the second specialized year in January 1986, specializing in Demography or Social Studies of the Population.

/2. Intensive

2. Intensive regional and national courses on demography

Since 1978 the four-month long full-time intensive regional course on demography has been given in the subregional office of CELADE in San José, Costa Rica. The purpose of this course is to rapidly improve the technical level of the professionals responsible for applying population analysis techniques and methods, and who work for governmental institutions in Central America, the Caribbean and Panama, associated with activities in the field of population. During the period covered by this report two courses were given, one per year, followed by a total of 54 professionals from countries in the region, including a number of government officials from Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The intensive national courses on population studies pursue similar objectives and have a similar content and duration to the regional courses, but are given at the request of the countries concerned, by means of agreements signed between governmental institutions and CELADE.

During the period under review, intensive national courses were given in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (23 participants), Quito, Ecuador (19 participants) and Bogotá, Colombia (27 participants).

3. Specialization seminars and courses on specific methodological aspects

The aim of this activity is to familiarize Latin American and Caribbean professionals involved in demographic research with the latest technical progress and methodologies used in this field.

In 1984 the following seminars of this type were held, lasting on average one month:

- 1) Course on the use of the microcomputer as a tool in demographic analysis, CELADE, San José, attended by 21 students from Central America and the Caribbean.
- 2) Course on the use of the microcomputer, exclusively run for Costa Rican officials, CELADE, San José, 22 students.
- 3) Seminar on contributions made to selected demographic topics, run by professor Jean Bourgeois-Pichat at the CELADE centre in Santiago, attended by 30 professionals.
- 4) Seminar on historical demography, CELADE, San José, attended by 18 professionals.

During 1985 the following courses of this type were held:

- 1) Course on population and development, San Salvador, El Salvador, 20 students.
- 2) Course on the use of the microcomputer as a tool in demographic analysis, CELADE, Santiago, 25 Latin American students.

/3) Seminar

- 3) Seminar on economic demography, run by professor Georges Tapinos, CELADE, Santiago, 40 professionals.
 - 4) Seminar on demographic aspects of migration, Montevideo, Uruguay, 20 national participants.
 - 5) Seminar on updating demographic techniques, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 25 national professionals.
 - 6) Course on the formulation of population policies, organized by the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Unit in Port of Spain, held in St. Christopher and Nevis, 15 participants.
4. Courses on the integration of demographic variables into planning

In conjunction with the Ministry of Planning of Bolivia, during May and June 1985 CELADE held in Cochabamba a course on the integration of demographic variables into regional planning, attended by 25 Bolivian professionals concerned with economic and social planning.

Between November and December 1985 and in conjunction with the Haitian Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Planning of Haiti, a seminar was given on demographic inputs for planning. The seminar was held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and was attended by 25 national professionals.

5. Research fellows

This possibility allows officials from governmental bodies to be trained in CELADE, at the request of national institutions, over a 2 to 3-month period on average. This programme allows research projects into population which are of interest to the countries in the region to be carried out.

In 1984-1985 CELADE advised 32 research fellowship holders in its offices in Santiago and San José, who pursued a variety of research activities and specific tasks required of them by their parent institutions under the direction of experts from the Centre.

Support to national university programmes

A number of Latin American universities are in the process of integrating the teaching of demography into their various courses. During the period under review, CELADE pursued a number of activities in this direction, most noteworthy of which was a course on demography given by CELADE teaching staff in the Schools of Sociology and Geography of the Universidad de Costa Rica. These courses covered the first semesters of 1984 and 1985 respectively.

In addition, CELADE collaborated in developing a teaching programme on demographic analysis which began in 1986, as part of the Population Programme of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana de Colombia.

SUBPROGRAMME 18.4: STORAGE, RECOVERY, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA
ON POPULATION

The aims of this subprogramme are to:

- a) Strengthen the capabilities of governmental and private organizations to manage and utilize population data and programme information for national, regional and local planning, development projects and population policies; and
- b) Facilitate the sharing of population research, demographic data and population information technology among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and with other regions.

In order to achieve these aims, the subprogramme relies on three components:

1. The Latin American and Caribbean Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL);
 2. The Population Data Processing and Data Bank; and
 3. Publications.
1. Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL)

The CELADE/DOCPAL system carries out technical assistance activities, provides regional services and aids in technical development in the field of population documentation. In order to provide updated information services, work was continued on the expansion of the computerized data base, to which some 4 000 documents were added during the period; this made it possible to continue supplying specialized bibliographies through the computerized search system, which fulfilled 1 793 requests during the two-year period. The document supply service also continued to expand during the same period, providing a total of 1 778 photocopied documents. Finally, the two annual issues of the journal "DOCPAL-Latin American Population Abstracts" were prepared, the two volumes corresponding to 1985 being printed by photocomposition.

Under the co-operation agreement signed between CELADE and the Fundação Sistema Estadual de Analise de Dados (SEADE) of Brazil, work was begun on the preparation and dispatch of microfiches of documents (around 2 000 documents) in order to expand the data base of the SEADE/DOCPAL information system. Furthermore, under the agreement signed with the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration (ICM), CELADE collaborated in the preparation of the twice-yearly information journal CIMAL and the DOCPAL data base was made available to serve ICM.

As part of the technical assistance provided by the CELADE/DOCPAL system for the formation of new documentation centres, CELADE collaborated in the preparation of proposals put forward in this respect to the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) by population centres of Bolivia, Mexico and

/Peru in

Peru in Latin America and of the League of Arab States, especially the Cairo Demographic Centre, in Africa. During this period, training was also given in the use and application of the methodology of the CELADE/DOCPAL system, in Santiago, to officials of documentation centres of Bolivia, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. In addition, listings of documents in the CELADE/DOCPAL data base were prepared for documentation centres in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama.

CELADE received a visit from a delegation of officials of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) who were interested in familiarizing themselves with the methodology used in the development of the CELADE/DOCPAL system and in CELADE's experience in the field of information. A visit was also received from two officials of the New York Headquarters Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Division who were interested in familiarizing themselves with the bibliographic data bases existing in the ECLAC and CELADE system and possible on-line access to the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS).

During the International Conference on Population, held in Mexico in August 1984, staff of CELADE/DOCPAL took an active part in the installation of a reference centre where participants in the Conference were given demonstrations of the use of the bibliographic data bases. In addition, as in previous years, CELADE staff responsible for this subprogramme took an active part in the working meetings of the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN).

2. Data processing and the Population Data Bank

During the two years covered by this report, technical assistance to the countries was focussed mainly on those countries of the region which had carried out or were preparing their national population censuses and other demographic surveys. Thus, a total of 46 missions were sent to the following 18 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, Guyana, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. This advisory assistance covered the selection of equipment, organization of census activities, automatic checking and correction of census errors, and preliminary tabulations and analyses. Furthermore, training in the specific programmes which will be used in census processing continued to be given to national programmers from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

As a result of CELADE's participation in the preparation and execution of the processing of most of the 1980 censuses, the following discussion documents were prepared: "La experiencia en el procesamiento de los censos en América Latina en la década del 80" (CELADE, Series A, No. 170); "El procesamiento de los censos demográficos en América Latina en la década de los 90" (unpublished), and "La necesidad del desarrollo de sistemas para los censos demográficos de América Latina" (unpublished).

/During the

During the two years covered by this report, in view of the enormous possibilities offered by the use of low-cost microcomputers to solve many of the data processing problems of the countries of the region, CELADE began to devote a considerable part of its effort to preparing or adapting "user-friendly" programmes for microcomputers in order to put them within the reach of countries through the holding of courses and the supply of programmes.

In 1984 the CELADE office in Costa Rica, in conjunction with the Santiago headquarters, held a course on the use of microcomputers in population programmes which was aimed at demographers and programmers of national offices in Central America and Panama. This course was held from 7 to 10 May and was attended by 21 officials from the following 10 countries: Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. At the request of several Costa Rican institutions, this course was repeated from 19 November to 10 December and was attended by 22 officials from 11 institutions. Furthermore, as part of the National Intensive Course in Demography carried out by CELADE at the request of the National Statistical Bureau (DANE) of Colombia, a course on microcomputers was given to 19 Colombian officials. For the purpose of the courses in question, experts from this subprogramme, together with demographers from CELADE, developed a demographic analysis programme called PANDEM and made some modifications in the United Nations population projections programme so that it could be used on microcomputers; both these programmes were supplied to each of the participating institutions.

From 6 to 18 May 1985, a similar course was given at CELADE's headquarters in Santiago, attended by 23 demographers and programmers from the following nine countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

After a study carried out by CELADE in 1983, it was determined that national offices in the region needed a system which would enable them to obtain census data for small geographical areas quickly and cheaply, for the purpose of better planning of public works such as dwellings, hospitals, schools, etc. In order to develop a system which would enable these specific processes to be carried out, CELADE obtained a grant from the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and as from June 1985 it began to design a system that could be used on microcomputers, called RETADAM (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputers). This system will be tested in two pilot countries and afterwards supplied to such institutions as request it, with CELADE providing the necessary technical co-operation.

With regard to the Data Bank, during this period samples (and in some cases complete copies) of the 1980 population and housing censuses continued to be received for use in CELADE's ongoing specific population studies. In order to report on these new data, in January 1984 a supplement to the Data Bank Bulletin was published and distributed among users. In addition, on the basis of the information stored in the Data Bank, twenty-five special tabulation processes were carried out at the request of national bodies of the region and also ECLAC and PREALC. The students of the CELADE 1985-1986 Master's Programme who received training in preparing their own tabulations have also used this information in preparing their theses.

/As part

As part of the services provided by the section of CELADE in question, 55 microdata files and computer programmes were sent to national offices and other institutions in the region.

3. Publications

a) Periodicals

Boletín Demográfico, Vol. XVII, Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36.

Notas de Población, Vol. XII, Nos. 34, 35 and 36; Vol. XIII, Nos. 37, 38 and 39.

DOCPAL, Latin American Population Abstracts, Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2; Vol. 8, Nos. 1 and 2; Vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2.

b) Books

International Conference on Population, Mexico, 1984 (LC/DEM/G.22).

Métodos para proyecciones demográficas (LC/DEM/CR/G.5).

Nuevas fronteras de la demografía (LC/DEM/G.33).

c) Monographs

(A/170): Procesamiento de datos censales: lecciones de la experiencia latinoamericana.

(B/53): Programas analíticos y bibliografías. Primer año, Maestría en Demografía, Maestría en Estudios Sociales de la Población, 1985-1986.

(B/1009): Distribución espacial y migraciones internas: aspectos metodológicos.

(B/1010): Estimaciones y proyecciones de población.

(C/163): Paraguay: efectos demográficos de la evolución de la mortalidad por causas en el período 1970-1980.

(D/109): Registro de causas de muerte por personal no médico en encuestas demográficas o encuestas de hogares. Translation of the article "Recording of Causes of Death by Non-medical Personnel in Demographic Surveys", presented at the Cambridge Conference in 1979.

(D/1035): Translation of the book "Length of Life" by Alfred Lotka (chapters I, II, V and VII). Mimeographed.

(A/171): Mortality, fertility and family planning: Dominica and St. Lucia.

/d) Seminar

d) Seminar and conference documents

Mortalidad infantil y diferenciación socioeconómica en América Latina, 1960-1980. Document presented to the Seminar on mortality in Mexico: levels, trends and determinants, Mexico City, 6-9 November 1984.

Breve historia de la ciudad de Valparaíso y estimación de la mortalidad adulta a base de información sobre orfandad. Document presented to: Seminar on Adult Mortality and Orphanhood in the Past, San José, Costa Rica, 12-14 December 1984.

Estimación de la mortalidad adulta en seis parroquias del valle central de Costa Rica (1888-1910) a partir de la información sobre orfandad. Document presented to: Seminar on Adult Mortality and Orphanhood in the Past, San José, Costa Rica, 12-14 December 1984.

La población y el desarrollo. Hechos y reflexiones. Document prepared by CELADE for the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL Técnica), held in Santiago, Chile, 29 April-3 May 1985.

República Dominicana. Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Algunos elementos relevantes de las proyecciones de población, útiles para la planificación socioeconómica. Document prepared for the Seminar on the effects of the population on social and economic development and issued in the "Fascículo de estimaciones y proyecciones nacionales 1950-2025". (Mimeographed.)

(G.34): Algunos problemas relativos a la recolección de datos demográficos en los censos de población de América Latina en la década del 80. Document presented at the Workshop on Analysis and Evaluation of Population Censuses in the 80s, held in Buenos Aires, 20-24 May 1985.

e) Joint publications

Guatemala: Diferencias socioeconómicas de la mortalidad de los menores de dos años, 1968-1976. Joint publication of the General Bureau of Statistics (Department of Demographic and Social Statistics) of Guatemala and CELADE (A/1044).

Guatemala: Las diferencias socioeconómicas de la fecundidad, 1959-1980. General Bureau of Statistics/CELADE (A/1045).

Panama: El descenso de la fecundidad según variables socioeconómicas y geográficas, 1965-1977. Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy/CELADE (A/1046).

Ecuador: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2000. National Development Council (CONADE)/National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)/CELADE.

Brazil: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. CELADE/IBGE (E/CEPAL/CELADE/R.2).

Manual del Enumerador. Prueba piloto de la Encuesta Sociodemográfica (ESDENIC). Joint publication, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC-Nicaragua)/CELADE.

/Guatemala: Estimaciones

Guatemala: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. General Bureau of Statistics and Censuses/Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN)/CELADE (Fascicle F/Guat.1); LC/DEM/CR/R.1).

Encuesta Sociodemográfica de Nicaragua (ESDENIC). Report on the pilot survey. INEC/CELADE.

Condiciones socioeconómicas de comunidades rurales. Resultados y análisis de un censo levantado en el Departamento Huilliches y área circundante, Provincia de Neuquén, República Argentina. CELADE/Fundación Cruzada Patagónica/ Instituto Nacional de Reaseguros (Series 01/36).

Nuevo procedimiento para recolectar información sobre la mortalidad de la niñez. UNICEF/CELADE (Series 01/37).

La mortalidad infantil en Bolivia. UNICEF/CELADE (Series 01/38).

La mortalidad infantil en Honduras, UNICEF/CELADE (Series 01/39).

Encuesta Demográfica Nacional de Honduras (EDENH-II, 1983), Vol. I. Tabulaciones básicas. CONSUPLANE/Office of Statistics and Censuses/CELADE.

Uruguay: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. Office of Statistics and Censuses/CELADE (Fascicle F/U.1; LC/DEM/R.3).

Bolivia: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población. Total del país 1950-2025. Urbana y rural 1970-2000. National Institute of Statistics/CELADE (Fascicle F/Bol.1.).

Diccionario Demográfico Multilingüe. Spanish version. IUSSP/CELADE.

Dominican Republic: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025 (Fascicle F/Rep.Dom.1).

Encuesta Sociodemográfica de Nicaragua (ESDENIC). Curso de capacitación a enumeradores y supervisores. Material de instrucción. INEC/CELADE.

Informe general de la EDENH-II. Vol. II. CELADE (Series A/1047-II).

f) Other publications

Folleto del Curso Intensivo de Demografía 1984.

Strengthening the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.17; E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.31).

Boletín del Banco de Datos. Supplement to No. 10.

Guía del estudiante. Curso Regional Intensivo de Demografía, 1985.

Manual para usuarios del Paquete para Análisis Demográfico por Microcomputador, PANDEM (PANDEM versión 1.00, May 1985).

América Latina: indicadores demográficos de la población joven, 1960-2000 (LC/DEM/G.31).

Experimenting with a Procedure for Estimating Childhood Mortality from Information about the Previous Birth.

PROGRAMME 20: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, which was adopted in August 1979, places special priority on reinforcing the scientific and technological capability of the developing countries, restructuring the present system of international scientific and technological relations, and strengthening the role of the United Nations system in the spheres of science and technology, as well as on securing greater financial resources. The activities of ECLAC are carried out within this framework. The vastness of this range of topics, however, in combination with a very limited supply of human and financial resources, made it necessary to be extremely selective in choosing subjects for inclusion in the 1984 and 1985 programme of work, as well as to seek the association or co-operation of other United Nations bodies in order to obtain the necessary resources and to avoid unwarranted duplications of effort and overlapping projects.

Work proceeded on the detailed study of the possible impact of the incorporation of new technologies on the economic and social development of the Latin American countries; the spheres selected for coverage were biotechnology, including genetic engineering, robotization and microelectronics.

In connection with the last-named subject, the co-operative programme of action which was recommended by the ECLAC/UNIDO expert meeting on microelectronics held in Mexico City in 1982 subsequently received the support of a meeting of experts convened by SELA at Caracas in May 1984. The recommendations made at these two meetings resulted in the establishment of the Regional Microelectronics Network for Latin America and the Caribbean (REMLAC) during a meeting co-sponsored by UNIDO, ECLAC and SELA on microelectronics which was held at Caracas in June 1985. The main purpose of REMLAC is to carry out activities designed to strengthen the technological capability in microelectronics of the countries participating in the network through information exchange, the establishment of national design centres and the regional co-operation concerning the subject which this involves, the joint manufacture of semiconductors, the application of microelectronics in certain sectors of industry and the training of skilled manpower. UNIDO, together with ECLAC and SELA, serves as the provisional secretariat for REMLAC.

Within the framework of the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean of May 1985, the Programme on Science and Technology contributed to the general study presented by ECLAC --particularly the section concerning industrialization and technological development-- in which the idea was put forward that in order to delve into new factors of industrialization, it will be necessary to integrate technological policy into the more general spheres of industrial economic policy, the educational process and the mass media. One of the main components of the conceptual framework regarded as necessary to a consideration of the subject of technology would be the establishment or substantial reinforcement of a nucleus of internal adjustments whose pivotal points of articulation would be provided by certain sectoral cores of specialization, i.e., the promotion of an endogenous nucleus of technological dynamization.

/The Operational

The Operational Plan for the application of the Vienna Programme of Action assigns certain follow-up tasks to ECLAC. Accordingly, work continued on a mid-decade assessment of the Vienna Programme of Action as provided for by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

In the Plan, all forms of co-operation are identified as necessary tools for fostering development and, thus, achieving the objectives established therein. In accordance with this approach, an agreement was signed in late 1985 between the Government of Italy and ECLAC to carry out a regional co-operation project to help the governments of the region to formulate a technological development policy at the global level and in respect of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as to promote regional programmes for co-operation in technology among countries in high-technology sectors. This project will be conducted in 1986.

i) Documents

La industria del cemento en la región lationamericana y del Caribe: evolución, situación actual y perspectivas del desarrollo tecnológico (LC/L.360).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

ECLAC/UNESCO Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America and the Caribbean of Advances in Biotechnology, including Genetic Engineering (LC/G.1315), Montevideo, Uruguay, 21-25 November 1983.

Second Meeting of High-Level Government Experts (REGAN) on Science and Technology (organized by SELA), Caracas, Venezuela, 14-18 May 1984.

UNIDO/ECLAC/SELA Regional Meeting for the Initiation of a Regional Network for Microelectronics in the ECLAC Region, Caracas, Venezuela, 3-7 June 1985.

Fifth Latin American Seminar on Food Sciences and Technology, Viña del Mar, Chile, 13-16 October 1985.

High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the Field of Agroindustrial Development (organized by UNIDO and the Government of Brazil), Brasilia, Brazil, 18-22 November 1985.

PROGRAMME 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

This programme was carried out as part of ECLAC's regional development strategy, and was designed to integrate social development with economic development and overcome the phenomena of social segmentation and marginality, in accordance with the aims of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade along the lines of the most recent assessment of the regional application of that strategy approved in Lima in 1984.

During the period covered by this report, the programme's activities aimed on the one hand to gain an understanding of the nature of the crisis in the region, of its social impact, of the ways in which the negative repercussions of such impact could be overcome, and on the other hand at developing an analysis of the behaviour of social groups capable of creating a consensus around the implementation of a dynamic form of development based on equity and social participation.

The activities were organized into two main subprogrammes, and included studies at the national and subregional levels which made it possible to identify the differences between cases and the appropriate policy options for progressively different developments.

The first subprogramme of the first component, styles of development and social change, deals with the regular activity of recording changes which take place within national societies; the second is designed to identify new features and to contribute to identifying styles of development capable of overcoming the inadequacies of earlier ones as well as the present problems deriving from the crisis; the third examines those forms of economic and social development in which participation is a main feature, and finally, the fourth concentrates on the problem of the integration of youth into society, and consequently, into future social development.

So far as changes in the social structure are concerned, the task of analysing data from the population censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1980 was pursued, together with analysis of changes in the levels of education, in occupations, in urbanization and in the social stratification of countries representative of the types of development present in the region. A series of documents concerning national cases has been published, and in 1986 it is planned to publish a book on the changes in the region's social structures.

At the same time, a series of studies were produced containing statistical and social information relating to the region, as a contribution to the documentation for the Experts Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, together with other studies relating to national cases, which were published in the review *Pensamiento Iberoamericano* No. 6.

This activity became operational through the preparation of diagnoses of the evolution of society and social policies in Uruguay, on the occasion of the country's return to democracy.

/Publication was

Publication was continued of studies of society and education and of the formulation of policies in this field, considering the strategic role of education in integrated and equitable social development and in preparing Latin American society to face the challenges of the worldwide scientific and technological transformation. An active programme of joint editions with a Latin American publishing house made it possible to provide significant training for the region's social planner and educators.

As far as the subject of crisis and styles of development is concerned, as a complement to ECLAC's activity, the Social Development Division collaborated in formulating conditions for self-sustaining development. This was reflected in: i) the documentation prepared for the above-mentioned Experts Meeting; ii) in the convening, jointly with the University of Buenos Aires of a seminar involving politicians, social scientists and planners to consider the political and social scenarios of Latin American development, whose conclusions will be published jointly with the University of Buenos Aires, in a book to appear in 1986; iii) in the collaboration with UNITAR in a seminar on styles of development and challenges of the future; iv) in studies into the endogenous nuclei of economic and social innovation (in collaboration with the joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial Development Division and with ECLAC's Montevideo Office); and finally, v) in preparing a seminar on the social impact of the crisis, which will be held this year and for which studies into national cases are being carried out.

The aim of activities in this field is to formulate bases for policies designed to overcome the social deterioration in the region, sharpened by the crisis, and to seek dynamic mechanisms allowing the social groups which emerge from the structural transformation to pursue new forms of social and economic development, adopting a long-term perspective with a view of preparing for the XXI century.

As far as the emergence and consolidation of organizations of an associative nature is concerned, the Division carried out activities centred on the co-operative movement. Studies have already been made of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay, which were analysed at a subregional seminar, attended by governmental officials, members of the co-operative movement and technicians. This activity is being pursued through further studies which are under preparation and through a meeting which is to be held in 1986, thanks to an offer made by a government in the region.

The studies and debates centred on this topic made it possible to identify the economic and social significance of the co-operative movement, the importance which governments attribute to this type of organization and the ways of integrating the movement into an integrated development strategy. The fourth group of activities included in this subprogramme concerns the participation of youth in the development process of Latin America and the Caribbean. The First Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year (San José, October 1983) considered youth to be a social actor in transformation and a sector of priority for social policies. In approving the respective Regional Plan of Action, the meeting made ECLAC responsible for drawing up a systematic inventory of the situation of youth in the countries of the region. In fulfilment of this mandate, national studies were prepared for almost every

/country in

country in South America, and at the present time further studies on Central America and the Caribbean are being edited. In each case, an analysis was made of youth in terms of its importance in the population, the achievements and shortcomings in its education, the difficulties it encounters in taking its place in the world of work and the problems it faces in playing its political and social role. Particular attention was paid in the studies to the effects of the crisis and historical experience in Latin America, where the conflicts existing in societies over styles of development have frequently expressed themselves in terms of generation conflicts.

Parallel to this, studies were carried out into young people from low urban strata in general, young women in general, the relationship between young people, politics and culture, young university students, and a variety of other topics.

This material as a whole, together with a global text on Latin American youth in a time of change and crisis, was presented at the Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year, Montevideo, August 1985, at which the governments approved a plan of complementary action in the light of the social repercussions of the crisis in the last two years.

As was the case with the Division's other activities an effort was made to provide the governments and national social organizations with diagnoses and policy instruments while at the same time presenting comparative analyses of the regional realities. In addition, in this particular case, considerable importance was given to the publication of the results in book and document form, preferably edited by the countries themselves and by ECLAC, with the objective of thereby mobilizing the capacity of Latin American societies to tackle the integration of youth into development.

As a part of the programme to identify problems and develop policies, a considerable body of meetings and seminars was held, and this task is continuing throughout 1986.

The second subprogramme, on the integration of women into development, was progressively linked to the former and gave priority to the condition of women in low social strata, wherein the problems of poverty, marginalization and discrimination in the legal, labour and cultural spheres, which affect their participation in society are most acute.

As far as women's social condition is concerned, the situation of women in rural areas and in the low-income urban sector, which are particularly affected by the deterioration of the conditions of peasants and the consequences of capitalistic forms of production were dealt with separately. As far as labour in particular is concerned, a major programme of identification of the ways in which women enter the labour market, both in traditional services and through new openings in the modern sector was carried out, using household surveys to investigate the ways in which discrimination or obstacles appear in their working careers.

/This activity

This activity was also linked to studies into youth, and the particular position of young women within the region's cultural and social transition and its repercussions on the future social progress of families.

During the period under review, the meeting prior to the regional meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean preparatory to the world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Havana, November 1984) was held, for which the Division, acting through its Unit, prepared an appraisal of the situation of women in the region and proposals for strategies aimed at the future.

This subprogramme also gave importance to the publication of the results in book and document form, which appear in the corresponding section.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

i) Documents

a. Styles of development and social change

Toward democratic alternatives (LC/L.309).

Estratificación y cambio social en Chile en la década del setenta (E/CEPAL/R.349).

Ecuador: auge y crisis de su modernización social (LC/R.416).

Transformaciones en la situación social de la población mapuche (LC/R.458).

Notas sobre estilos de desarrollo: origen, naturaleza y esquema (LC/R.477(Sem.30/3)).

Contribuciones latinoamericanas sobre estilos de desarrollo: reseña indicativa (LC/R.479(Sem.30/4)).

Neoestructuralismo e inserción externa (LC/R.478(Sem.30/5)).

Estilos alternativos de desarrollo y problemas de la estructura social latinoamericana (LC/R.484(Sem.30/7)).

La herencia de un estilo en crisis: parámetros macro-sociales de proyectos nacionales alternativos en América Latina (LC/R.485(Sem.30/8)).

La superación de la pobreza: una tarea urgente y posible (E/CEPAL/G.1308).

La evolución de la sociedad y de las políticas sociales en el Uruguay (E/CEPAL/G.1342).

/Vivienda y

Vivienda y ambiente urbano en el Uruguay (LC/G.1342/Add.1).

Indicadores sociales: consideraciones y propuestas (E/CEPAL/R.360/Rev.1).

La crisis del "Welfare State" en Europa y la crisis del bienestar social en América Latina (LC/R.396).

Estrategias organizadas de subsistencia: los sectores populares frente a sus necesidades en Chile (LC/R.480(Sem.30/6)).

Participación comunitaria, estado y desarrollo: hacia la incorporación de la dimensión participativa en la formulación y ejecución de programas de desarrollo (LC/L.363).

Proceso y significado del cooperativismo uruguayo (E/CEPAL/R.365).

Cooperativismo y participación popular en América Latina y el Caribe. Reflexiones en busca de un enfoque para la CEPAL (LC/R.434/Rev.1).

Proceso y significado del cooperativismo argentino (LC/R.461(Sem.28/3)).

El cooperativismo en el Paraguay (LC/R.467(Sem.28/4)).

Las cooperativas en América Latina: el cooperativismo en Brasil (LC/R.468(Sem.28/5)).

Evolución del cooperativismo en Chile (LC/R.470(Sem.28/6)).

Books issued in virtue of agreements with publishers:

- Modelos educativos en la historia de América Latina, Ed. Kapelusz, Buenos Aires, 1984.
- La educación popular en América Latina, Ed. Kapelusz, Buenos Aires, 1984.
- El sistema educativo en América Latina, Ed. Kapelusz, Buenos Aires, 1984.
- Sociedad rural, educación y escuela en América Latina, Ed. Kapelusz, Buenos Aires, 1984.
- Educación, participación y estilos de desarrollo en América Latina, Ed. Kapelusz, Buenos Aires, 1985.
- Los escenarios políticos y sociales del desarrollo latinoamericano (ECLAC/UBA/EUDEBA) (under publication, Buenos Aires, 1986).

Articles in reviews sponsored by ECLAC:

- Dependent societies and crisis in Latin America: the challenges of social and political transformation. CEPAL Review No. 25, first semester 1985.

Seminar on the co-operative movement in Uruguay, position and prospects, Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-15 November 1985 (report under preparation).

Subregional technical meeting on reality and prospects of the co-operative movement in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay, 18-20 November 1985 (report under preparation).

Round table on styles of development in Latin America and the challenges of the future, organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO-CHILE), Santiago, 6-8 January 1986 (report under preparation).

Second Southern Chile multi-sectoral meeting, organized by the Federation of Peasant Co-operatives of Llanquihue (February 1984).

Seminar on Africa-Latin America, organized by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Colegio de México, 18-21 June 1984 (presentation of a document).

Seminar on the problems and prospects of the university in Uruguay, organized by the Latin American Centre for the Human Economy (CLAEH), Montevideo, 2-4 August 1985 (presentation of a document).

Seminar on alternatives in social concertation, organized by CEBRAP, São Paulo, Brazil, 8-14 April 1985.

Course on participation in integrated rural development, CERUR/ILPES/UNDP, Asunción, Paraguay, September 1985.

Seminar on the quality of higher education, organized by the Foundation for Higher Education (FES) and the Ministry of Education, Bogotá, Colombia, 1-6 July 1985 (presentation of a document).

Seminar on sociology and democracy, Buenos Aires, 14-18 August 1985 (presentation of a document).

Seminar on regional social changes, organized by the Institute of Ecuadorian Studies and CLACSO, Quito, Ecuador, 18-22 November 1985.

Interregional operational seminar on the relevance of primary education in areas of rapid urbanization, Santiago, Chile, 9-13 December 1985.

b. The participation of youth in the development process of Latin America

Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year, Montevideo, Uruguay, 26-29 August 1985 (Report:LC/G.1362(Conf.78/6)).

Co-ordinating Meeting between International Organizations to Support Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean in conjunction with the International Youth Year, organized by ECLAC, Lima, Peru, 31 March 1984 (Report: LC/R.395).

/Young Women:

- Pensamiento Iberoamericano, No. 6 (centred on: changes in social structure). Presents work involving global analysis of the region and other works in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay; Costa Rica; Chile; the Andean countries; Panama; Mexico and the Caribbean, all by the Social Development Division.

b. The participation of youth in the development process of Latin America

La juventud en América Latina y el Caribe, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 47, United Nations publication (S.85.II.G.3).

Juventud y sociedad en Colombia (E/CEPAL/R.334).

Una meditación sobre la juventud y la cultura (E/CEPAL/R.362).

Un instrumento nuevo en el análisis social: "Entre rieles", etapas y desarrollo de una experiencia en video interdisciplinaria (LC/R.371).

Consideraciones previas para un estudio de la juventud popular urbana en América Latina (LC/R.374).

La modernización de la estructura socioeconómica y el empleo de la juventud urbana popular en Chile: evolución hasta el presente y panorama para el futuro (LC/R.378).

La estratificación social de la juventud: el caso de Ecuador (LC/R.389).

Reflexiones sobre la juventud universitaria como actor social en América Latina (LC/R.399).

Juventud y sociedad en la Argentina (LC/R.401).

Recopilación de algunos estudios preliminares sobre la situación de la mujer joven en cuatro países de América Latina: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia y Chile (LC/R.406).

La juventud latinoamericana: entre la transición estructural y la incertidumbre del futuro (LC/R.426).

La radicalización política de la juventud popular del Perú (LC/R.430).

Juventud popular urbana e pobreza política (LC/R.431).

La juventud uruguaya en el proceso nacional de los últimos veinte años (LC/R.432).

Juventud y exclusión social: el caso chileno (LC/R.433).

Os jovens e as mudanças estruturais no Brasil ao longo da década de 70 (LC/R.443).

International Youth Year: ECLAC activities in fulfilment of the Regional Plan of Action (LC/R.343/(Conf.78/4)).

La juventud latinoamericana en una época de cambio y crisis (LC/L.344 (Conf.78/3)).

Guidelines for future policies to complement the Regional Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year (LC/R.346 (Conf.78/5)).

Notas acerca de la juventud como movimiento social en América Latina (LC/R.457(Sem.27/3)).

Los jóvenes y el empleo en Montevideo (LC/R.469).

Books issued under agreements with publishing houses:

La juventud uruguaya en el proceso nacional de los últimos 20 años. ECLAC/ARCA/Foro Juvenil, Montevideo, 1985.

Ausencia de futuro: la juventud colombiana. ECLAC/Plaza & Janés, Bogotá, 1985.

Mujeres jóvenes en América Latina: Aportes para una discusión. ECLAC/ARCA/Foro Juvenil, Montevideo, 1985.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

a. Styles of development and social change

Seminar on culture and development in Latin America, organized by ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 22-23 October 1984.

Seminar on the social and political settings of Latin American development, organized by ECLAC and the University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 5-7 November 1984.

Seminar on development options in Latin America, Universidad de Los Andes/RIAL, presentation of an ECLAC document, 30 August-2 September 1984, Cali, Colombia.

Seminar on the world economy and Latin America, ECLAC/CEPII/OECD, Paris, France, 3-6 October 1984.

Workshop on social and structural changes in Dominica, organized by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CECC) and ECLAC, Dominica, 10-12 December 1984.

Lecting on the occasion of the publication of issue No. 6 of Pensamiento Iberoamericano on changes in the social structure, organized by ECLAC/ICI, Madrid, May 1985.

/Seminar on

Young Women: Problems and Preliminary Experiences (meeting organized by ECLAC), Santiago, Chile, 3-5 December 1984.

Seminar on Policies and strategies for the participation of youth in Latin America, ECLAC, Ministry of Social Welfare, Secretariat for Human Development and the Family, and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Buenos Aires, August 1985 (presentation of a paper).

Third session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna, Austria, March 1984.

The education of young people from low-income sectors and their integration into work, Seminar-workshop organized by UNESCO-PIIE, Santiago, Chile, 26-28 November 1984 (presentation of a paper).

Forum on Young Women, organized by the United Nations Information Centre in Buenos Aires, 5-10 March 1985.

Fourth session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna, Austria, 25 March-3 April 1985.

Technical seminar for experts to draw up a comparative analysis of the situation of Latin American youth, organized for the Argentine Government by the Secretariat for Human Development and the Family, in co-operation with ECLAC and the CSDAH, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 26-28 June 1985.

Meeting between Spanish and Latin American experts on youth organized by ICI and the Spanish Ministry of Culture, Madrid, Spain, 16-21 September 1985 (presentation of a document).

Seminar on youth policies in countries in the Andean region, organized by ILPES, Bogotá, Colombia, 22-26 September 1985 (presentation of a document).

Seminar on youth and the future of Chile, organized by CINDE, Santiago, Chile, 14-15 November 1985.

Seminar on young women in Latin America, organized by the Fundación Pablo Iglesias and the Institute for Women of the Spanish Ministry of Culture, Madrid, Spain, 28-30 November 1985.

First Latin American Youth Meeting organized by the Popular Movement for Latin American Union, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 28-30 November 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

a. Styles of development and social change

Advisory services to the Universidad de Buenos Aires on the modernization and reform of the institution (April, June and October 1984; June 1985).

/Design of

Design of the bases for social policies of the Government of Uruguay, in collaboration with the ECLAC Office in Montevideo (January 1984; February, March 1986).

Advisory services to the Government of Uruguay on the formulation of policies relating to the co-operative movement, in collaboration with the ECLAC Office in Montevideo (August, October and December 1985).

Advisory services to the Argentine Government on the design of a policy for social and educational development. Joint mission with UNESCO (March 1986).

Advisory services provided in conjunction with the ECLAC Office in Montevideo, for the design of research into the development of milk production with participation by social groups into its orientations (Uruguay, November 1985; March 1986).

Advisory services to the National Development Council (CONADE) in Ecuador, on identifying the social changes which had taken place in this country between 1960 and 1980 (November 1985).

Advisory services to the National Secretariat for the Co-operative Movement of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture regarding policies to develop this movement (August 1985).

Advisory services to the Bureau for Social Planning of the Bolivian Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, in designing social development policies (January 1984).

b. Participation of youth in the Latin American development process

Advice to the Government of Uruguay on the setting up of a Governmental Committee for the International Youth Year and on establishing policies in this field (in collaboration with the ECLAC Office in Montevideo), April, June and August 1985.

Advisory services to the Governmental Committee in Colombia for the International Youth Year (September 1984; July 1985).

Advice to State ministries with regard to the participation of women in development and to youth in Venezuela (September 1984).

Advisory services on youth policies for the Bureau of Youth and Socio-Cultural Advancement of the Spanish Ministry of Culture (March, November 1984; May 1985).

iv) Training and fellowships

a. Styles of development and social change

Collaboration in a seminar on the training of regional social movements, organized by CERES, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 24-31 July 1984.

/Collaboration in

Collaboration in the course on the Planning of Services for Regional Rural Development, organized in conjunction with the Technical Secretariat for Planning of Paraguay, the Centre for Regional Urban-Rural Studies and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, Asunción, Paraguay, 12-16 August 1985.

Conferences on the social development process and the participation of countries in the Southern Cone of Latin America in development (1970-1985), at the Fundación Pablo Iglesias in Spain. Madrid, Spain, September 1985.

Collaboration in the Fourth Course on Metropolitan Administration, organized by the Inter-American School of Public Administration of the Fundación Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6-8 November 1985.

Conference on the Relations between Society and the State: The paths towards innovation and modernization. First national forum on innovation and creativity, under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Uruguay (December 1985).

b. Participation of youth in the development process of Latin America

Class on the participation of youth in development, as part of the course organized by the United Nations Information Centre in Buenos Aires for students of journalism and social communication (August 1984).

Presentation of social policies to bring about the participation of youth in the social and democratic process before the Assembly of member organizations of the Non-Governmental Committee for the International Youth Year in Uruguay (Montevideo, Uruguay, December 1984).

Conferences on the position of youth at a time of transition and crisis and on suitable social policies to integrate youth into society at the regional youth meeting called by the Non-Governmental Committee for the International Youth Year in Uruguay, under the auspices of the Government of Uruguay on the occasion of the Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year, Montevideo, Uruguay, August 1985.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.2: THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Informe del Grupo de Expertos sobre las estrategias de ejecución para el adelanto de la mujer hasta el año 2000 (LC/G.1322).

Rural woman in Latin America: a social actor in the past decade (1975-1980) (LC/L.312(Conf.77/3)).

Contributions to the appraisal of the United Nations Decade for Women and to the design of strategies for the future (LC/L.313(Conf.77/4)).

/Selected publications

Selected publications prepared by ECLAC during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (LC/L.320(Conf.77/5)).

La mujer en el sector popular urbano. América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1326) (Book, United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.14).

Las mujeres latinoamericanas en los ochenta (LC/R.412), March 1985.

Análisis estadístico de la situación de la mujer en países de América Latina a través de las encuestas de hogares (LC/R.418(Sem.24/2) and Add.1).

La mujer rural colombiana en la década del setenta (LC/R.435).

¿Las mujeres latinoamericanas tienen algo que decir frente a la crisis? (LC/R.486(Sem.30/9)).

Mujeres latinoamericanas en el debate sobre estilos alternativos de desarrollo (LC/R.487(Sem.30/10)).

El Decenio de la mujer en el escenario latinoamericano. Realidades y perspectivas (LC/G.1372) (Book, United Nations publication, Sales No.: S.84.II.G.5).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Havana, Cuba, 19-23 November 1984 (Report: LC/G.1339).

Workshop on statistical analysis of women on the labour market using household surveys (Montevideo, Uruguay, 3-6 June 1985) (Report: LC/G.1359(Sem.24/3))

Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), Havana, Cuba, 28 January-10 February 1985.

The Role of Women in the Use of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, seminar organized by INSTRAW/IDC, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 11-15 February 1985.

Annual meeting of co-ordinators for the integration of women into development, organized by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, New York, 4-8 February 1985.

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, Kenya, 15-26 July 1985.

Workshop on the participation of women in agriculture and food production, organized by the University in Talca and the FAO, Talca, Chile, 20-25 October 1985.

/Meeting on

Meeting on action for women in Latin America, New York, 28 October-4 November 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Assistance, in collaboration with UNICEF, in designing the component relating to women in the project for integrated development to improve the quality of life of children and families in marginal urban areas in the Province of Buenos Aires (1985).

... la década del setenta (ICR, 1981)

... también tiene algo que decir

... el debate sobre estas alternativas

... la mujer en el mundo

... el mundo, el desarrollo

... for Latin America and the Caribbean in Transition, United Nations Development Programme, New York, 1985

... on statistical analysis of women on the labour market and surveys (Montevideo, Uruguay, 3-6 June 1985) (Report: UN/DAEP/85.1)

... of the United Nations Development Programme for the Advancement of Women (Montevideo, Uruguay, 1985)

... Women in the Use of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, United Nations Development Programme, Dominican Republic, 11-12 February 1985

... of co-ordinators for the intersectoral women task force by the voluntary fund for the United Nations Development Programme

... the African Women's Fund for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Development Programme, Nairobi, Kenya, 1985

... of women in agriculture and food production in Africa and the FAO, Africa, Chile, 1985

PROGRAMME 22:

PROGRAMME 22: STATISTICS

During the period under review the task of enlarging the data banks maintained by the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division was continued. The area covered by statistics was extended, particularly in the public sector and social stratification fields; further use was made of computers so as to continue to provide users with up-to-date and easily accessible data banks; the time lag between the last period covered by the data contained in documents and their date of publication was reduced, and the support provided to countries in both training and advisory assistance was broadened, particularly in the field of household surveys.

The maintenance, up-dating and improvement of the statistics contained in the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADESTAL),*/ constitutes de Division's central and permanent task. In this respect, work has been both broadened and deepened in the fields of national accounts, external trade and external indebtedness, income distribution, consumption, prices, production and population as well as social development. These activities as a whole have made it possible to prepare the documents presented in the relevant section.

As far as national accounts are concerned, efforts centred on the change over from the present base year (1970) to 1980, which will make it possible to include weightings of greater significance for the 1980s. Moreover, considerable progress has been made towards making the structure of these accounts suitable for more disaggregated and complete analysis, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), as well as in efforts to set up links with the historical series. The results of the new series of the regional system of national accounts could become available during the second half of 1986, depending to a large extent on access to the new computer resources which it is planned to incorporate.

In the field of external trade, the most significant progress concerns the completion of the activities to correlate the trade returns for each country, on the basis of their National Statistical Classification (CEN), with the main international classifications.**/ The series which cover the period 1970-1983 are nearing completion, and a number of contacts have been made with countries in order to obtain rapid access to the basic information provided to the subregional

*/ Contains the following: External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL); Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG) and the Annual Series Data Bank (BADEANU). A data bank is at present being prepared on information related to the conjuncture (BADECOY).

**/ Nomenclature of the Council for Customs Co-operation (NNCA), previously known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (NAB); the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC); the Foreign Trade Classification by Economic Use or Destination (CUODE); the UNCTAD Product Classification; the Classification by Broad Economic Categories (CPEC), and the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC).

/integration organizations

integration organizations (ALADI and SIECA). In this respect, it should also be pointed out that a system for collaborating with the United Nations Statistical Office has been set up to allow computerized access to data on the external trade of countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the 1981-1984 period. This, on the one hand, makes it possible to obtain more up-to-date data on these countries, which represent a major proportion of the region's total trade and, on the other hand, provides users with information which is rich in potential for analysis of the structure and direction of world trade. The progress made in composing and improving BADECEL is reflected, among other things, in the production of Nos. 9 and 11 of the Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL, and in the regular support provided for a variety of substantive tasks carried out by the Organization.

As far as the external debt is concerned, a data base composed of information from international banking sources and from the countries themselves was set up. This, together with information on the capital movements of the respective balances of payment made it possible to develop a model to make approximate estimates of the total external debt. The relevant information was classified separately by computer.

In pursuance of the tasks designed to extend statistical coverage, a "Workshop on Public Sector Information Systems and Statistics" was held, attended by 19 specialists from nine countries, from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The workshop was principally concerned with establishing minimum requirements for setting up a public-sector data bank. The basic working document for the workshop was the paper "Características de un banco de datos del sector público: reflexiones sobre demandas y posibilidades" (LC/R.473(SEM.29/2)). The possible creation of a data bank of this kind would represent a starting point for a project of broader scope, carried out in conjunction with ILPES whose activities in connection with planning make it the natural centre for demand for public-sector statistics.

Likewise, and bearing in mind the conclusions of the appraisal of the development process in Latin America formulated by ECLAC at the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (29 April-3 May 1985), research designed to examine the changes in social stratification which aggravate existing inequalities is under way. Thus, principally on the basis of census statistics, and concentrating this time on non-demographic information, the main data relating to the process of social change are being analysed and systematized.

Computer procedures have been considerably improved. On the one hand, an on-line data bank has been set up, containing the most frequently used information in ECLAC's substantive divisions relating to national accounts, external trade, production, population and employment. In particular, special mention should be made of the improved facilities for using information on the external trade of the member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). At present this information is contained in desaggregated form in up to five digits of the Modified International Standard Trade Classification (ISTC, Rev.1) and classified on the basis of participant countries

/and in

and in accordance with the main international classifications. This provides an informative data base which makes it possible to carry out highly specialized studies. Moreover, thanks to the use of computer systems for statistical analysis, it has become possible for users to gain access to information without going through the Division of Statistics and Quantitative Analysis.

The main European computer centres which have developed a large number of computer packages were visited. The aim of these visits was twofold: first of all, they were designed to improve the Division's computer procedure and, at a later date, to disseminate the techniques throughout a number of countries in the region, with the aim of developing a multiplier effect through a system of horizontal co-operation, largely financed by the UNDP. In addition, and also with a view to reinforcing computer activities, two of the Division's research assistants followed training programmes in New York and Geneva, in order to integrate the data held in these United Nations offices into ECLAC's data banks.

A constant preoccupation of the Division has been the desire to shorten the period between the date on which statistics are prepared and that on which they become available to users. In order to lessen the dependence generated by the information on external trade being obtained from the subregional bodies (ALADI and SIECA), a number of missions were made to key countries in the region to obtain the basic statistics on such trade more rapidly. Thus, in a joint effort with the Documents and Publications Service, it was decided to publish the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America at the beginning of the second quarter of the year following that of the last data presented. In addition, the Yearbook will include in an annex a set of statistics and estimates on figures for the main macroeconomic variables of the year of publication itself. In this respect, it should be pointed out that, for example, a Yearbook published in 1984 only contains statistics up to 1983; the 1985 edition on the other hand, will contain figures for 1984 and preliminary estimates for 1985.

In the field of technical assistance, advisory missions were carried out to Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama, relating to household surveys and employment programmes. In the case of Honduras, an agreement was signed to develop that nation's capacity to carry out household surveys; execution is co-ordinated by ECLAC, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) finances a large percentage of the project. Another similar agreement with Costa Rica is at present under discussion with the government.

In other spheres of co-operation with governments, ECLAC played an active role in the various stages of design and implementation of project GUA/81/008 designed to improve the national statistical system, sponsored by UNDP in Guatemala, and provided backing for measures taken to improve the system of national accounts in Nicaragua. The Division also participated in the ILPES/ECLAC project with the government of Bahia (Brazil) designed to provide advice on estimates relating to regional calculations of national accounts, and continues to supervise activities carried out within this project. Other advisory activities are set out in the relevant sections.

/As a

As a means of providing support for the development of statistics in countries, the Division sponsored in conjunction with the Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES), an Inter-American Course-Workshop on External Trade Statistics, held from 1 October-30 November 1984, which was attended by officials from more than 10 governments in the region. In addition, in conjunction with CIENES and ILPES, an Inter-American Course-Workshop on the Construction of External Trade Indexes was organized (2 September-31 October 1985), which was attended by 15 officials from 13 countries. In line with this type of support the Division took part in the various stages of the International Comparison Project (ICP), organized by the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) in conjunction with the World Bank and with the collaboration of the University of Pennsylvania. This project is designed to develop a world system for comparing gross domestic product and the purchasing power of currencies.

SUBPROGRAMME 22.1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

i) Documents

Access to information sources on Latin American foreign trade statistics (E/CEPAL/G.1301).

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1983 (E/CEPAL/G.1313).

Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy during 1984 (LC/G.1336).

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1984 (LC/G.1337).

Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy during 1985 (LC/G.1383).

La producción manufacturera en América Latina. Índice de volumen físico (LC/R.483).

SUBPROGRAMME 22.2: STUDIES IN METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

i) Documents

Precios, salarios y empleos en Argentina. Estadísticas económicas de corto plazo (LC/G.1330). Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 42. (United Nations publication, sales No. S.84.II.G.17.)

Estructura del gasto de consumo de los hogares según finalidad del gasto, por grupos de ingreso (LC/G.1323). Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL No. 8. (United Nations publication, sales No. S.84.II.G.12.)

Origen y destino del comercio exterior de los países de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración y del Mercado Común Centroamericano. Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL No. 9. (United Nations publication, sales No. S.85.II.G.17.)

/América Latina

América Latina y el Caribe: Balance de pagos 1950-1984 (LC/G.1418). Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL No. 10. (United Nations publication, sales No. S.86.II.G.9.)

El Comercio Exterior de Bienes de Capital en América Latina. Published in conjunction with the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division (LC/G.1371) Cuadernos Estadísticos de la CEPAL No. 11. (United Nations publication, sales No. S.86.II.G.3.)

Antecedentes Estadísticos de la Distribución del Ingreso. Colombia 1951-1982. Income Distribution Series No. 1 (LC/G.1385). (Under publication.)

Encuestas de ingresos y gastos: conceptos y métodos en la experiencia latinoamericana (LC/G.1386). (Under preparation.)

Antecedentes Estadísticos de la Distribución del Ingreso. Brasil 1960-1983. Income Distribution Series No. 2 (LC/G.1387). (Under preparation.)

Antecedentes Estadísticos de la Distribución del Ingreso. Chile 1940-1982. Income Distribution Series No. 3 (LC/G.1388). (Under preparation.)

Cálculo de los índices de valor unitario del comercio exterior. Aspectos metodológicos (LC/R.400).

Método de estimación de los ingresos medios en distribuciones de frecuencias agrupadas (LC/R.460).

Características de un banco de datos del sector público: reflexiones sobre demandas y posibilidades (LC/R.473(SEM.29/2)).

Estructura espacial de la producción. Cuentas regionales en América Latina (LC/R.481).

Prácticas nacionales en la organización estadística (LC/R.482).

Evolución de las tasas específicas de participación de la población en la actividad económica por sexo y grupos de edades. América Latina: 1950, 1960, 1970 y 1980 (LC.IN.37).

SUBPROGRAMME 22.3: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL CO-OPERATION

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Regional ECLAC/DANE seminar on methods for income and household expenditure surveys, Bogotá, Colombia, 5-8 June 1984.

Third meeting of the Special Commission on National Accounts of Central American countries, organized by the Technical Secretariat of the Central American Monetary Council, San José, Costa Rica, 1-8 July 1984.

/First meeting

First meeting of the Permanent Administrative Committee of the Inter-American Conference on Statistics (COM/CIE); meeting of the Co-ordinating Board of the Inter-American Conference of Governmental Statisticians (CEGA); and the meeting of the Technical Commission on Work Statistics of the Inter-American Statistical Conference, Washington, D.C., 15-20 July 1984.

Meeting of the Expert Group of the United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP) to co-ordinate the work on international comparison of prices and the real product, Bellaggio, Italy, 22-29 September 1984.

National Seminar on Household Surveys, organized as part of the Regional Programme for the Development of Household Surveys, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 8-11 October 1984.

Meeting of Heads of External Trade Statistical Services and Heads of the Statistical Department of the National Customs Administrations of the member countries of ALADI, Montevideo, Uruguay, 19-23 November 1984.

Working Group on agricultural statistics, convened by CEGA, held at CIENES headquarters, Santiago, Chile, 26-30 November 1984.

Twenty-third Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, New York, 25 February-6 March 1985.

Seminar on basic statistics for social and economic planning, Ministry of Economics of Buenos Aires Province, Mar del Plata, Argentina, 28-30 March 1985.

Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 29 April-3 May 1985.

Workshop on statistical analysis relating to women on the labour market, using household surveys, ECLAC, Montevideo, Uruguay, 3-6 June 1985.

ECLAC/UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) co-ordination meeting on social change at the local level, Geneva, 3-11 July 1985.

Tenth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), Buenos Aires, 19-20 August 1985.

Seminar on information systems for employment, PREALC, Santiago, Chile, 20-22 August 1985.

Eighteenth Session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 21-23 August 1985.

Nineteenth General Conference of the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth, Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands, 25-31 August 1985.

Meeting of the Co-ordinating Board of the Conference of Governmental Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA), Rio de Janeiro, 26-28 November 1985.

/In conjunction

In conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office and the ECLAC Regional Office in Mexico, as part of project MEX/82/001 the Division took part in the planning and organization of the Interegional Seminar on National Accounts which was due to be held in October 1985. As a result of the earthquake which affected Mexico at the end of September, this seminar was postponed until February 1986.

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Technical assistance was provided for the Presidential Secretariat for Planning, in relation to problems connected with the organization and analysis of statistical information on income distribution.

The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) was given advice on methodological aspects of the extension of the permanent household survey at the national urban level.

Bolivia

Advisory assistance was provided for the Government, through the intermediary of the National Institute of Statistics, on the preparation of external trade indexes.

Brazil

Technical assistance was provided for the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in connection with surveys into family budgets.

In conjunction with ILPES, the Division collaborated with the Centre for Statistics and Information in Salvador, Bahia, in the different stages (design, formulation and supervision) of activities for the project to improve the National Accounts System of the State of Bahia, Brazil, as part of the agreement drawn up between the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and the Government of the State of Bahia.

Chile

Advisory assistance was provided for the Chilean National Customs Department in connection with a survey carried out by ALADI to analyse the situation regarding the organization of external trade statistics.

The Central Bank of Chile was provided with the correlation matrix for external trade items in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification, revised (SITC, Rev.1) and the Standard International Industrial Classification for All Economic Activities (ISIC). This will provide a starting point for a joint activity designed to extend and enlarge this sphere.

/Colombia

Colombia

Technical assistance was provided for the National Administrative Department for Statistics (DANE), in relation with the Survey into Income and Expenditure.

In conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office, advisory assistance was provided for the Government in designing a technical co-operation project to improve the national accounts. In addition, a discussion took place on guidelines to facilitate the Government's participation in the programme to review the system of national accounts.

Central America

On the basis of the agreement between ECLAC and the Central American Monetary Council, a number of supervisory missions were carried out in connection with a project to improve and harmonize the national accounts of Central American countries. In addition, the Division subsequently collaborated in preparing the report appraising the project.

In 1985, a further mission was carried out to advice the Central American Monetary Council on matters linked with the programmes to review and harmonize the national accounts of Central American countries. In addition, the Division took part in discussions on the agreements made by Central American countries at the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission on the National Accounts of Central American countries.

The Division collaborated with the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) in designing and organizing the Central American Course on National Accounts, which was held in Guatemala from 16 April-24 May 1985, and which was in particular intended for countries in the subregion.

Costa Rica

A number of technical assistance missions were carried out designed to advise the Government on entry into the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). In connection with this the Division collaborated both in designing and formulating the project and in co-ordinating activities and establishing an agreement between the IDB and the Government to finance execution of the same. This final stage was pursued jointly with IDB technicians.

El Salvador

Technical assistance was provided for the Department of Statistics and Censuses in revising a programme on household surveys and, subsequently, in planning the National System of Household Surveys.

/Guatemala

Guatemala

As provided for in project GUA/81/008 to improve the national statistical system, a number of missions were carried out to advise the Government through the intermediary of the Department of Statistics, mainly devoted to furthering project activities.

Advisory assistance was provided to the Government, by means of frequent missions, in designing and formulating project GUA/84/015 on the development of the National Statistical System. In bringing about this project, ECLAC has been designated as an associate executive body. Consequently, it is responsible for following up the project, for recruiting and managing consultants and for designing and putting into operation an intensive training programme. This project served to further horizontal co-operation, by providing regional experts with an opportunity to take part in the execution of the various tasks included in the programme.

The Division collaborated with the Department of Statistics in organizing the opening stage of the Household Survey, and in formulating the project which was integrated into the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP).

The National Bureau of Statistics was given advice on improving the national statistical system.

Honduras

Advisory assistance was provided for the Department of Statistics and Censuses with regard to entering the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), by means of a technical co-operation agreement between the IDB, the Government of Honduras and ECLAC. This agreement was signed at the end of 1985 and the planned activities started in 1986.

Mexico

Advisory assistance was provided for the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Science (INEGI), with regard to analysing results from the household survey so as to make use of the data in a study into the informal urban sector of the economy.

Co-ordination meetings were held with INEGI to assess the possibility of Mexico's taking part in the fifth phase of the United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP).

Nicaragua

In conjunction with the ECLAC Regional Office in Mexico, advisory assistance was provided for the Ministry of Planning in preparing the preliminary assessment of the state of the national accounts, and in making recommendations and suggestions for their improvement. The Division collaborated in formulating a technical co-operation project designed to improve the national accounts.

Panama

An advisory mission was carried out to the Department of Statistics and Censuses with regard to possible areas of technical co-operation in the statistical field. A broad range of experience in preparing National Statistical Plans was discussed and a set of minimum guidelines for technical co-operation were laid down which could be proposed to the United Nations Development Programme and to other co-operation agencies.

Peru

Advisory assistance was provided for the National Institute of Statistics on the execution of the survey into income and expenditure of households in metropolitan Lima, and in appraising activities planned as part of the Programme of Household Surveys.

iv) Training and fellowships

ECLAC/CIENES Inter-American Course/Workshop on External Trade Statistics, held in Santiago, Chile, from 1 October-30 November 1984. This was attended by 14 officials from national bodies in eleven countries of the region.

Central American Course on National Accounts, held in Guatemala, from 16 April-24 May 1985; attended by 27 officials from national bodies in four Central American countries.

ECLAC/CIENES Course/Workshop on the Construction of External Trade Indexes, held in Santiago, Chile, from 1 September-31 October 1985; attended by 15 officials from national bodies in 13 countries of the region.

Workshop on the construction of national accounts (CIENES), held in Panama, from 5 November-13 December 1985. Attended by 32 officials from national bodies in three Central American countries.

Other documents

Crisis and development: the present situation and future prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.332(SEM.22/3)). Contribution to volume I: Change and crisis, Latin America and the Caribbean 1950-1984.

PROGRAMME 23: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations has pursued a variety of studies, in strict compliance with its mandate to strengthen the capacity of the countries of the region to negotiate with such corporations. In this way an attempt is made to satisfy the twin aims of enhancing the contribution made by these economic units to economic development, while minimizing their negative impact.

Within this frame of reference the joint unit has carried out research of a highly abstract and macroeconomic nature in relation to the region's development. Research of a more concrete and specific type has also been carried out in relation to specific sectors, products and countries. This combination has continued to provide highly satisfactory results thanks to the complementarity achieved between both approaches. In addition, the results of the research have provided a basis for seminars, courses, advisory assistance and other activities designed to disseminate knowledge in the field of transnational corporations.

During the period under review, research of a general nature centred on the analysis of the behaviour of transnational corporations during the period of crisis affecting Latin America, and also on the prospects of inserting these economic units within new forms of development proposed to the region. Particular attention has been paid to analysis of the external sector, mainly with regard to financing and the balance of trade.

Within this sphere studies have been completed into transnational corporations and their prospects in the face of the crisis, transnational corporations and the region's external trade and direct foreign investment from Latin America itself.

With regard to research of a more specific nature, activities carried out in the following areas deserve particular mention:

- the role of computers and information science in future development, and propositions regarding government policies to take advantage of their benefits and limit their costs;
- the behaviour of transnational corporations and public enterprises in the mining development of Latin America;
- a general examination of the negotiating capacity of countries in the area of basic products, with special emphasis on transnational segmentation and synchronization;
- analysis of the presence and impact of transnational corporations in the economies of countries, a permanent line of research which during the period under review produced studies on Argentina, Ecuador and Paraguay.

With regard to technical co-operation, the joint unit provided advisory assistance to the Government of Bolivia on the renegotiation of its debt to transnational banks and on planning methodologies for firms. In addition, the unit took part in a seminar in Santander, Spain, on transnational corporations towards 2000, as well as in training courses run by the Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericano (ICI), and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

/For the

For the first time a joint advisory activity was carried out by the Centre and the ECLAC/CTC Unit for the Board of the Cartagena Agreement on elements for appraising the fulfilment of Decision 24.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.1: FORMULATION OF AN EFFECTIVE CODE OF CONDUCT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

i) Documents

Comparative study on the application of Decision 24 in the Andean Group countries: current situation and prospects (LC/R.422).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meeting on a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 26-27 November 1985.

SUBPROGRAMME 23.2: ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT AND MINIMIZING THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS

i) Documents

La presencia de las empresas transnacionales en la economía ecuatoriana (LC/G.1331), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series No.41, United Nations publication, sales No.: S.84.II.C.16.

Las empresas transnacionales en la Argentina, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series No.56 United Nations publication, sales No.: S.86.II.C.6.

Las empresas transnacionales y el comercio exterior de América Latina (LC/L.322).

Productos básicos: segmentación y sincronización transnacionales (E/CEPAL/R.359).

Las empresas transnacionales y América Latina: situación actual y perspectivas frente a la crisis (LC/R.369).

La presencia de las empresas transnacionales en la economía paraguaya (to be published in Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series).

La informática y otro desarrollo para la región (LC/R.471/Rev.1).

El capital extranjero en la economía peruana. Políticas y negociaciones en la década de los setenta (E/CEPAL/G.1300). Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series No.36, United Nations publication, sales No.: S.84.II.C.9.

/Informe sobre

Informe sobre la encuesta de las principales empresas con participación extranjera del sector manufacturero colombiano (LC/L.323).

Las empresas transnacionales en Colombia. Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series No. 60 (under preparation).

SUBPROGRAMME 23.3: STRENGTHENING THE CAPABILITY OF HOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO DEAL WITH MATTERS RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

(ii) Technical assistance

Advice on entrepreneurial planning. Two missions were performed in 1984.

Advice on renegotiating the external debt. Two missions were performed in 1985.

/PROGRAMME 24:

PROGRAMME 24: TRANSPORT

During the present biennium, one of the Transport and Communications Division's principal activities has been a joint project with the World Bank and the Chilean Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications to study the institutional and economic efficiency of the Chilean transport system. In the past, transport planning has typically been undertaken to support investment programmes. The purpose of this project is to develop techniques for economic policy analysis that will lead to the formulation of better policies and better methods to administer and control them, by evaluating both the present and immediate future situations of each component of the transport system, in order to detect such institutional anomalies as misallocation of resources within the sector, legal and administrative conditions incompatible with established transport policies, infrastructural and operational deficiencies in the system, and improper or inadequate use of new transport technologies.

One of the Division's long-term goals is to create a framework for an International Transport Information System that countries will be able to apply in order to improve their management of information related to and necessary for the conduct of their foreign trade. As a first step in this direction, the Division is supporting the United Nations Statistical Office in its efforts to foster the installation of the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean. During this biennium the Division has been aiding the merchant marines of Ecuador and Mexico to revise their existing statistical activities with a view to making them conform to Uniform System specifications at the earliest possible date.

As in past years, the Division continues to publish its bimonthly bulletin on Facilitation of commerce and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (FAL Bulletin), which reports the latest world-wide advances in the reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers to international trade.

Together with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF), the Division is carrying out a project to promote the exchange of experience among the latter's member lines with respect to information systems designed to improve their management techniques and practices. The present objective of this project is to complete the development of a microcomputerized control system for small railway freight yards, which is being done in conjunction with the Chilean Southern Railway.

The Division is also collaborating with ALAF in the area of international rail transport facilitation. With financial support from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a study is being made of Paraguay's rail options for shipping its exports via ports on the Pacific coast of South America. The Spanish Government is aiding efforts aimed at putting into practice recommendations arising from a study of the rail corridor between Rio Negro, Argentina, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, where tests are already being conducted on the direct shipment of steel from Belo Horizonte, Brazil, to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Division continues to promote the adoption by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean of the Customs Convention on the International Transport

of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (the TIR Convention) of 1975. Because some countries have expressed reservations regarding certain details of the Convention's implementation in this region, the Division is also working closely with the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Meeting of Latin American Customs Directors, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) to promote the establishment of a partial-scope agreement, under the terms of ALADI's charter, that would permit the TIR concept to operate on a strictly regional basis.

At the request of JUNAC, the Division has studied Bolivia's import and export traffic through Peruvian seaports in order to identify possible reforms in administrative practices that would expedite the handling of this traffic. A series of recommendations was presented to the two Governments, which are now considering their application.

The Division has backed an extensive effort by various cities of Latin America to share with other cities their experience in seeking innovative solutions to pressing urban transport problems that are becoming ever more acute in this region. This effort will culminate in the First Technical Encounter among Latin American Cities on Urban Transport, which is being sponsored jointly with the World Bank and the Brazilian Urban Transport Authority.

Work is now under way, with financing from the Government of the Netherlands, to foster the creation by Latin American and Caribbean countries of interior cargo terminal facilities, designed to promote the efficient use of containers and other unit-load devices for the carriage of goods in international trade, at locations where they will tend to reduce congestion in ports and at border-crossing points. The project seeks to show how highly successful European experiences in such operations can be adapted to the physical and institutional conditions prevailing in this region. At the conclusion of the work, a series of subregional seminars will be held to examine the results obtained and to permit a dialogue among the participants with regard to their own experience with this concept.

The Division collaborates closely with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in promoting technical co-operation among maritime authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to this effect has co-sponsored the creation of a regional operative network among these authorities for the dissemination of information and mutual support. In a parallel effort, the Division is working with the Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to create a regional forum for economic co-operation in maritime transport.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.1: PLANNING AND POLICY

i) Documents

Boletín FAL (FAL Bulletin), Nos. 49 to 60.

Istmo Centroamericano: Estadísticas de transporte, 1982 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.26).

/Istmo Centroamericano

Istmo Centroamericano: Estadísticas de transporte, 1983 (LC/MEX/L.15).

Transporte Terrestre entre la Zona Central y la Región Austral de Chile (E/CEPAL/R.353).

Transporte urbano en América Latina: Algunas medidas paliativas para mejorar la productividad de la red vial en corredores de alta demanda (E/CEPAL/R.354).

Marco de referencia para el análisis de la intervención estatal en el sector transporte (E/CEPAL/R.358).

Planificación del transporte en países de América Latina (LC/G.1341).

Economía de mercado, imperfecciones del mercado y función del Estado en el transporte (LC/R.372).

Dirección y control de empresas del Estado: Experiencia de Canadá (LC/R.446).

Pistas exclusivas para ómnibus en la vía expresa del Paseo de la República: Lima, Perú (LC/R.448).

Reestructuración del transporte público en la ciudad de México (LC/R.451).

Tránsito y transporte en la ciudad de México: El sistema de ejes viales (LC/R.452).

Computer applications in the Transport and Communications Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.453).

Contexto institucional del sistema de colectivos de Buenos Aires (LC/R.454).

La liberalización del transporte urbano en Santiago de Chile (LC/R.459).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Meeting on microcomputers and bibliographic information systems in Latin America: Problems, experience and prospects, organized by ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 24-27 April 1984.

Workshop on disaster assessment, organized by ECLAC, UNDRO and the Oficina Panamericana de Salud. Mexico, 14-18 May 1984.

Meeting of international organizations to facilitate trade and transport, convened by ALADI. Montevideo, Uruguay, 18-20 June 1984.

Seminar on Latin American metropolises in the face of the crisis, organized by ECLAC, the Municipal Council of São Paulo and the United Nations University. São Paulo, Brazil, 10-12 September 1984.

Third Pan-American Congress of transport and traffic engineers/First Latin American meeting on public transport, organized by the Brazilian National Association of Public Transport. São Paulo, Brazil, 19-21 September 1984.

/Fifth meeting

Fifth meeting of National Customs Directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal. Bogotá, 24-26 October 1984.

Meeting to examine a partial project to facilitate application of the TIR Convention, convened by ALADI. Montevideo, Uruguay, 28-30 November 1984.

Seminar on Integration and Development in Argentine-Chilean Patagonia. Punta Arenas, Chile, 26-29 November 1985. (Report: LC/G.1390.)

Seminar on transport policies in Latin America, organized jointly with the World Bank, Santiago, Chile, 9-13 December 1985.

Discussion on air transport in Chile. Santiago, Chile, 18 December 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Co-operation with the Costa Rican Energy Sector Management Department with regard to energy requirements in transport.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile in relation to a project on the institutional and economic efficiency of the Chilean transport system.

In collaboration with ILPES, advisory assistance to the Technical Secretariat for Planning in Paraguay.

Collaboration with the Highways Department of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile, in relation with the development of a training programme concerning application of the Highway Design Model for two officials from the Ministry of Transport of Panama. October-December 1985.

In collaboration with ILPES, advisory assistance to the National Office for Planning in the Dominican Republic relating to the acquisition of a computer in order to bring a national projects system into operation. 2-13 December 1985.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.2: LAND TRANSPORT

i) Documents

Manual for the application of the TIR Convention (E/CEPAL/G.1258).

Posibilidades para aprovechar la experiencia del Convenio TIR en el Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.17).

Integración del sistema de transporte urbano: La experiencia de Curitiba (E/CEPAL/L.303).

Catálogo del Centro de Documentación de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Ferrocarriles (ALAF) (E/CEPAL/R.337).

/Transporte terrestre

Transporte terrestre entre la Zona Central y la Región Austral de Chile. Síntesis y recomendaciones (E/CEPAL/R.353).

Transporte internacional por carretera en el Cono Sur. La situación entre Argentina y Brasil (E/CEPAL/R.366).

Los vehículos por puesto en el transporte urbano de Caracas (LC/L.340).

Sistema de tránsito para las mercancías de Bolivia a través del Perú por el Puerto de Ilo (LC/R.375).

Sistema de control microcomputarizado de patios (COMPA): Informe preliminar (LC/R.397).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Technical Meeting on Road Transport, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 21-24 February 1984

Seminar on transport in the southern region. Coyhaique, Chile, 11-13 April 1984.

Second Geopolitical Seminar on Integration of the Southern Cone, organized by the Intendance of the Atacama region. Copiapó, Chile, 28-30 November 1984.

Twentieth General Assembly of the Latin American Railways Association. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 10-14 December 1984.

Seminar on Customs Transit in International Goods Transport, organized in conjunction with the Colombian Council of Transport Users, Bogotá, Colombia, 22-23 April 1985.

Seminar on customs transit, organized in conjunction with the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance and the Secretariat for Transport Planning of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela, 24-26 April 1985.

Meeting on the bicycle: a suitable transport technology for Latin America, organized by ECLAC. Santiago, Chile, 12 August 1985.

First technical meeting of Latin American countries on urban transport, organized in conjunction with the Brazilian Urban Transport Enterprise and the World Bank, Brasilia, Brazil, 30 September-3 October 1985.

Twenty-first General Assembly of the Latin American Railways Association. Montevideo, Uruguay, 26-31 October 1985.

Sixth meeting of National Heads of Customs in Latin America, Spain and Portugal, Mexico, 2-4 December 1985.

/iii) Technical

iii) Technical assistance

Project to bring into operation the system of computerized control of marshalling yards (COMPA), with the Ferrocarril del Sur de Chile. Continuing, 1984-1985.

SUBPROGRAMME 24.3: RIVER, MARITIME AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

i) Documents

Guidelines for the evaluation of transshipment opportunities: the case of St. Lucia (E/CEPAL/G.1273).

Código de Conducta de las Conferencias Marítimas: significado y perspectivas (E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.29).

Transporte marítimo en la Región Austral de Chile (E/CEPAL/R.352).

Caribbean short-sea transport: Its role, challenges and opportunities (LC/R.427).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

International Seminar on External Trade and Maritime Transport, Mexico City, 8-11 October 1984.

Meeting of High-Level Government Experts on Maritime Transport, organized by SELA. Caracas, Venezuela, 25 February-1 March 1985.

Ad hoc Expert Meeting on Maritime Transport, organized by SELA. Caracas, Venezuela, 16-22 June 1985.

Second meeting of the Operational Regional Co-operation Network between Maritime Authorities (ROCRAM). Lima, Peru, 2-6 September 1985.

iii) Technical assistance

Technical assistance for the Maritime and Coastal Transport Department of Ecuador in relation to the organization of its computer centre and statistical services, 9-12 September 1985.

/SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT

SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTS SERVICES

The Library's main activities during this period included the following:

Acquisitions: Apart from its regular budget, the Library received a large donation of books from the Government of the Netherlands, as it had during previous periods. In addition, materials acquired for some projects with funds from special project accounts were also incorporated into the Library's collection.

Processing of bibliographic materials: The Library's Central Cataloguing and Indexing Unit is in charge of cataloguing, indexing and standardizing the information entered into the BIBLOS data base of the Library, as well as of cataloguing and standardizing the information fed into the CLAPLAN and DOCPAL (Latin American and Caribbean Population Documentation System) data bases of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), respectively. A total of 4 831 entries were processed for the BIBLOS data base, 3 031 entries for the CLAPLAN data base and 3 662 entries for the DOCPAL data base during the period.

As a means of disseminating the information stored in the Library, the catalogue containing the BIBLOS data base for 1982-1985 and its respective indexes was printed on microfiche during the first half of 1984, and microfiche copies of this catalogue were sent to the libraries of subregional offices. Updates on this information are also distributed on a regular basis.

During 1985, after reviewing and correcting the 7 652 entries in the Library's former data base (1978-1981), this information was incorporated into the BIBLOS data base, thus increasing the information it stores to 20 500 entries covering books, magazine articles, series and documents of ECLAC. A new catalogue will be printed on microfiche for the period 1978-1985.

Users of the ISIS Integrated Information System, including the Library, held meetings in order to assess the advantages of MINISIS, the version of this system designed for use on minicomputers, in comparison to the CDS/ISIS system, which has been set up at ECLAC. A visit was made by a staff member of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in this connection with specific reference to the establishment of a system for microcomputers.

In response to an invitation from the Dag Hammarskjöld Library to participate in the United Nations Bibliographic System (UNBIS), an offer was extended to that library to incorporate ECLAC documentation into the system.

Training in the use of the ECLAC Bibliographic Information System: Training continued to be provided to documentalists upon request by governments and national and international bodies in connection with the ECLAC Bibliographic Information System as it relates to bibliographic description. Such training was provided, inter alia, to members of the National Council for Scientific and Technological

Research (CONICYT) of Costa Rica, the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development (CLAD), the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Latin American Association of Finance and Development Institutions (ALIDE), the Federal Investors Council (CIF) of Argentina and a librarian from the ECLAC Mexico Office.

Services: Once the difficulties involved in setting up the UNESCO CDS/ISIS programmes had been resolved, the Library began to provide on-line searches, furnishing these services to 137 users. It also incorporated a second computer terminal, which is located in the Central Cataloguing and Indexing Unit.

The reference services provided to subregional ECLAC offices kept them informed of ECLAC documentation by sending out a monthly advance CEPALINDEX computer printout which makes it possible for these offices to consult the documents. This service was also extended to the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and to the Regional Commissions Liaison Office at Headquarters.

Services provided through direct contact or by telephone to staff members of the ECLAC system and of other United Nations bodies, fellows of ILPES, CELADE and PREALC, university students, government offices, embassies and the general public were extended to a total of 25 682 persons during this period.

Loans of publications in the Reading Room and to offices, the circulation of periodicals and inter-library loans totalled 153 065.

ECLAC documentation on microfiche: The process of microfilming ECLAC documentation began during 1985. Microfiche records of the first 800 general-distribution documents (from E/CN.12/1 to E/CN.12/800, 1948-1968), in English and Spanish, have been completed. Microfilming is to be continued so that copies of this file may be furnished to the subregional offices, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and to the Regional Commissions Liaison Office at Headquarters.

Publications: The problems which had been encountered in connection with the publication of CEPALINDEX were resolved and its publication has now been regularized on a permanent basis under the responsibility of the Library. Volumes 5 (1982), 6 (1983) and 7 (1984) have been published.

Publication of the "Boletín Mensual" (monthly bulletin) of the Library and of the "Indice de Revistas Académicas" (a weekly bulletin consisting of an index of academic journals) continued.

A pamphlet concerning the Library was revised and updated.

The "Indice de Revistas", which is received on a regular basis in the Library, was reprinted and a supplement updating it was prepared.

A revised and updated version of the "Lista de siglas latinoamericanas" (list of Latin American acronyms) was prepared.

/The following

The following special bibliographies were compiled:

- Bibliografía sobre la deuda externa, 1970-1983 (a bibliography on foreign debt) (E/CEPAL/BIB/L.25), April 1984 (reprinted in 1986).
- Bibliografía sobre recesión económica, 1982-1985 (a bibliography on the subject of recession). This document was prepared as a contribution by the Library to the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held from 29 April to 3 May 1985.
- Bibliografía seleccionada sobre productividad (a selective bibliography on productivity), June 1985 (requested by the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division).
- Bibliografía sobre política social (a bibliography on social policy), June 1985 (LC/L.354; BIB/L.26) (requested by the Social Development Division).

ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The Secretariat has continued to carry out a variety of activities at the regional and interregional levels whose purpose is to promote and support technical and economic co-operation among the countries of the region and between them and some developing countries in other regions. The Division of Operations is in charge of the co-ordination and execution of this programme.

At the internal level of the ECLAC Secretariat, one of the most important tasks is the identification of operational elements for the promotion and support of TCDC and ECDC within the programmes of work of the various divisions and units of the ECLAC system. This involves close co-ordination with the technical divisions of the Secretariat, as well as with ILPES, CELADE and ECLAC offices in the region, as appropriate.

The general framework for activities designed to promote TCDC and ECDC is provided by various official documents: the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978); the Caracas Plan of Action adopted at the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, which was convened by the Group of 77 in Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981; the decisions adopted at the meetings of the High-Level Committee for Considering Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries which were convened by the Administrator of UNDP in 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1985; and the resolutions adopted by the Commission at recent sessions, particularly resolutions 459 (XX) on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and 460 (XX) on technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region.

One of the important tasks included in this programme, which is conducted on an ongoing basis, is the compilation, systematization and dissemination of information concerning the activities of the ECLAC system in the fields of TCDC and

/ECDC. To

ECDC. to this end, the programme has continued publication of Co-operation and Development, a quarterly bulletin which is distributed in Spanish and English to nearly 2 000 subscribers inside and outside the region. The bulletin was first published in January 1981 and there have been 18 issues as of September 1985. Issue No. 19 (December 1985) is being prepared for publication.

In addition to this bulletin, in November 1985 the programme published a directory of selected institutions concerned with co-operation among developing countries. Material has also been prepared for the launching of a new series whose purpose will be to disseminate analytical abstracts of documents concerning TCDC and ECDC to be found within the ECLAC system's collection of documents. A preliminary version of the first issue of abstracts on horizontal co-operation is now being published. It contains approximately 400 abstracts along with their corresponding descriptors.

At the regional level, the Secretariat continued to provide technical advisory assistance to countries and groups of countries, at their request, in fields falling within the Secretariat's area of technical competence. In this connection, TCDC and ECDC support activities were conducted in such areas as: i) transport (including matters relating to the establishment of inland cargo terminals), ii) natural resources (including the start-up of activities for promoting TCDC in the execution of projects on water resources and in the planning and management of water resources in mountain watersheds), iii) capital goods (with one major effort in this respect being the support provided for the creation of the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC)), iv) regional development (particularly the Seminar on the integration and development of Argentina and Chile in Patagonia which was held in November 1985 at Punta Arenas, Chile), v) economic and social planning (which was carried forward by means of the TCDC promotion activities of ILPES), vi) training in connection with rural development (provided through the Regional Project for the Provision of Training in Planning, Programming, Agricultural Projects and Rural Development (PROCADES) of ECLAC, UNDP and FAO), and vii) documentation and information for economic and social development (conducted through CLADES activities aimed at strengthening information networks in the region).

At the interregional level, the ECLAC Secretariat has intensified consultations, in conjunction with the secretariats of other regional commissions, with a view to implementing a co-ordinated programme of activities designed to promote TCDC and ECDC among the various regions within selected priority areas. The framework for these joint activities is provided by ECOSOC resolution 1983/66 and by the agreements reached at the meetings of the Executive Secretaries held at Addis Ababa in February 1985 and Geneva in July 1985.

The programme agreed upon by the regional commissions sets out different responsibilities for the secretariats of each commission with respect to the preparation of project proposals in a number of selected areas. ECLAC has been assigned a leading role in the preparation of projects concerning the following

/subjects: i)

subjects: i) information on trade and the promotion of interregional trade, ii) the financing of trade, iii) trade agreements and joint operations, iv) public-sector purchasing power and the role of State enterprises, v) training in certain aspects of mining resources development.

A final undertaking at the interregional level which should be mentioned is the initiation by the regional commissions of a joint project on transnational banking whose most immediate objective is to set up a data base on the behaviour of this system. The project is being developed by joint units of the regional commissions in conjunction with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and ECLAC is co-ordinating its initial phase.

In a different area of endeavour, in accordance with the mandates it has received the Secretariat has begun to systematize activities relating to the provision of assistance to the governments of countries struck by natural disasters. Attention had previously been devoted to this issue only sporadically. As part of this effort, a focal point has been established within the Division of Operations.

The work carried out in this area has proceeded in two main directions. The first has been exclusively action-oriented and includes the direct assistance provided, in close co-operation with UNDP and the Office of the Secretary-General, to the Governments of Mexico and Colombia in assessing the damage caused by the catastrophes that have recently occurred in these countries and in identifying and prioritizing the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the affected areas, with special attention being devoted to the needs for international co-operation and means of promoting it.*/

The second has included the formulation of methodological tools for the above-mentioned activities. Work has begun on a manual for the assessment of damage caused by the different types of natural disasters and on a proposal for a diagnostic analysis of the availability of flood-warning systems in the region and the need for them. This represents an effort to facilitate the identification of needs arising as a result of future natural disasters, on the one hand, and to minimize future flood damage, on the other. These tasks are being undertaken in conjunction with UNDP and the World Meteorological Organization.

Finally, close working relationships and co-ordination have been maintained with international and regional bodies such as the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), PAHO/WHO and SELA whose work ties in with the subject of natural disasters.

*/ See "Damage caused by the Mexican earthquake and its repercussions upon the country's economy" (LC/G.1367).

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE

The Documents and Publications Service edits, translates, reproduces and distributes the documents prepared by the Secretariat in Spanish and English, and to a lesser extent in French; it provides the same services at the meetings sponsored by ECLAC within the headquarters of the Commission and elsewhere; in conformity with the policies established by the Publications Committee, it produces publications for sale and others, either on its own presses, or using outside printing facilities, or through copublishing arrangements with commercial publishing houses; and it collaborates with the Headquarters Sales Section in the work of commercial distribution. It also acts as technical secretariat to the Publications Committee, and prepares and implements the Publications Programme of the Commission.

As regards translations and editing, use continued to be made, with satisfactory results, of contract translation and editing services for all translations in French, and in order to supplement, flexibly and whenever appropriate, the capacity of the personnel working in Spanish and English to meet maximum workloads.

Staffing and financial limitations, however, continued to restrict the possibility of increasing the number of publications in English and of documents translated into French as much as might have been wished. Between January 1984 and December 1985 the translation and editing services processed 13.5 million words.

After the modernization of methods and equipment carried out in the preceding period, the Service went on absorbing in its own presses most of the programme originally scheduled for outside printing, and this generated savings that towards the end of the two-year period made it possible to invest in word processing equipment for the Typing Services Unit which will be brought into use in 1986.

A specific task in the two-year period consisted in collaboration with the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, for the purpose of expediting the periodic preparation of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the Economic Development Division, to do likewise in respect of the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean. In both cases, the time taken was shortened.

The use of word processors in the typing services was continued, as far as the available equipment permitted, and a higher degree of co-ordination with the activities of the Divisions responsible for authorship and with the photocomposition services was achieved.

The United Nations sales network was still the main channel for commercial distribution of ECLAC's publications outside the region. At the same time, as a supplementary means of diffusing the work of the Commission, recourse was had to

/copublication of

copublication of certain studies with commercial publishing houses in the United States and in Latin America.

In the period under consideration 609 documents were produced, 86 substantive publications (74 of them for sale), 60 bulletins and leaflets and 48 reprints of publications for sale, with a total of 74.6 million pages printed. In addition, 77 meetings were serviced in different degrees.

CONFERENCE SERVICES

In the period covered by the present report, ECLAC sponsored or co-sponsored more than a hundred conferences, meetings, seminars, round tables, etc. at which attention was devoted to various topics of interest in connection with the socio-economic development of the region. A list of these meetings appears in the annex to the present report.

COMPUTER CENTRE

During the period under consideration, the Computer Centre brought a third PDP minicomputer into operation and significantly increased the available disk capacity in one of the PDP-11/44 computers by the purchase of a second high-capacity fixed disk. At the same time memory was added to each of the minicomputers, until 1.25, 1.25 and 2 megabytes were reached. In this way it was possible to make computer services available to Divisions which had not had access to them before.

The IBM 370/148 central processor, with a one-megabyte memory, was replaced by an IBM 370/3031, with a four-megabyte memory and twice as high a processing speed, a change which, together with the expansion of the available disk space from 800 to 1600 megabytes, implied great additional capacity to process statistics and bibliographic data bases designed for IBM equipment. Another purchase made was that of the SAS statistical applications package, which makes it possible to maintain and manage statistical data bases for the purpose of obtaining econometric models, tabulations, regressions, etc.

The CDS ISIS system, thanks to which the bibliographic data bases of ECLAC, CLADES and CELADE can now be managed with great efficiency, was put into practice, and is in full operation today. At the same time, the incorporation of photocomposition instructions into publications prepared by CDS ISIS immensely improved the quality of their presentation, and, moreover, permitted a considerable saving in production and distribution costs.

The pilot project on office automation which was started in the Transport Division has been a complete success. Consequently, various ECLAC Divisions, with advisory assistance from the Computer Centre, have begun to purchase microcomputers, mainly with extrabudgetary funds. Steps have been taken to evaluate different commercial software packages with a view to standardizing their use, so as to keep data compatible. The Divisions have also been afforded the possibility of interfacing these microcomputers with the PDP minicomputers, so that data can be reciprocally transferable and advantage can thus be taken of both types of computer.

A graphics display point open to all users, was brought into operation, equipped with an IBM PC microcomputer, a color video monitor and a plotter, as well as with capacity to use different colours. All this, together with a graphics software package, has made it possible to facilitate the management of the equipment and to improve the quality of the graphs required for various in-house tasks and for publications.

Further courses in the use of computer equipment were given for new staff members as well as for experienced users wishing to take full advantage of the potential of the existing computer facilities.

INFORMATION SERVICES

These services perform a dual role, as they have to meet the public information needs both of the ECLAC system and of the other United Nations bodies in Chile.

The following are among the main tasks fulfilled during the period under analysis:

i. Publications

Notas sobre la Economía y el Desarrollo, a bulletin published in Spanish. A total of 27 issues (approximately 12 500 copies of each) were distributed within and outside the region. Nine issues (4 500 copies of each) were translated into English and distributed in the same way as the Spanish version.

Micronoticias. A weekly résumé in Spanish of ECLAC and United Nations news. Eighty nine issues were distributed, each with a circulation of approximately 1 500 copies.

ii. Press, radio, films and television

In all, 350 press releases were prepared and distributed, with an average of 300 copies each. Of these, 50% were cabled to the countries of the region.

In the field of radio activities, as from June 1984 the Information Services received directly from the United Nations Headquarters in New York, three times a week, telephone dispatches (four-to-five-minutes news bulletins) which, thanks to a mixer connected to the telephone, were taped with excellent quality recording. The bulletins were relayed, also by telephone, immediately they were received, to various broadcasting stations in Chile. At the same time, this radio equipment made it possible to send dispatches on ECLAC activities to the Headquarters radio services in New York, and to other broadcasting stations in Latin America. During this period more than 79 recorded dispatches were sent out from ECLAC.

There was an increase in the number of films on the United Nations system that were made available to the television channels and to the public in general.

/During 1985

During 1985, the activities of the Information Services were largely centred upon the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations and upon the International Youth Year, in the celebration of which governmental, non-governmental and educational organizations, as well as of the mass communication media, actively participated. In this connection seminars, concerts, exhibitions of posters and photographs and the performance of an opera were organized. Similarly, talks and films were offered to the public in various sectors, at ECLAC headquarters, and a great deal of informative material, some of it received from United Nations Headquarters and some prepared by these Services, was distributed.

CEPAL REVIEW

During the period covered by the present report, issue Nos. 22 to 26 of the CEPAL Review were published. As in the immediately preceding issues, preference was still given in general to articles relating to the economic crisis through which the region is passing and, in particular, to those concerned with the external debt and with adjustment and stabilization policies. In this connection, it is worth while to draw attention to No. 26, which reproduces some of the documents presented at the Expert Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 29 April to 3 May 1985). Within this same field of interest, several contributions were focused on the global and sectoral policies that could be applied to change the region's current development pattern in the medium and long term.

The remaining articles deal with a great variety of economic and social topics which highlight the wide range of ECLAC's tasks and concerns. Outstanding among these is the question of the productive absorption of labour, to which much of issue No. 24 is devoted.

C. RELATIONS

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period covered by this report, ECLAC maintained or strengthened its working links and contacts with specialized agencies and other organizations, among them the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the other regional commissions, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Details regarding ECLAC's relations with the agencies and organizations mentioned above are provided in the description of activities contained in the preceding chapters of this report.

Finally, with regard to ECLAC's relations with non-governmental organizations, it will be recalled that in 1982 ECLAC aided in the establishment of the Chilean Association of Non-Government Organizations, which is sponsored by ECLAC and enjoys the collaboration of FAO, UNPD, UNICEF and UNESCO. This Association is composed of 35 organizations, the majority of which are branches of international non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council, and its purpose is to share experience, carry out joint projects and support the work of the United Nations by disseminating information on its principles and activities and in other ways. The Association became a reality after monthly meetings held in ECLAC with the purpose of strengthening the relations of the United Nations with non-governmental organizations and carrying out the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of special world conferences calling for the support of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of United Nations decisions. The Association has carried out various activities such as conferences and seminars and helped to launch the International Youth Year at the first Latin American and Caribbean Forum on Youth Participation held at San José, Costa Rica, in which 35 organizations from 10 countries participated. In 1985 the Association adhered to the ECLAC proclamation of the International Year of Peace.

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES

The period covered by this report, ECLAC maintained on a regular basis links and contacts with specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system. The United Nations Centre for Human Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the other regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Energy Organization (OLADE)

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The purpose of this Association is to share experience, carry out joint projects and support the work of the United Nations by disseminating information on its principles and activities and in other ways. The Association became a reality after monthly meetings held in ECLAC with the purpose of strengthening the relations of the United Nations with non-governmental organizations and carrying out the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of special world conferences calling for the support of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of United Nations decisions. The Association has carried out various activities such as conferences and seminars and helped to launch the International Youth Forum on Youth Participation held in San José, Costa Rica, in which 35 organizations from 10 countries participated. The Association adhered to the ECLAC proclamation of the International Year of Women.

Annex

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED BY ECLAC SINCE MARCH 1984

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Twentieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America	29 March- 6 April (1984)	Lima	ECLAC	E/1984/22 LC/G.1310 <u>b/</u>
Second Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation	30 March- 3 April	Lima	Government of Peru/ ECLAC/ICI	
Co-ordinating Meeting of International Organizations in Support of Latin American and Caribbean Activities for the International Youth Year	31 March	Lima	ECLAC	LC/R.395
Second Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America	3 April	Lima	Government of Peru/ECLAC	
Meeting on Rural Energy	9-18 April	Santiago	FAO/OLADE/ECLAC	
Seminar on Transport in the Southern Region	11-13 April	Coyhaique, Chile	ECLAC/Intendencia XI Region/ Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications	
Seminar on International Trade in Services	12-14 April	Santiago	ECLAC	CEPAL (Sem.15)/R.6
Experts Consultation on a Plan of Action for the Development of Rural Energy in Latin America	16-18 April	Santiago	FAO/OLADE/ECLAC	

Annex (cont. 1)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Meeting on Microcomputers and Documentary Information in Latin America: Problems, Experiences and Projections	24-27 April	Santiago	ECLAC/UNESCO/IDRC	LC/L.306
Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in Development Planning in the Area Covered by the Colbún-Machicura Complex	3 and 4 May	Talca, Chile	ECLAC/UNEP/University of Talca	LC/L.314
Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in Planning the Multipurpose Development of Salto Grande	7 and 8 May	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/UNEP/CTM/CEUR	LC/L.317
Planning Processes and their Socio-political Determinants in the Southern Cone Countries	7 and 8 May	Santiago	SIAP/ILPES/ECLAC	
Round Table on Rural Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean	7-9 May	Santiago	FAO/ECLAC	
Third Latin American Technical Meeting on Industrialization	7-10 May	Santiago	ECLAC/UNIDO	E/CEPAL(Conf.76)/L.3
Atlantic Subregional Seminar on Sea Resources Development	7-11 May	Montevideo	ECLAC/UNDP	

Annex (cont. 2)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Workshop on Development Strategy for the Peruvian Sierra	15-18 May	Chaclacayo, Peru	ECLAC/ILPES/UNEP	LC/L.319
Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in Planning and Development of the Bogotá Savannah	21 and 22 May	Bogotá	ECLAC/UNEP/INDERENA/CAR	LC/L.315
Seminar-Workshop on Appropriate Technologies for Low-Cost Housing	19 May-9 June	Mexico City	ECLAC/FONHAPO	
Second Round Table Meeting on Financing Exports of Manufactures in Latin America	23-25 May	Santiago	ECLAC	CEPAL(Sem.18)/R.5
Third Meeting of the Latin American Group on Capital Goods Industries	29-31 May	São Paulo, Brazil	ECLAC/ALABIC	
Regional Seminar on Methods Used in Household Income and Expenditure Surveys	5-8 June	Bogotá	ECLAC/DANE	
Eighth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	6-12 June	Port of Spain	ECLAC	E/CEPAL/G.1317 E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.118
Seminar on Biotechnology in Mexico: Scope, Challenges and Alternatives	13 June	Mexico City	ECLAC/SECOFI	

Annex (cont. 3)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Workshop on Traditional Peasant Technologies: case of the "Chinampas" and Integrated Farms in Mexico	22 June	Mexico City	ECLAC/INIREB	
Ibero-American meetings on Planning and Co-operation in the Field of Energy	25-29 June	Madrid	OLADE/ECLAC	
Consultative Meeting for the Promotion of Latin American and Caribbean Projects in the Area of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	27-29 June	New York	ECLAC/OLADE	E/CEPAL/MEX/1984/L.28
Seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole	28 June	New York	ECLAC	LC/G.1327(PLEN17)/L.5/Rev.1
Regional Workshop on Agricultural and Agro-industry Residue Utilization in Latin America and the Caribbean	16-19 July	Santiago	UNEP/ECLAC/GEPLACEA	
Seminar on Economic Relations between Latin American Countries and Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)	23-25 July	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/UNCTAD/UNDP	
Introductory Seminar on International Relations	30 July-3 August	Quito	ECLAC/RIAL/Universidad Central, Ecuador	
Introductory Seminar to International Relations	6-10 August	Lima	ECLAC/RIAL/CEPEI	

Annex (cont. 4)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Workshop on the Environmental Dimension in the Development Planning of Mexico	13 and 14 August	Mexico City	ECLAC/UNEP/SEDUE/SPP	LC/L.324
Annual Meeting of the Permanent Conference on Housing and Urban Development in Central America (COPVIDU)	20-24 August	Managua	ECLAC/COPVIDU	
Seminar on Development Alternatives of Latin America	30 August-2 September	Cali, Colombia	UNIANDES/ECLAC/RIAL/UNDP	
Seminar on How the Metropolises of Latin America Confront the Crisis: Experiences and Policies	10-12 September	São Paulo	ECLAC/UNU/Municipality of São Paulo/SEMPA	
Seminar on the Integration of Latin America: Role of Chile	13 and 14 September	Santiago	ECLAC/CINDE	
INFOPLAN National Seminar	17-28 September	Caracas	ECLAC/IDRC	
Seminar on Precarious Urban Settlements	24-26 September	Guayaquil, Ecuador	ECLAC/Latin American Centre for Training and Municipal Development	
INFOPLAN National Seminar	1-5 October	Bogotá	ECLAC/IDRC	
Seminar-Workshop on Information Projects: Preparation, Formulation and Organization	1-5 October	Santiago	ECLAC	LC/R.410

Annex (cont. 5)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Inter-American Workshop-Course on Foreign Trade Statistics	1 October-30 November	Santiago	CIENES/ECLAC	
Prospects for Latin America in the World Economy in the 1980s	3-6 October	Paris	ECLAC/RIAL/CEPII	
INFOPLAN National Seminar	8-19 October	Quito	ECLAC/IDRC	
Meeting of Ministers of Finance of Central America	11 October	Guatemala City	ECLAC	E/CEPAL/CCE/L.419
Symposium on International Technical Co-operation	15-19 October	Mexico City	ILPES/Government of Mexico	
Meeting of CIER/ECLAC Working Group on Promotion of the Use of Capital Goods and Services from Latin America and the Caribbean	16-18 October	Santiago	ECLAC/CIER	LC/L.321
Series of lectures on "Looking Back to the Future"	16-18 October	Santiago	ECLAC/Chilean Association of Architects	
Workshop on Technical and Economic Co-operation in the Latin American Mining-Metallurgical Sector	19-23 October	Santiago	ECLAC	LC/L.334
Seminar on Latin American Culture and Development	22 and 23 October	Santiago	ECLAC/ECIEL	

Annex (cont. 6)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Seminar on Spain, Latin America and the New International Economic Order	22-25 October	Seville	University of Seville/LASA/ ECLAC/RIAL	
Seminar on Export Promotion (CHI/83/011)	31 October	Santiago	ECLAC/UNDP/PROCHILE	
Meeting of the Association of Capital Goods Industries	5-6 November	Mexico City	ECLAC/IDRC	
Seminar on Political and Social Scenarios of Latin American Development	5-7 November	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/University of Buenos Aires	
INFROPAN National Seminar	5-9 November	Asunción	ECLAC/IDRC	
National Multidisciplinary Course on the Utilization of Sea Resources in Chile	5-15 November	Santiago	ECLAC/UNDP/Institute of International Studies	
Workshop on Grass-roots Markets and Economic Organizations	9 and 10 November	Santiago	CELADE	
Eighth Conference of Latin American Authorities in Data Processing	12-16 November	Mexico City	ECLAC	
INFOPLAN National Seminar	12-23 November	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/IDRC	
Meeting on Labour Market in the Rural Environment	15 November	Mexico City	ELCAC	ECLAC/SPP/CIDERI

Annex (cont. 7)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
CDCC Meeting Prior to Regional Latin American and Caribbean Meeting Preparatory to World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace	18 November	Havana	ECLAC	LC/CAR/L.137(Sem.4)/3 CDCC/UNDW/84/3
Workshop on Technical and Economic Co-operation in the Latin American Mining-Metallurgical Sector	19-23 November	Santiago	ECLAC/ALADI/CCE	
Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace	19-23 November	Havana	ECLAC	
Working Group on Industrial Restructuring	26-28 November	Santiago	ECLAC/UNIDO	
Sixth Annual Meeting of Member Centres of RIAL	26-29 November	Mexico City	COLMEX/Matías Romero Institute/ECLAC/RIAL	
Seminar on Procedures for Making Demographic Estimates with Growth Rates by Age	26-29 November	Santiago	ECLAC	LC/DEM/CR/G.8
INFOPLAN National Seminar	26 November-7 December	Brasilia	ECLAC/IDRC	

Annex (cont. 8)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Seventh Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES	3-4 December	Brasilia	ILPES	
Young women: Problems and Preliminary Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean	3-5 December	Santiago	ECLAC	
Economic Order and Economic Policy: the Experience of the Federal Republic of Germany with a Social Market Economy	3-5 December	Santiago	ECLAC/Konrad Adenauer Foundation/CPU	
Technical Seminar on a System for Measuring the Impact of Tariff Alterations on the Balance of Payments and Fiscal Earnings	6 and 7 December	Mexico City	UNDP/UNCTAD/ECLAC	E/CEPAL/MEX(Sem.10)/R.1
Workshop on Social Structural Changes in Dominica	10-12 December	Roseau, Dominica	ECLAC	LC/CAR/G.140
Workshop on the Evaluation of the Impact on the Sea Environment of Potentially Harmful Substances Emanating from Coastal Sources: Study of a Case in Chile	10-14 December	Concepción, Chile	ECLAC/UNDP/UNEP/CPPS	
Seminar on Historic Demography	12-14 December	San José	ECLAC/CELADE	
Seminar on Adult Mortality and Orphanhood in the Past	12-14 December	San José	ECLAC/CELADE	

Annex (cont. 9)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Seminar on Adjustment and Development in Latin America	13 and 14 December	Río de Janeiro	ECLAC/National Trade Confederation of Brazil	
Second Meeting of Officials Responsible for Foreign Trade, in Latin America	28-30 January (1985)	Río de Janeiro	ECLAC	LC/R.424 (Sem.20)/4
First Seminar on the Strengthening of Links among Federations of Savings and Credit Co-operatives in the Central American Isthmus	28 February and 1 March	Mexico City	ECLAC	LC/MEX/R.5 (Sem.11)/4
Second Meeting of Experts on Capital Goods Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean	4-6 March	Santiago	ECLAC/UNIDO	LC/R.419 (Sem.21)/4
Meeting on Small-Scale Agro-Processing Activities in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	5 and 6 March	Saint John's	ECLAC	LC/CAR/G.152
Seminar on Current Problems and Challenges of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean and their Repercussions on Education Planning	18-21 March	Santiago	ECLAC/ILPES/UNESCO	
Working Meeting on the Project on Analysis of the Export Potential of Small and Medium-sized Industry	25-28 March	Santiago	ECLAC	

Annex (cont. 10)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Seminar-Workshop on Instruction by Criteria	8-13 April	Santiago	ECLAC/PROCADES	
Seminar on Solidarity and Democratic Market Economy	9 April	Santiago	ECLAC/UNCHS	
Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	15-17 April	Mexico City	ECLAC/ILPES	LC/IP/G.26
Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES	16 April	Mexico City		
Meeting of Regional Experts Preparatory to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation and the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	15-18 April	Santiago	ECLAC/UNCPICPUNE	LC/L.368
Ninth Meeting of Presidents and Managers of Electric Companies of the Central American Isthmus	18 April	San José	ECLAC	
Experts Meeting on Crisis and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	19 April- 3 May	Santiago	ECLAC	LC/G.1351
Workshop on Application of DASI Programmes	29 April- 3 May	Santiago	ECLAC/PROCADES	
Seventh Meeting of the Executive Council of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	22 May	Port of Spain	ECLAC	LC/CAR/G.1551(Sem.7)/2

Annex (cont. 11)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	29 May-5 June	Port of Spain	ECLAC	LC/G.1361
Workshop on the Use of Household Surveys in Statistical Analysis relating to Women in the Labour Market	3-6 June	Montevideo	ECLAC/INSTRAW	LC/G.1359(Sem.24)/3
International Seminar on a Zone of Peace: Towards an Alternative to International Security for Latin America	5-7 June	Santiago	ECLAC/RIAL/FLACSO	
Expert Meeting on Design of a Regional System of Data on Information Activities	10-14 June	Santiago	ECLAC (CLADES)/UNESCO/GIP	LC/L.356(Sem.26)/4
Round Table Meeting on Monitoring and Evaluation of Agrarian Reform and Rural Information for Latin America and the Caribbean	10-14 June	Santiago	ECLAC/FAO	
Regional Seminar on the Environmental Dimension in Development Planning	17-19 June	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/UNEP/ILPES/Government of Argentina	LC/L.357(Sem.25)/4
Technical Seminar for Latin American Journalists Specializing in Economics	25-28 June	Santiago	ECLAC/World Bank/OAS/IDB	
Technical Seminar for Experts to Make a Comparative Analysis of the Position of Youth in Latin America	26-28 June	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/CSDHA/Government of Argentina	

Annex (cont. 12)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Encounter on Microenterprises, Popular Economic Organizations and Social Development	17 July	Santiago	ECLAC/UNCHS	
Seminar on Economic and Social Thought and Reality in the Ibero-American Ambit	22-23 July	Santiago	ECLAC/AIETI (Spain)	
Second Seminar on the Establishment of Closer Links among Central American Federations of Savings and Loan Co-operatives	29-30 July	Mexico City	ECLAC	
ECLAC/FAO Workshop on the Analysis and Design of Economic Policy in the Agricultural and Food Sector	6-9 August	Lima	ECLAC/FAO/IEP	
Colloquium on the Bicycle as an Appropriate Transport Technology for Latin America	12 August	Santiago	ECLAC/CETAL	
Tenth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	19-20 August	Buenos Aires	ECLAC	LC/G.1364(Sem.10)/3
Eighteenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC	21-23 August	Buenos Aires	ECLAC	LC/G.1363(PLEN.18)/6
Ninth Meeting of the Regional Group on Electrical Interconnection	21-23 August	Mexico City	ECLAC	
Seminar on Domestic Indebtedness	26-27 August	Santiago	ECLAC	

Annex (cont. 13)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
First Meeting of Businessmen from ALADI Countries on Trade and Financing	26-28 August	Montevideo	ECLAC/INTAL/ALADI/ Government of Uruguay	LC/R.462
Second Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the International Youth Year	26-29 August	Montevideo	ECLAC	LC/G.1362(Conf.78)/6
ECLAC/FAO Workshop on Agricultural Policy and Rural Development	26-29 August	Santiago	ECLAC/FAO/Government of the Netherlands	
First Meeting of Mining and Industrial Entrepreneurs in Latin America	9-11 September	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/ALADI/EEC/SONAMI/ JUNAC/OLAMI/Ministry of Mining of Argentina	
Introductory Seminar on International Relations	9-13 September	Montevideo	ECLAC/RIAL	
New Approaches for the Development of Integration	17-19 September	Lima	ECLAC/RIAL	
Inter-American Course/ Workshop on the Construction of External Trade Indexes	2 September-31 October	Santiago	CIENES/ECLAC/ILPES <u>c/</u>	
Seminar on the Planning of Youth Policies in the Countries of the Andean Area	23-25 September	Bogotá	ILPES	
Latin American Meeting on the Restructuring of the Motor Industry	25-27 September	Bogotá	ECLAC/UNIDO	

Annex (cont. 14)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
First Technical Encounter among Latin American Countries on Urban Transport	30 September- 3 October	Brasilia	ECLAC/EBTU/World Bank	
Relations between Europe and Latin America (EURAL)	14-17 October	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/RIAL	
Sixth Meeting of the Group of Entrepreneurs of ALABIC	21-22 October	Caracas	ECLAC/ALABIC	
Interregional Training Workshop on National Accounts	29 October- 7 November	Mexico City	ECLAC/UNDP/Government of Mexico	
Seventh Annual Meeting of the Member Centres of RIAL	4-8 November	Bogotá	ECLAC/RIAL	
Seminar on Stabilization Policies for Economies with High Inflation	11-12 November	Santiago	ECLAC	
Seminar on the Present Situation and Future Prospects of Co-operativism in Uruguay	12-15 November	Montevideo	ECLAC/Ministry of Labour and Social Security	
The United Nations 40 years on	13-15 November	Montevideo	ECLAC/RIAL	
Seminar on Youth and the Future of Chile	14-15 November	Santiago	ECLAC/CINDE	
Subregional Technical Meeting on the Present Situation and Future Prospects of Co-operativism in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay	18-20 November	Montevideo	ECLAC/Ministry of Labour and Social Security	

Annex (cont. 15)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Introductory Seminar on International Relations	18-22 November	Bogotá	ECLAC/RIAL/ Universidad de los Andes	
Meeting on the Development of the Agricultural Sector in Central America	21-22 November	Mexico City	ECLAC	
Meeting of Business Executives on the Supply of Mining Equipment in Latin America	25-26 November	Santiago	ECLAC	LC/L.365
First Meeting on Training Programmes in the Planning of Agricultural Development in Latin America	26-28 November	Buenos Aires	PROCADES ECLAC/RIAL/ Universidad de los Andes	
Intergovernmental Regional Meeting of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Code of Conduct	26-27 November	Buenos Aires	ECLAC/ETS ECLAC/RIAL/ Universidad de los Andes	
Seminar on Integration and Regional Development in Argentine/Chilean Patagonia	26-29 November	Punta Arenas, Chile	ECLAC/COAUSTRAL/Universidad de Magallanes/Universidad de Comahue	LC/G.1390
Meeting of the Caribbean Council on Science and Technology	27-29 November	Port of Spain	ECLAC	
Seminar on Higher Education in Latin America	2-4 December	Santiago	ECLAC/RIAL/CINDA	

Annex (concl.)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report <u>a/</u>
Workshop on Systems of Public Sector Information and Statistics	2-6 December	Santiago	ECLAC	
Third Seminar on the Establishment of Closer Links among Central American Federations of Savings and Loan Co-operatives	9-10 December	San José	ECLAC	
Round Table on Transport Policies in Latin America	9-13 December	Santiago	ECLAC/World Bank	
Colloquium on Air Transport in Chile	18 December	Santiago	ECLAC	
Round Table on Styles of Development in Latin America and the Challenges of the Future	6-8 January (1986)	Santiago	ECLAC/UNITAR/FLACSO	
Expert Meeting on Co-operatives Forms of Work and Production in Agriculture	20-21 January	Santiago	ECLAC/FAO	
Eleventh Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	3-6 March	Bogotá	ECLAC	LC/L.367

a/ No symbol is given when the report is not available.

b/ Covers the period from 16 May 1981 to 6 April 1984.

c/ CIENES/13074(20), prepared by the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre.

III. TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The twenty-first session of the Commission was held in Mexico City from 17 to 25 April 1986, and in its course seven plenary meetings were held (224 to 230).

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. The Netherlands Antilles, an Associate Member of ECLAC, also participated.

4. In accordance with article 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, observers from the following United Nations member States which are not members of ECLAC were present in a consultative capacity: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

5. The session was also attended by Switzerland, a non-member of the United Nations.

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by Assistant Secretary-General Margaret Joan Anstee, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Bolivia and Mexico, and by officials of the Department of Public Information (DPI), the Regional Commissions Liaison Unit, and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

7. Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations System attended the session: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations University (UNU), and World Food Programme (WFP).

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

/9. The

9. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following inter-governmental organizations: Andean Development Corporation (CAF), Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), European Economic Commission (EEC), Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (CIM), Latin American Economic System (SELA), Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), Organization of American States (OAS), Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS), Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

10. The following non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council were also present: Category I: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), World Assembly of Youth (WAY), World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), World Federation of United Nations Associations and Zonta International. Category II: Baha'i International Community, Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants (FAFICS), Social Service International, Inter-American Planning Society (IAPS), Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), Lutheran World Federation, World Vision International, World Organization of the Scout Movement, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). Roster: Latin American Association of Food Processors (ALICA), Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO), Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA).

11. In the category of other non-governmental organization, the Association of Non-governmental Organizations, the Latin American Railways Association, the Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, and the Third World Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CEESTEM) were also present.

Credentials

12. Pursuant to Rule 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the Credentials Committee reported that it had examined the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary and had found them in order.

Opening ceremonies

13. At the opening ceremony of the technical stage of the session, which took place at 12 p.m. on Thursday 17 April, addresses were delivered by Mrs. María de los Angeles Moreno, Under-Secretary of Planning and Budget for Social and Regional Development, on behalf of the host country; by Mr. Francisco Azuero, Chief of the Public Investment Unit of the National Planning Department of Colombia, on behalf of the other member countries of the Commission and by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Norberto González.* /

* / For summaries of these addresses, see section C, "Summary of debates", paragraphs 48 to 50.

14. The ministerial stage of the twenty-first session of ECLAC was officially opened at 11 a.m. on Wednesday 23 April 1986 at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and was honoured by the presence of H.E. Mr. Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States.

15. At this opening meeting, statements were made, in the following order, by Mr. César Ferrari, Deputy Minister of Planning of Peru, in his capacity as representative of the country which had chaired the twentieth session of the Commission; by Mr. Norberto González, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; by Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Secretary of Planning and the Budget of Mexico, and finally by the Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, H.E. Mr. Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

16. The Deputy Minister of Planning of Peru stated that the significance of this biennial meeting of ECLAC was heightened all the more because it was taking place in the context of a deep economic and social crisis, on which the Secretariat had provided valuable information at the technical meeting which had preceded the Ministerial-level meeting. He went on to say that the conventional formulas adopted by the countries of the region had proved unsuccessful and the orthodox efforts undertaken by them had involved a high social cost and produced new economic and financial problems. In response to that situation, and in keeping with its own circumstances, Peru had decided, as from July 1985, to adopt a new economic, social and financial policy which was already yielding its first fruits. In that respect, his country stressed the need to re-examine the assumptions which had guided the region's development. The technicians and representatives of the various countries present at the meeting therefore faced a major task, and Peru wished them every success in their efforts.

17. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC began by saying that for most of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean the first half of the 1980s had been lost as far as development was concerned, and added that, should present circumstances persist, many of them would lose the second half also. In those circumstances, he observed, it was vital to promote the recovery and growth of the economies of the region, which in turn required suitable domestic policies, a favourable external context and the promotion of international and regional co-operation.

18. After summarizing the central features of the crisis, the Executive Secretary analysed the external financing which it would be necessary to obtain if the level of per capita income which existed in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in 1980 were to be restored by 1990. He concluded that such financing would need to be significantly higher than that which the region had received in recent years, although its amount would be lower to the extent that international interest rates fell or there was an improvement in the terms of trade.

19. He then went on to consider the requirements which it would be necessary to meet if the adjustment and stabilization were to be made compatible with a recovery in economic activity. He emphasized that, first of all, this required a new approach to the problems of the external debt and to adjustment policies. In particular, he said, it was vital that debt servicing be subordinated to development,

/to which

to which end it was necessary for agreements to be reached between the governments of the debtor countries, private international banks, multilateral financial bodies and the governments of the creditor countries. In order to render adjustment and stabilization compatible with growth, it was necessary to adopt domestic policies of a selective nature and to strengthen international and regional co-operation. While the latter type of co-operation should help to stimulate recovery through a balanced increase in intra-regional trade, the former should help to achieve this aim by bringing down international interest rates, increasing net external financing and improving the conditions and terms under which this was granted. In that respect, he said, the initiative put forward by the United States Secretary of the Treasury constituted a positive measure, although the amount of additional financing which it would involve was clearly inadequate and it would bring about the application of conditionality which could restrict the autonomy of governments in defining their economic policies.

20. The Executive Secretary then considered a number of central features of the development strategies which it would be necessary to adopt in order to overcome the challenges which the countries of the region would face in the coming years. He concluded that such strategies would need to be based on a far greater effort of domestic saving and investment; on industrial, agricultural and mining policies which took full advantage of the opportunities for growth and change offered by the national, regional and international markets; on a proper and realistic harmonization between the roles of the market and planning and of measures taken by the government and the private sector, and on the achievement and maintenance of social commitments ensuring a fairer distribution of income and opportunities as well as more active participation by the various sectors and groups which make up society.

21. After mentioning the uncertainty caused by deep-seated imbalances^s in the world economy which had a negative impact on the developing countries, the Secretary of Planning and the Budget of Mexico dealt with the impact which the slump in petroleum prices had had on the Mexican economy, which together with a number of structural problems, restricted his country's room for manoeuvre after three years of significant internal adjustment. In that respect, he mentioned the domestic measures which his government had taken to reduce public expenditure and increase tax revenue, together with the application of exchange, trade, foreign investment and tourism policies, in order to broaden its narrow leeway in the economic and social sphere. He stressed, however, that these efforts alone could not offset the sharp fall in petroleum prices and that the economic adjustment and servicing of the external debt called for a considerable effort of co-operation by international creditors if the country was not to be condemned to social decline, a drop in production and economic stagnation.

22. The President of Mexico, H.E. Mr. Miguel de la Madrid, after extending the most cordial of welcomes to the members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, said that at the present time the region as a whole continued to be sunk in a deep crisis caused by the external debt. That indebtedness was the outcome of decisions made jointly --and therefore with shared responsibility-- by the developing and developed countries in the mid-1970s. However, in the early 1980s the basic economic orientations of the world had shifted, and the

/industrialized countries

industrialized countries had turned from their commitment to growth to the higher priority of fighting inflation. The developing countries' terms of trade had deteriorated and international interest rates had risen to unprecedented levels, due to a combination of restrictive monetary policies and expansionary fiscal policies in some of the great industrialized countries. The cost of the overall adjustment process of the world economy had been particularly --and unfairly-- high for the debtor countries and especially those of Latin America.

23. The improvement in the region's current accounts with the rest of the world had had as its counterpart a substantial and painful internal adjustment. The adjustment in the balance of payments had been achieved by reducing imports and investments, as a result of which the cumulative real growth of the region between 1980 and 1985 had been only 2.3% in comparison with 5.5% over the previous five years, which represented negative per capita growth of almost 9%. The crisis had caused a significant loss of social progress that would take years to regain.

24. There was no doubt --went on the President of Mexico-- that Latin America was an economically viable region with great and still undeveloped potential: its 400 million inhabitants represented a dynamic sector of the world's population and its enormous territory, with its ample natural resources, infrastructure and industrial apparatus, constituted a sound base on which to develop. Latin America should not fall pray to discouragement, since as a counterweight to the burden of the debt and the present adverse circumstances, it possessed the strength of its past achievements, which were a guarantee of the great things it could achieve in the future. The countries of Latin America were fully aware that the solution to their problems could not come from the outside but was essentially their own responsibility, and consequently, as part of their national development strategies, they were promoting the structural changes which would make it possible to lay new foundations for their economic growth and social progress on a stronger and more lasting basis, less dependent on the exterior.

25. However, it was unrealistic and unfair to argue that domestic effort and sacrifice alone, implying lower growth and a deterioration in levels of well-being, were sufficient to first of all check and then overcome the crisis. The process of domestic adjustment had become an obstacle to any fundamental solution of the problems facing the debtor economies, as funds which could have been used to promote investment and increase export capacity were being employed to make net external transfers. Moreover, the difficulties encountered in ensuring the debt servicing fostered a climate of uncertainty, discouraged productive activity and could lead to social unrest. The present situation must not be allowed to continue, and the problem of the debt must be tackled in four important aspects: adjustment of debt servicing to the actual repayment capacity of the countries of the region; efficient financing mechanisms; the opening-up of markets in order to make it possible to export so as to strengthen the capacity for growth and repayment, and the creation of a favourable international environment. Mexico firmly demanded the urgent restructuring of world economic relations. It believed that problems should be responsibly dealt with by all parties concerned, while the solutions should be shared, equitable and permanent.

26. Many countries of the region were at present carrying out a process of national renovation. In keeping with that trend, ECLAC too should set about its own internal renewal, as it was responsible for actively promoting preparation of economic analyses that might contribute to an ordered in-depth discussion of Latin America's development strategies. The coming years would be a critical period for the region, as fundamental changes in the international sphere would continue to be consolidated, with a profound long-term impact on Latin America, while short-term macroeconomic policies would continue to be subject to multiple pressures and would be marked by the inescapable necessity to reconcile economic growth with overall stability and social development with adjustments in the productive structures. The President identified four areas for serious reflection, within the framework of a re-examination of Latin American development: first of all, ECLAC should carry out an in-depth analysis of the economic stabilization schemes proposed by different international organizations and of the experiences of the different countries of the region; secondly, ECLAC should deepen its analysis of the inter-relationships between the different approaches to a global solution to the Latin American debt problem and the establishment of a new international financial system; thirdly, it should become involved in providing feedback for the philosophy of structural changes being promoted by a number of countries in the region, such as adjusting national productive processes to new technological patterns and integrating the region in the world economy, and finally, ECLAC should evaluate the role that true intra-regional co-operation could play in the future economic development of the countries of the region. In view of the foregoing, he called upon ECLAC to promote a special conference to encourage an ordered analysis of those four topics, at which he was sure that intelligent and resolute proposals would emerge from the region itself, and he issued an invitation for that conference to be held in Mexico City late in 1986.

27. President de la Madrid then proceeded to declare officially open the twenty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Election of Officers

28. At the 224th meeting, as agreed at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations held earlier that day, the Officers of the twenty-first session of the Commission were elected, as were those of the five committees */ set up to consider the various agenda items.

29. The Officers of the twenty-first session were as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Carlos Salinas de Gortari (Mexico)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Bernardo Grinspun (Argentina)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Ernesto Meléndez (Cuba)
<u>Third Vice-Chairman:</u>	Thomas Kasteel (Netherlands)
<u>Fourth Vice-Chairman:</u>	Louis H. Boothe (Jamaica)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Ovigildo Herrera (Panama)

*/ For the Officers of the Committees, see paragraphs 33 to 35 below.

30. With regard to the election of Officers, the delegation of the United States requested that the following text be placed on record:

"The United States delegation has come to this meeting to work, to listen and to discuss the many important economic, social and development issues that have been outlined in this very full agenda.

"We want this to be a productive and effective meeting.

"We are surprised and concerned over the nomination of Cuba and Nicaragua to positions of importance at this meeting, and this delegation must object to this designation.

"We have reviewed Cuba's and Nicaragua's contributions, as reported in ECLAC reports of the many recent meetings sponsored by this organization, and have found them economically unsound and, more importantly, potentially disruptive to the serious dialogue we seek here.

"An essential characteristic for any Plenary and Committee Official is the ability to weigh difficult points of view and strike a fair and realistic balance among them.

"This, I fear, Mr. Chairman, may not be possible if members of the delegations of Cuba and Nicaragua assume the important positions of Second Vice-Chairman of the Plenary and First Vice-Chairman of the Human Settlements Committee, respectively.

"Mr. Chairman, we consider the role of the free market and private sector initiatives, among others, as being critical to the successful resolution of the economic problems we in the free world face today.

"It is not appropriate to have delegations that do not support this approach --and, in fact, counter it whenever possible-- in positions to influence the important discussions we are holding here.

"Lastly, Mr. Chairman, the delegate of Cuba asserted that his delegation has the sovereign right to the position proposed for his delegation.

"Let me remind the delegate of Cuba that this is a democratic organization, based on democratic principles, and while any member of this organization has the right to be nominated for positions, we as a democratic organization and this delegation as a member have the right to object to any nomination and to vote democratically on it.

"Mr. Chairman: this delegation objects to the nomination of Cuba and Nicaragua to the positions proposed for them. Thank you."

31. The delegation of Cuba also submitted the following text to the Secretariat for inclusion in the report:

"The delegation of Cuba feels obliged to respond to the attack made by the delegation of the United States against the election of Cuba to an important post at this conference.

"The behaviour of the delegate of the United States is not surprising, since his Government absurdly persists in trying to isolate our country by all means possible. Several United States administrations, including the present one, have tried this without success.

"Cuba is an independent and sovereign country which fully exercises its rights. History has repeated itself and once again the United States stands

/alone. It

alone. It tried to isolate Cuba in the Committee of the Whole during the ECLAC meeting last year in Buenos Aires, but there again it found itself alone when Latin America and the Caribbean unanimously and categorically rejected the United States attitude.

"Latin America is plunged into a deep and serious economic crisis, without parallel in history, which is part of the general international crisis and is caused primarily by the economic, trade and financial relations imposed by the United States on the countries of the region. This has led, inter alia, to economic stagnation, unfair terms of trade and lower living standards, requiring great effort on the part of our governments and enormous sacrifices by our peoples. Paradoxically, our region has, at the same time, become a net exporter of financial resources to the United States.

"It is therefore regrettable that, as we the Latin American and Caribbean people are meeting in this forum to try and find ways to solve these pressing problems, the delegation of the United States, which one presumes has come to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the same purpose, should from the very beginning of the session strike a jarring note and hinder the consensus required to achieve our objectives.

"We are very pleased to be one of the Vice-Chairmen of the twenty-first session of ECLAC and we shall spare no efforts to achieve the success of this meeting. We shall strive to find the means of bringing a solution to the serious economic problems facing the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and we appreciate the trust that has been placed in us."

Committees

32. Five committees, open to all the delegations taking part, were set up to discuss the various items of the agenda. Three of them were statutory sessional committees set up pursuant to decisions previously adopted by ECLAC.

33. Committee I dealt with implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the 1980s in the light of the evolution of the crisis (agenda item 3); the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 4); and stabilization, adjustment and reactivation policies for the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 5).*/ The Committee's work was guided by the following Officers:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Colombia
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	El Salvador
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Belize
<u>Third Vice-Chairman:</u>	France
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Costa Rica

34. Committee II reviewed the meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 9); other activities of the ECLAC system since the twentieth session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium

*/ See the corresponding report in paragraphs 51 to 95 below.

1988-1989 (agenda item 10); calendar of conferences for the period 1986-1988 (agenda item 11), and Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (agenda item 12).*/ The Officers of Committee II were:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Uruguay
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	El Salvador
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Spain
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Venezuela

35. The three statutory sessional committees were:

a) The Committee on Water,**/ which was responsible for agenda item 7 and whose Officers were:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Chile
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Portugal
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Bolivia
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Honduras

b) The Committee on Human Settlements,***/ which dealt with agenda item 8 and whose Officers were:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Suriname
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Nicaragua
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Canada
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Dominican Republic

c) The Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions,****/ which examined agenda item 6 and whose work was guided by the following Officers:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Brazil
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Ecuador
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Peru
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Haiti

Documents

36. The documents submitted by the Secretariat to the twenty-first session are listed in annex 1 of this report.*****/

*/ See the corresponding report in paragraphs 96 to 194 below.
 **/ See the corresponding report in paragraphs 195 to 217 below.
 ***/ See the corresponding report in paragraphs 218 to 244 below.
 ****/ See the corresponding report in paragraphs 245 to 254 below.
 *****/ See also document LC/G.1412.

/Closing meeting

Closing meeting

37. At the closing meeting, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the President of Mexico for his initiative in proposing that a special ECLAC conference should be held in Mexico City at the end of 1986 to deal with the most urgent problems confronting the region, thus confirming the great interest of his government in the activities of the Commission. The Executive Secretary also expressed gratitude for the effective contribution made by Mexican government officials to the success of the session and highlighted both the able leadership of the debates by the Chairman of the session and the effort made by delegations to formulate proposals on which there could be a consensus. He said that ECLAC had received a set of mandates which were reflected in an ambitious yet at the same time realistic programme of work. During their deliberations, the government had made it clear that the basic tasks of the Secretariat included those of promoting a constructive dialogue among member countries on the most relevant issues pertaining to their economic and social development strategies and policies, co-operating at the technical level in the exchange of experience, and observing attentively the evolution of the international economy and evaluating its consequences for the region. The ECLAC Secretariat would do its utmost to accomplish the tasks entrusted to it, always working in close co-ordination with governments.

38. Mr. César Ferrari, Vice-Minister of Planning of Peru, speaking on behalf of the Latin American delegations, thanked the host country for its proverbial hospitality, its warm welcome and the impeccable way in which the session had been organized.

39. He suggested that a number of conclusions might be drawn from the work accomplished at the twenty-first session. In the first place, there had been confirmation of the need to adopt new criteria for approaching the problems burdening the region, so as to tackle short-term issues within a medium- and long-term perspective; of the way in which financial and monetary considerations interacted with trade-related phenomena and of the need to view the socioeconomic situation from a global perspective. Secondly, it had been observed that the perspectives and perceptions of the countries of the region were showing a tendency to converge, so that a Latin American line of thought was beginning to take shape, whose supreme expression would be a new theory of development for the region. Thirdly, the delegations participating in the session had made an effort to arrive at positions on which they could all agree, as had been evidenced in virtually every resolution adopted. One regrettable exception to that had been the resolution on the external debt, which ironically was a matter of the utmost importance to the economic and social progress of the countries of the region.

40. The overall results were therefore, in general, eminently positive, and the success of the session was enhanced by the certain knowledge that another opportunity would be provided at the end of 1986, again in hospitable Mexico City, to hold a dialogue on the external debt and other central issues, thanks to the timely and important proposal made by the President of Mexico.

41. In conclusion, he expressed his particular gratitude to the Chairman of the session for the magnificent way in which he had led the debates, to the Officers of the session and of the Committees, whose participation had been decisive to the achievements obtained, and to the staff of the ECLAC Secretariat for their valuable support.
42. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago said that the twenty-first session of ECLAC had been one of the most significant in recent history because of the importance of the items considered. He took the opportunity to express his gratitude to the people and Government of Mexico for their hospitality, which had contributed to the success of the meeting. He added that the session had been an important experience for the Caribbean countries and had paved the way for the special ECLAC conference to deal with the problem of the external debt, to be held at the end of 1986 as proposed by the President of Mexico. On behalf of the English-speaking countries, he also expressed gratitude for the way in which the Chairman had led the debates and thanked the ECLAC Secretariat for its assistance. He ended by saying that the Caribbean shared the problems faced by Latin America and expressed its hope that the special ECLAC conference would yield the results they all expected.
43. The representative of the United States joined in the expressions of gratitude offered by the preceding speakers and said that although it had not always been possible to reach a consensus, they had all been able to learn from one another. He said he felt he was speaking for all the delegations in expressing the satisfaction of the participants for the efficient way in which they had worked with the members of the ECLAC Secretariat.
44. The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community, thanked the Mexican authorities for the welcome they had accorded the participants, paid tribute to the work of the ECLAC Secretariat, and congratulated the Officers on the effective manner in which they had conducted the debates.
45. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Secretary of Planning and the Budget of Mexico and Chairman of the twenty-first session, expressed his gratitude to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and the members of the Secretariat for their co-operation, and also to the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mexico. He thanked all the participants for the degree of consensus achieved and said that such divergences as had emerged were a reflection of disparities in development and the political realities of the region but that the dialogue had been open and pluralistic and the debate had touched on issues of concern to the people of Latin America and the Caribbean. He stressed that everyone agreed that proposals which condoned stagnation were not acceptable and that the solution to the problems of the region lay with the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, adding that nobody could evade his responsibility in that endeavour. He reiterated his thanks for the demonstrations of support and solidarity received with regard to the proposal made by the President of Mexico to convene a special ECLAC conference to deal with the problem of the debt and, in that connection, reminded the participants that the solution would lie in a combination of internal structural changes, the acceptance of co-responsibility by the creditors, and intra-regional co-operation.
46. He then officially declared the twenty-first session of the Commission closed.

B. AGENDA

47. At its 224th meeting the Commission adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of Officers
 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
 3. Implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the 1980s in the light of the evolution of the crisis
 4. The external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean
 5. Stabilization, adjustment and reactivation policies for the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean
 6. Co-operation among developing countries and regions
 7. Water
 8. Human settlements
 9. Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations
 10. Other activities of the ECLAC system since the twentieth session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1988-1989:
 - a) ECLAC
 - b) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
 - c) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
 11. Calendar of conferences for the period 1986-1988
 12. Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission
 13. Consideration and approval of the report of the twenty-first session of ECLAC.

/C. SUMMARY

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Opening meeting of the technical stage

48. At the opening meeting of the technical stage, the Under-Secretary of Planning and Budget for Social and Regional Development of Mexico, after welcoming the participants and emphasizing the great importance of the session in view of the present situation of the region, reviewed the features of the region's economic evolution in recent years and referred to the factors hindering the resumption of its growth and development. She noted that in the short term the fundamental problems of the countries were the debt service and the drop in the value of exports, and said that the achievement of an equitable solution to the debt problem went beyond the market mechanisms and called for a political dialogue among all the parties involved. She said that in spite of all the efforts made by the region, there was still a need for new ideas on future long-term options for the countries, and in that connection she laid stress on the urgent need to revitalize the Commission, which, she said, must play a central role in the shaping of a new profile for Latin America and the Caribbean. Finally, she referred to her country's firm conviction that concertation and dialogue were the right ways of solving the crisis, and she stressed once again that such a solution must be of an integral nature in view of the close relation existing between the debt, trade, financing and development, and that it was necessary to seek multilateral negotiating strategies leading to collective responses which both the industrialized and the developing countries could adopt.

49. After thanking the host country for its hospitality, the Chief of the Public Investments Unit of the National Planning Department of Colombia said that the present session was a magnificent opportunity to appraise the economic and social situation of Latin America and the Caribbean, to examine the progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, and to trace the goals for the Commission's work in the years to come. In that connection, he mentioned the importance of the Position Paper prepared by the developing member countries of the Commission at the eleventh session of CEGAN, held recently in Bogotá.

50. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC began by thanking the Government of Mexico for its warm hospitality. He then went on to refer to the topics that would be dealt with at the session, especially the economic crisis from which the region was suffering and its external indebtedness, and noted that the debates would have to deal primarily with the question of what was to be done at the domestic, regional and international levels. He said that although the situations of the countries differed considerably one from another, dialogue and co-operation were in all cases fundamental instruments for trying to overcome the current problems of the region. After mentioning the documents presented by the Secretariat and referring to the organization of the work of the committees, he laid special stress on the importance of the debates on the programme of work of the Commission, which involved setting the future course of ECLAC at a time when --like other bodies of the United Nations System-- it had to reconcile the fulfilment of its own tasks with the austerity measures imposed by the present world circumstances.

/Report of

Report of Committee I

Implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the 1980s in the light of the evolution of the crisis (agenda item 3)

The external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 4)

Stabilization, adjustment and reactivation policies for the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 5)

51. Committee I met from 21 to 25 April to consider agenda items 3, 4 and 5.

52. With regard to agenda item 3, the Committee had before it, as working documents, the "Report of the Eleventh Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts" (Bogotá, Colombia, 3-6 March 1986), contained in document LC/G.1411, and "Economic development: an appraisal, and projections 1985-1995" (LC/G.1407). It also had before it a number of reference documents.

53. With regard to agenda item 4, the working document was entitled "The problem of the external debt: gestation, development, crisis and prospects" (LC/G.1406). A number of reference documents were also presented.

54. With regard to agenda item 5, the Committee had before it the document entitled "The economic crisis: Policies for adjustment, stabilization and growth" (LC/G.1408). It also had several reference documents.

55. The Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Development presented the three working documents prepared by the Commission for consideration by Committee I, noting that he would make no attempt to repeat their contents in his statement but would instead focus on three broad features which, in spite of the heterogeneity of the situations of the different countries of the region, were valid for all of them.

56. He referred first to the net results of the past five years and stated that the distance between the goals of the International Development Strategy and what had actually been obtained during the first five years of the present decade could be gauged on the basis of eight factors of particular significance. Those factors were: the marked deterioration in the level of economic activity; the sharp reduction in the material and social well-being of the majority of people in Latin America and the Caribbean, as evidenced in levels of unemployment, inequality in the distribution of income, reduction of social expenditure, the drop in real wages and other indicators; the marked decline in levels of savings and, in particular, of investment, which spelled grave danger for future production capacity; the increase in the gulf separating the region from the industrialized world with regard to growth, management of inflationary pressures, the burden imposed by the cost of adjustment and technological lag; the decline in reciprocal economic interdependence, reflected in

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a reduction in intra-regional trade which was even more pronounced than that in total trade; the consciousness of being up against a crisis of a structural nature, and not a mere recession which could become less severe when the growth rate of the industrialized countries recovered; the loss of leeway for the formulation and implementation of economic policy, primarily because of the acute shortage of foreign currency and the recessive adjustment; and finally, the rude shock suffered by the region's development expectations, which had resulted in some perplexity and in an inward-looking appraisal of alternative development strategies.

57. For the region, the crisis had resulted in a host of obstacles, including the crushing burden of servicing the external debt; the abrupt reduction in new external loans to the region; the resulting negative transfer of resources from Latin America and the Caribbean, which amounted to US\$ 106 billion in the past three years; the new challenges to domestic economic policy represented by the incomplete correction of external and internal disequilibria (also affecting the topics of adjustment, stabilization and growth); the economic and social lags which had aggravated those already existing, and the disarticulation and deterioration of the region's production apparatus.

58. Turning to the topic of future prospects --the second subject of his statement-- the Deputy Executive Secretary referred to the quantitative projections based on certain hypotheses which were presented in document LC/G.1407, warning of the risks of conducting such an exercise in a framework of uncertainty like that now surrounding the world economy. He described the main conclusions of the exercise, drawing attention to four points: i) regional growth between 3.8% and 6.4% a year was conceptually feasible given certain conditions in respect of regional exports and availability of external financing no higher in real terms than those recorded in the second half of the 1970s, but far higher than those corresponding to 1984 and 1985; ii) a decrease in real interest rates, an improvement in the terms of trade, or a combination of both could bring about a real improvement in the regional situation and, above all, in the requirements for external financing; iii) although it appeared to be conceptually possible that the countries of the region might gradually surmount the external restrictions faced by them, provided that international co-operation was available in respect of financing, trade and relief of the debt servicing burden, this would call for an enormous sacrifice since throughout the period 1985-1995 debt servicing would absorb between 40% and 55% of the total value of exports, and the transfer of real resources to the exterior would continue, and iv) even the most optimistic growth scenario did not contemplate a decrease in unemployment, which would increase up to 1990 and fall slightly by 1995.

59. In dealing with the question of what was to be done, he indicated that in trying to cope with the restrictions imposed by the external sector, governments had three options: to continue with the process of recessive adjustment, to attempt an expansive or efficient adjustment, or to take unilateral action in order to attend to the needs of development as a top priority, and meet their external debt obligations only to the extent that was possible after those needs had been served. He said that the documentation presented favoured the second of these options, stressing the need to find a solution based first on international co-operation and second on the domestic effort, guided by the principle of "doing more with less". In connection with the latter consideration, he drew attention to the renewed importance of interregional co-operation.

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60. Finally, he noted that similar issues and concerns were reflected in the position paper adopted by the developing member countries of the Commission at the eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN).*/

61. Many delegations congratulated the ECLAC Secretariat on the documents submitted to the Committee for its consideration and praised the statement made by the Deputy Executive Secretary. With regard to the latter, it was noted that it took into account the most recent changes which had occurred in the world and regional economic situation and provided a summary that raised valuable new points.

62. The representative of Mexico drew attention to the fact that the slowing in world economic growth and the modest expansion of trade during 1985 had been responsible for decreases in the prices of raw materials, thereby increasing transfers of resources to the industrialized countries and complicating the management of the external debt. In that connection, he pointed out that the region had transferred over US\$ 100 billion to its creditors in interest payments in recent years, which represented 5.5% of the region's gross domestic product. He laid particular stress on the drop in petroleum prices, which had had devastating effects on some countries but, for the industrialized countries, would mean savings of between US\$ 60 billion and US\$ 80 billion a year. Referring to the external debt, he said that the debtor countries of the region were facing up to their responsibilities by applying stringent adjustment programmes which had led to drastic declines in imports. However, the expectations aroused by those programmes --that of entering on a new phase in their economic growth strategy, that of achieving a significant increase in their exports, and that of improving their borrowing capacity and receiving new flows of financing-- had not been realized, and in some cases the situation had actually deteriorated still further. In his prospective analysis, he pointed out that there was no reason to assume that the growth of the industrialized world would be sufficient to alleviate the problems faced by the countries of the region and said it was essential to confront the debt problem by recognizing its political dimension and the need to share sacrifices between creditors and debtors.

63. The delegation of the United States asserted its belief that strong and dynamic private sectors had been essential to the economic growth of the developed countries as well as to the overall economic performance and social well-being of a number of middle-income developing countries which, in contrast to most of the countries in the ECLAC region, had maintained solid economic growth in the 1980s. It stated that the pursuit of economic policies that encouraged the domestic private sector to play a more useful role in promoting economic development would have the welcome effect of encouraging the inflow of private equity capital from abroad. It went on to say that appropriate domestic policies, which were essential for a return to sustained economic growth, were also essential for stemming capital flight, encouraging capital that had left to return, and creating an environment in which new foreign financial flows and direct investment could take place. It affirmed that all countries benefitted from a trading environment which was as open, free and fair as possible and, therefore, in which protectionist tendencies were resisted by all countries.

*/ See annex 3.

64. Based on the precepts cited in the preceding paragraph, it stated that since the economic problems of Latin America were the result of both internal and external factors, and that since the solutions to those problems and a return to sustained growth required the co-operation of both developing and developed countries, the Programme for Sustained Growth announced by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker in Seoul should therefore be endorsed by ECLAC. It stated that the Executive Secretary should promote greater study of policies, such as tax and regulatory reform, decentralization in its many facets, and other measures which tended to reduce the preponderance of the public sector and which tended to encourage the growth of a competitive and responsible private sector. It also felt that the Executive Secretary should give priority to the study of policies which created confidence in the domestic economy and which improved the conditions for sustainable economic growth. It asserted that ECLAC should endorse increased direct investment under appropriate circumstances as a valuable source of capital for developing countries, and finally it said that the Executive Secretary should work to encourage the members of ECLAC to join in a new round of multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT.

65. The representative of Colombia (the country which had hosted the eleventh session of CEGAN), speaking on behalf of the participants in that meeting, introduced the report of the session (LC/G.1411), referred to the main points discussed at the meeting, summarized the Latin American and Caribbean position paper on the crisis, debt and development */ adopted at it and presented the draft resolution contained in the CEGAN report.

66. He noted that the Latin American and Caribbean position paper first of all made a diagnosis of the present situation of the region. In that diagnosis the view was expressed that the achievement of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy and the Regional Programme of Action had been seriously jeopardized by the setbacks in multilateral co-operation for development and by certain policies applied by the developed countries, which had helped to aggravate the economic crisis in the region. That document suggested a comprehensive and organic approach to world economic problems and new forms of international insertion which would reduce the vulnerability of the region's economy and eliminate the constraints affecting the external sector, expand co-operation within the region and among developing countries, and shape policies for altering the structure and role of domestic markets. The position paper also suggested action in the priority areas of the external debt, the international financial and monetary system, international trade and economic co-operation within the region.

67. In response to the concern voiced by one delegation, the representative of the Secretariat reiterated that the Secretariat attached particular importance, both in its programme of work and in the documentation submitted, to commodities and to an international policy with regard to them, as well as to the situation of small countries whose economy was based primarily on commodity exports.

*/ See annex 2.

68. The representative of Ecuador said the subjects of economic growth, debt and adjustment were inseparable, deserved detailed consideration and should be dealt with not only against an economic background, but also within a political framework. His government's view was that the external debt should be paid, but in order to do so resources were needed which could be obtained only through economic growth. The adjustment policies proposed by the IMF had been only partially successful, and their results had at times been contradictory.

69. Saying that he agreed with the concern expressed by the Secretariat, he broached the problem of what was to be done in the present situation, particularly in view of such unexpected changes as the violent drop in petroleum prices and the decline in interest rates, which were helping to create a climate of great uncertainty so far as economic policies were concerned. In view of this situation, he appealed to the delegations to take a perspective which included both the short and the long term, to avoid making purely rhetorical proposals, but rather to propose very specific measures, since the economic survival of the countries of the region was at stake.

70. The representative of Canada stressed the importance of the International Development Strategy as a suitable framework for appraising the co-operation process. With regard to the document entitled "Economic development: an appraisal, and projections 1985-1995" (LC/G.1407), he said that it provided a valuable analysis of global trends but he regretted that it did not assess the impact of the domestic policies of governments in this respect.

71. As regards the document on the debt, he expressed the view that it was over-pessimistic in that it did not take into account the considerable international efforts made to deal with that problem. In that respect he underlined the importance of the Baker Plan, which provided a framework for future co-operation and negotiations among debtors, creditors and the relevant multilateral agencies.

72. The representative of Chile referred to the problems facing the economy of his country and the manner in which its government was dealing with them. He stressed that Chile had resumed the path of economic growth after having experienced a 14.5% drop in the gross domestic product in 1982. It was worthy of emphasis that, despite the extremely unfavourable external circumstances, over the last two years 440 000 new jobs had been created, bringing unemployment down to 11.9%; the economy had registered a slowdown in the rate of inflation, which amounted to 26.4% in 1985; and in that same year a trade surplus of US\$ 800 million had been earned, mainly as a result of the determined and successful export promotion campaign. He said that his country had suffered a deterioration in its terms of trade, and that its principal export, copper, had registered its lowest price ever in 1985. He drew attention to the responsibility of the creditor countries, and requested determined support from them so that in addition to promoting the growth of the regional economy, and of the Chilean economy in particular, they should enable it to meet its financial commitments and clear away political and social problems. Finally, he described as harmful and spreading the protectionist practices of the developed countries, which were not in keeping with the unequivocal proof of responsibility given by his country in paying its external debt.

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73. The representative of Colombia laid stress on the major effort of self-discipline voluntarily undertaken by his country, which had made it possible to reverse the tendencies towards a balance-of-payments deficit while at the same time achieving positive indices of economic growth. That did not mean that the Colombian Government did not recognize the seriousness and the economic and social consequences of the fact that an increasing proportion of the region's income had to be sent abroad to service the debt. In order to overcome that problem, which had obvious and important political consequences, it was necessary to place it in a suitable political context. That meant recognizing the co-responsibility of debtors and creditors in the search for solutions which satisfied the need to ensure greater stability in the world financial situation.

74. He also stated that the "expansionary adjustment", which was the best path to follow not only for Latin America and the Caribbean but for the world economy as a whole, called for the efforts of all those involved. It was particularly necessary to guarantee adequate access to the markets of the developed countries. His country supported the commodities agreements which had been operating as a means of guaranteeing the stability of equitable international prices for both producers and consumers.

75. The representative of Uruguay stated that the first step towards embarking upon a realistic and constructive dialogue was to recognize reality and see the problems as they really were. In that respect, he noted that no objective appraisal of the International Development Strategy could do anything but conclude that it had been a failure. One of the aims of the IDS was to secure a transfer of 1% of the gross domestic product of the industrialized countries to the developing countries. As the situation stood at the present, however, Latin America was itself transferring some 4% of its gross domestic product every year in the form of interest payments on its debt, a fact which was in flagrant contradiction with the philosophy of international co-operation.

76. In the sphere of trade, the facts indicated a revival of protectionism in the form of tariff and non-tariff barriers; the extension of policies in support of inefficient agricultural production; a tendency to resort to subsidized exports which not only further depressed prices on the international market but also edged the countries of the region out of traditional markets; practices of discrimination and graduation in trade relations between developed and developing countries; and the deterioration of multilateralism with an increasing tendency to resort to managed trade. All of those facts had meant that the prices of the basic products exported by the region, together with its terms of trade, had reached unprecedented low levels.

77. In the monetary and financial sphere it was necessary to consider the negative impact on the economies of the region of the restrictive macroeconomic policies pursued by the main developed countries; the asymmetry in the readjustment process; the fact that rates of interest stood at extremely high real levels; the shrinkage in the flows of finance and investment towards the region; and the conditions attached to fresh funds, which made the already severe process of adjustment even harsher.

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78. The recent upturns in certain economic indicators at the world level could not offset the impact of the extraordinary deterioration in international conditions which had cancelled out all the serious and responsible efforts made by the region to bring order into its economies and correct its external imbalances.

79. In conclusion, the representative of Uruguay expressed his delegation's categorical support for the paper prepared by CEGAN which summarized the position of Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to the IDS and to the debt, and he invited the developed countries to take into account the integral and organic approach of that position paper as well as the actions suggested therein, as they were a faithful reflection of the real present situation.

80. The representative of Peru confirmed his Government's adhesion to the central concepts expressed in the CEGAN position paper. In that respect he emphasized the need to reverse the transfer of real resources abroad and to apply an integral and organic approach to the problems of the international economy. He stated that the documents presented by the Secretariat contained valuable information and analyses and indicated that the continual work undertaken by the ECLAC Secretariat on the problems of development within a changing international environment would allow it to continue to perfect the propositions which it was drawing up, so that they could constitute a sound basis for future development policies. In particular he emphasized that there had been a return to a medium- and long-term view in interpreting the social and economic phenomena affecting the region. He stressed on the one hand that in spite of the pressures exerted by conjunctural factors it was necessary to take into account the long-term effects of short-term policies, and on the other hand that responses to conjunctural requirements should not merely take the form of short-term policies. He reaffirmed that the external debt should continue to be the subject of research by the Secretariat, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the eleventh session of CEGAN.*/

81. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the documents submitted by the Secretariat. He commented that they were comprehensive and contained useful ideas, but lacked balance when dealing with the debt issue. In particular, he could not accept that the problems of debt and capital flight were wholly externally generated: insufficient weight had been given to domestic policies of debtor countries. Similarly, insufficient emphasis had been given to progress made in improving the world economic environment: the recent interest rate falls; the commitment to reduce fiscal deficits in some countries; currency realignments which reduced protectionist pressures, and improved prospects for world economic growth,

82. He said that the United Kingdom recognized the severity of the debt problem and the need for growth-oriented adjustment supported by the international financial institutions. The Baker initiative was both timely and comprehensive in providing additional resources to support adjustment. Increased direct investment was also important. The debt problem should continue to be tackled on a case-by-case basis, as each country's problems were different.

*/ See document LC/G.1411, pages 18 and 19.

83. There had been important developments in the last six months; many had yet to work through into practical results. With continued commitment to reform by debtor countries, those measures should contribute to the restoration of growth and creditworthiness. It was important that the message of this meeting should not be that the debt problem was becoming politicized and confrontational.

84. The representative of Argentina said that his country was willing to participate in a realistic dialogue. In that connection, it was also necessary to mention, however, that the payment of the external debt was made in cash against the promise that at some time in the future a market would be opened to the products of the region. In the same order of ideas, the recent reduction in nominal interest rates which had been referred to by other speakers had been offset by a decline in consumer prices in the United States, so that consequently the real positive interest rate was some 10.5% --an extremely high figure in historical terms.

85. He said that he shared the views expressed concerning the need for adjustment but felt those views should also be applied to the economies of the developed countries, which were under no compulsion to correct in the same way their obvious macroeconomic disequilibria but instead projected their domestic adjustments onto the world economy, and especially that of the developing countries.

86. He then summarized the changes which had occurred in the concept of co-operation over the past three decades. In the 1960s co-operation had been viewed from the perspective of the responsibility of the richest countries, and had given rise to the Alliance for Progress. In the decade which followed, that concept was replaced by the idea of increasing trade opportunities through the application of the Generalized System of Preferences. At the end of the 1970s concepts such as "sufficient maturity", "graduality" and "reciprocity" had appeared. Looking to the future, he suggested that the stage of "punishment" seemed to be approaching for those countries which did not discipline their adjustment process to absorb the disequilibria and requirements of the highly-developed countries.

87. He agreed on the need for free trade, noting that all countries must have equal opportunities and abide by the same rules. In that respect, he said that export subsidies and protectionist measures ran counter to that principle. He ended his statement by saying that the idea of "putting one's own house in order" was a good starting point for a dialogue, provided it was applied by all the interested parties.

88. Committee I took note of the Latin American and Caribbean position paper entitled "Crisis, debt and development" approved by the developing member countries of the Commission at the eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (Bogotá, 3-6 March 1986).*/ The observations made in respect of this document by other member countries of the Commission are given in preceding paragraphs.**/

*/ See annex 3.

**/ See paragraphs 62 to 87 above.

89. The Committee then approved by consensus, for submission to the plenary, two resolutions on technical support by ECLAC to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for the proposed multilateral trade negotiations and on policies for reactivation and for medium- and long-term development, respectively.*/

90. The representative of the United Kingdom requested that the following text be placed on record in the report:

"We have been glad to join the consensus on the draft resolution regarding technical support by ECLAC to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for the proposed multilateral trade negotiations. However, when this resolution is passed forward to higher instances of the United Nations, we believe it would be right to look at it and any similar requests from other regional or functional United Nations bodies together. We believe this will contribute to the effective functioning of the United Nations, to which we are all deeply committed".

91. The draft resolution on the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean: implications and prospects was approved by 12 votes in favour and 6 against.**/

92. The representative of the United States explained the grounds for his delegation's vote against the draft resolution and announced that he would reiterate his position in the plenary, on which occasion he would request his statement to be placed on record in the report.***/

93. The delegation of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community member countries which are also members of ECLAC, announced that it would also make a statement in that respect in the plenary.

94. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, said that he deeply regretted that the prolonged sincere efforts made by that Group to reach a consensus had not been crowned with success, and he expressed the hope that future negotiations in ECLAC and other forums might give positive results.

95. Committee I approved the report for submission to the Plenary of the Commission.****/

Report of Committee II

96. Committee II met from 21 to 23 April and dealt with agenda items 9 to 12,

*/ Conference Room Paper PLEN/11.

**/ Ibid.

***/ See paragraph 331 below.

****/ Conference Room Paper PLEN/11.

97. The Committee had the following working documents before it during its deliberations: "Report on the work of the Commission since April 1984" (LC/G.1397); "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC System, 1988-1989" (LC/G.1393); "Report on the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), 1984-1985" (LC/G.1396), and "ILPES: Bases of its programme of work for 1986 and summary of activities during 1984-1985" (LC/G.1405).

98. The Committee also had before it reference documents, in particular the reports of meetings of auxiliary bodies and of regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC.*/

Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 9)

Other activities of the ECLAC System since the twentieth session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1988-1989 (agenda item 10)

99. In opening the deliberations of the Committee, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC dealt with agenda items 9 and 10 together. He described the activities performed by the Secretariat since April 1984 and reported on the results of the main meetings of the auxiliary bodies of ECLAC and of regional meetings sponsored by the Commission in preparation for United Nations world conferences.

100. After hearing the statement of the Executive Secretary, the Committee approved by consensus the "Report on the work of the Commission since April 1984" (document LC/G.1397).

101. The Committee then began its consideration of the "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC System, 1988-1989", contained in document LC/G.1393.

102. The Secretariat representative spoke on the general aspects and background of the proposed programme of work, comprising 14 programmes, subdivided into 39 subprogrammes, which in turn were made up of 116 programme elements.

103. With regard to the programme proposed by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, the Secretariat representative reported that the meeting of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), which was to have taken place prior to the twenty-first session of the Commission, had been postponed. That would not, however, have any adverse consequences for the consideration of the programme of work, since the majority of the member countries of that auxiliary body had, when consulted, approved in principle the main items contained in that programme, so that they could now be submitted for consideration by Committee II.

104. Specifically addressing the activities in the Caribbean, the Secretariat representative noted that the substantive aspects of the Caribbean programme would be approved at the next meeting of CDCC without affecting the allocation of resources.

*/ See document LC/G.1412.

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He then highlighted the substantial increase in the working links between the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain and ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago, Chile.

105. Several delegations requested clarifications on the working procedures of Committee II and asked the Secretariat what period was covered by the reports.

106. One delegation said that it felt that the Secretariat should design a strategy for coping with the budgetary restrictions which the Organization was experiencing.

107. The representative of the United States noted that in the General Assembly's consideration of the Commission's budget for the period 1988-1989, his delegation would continue to support the zero growth policy adopted by the United States for the period 1986-1987. Another delegation expressed agreement with that intention.

108. The Committee then went on to consider the various programmes included in the "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC System, 1988-1989" (LC/G.1393).

Programme 10: Development Issues and Policies

109. Several delegations asked the Secretariat to strengthen the activities provided for in Subprogramme 10.2 on studies of development strategies and economic policies, since they felt that its components would become even more important in the 1988-1989 biennium, when this programme of work would be implemented.

110. Attention was drawn to the need to include the subject of the external debt explicitly in this programme, although some delegations expressed the view that this issue had been sufficiently covered in various related programmes.

111. One delegation said it would be interested if Programme 10 could also cover economic reactivation policies which could be carried out at the same time as policies for the management of the external debt problem.

112. Another delegation said it thought the coverage given by the Secretariat to economic reactivation in the subprogrammes making up Programme 10 was adequate.

113. The Secretariat took note of the observations and comments made in connection with Programme 10 and said that in revising that programme account would be taken of the deliberations of the Committee as well as of the resolutions adopted by Committee I and by the Commission in its plenary meetings. At the request of one delegation, the Secretariat then reported on the state of development of the Macrothesaurus, which was an item in Subprogramme 10.4 (CLADES).

114. The Committee postponed its consideration of Subprogramme 10.5 --"Economic and social planning services for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean"-- on the understanding that it would be examined later, together with the programme of work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

115. The Committee approved Programme 10.

/Programme 11:

Programme 11: Energy

116. This programme was considered satisfactory by the delegations and was approved without any significant observations.

Programme 12: Environment

117. This programme, which is executed jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), was approved by the delegations with only one request for information concerning the progress made in this field in the Caribbean subregion, which was answered by the Secretariat.

Programme 13: Food and Agriculture

118. One delegation stated that the activities covered by this programme were of the utmost interest for its country, both as regards the domestic food supply and the saving of foreign exchange. The Secretariat took due note of these remarks.

119. Another delegation expressed its concern that the four studies concerning Central America mentioned under programme element 13.1.1, "Agriculture and External Sector Restrictions", should be harmonized with those carried out by other regional and international development bodies (the Inter-American Development Bank, for example) so as to achieve maximum results. The Secretariat replied that this objective had already been pursued, working through the Subregional Headquarters for Mexico, Central America and Panama.

120. With respect to remarks made by one delegation regarding possible duplication of activities with FAO, the Secretariat pointed out the complementarity which existed between this programme and the activities being undertaken by FAO in Latin America and the Caribbean, underscoring the desirability of these sectoral activities being inserted within the macroeconomic context provided by ECLAC's activities as a whole.

121. Another delegation pointed out that in programme element 13.1.1, "Agriculture and External Sector Restrictions", there was no clear mention of specific work on agro-industrial export policies. The Secretariat explained that studies on policy alternatives relating to the external sector, with a variety of options for agro-industrial exports, were included in Programme 10, considered earlier.

122. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 14: Human Settlements

123. The Secretariat stated that this item had been dealt with by the Sessional Committee on Human Settlements, which had prepared and adopted a report. That report would be taken into consideration in due course, together with other recommendations and mandates, when drafting the final version of the Programme of Work before submitting it to the relevant higher organs,

5. /Programme 15:

Programme 15: Industrial Development

124. The Secretariat highlighted the importance given to the activities carried out under this programme by the UNIDO/ECLAC Joint Division, noting that this was an excellent example of the ECLAC system's increasing tendency to carry out activities for both the public and private spheres, as could be appreciated from programme element 15.2.1 on the capital goods industry in Latin America and the Caribbean.

125. A number of delegations expressed their concern over the fact that programme element 15.2.2 on industrial restructuring in Latin America was included in the subprogramme on regional co-operation and not in the subprogramme on future industrial development. Another delegation also noted that the problem of industrial restructuring should not be tied to that programme element, as the subject went beyond the area of regional co-operation.

126. The Secretariat representative explained that these studies were of considerable importance and their positioning had not been lightly decided upon, but reflected the need to investigate the industrial restructuring of the various countries within the overall regional sphere, which was why they were presented as part of subprogramme 2 on regional co-operation. He added that the organization of meetings on this subject was only one of the final outputs of a programme element which would call for prior study as well as the preparation of documents.

127. The Committee approved Programme 15.

Programme 16: International Trade

128. One delegation expressed its support for Subprogramme 16.5 on Economic Integration and Co-operation among the Caribbean Countries, which constituted a major contribution and would be discussed at the next meeting of the CDCC.

129. Another representative expressed his agreement with the wide coverage of this programme, whose themes he considered to be of the greatest interest for his country, and made special mention of programme element 16.1.1 relating to Latin America and the international economic negotiations, since he felt that ECLAC could provide technical support in the identification of options and forms of negotiation in areas of interest to the region, so as to approach the next multilateral trade negotiations properly.

130. The Secretariat took note of these expressions of support and interest.

131. The programme was approved unanimously.

Programme 17: Natural Resources

132. The Chairman stated that the subject of water resources had been dealt with by the Sessional Committee on Water Resources, whose discussions had been completed, so that the relevant report was now available.

133. The programme was approved without observations.

/Programme 18:

Programme 18: Population

134. It was decided to postpone discussion of this programme for later examination by the Committee, which would be provided with a report by CELADE for this purpose.

Programme 20: Science and Technology

135. In conformity with the position taken by the Secretariat, there was general agreement among the delegations that this activity had been given only a modest allocation of funds. Nevertheless, it was considered that it should be presented as a formal programme in view of the importance attached by Headquarters to this subject area.

136. A number of delegations expressed their agreement that the subject was of increasing importance for the countries of the region, as the technological gap separating them from the developed countries was widening.

137. The Committee approved the programme without amendment.

Programme 21: Social Development

138. Several delegations expressed the view that in the Programme of Work of ECLAC consideration should be given to the Forward-Looking Strategies emanating from the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Nairobi.

139. One delegation asked for information concerning the possibility of including studies on the migration of persons without valid documents to countries located in the northern part of the region.

140. Other delegations expressed concern about the smallness of the resources allocated to programmes on women.

141. The Secretariat took note of these observations and responded to the various concerns voiced by the delegations. Thus, it gave detailed information concerning the consideration given to the subject of women in the various subprogrammes, particularly those in the social area. Explanations were also given concerning the schedule of meetings to be held in that connection, and at the suggestion of one delegation, the numbering of the forthcoming regional conferences on women was corrected.

142. The representative of CELADE informed the meeting that, within the limits of its human and financial resources, CELADE was developing mechanisms to estimate the size of international migratory movements in the region.

143. The delegations expressed satisfaction with the explanations provided by the Secretariat and endorsed the work done on the subject of women in pursuance of the recommendations made at the Nairobi Conference.

144. The delegation of Canada asked that it should be placed on record in the proceedings of Committee II that the Secretariat had noted with special attention the concern of Canada for the fulfilment of the recommendations made at the Nairobi Conference.

145. The Committee approved this programme.

Programme 22: Statistics

146. After this programme had been introduced by the Secretariat, one delegation emphasized its broad coverage and expressed its concern for the inclusion of more intensive co-ordination with bodies producing statistics and with regional consultation mechanisms, such as the Conference of Government Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA).

147. The Secretariat explained that in the last two years special efforts had been made to intensify ECLAC's presence in the region by means of frequent contacts with the directors of statistics of the member countries, by preparing documents for regional meetings, by carrying out technical assistance missions, and by exchanging statistical material of various kinds.

148. The Committee approved this programme.

Programme 23: Transnational Corporations

149. After this programme had been introduced by the Secretariat, one delegation indicated that its government particularly supported the programme element relating to transnational corporations and to selected services.

150. The delegations approved the proposed programme.

Programme 24: Transport

151. The representative of a member country drew attention to the important role played by telecommunications in development and informed the meeting that his country had asked that an item on this subject should be included in the work programme for 1988-1989.

152. The representative of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) said that telecommunications was a key factor for all socio-economic activity as well as a prime source of cultural enrichment. It formed the neural system of human society and was an important instrument for its development. The unanimous report of the Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunication Development, entitled "The Missing Link" and published in January 1985 (subsequently endorsed by the Arusha Declaration of May 1985), identified telecommunications as an essential complement to other socio-economic sectors and highlighted the serious imbalance in its distribution worldwide. The over-riding objective set by the Commission was that "by the early part of the next century, virtually the whole of mankind should be brought within easy reach of a telephone and, in due course, the other services telecommunications can provide". In conclusion, he urged ECLAC to endorse and to assume a major role in the follow-up of the relevant recommendations of the Independent Commission, according high priority to telecommunications in national and regional development plans and encouraging the formulation

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of common specifications for telecommunications equipment, the establishment of regional research and development centres for problem-solving and technology transfer, and the setting-up of local manufacture of telecommunications equipment.

153. The Secretariat representative said that although the ECLAC programme of work did not include the telecommunications sector, for a number of years the Commission had been working in close co-operation with the International Telecommunications Union, which was the United Nations specialized agency responsible for telecommunications. In May 1986 a regional seminar would be held on telecommunications and development under the auspices of the Government of Chile, ITU and ECLAC. He added that ECLAC was paying more and more attention to the subject of data processing in general, as reflected in the activities of a number of its entities, such as the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES), the ECLAC/CTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations, and the ECLAC/UNIDO Joint Industry and Technology Division.

154. One delegation said it hoped ECLAC would include air transport in its programme of work in view of its growing importance as a means of communication. The Secretariat concurred with what had been expressed and took note of the proposal for consideration in the future.

155. With respect to maritime transport, one delegation noted the importance of the exchange of information and mutual support between ECLAC and the operational co-operation network of maritime authorities and the Latin American Maritime Transport Commission (COLTRAM) recently set up within SELA.

156. Another delegation suggested the advisability of including river, ocean and multimodal transport in Subprogramme 24.3 and of making provision in that subprogramme for a baseline study on international maritime transport, with special emphasis on Latin America.

157. The representative of the Secretariat said that at least part of such a study was in fact provided for in the subprogramme mentioned and that direct contact would be established with the government concerned to decide on the area to be covered by the study, thereby meeting the request made without requiring additional financial resources.

158. The Committee approved this programme.

Subprogramme 10.5: Economic and social planning services for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (ILPES)

159. The Director of ILPES noted that in addition to being a permanent body of the United Nations, the Institute had gradually become an intergovernmental service organization, with direct links to its 37 member governments, and he underscored the effectiveness of the efforts recently undertaken by the Institute to improve its institutional management.

160. He gave a description of the Institute's four principal areas of activity, beginning with advisory services, which had been provided for 20 countries, and were at present underway in 14. In the area of training, some 25 teaching activities were carried out each year, attended in 1985 by 500 high-level professionals, from almost all the countries in the region. In the area of research, efforts had been concentrated on the four areas of priority defined by the governments: articulation of short-term policies with medium-

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and long-term policies; external parameters in economic planning models; the impact of the crisis on spatial and social dimensions within the countries; and the role of the State in promoting development. As regards the area of co-operation, he indicated that the nucleus of such activities was the System for Co-ordination and Co-operation among Planning Bodies in Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC).

161. The Director stated that it would have been impossible to carry out the considerable volume of work undertaken without the constant collaboration of ECLAC and UNDP, as well as that of a large number of international organizations, and he also laid stress on the co-operation provided by the IDB, particularly in the area of advisory assistance, together with the collaboration provided by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank with regard to training in the English-speaking Caribbean. He also emphasized the significant collaboration provided by non-member countries. The above-mentioned links had made it possible for the Institute to meet its commitment to decentralize its activities, thereby providing more effective support for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

162. The Director went on to consider the financial aspects, and indicated that during the 1980s a major effort had been undertaken to bring about the internal adjustment of the Institute, which was now operating with an overall budget 40% lower than at the beginning of the decade, while maintaining a high level of activity, as could be seen from the reports presented in recent years to its guiding bodies. Finally, the Director said that no increase was at present planned in the budget, but that the Institute's capacity to satisfy the needs of countries could be seriously jeopardized if budgeted income did not materialize on time --especially the direct contributions of member governments.

163. One delegation expressed its thanks to the Director of ILPES for his report and emphasized that it provided an excellent example of efficient use of available resources. It added that ILPES was playing a valuable role in co-operating with governments and in providing an axis for the exchange of ideas between countries in its area of competence.

164. Another delegation also praised the report presented by the Director of ILPES and stated that its government, which made a voluntary financial contribution to some of the Institute's activities, was extremely satisfied with the results obtained.

165. The Under-Secretary for Planning and Budgetary Control of Mexico acknowledged the considerable effort carried out by ILPES with a view to strengthening the instruments provided by planning for helping in the design of economic policy in situations where resources were scarce, and as Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Institute he backed a resolution in support of the New Institutional Project, which would allow the Institute to reinforce its activities.

166. The programme of work of ILPES was unanimously approved.

/Programme 18:

Programme 18: Population (CELADE)

167. In her description of the activities of CELADE, the Officer-in-Charge emphasized the tightness of the Centre's budget for carrying out all its tasks of technical assistance, research and teaching in the population field.

168. She said that CELADE's main source of funds was the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), whose own budget had been reduced, and that moreover the region had lost priority for the allocation of financial resources in this field. The shrinkage in resources had been partly offset by funds from other sources such as the regular budget of the United Nations, the collaboration agreements signed with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and with the Netherlands, as well as other sources.

169. Nevertheless, the Centre had pursued an intensive and varied programme of activities, designed to meet the demands from all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. A number of activities underway and others which had been extended in recent years could be enumerated:

a) collaboration in the preparation and analysis of population censuses and demographic surveys;

b) preparation of population projections and estimates, in conjunction with the relevant national bodies;

c) studies on child mortality, and in particular infant mortality, which had been initiated in the 1970s and were vital in formulating health policies;

d) studies on fertility, its levels and trends in population subgroups;

e) studies on international migration in two areas of activity: one involved gathering data relating to foreigners recorded in population censuses in countries inside and outside the region, while in the other, initiated recently, methods had been developed to enable estimates of international migration to be derived from information collected in population censuses. A manual describing the methods had been prepared and would be published shortly;

f) development of a micro-computer-based method allowing countries to obtain a geographical breakdown of census data; and

g) review of the teaching programme in the field of population to provide more effectively the training required by countries for their professionals.

170. CELADE had been a model in the field of demography in the region and was progressing to cover the interrelationship between development and population. CELADE staff also maintained close links with prestigious specialized institutions, such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Centre for Population Studies (CPS) of London University, the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii and the United States Bureau of the Census, among others.

171. One delegation expressed its continued support for CELADE and indicated its intention of encouraging the continuing collaboration of its national institutions with the Centre. Other delegations also affirmed their support for the important work of CELADE and expressed the hope that such work would continue.

172. One delegation referred with concern to the budgetary crisis of the Centre. At the same time, it noted that within the limits of the available resources it would like to see a greater reflection of the results of the Bucharest and Mexico City conferences in its programme of work. It mentioned the usefulness of CELADE's collaboration in the evaluation of its country's 1980 national census and in the preparation of the 1990 census. Finally, it appealed to the industrialized countries to maintain and increase their voluntary contributions to the Centre.

173. The Programme for 1988-1989 was approved unanimously.

Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (Rotation of the place of meeting of the session among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean) (agenda item 12)

174. The Secretariat representative presented the document "An analysis of the practice followed in the application of Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1400(SES.21/4)). He noted that the item had been included in the agenda in accordance with decision 1985/190 of the Economic and Social Council, which requested ECLAC to analyse Rule 2 of its Rules of Procedure at its twenty-first session in order to present a report on the subject to the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council in 1986.

175. In application of Rule 2, which stated that the place of meeting for the session should be selected "with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean be chosen in rotation", the said sessions had been held in 14 cities in Latin America and the Caribbean since ECLAC was founded in 1948. The Secretariat described some of the benefits ensuing from their being held in the various member countries, and considered the financial aspects involved.

176. There were three possible options which could be adopted by the Commission: a) to reaffirm the principle of rotation, b) to hold all such conferences at ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago, or c) to hold the conferences on other premises in Santiago.

177. Finally, the Secretariat representative presented document LC/G.1400/Add.1, which compared the estimated cost to the United Nations of holding the ECLAC sessions in Santiago and in six other cities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

178. One representative said that he was pleased that the twenty-first session was being held in Mexico, but stated that his government had voted against this venue in the Economic and Social Council as the principle that the host country should bear all the additional costs involved when the session was held outside the established headquarters had not been accepted in this case. While his delegation

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had no objection to the principle of rotation, it considered that the regular sessions should be held in Santiago, unless the country offering to host the meeting was prepared to meet the extra cost. He also stated that option b) was unacceptable as it involved the construction of new conference facilities, and that he tended to favour option c), on the understanding that the cost of renting conference halls and other facilities in Santiago would be financed from the regular budget. He also mentioned another option involving acceptance of the principle of rotation, with this being financed, if necessary, by reallocating funds from the regular budget of ECLAC.

179. The representative of the host country stated that at the appropriate time he had presented to the Economic and Social Council a proposal to hold the twenty-first session of ECLAC in Mexico. The real additional cost to the United Nations budget resulting from this decision was only US\$ 19 000, because there had been an underestimation of the costs which would have been involved had the session been held at ECLAC Headquarters. He indicated that his government had contributed approximately US\$ 120 000 towards the organization of the session. He thanked the Secretariat for its presentation and reasserted his support for the principle of rotation of the session, which was fundamental if the peoples of the region were to gain first-hand knowledge of the activities of ECLAC. Accordingly, he expressed his support for the principle of rotation within the framework of the existing United Nations financial regulations.

180. The representative of the country where the Commission had its Headquarters expressed his concern with the need to avoid inordinate growth of the organization's budget. He noted, however, that the difference in cost given in document LC/G.1400/Add.1 between Santiago and the six other cities was extremely small, and that in some cases it even proved more expensive to hold the session in Santiago, due to the need to rent the necessary facilities. He stated that his government was unable to offer to host all the sessions of ECLAC, in view of the cost involved. Moreover, he pointed out that for countries situated a long way from Santiago --especially those in the Caribbean-- it would always prove very expensive to travel to that city.

181. Several delegations spoke in support of the principle of rotation, stating that the advantages far outweighed the small additional cost that might be involved.

182. Other delegations expressed the view that United Nations organs should hold their meetings at their established headquarters in order to reduce the cost to the regular budget, especially in view of the financial crisis facing the organization.

183. In reply to a question, the delegation of the country in which the Headquarters of ECLAC is situated stated that its government could not undertake to make the Diego Portales building available for all the regular sessions of ECLAC. It would be necessary to budget for hiring the necessary premises and offices, in the event of the non-availability of the necessary facilities in the Diego Portales building, should the sessions be held in Santiago.

184. One delegation stated that it considered it important that the meeting should rotate among the countries of the region, including the small countries in the Caribbean, but that would only be feasible if they were not obliged to meet all the extra costs involved.

185. A working group was then set up which, after having gathered the opinions expressed, produced a draft resolution.*/ This draft resolution was later approved by Committee II for presentation to the plenary sessions.

Calendar of Conferences for the period 1986-1988 (agenda item 11)

186. The Secretariat presented the document "Proposed Calendar of Conferences of ECLAC for 1986-1988" (LC/G.1399), which makes special reference to the efforts deployed to rationalize the calendar of meetings of the Commission, and to the mandate given by ECLAC resolution 419(PLEN.14) whereby the countries decided to consider at each session the calendar of meetings up to the next session. Mention was made of the fact that ECLAC had so far received no mandates to organize regional preparatory meetings for world conferences or meetings connected with international years.

187. The Committee then considered annex 4 of document LC/G.1399, containing the proposed calendar of conferences for the period in question.

188. The Secretariat made the following clarifications:

a) Tenth session of the CDCC. This meeting, which was to have been held in Havana from 7 to 12 April 1986, had been postponed.

b) Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Secretariat explained that the meeting due to be held in 1987 was the Fourth Conference, since the meeting held on that subject in Havana in 1984 had had a different title.

c) Twelfth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) and Nineteenth Session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole. In view of the financial restrictions affecting the budget of the United Nations and the favourable experience gathered from the joint meetings of CEGAN and the Committee of the Whole held in Buenos Aires in August 1985, it was proposed to hold these two meetings consecutively at United Nations Headquarters, New York, in April-May 1987.

189. The Secretariat reported that all ECLAC intergovernmental conferences planned for 1986 and 1987, as set out in annex 4 of document LC/G.1399, could be financed from the regular budget of ECLAC under the item "policy-making organs", despite the reduction made in this item by the Secretary-General at the beginning of 1986.

*/ Conference Room Paper II/2/Rev.1.

190. One delegation observed that the venue for a number of these meetings had still not been set, and enquired as to whether it would nevertheless be possible for them to be financed with the sum approved. The Secretariat stated that with the amount it was hoped to save by holding two meetings consecutively at United Nations Headquarters (where interpreting and translation services would be provided by the Organization), it would be possible to finance all the meetings concerned, provided they were held in countries of the region.

191. It was indicated that the meetings planned for 1988 were without funding, as the budget for the relevant biennium had not yet been examined. In that respect, one delegation requested that all ECLAC intergovernmental meetings be included in the budgetary proposals for 1988-1989 which the ECLAC Secretariat was to put before the relevant organs of the United Nations.

192. The Committee proceeded to approve the calendar of statutory meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies, bearing in mind the above remarks, as well as the suggestion made by one delegation that the Executive Secretary should be given a certain degree of flexibility in order to fulfil any additional mandates which might arise.

193. All the delegations agreed in proposing that the approval of the resolutions by Committee II should be without prejudice to any adjustments or amendments arising from possible decisions of the other committees and of the plenary, which was responsible for adopting the final decisions.

194. Committee II finally approved the report of its proceedings and the following five draft resolutions, for submission to the plenary: Calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1986-1988; Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of ECLAC; Support for the New Institutional Project and the Programme of Work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); Programme of Work of ECLAC, and Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.*/

Reports of the Sessional Committees

a) Report of the Committee on Water

195. The Sessional Committee on Water met on 17 and 18 April 1986 to consider agenda item 7.

196. The Secretariat gave a summary of the activities carried out since the twentieth session of the Commission (Lima, 1984), as set forth in the document entitled "Water Resource Development: Progress in the Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1384).

197. Some delegations regretted that the documents for the meeting had not reached them sufficiently in advance to analyse them thoroughly. In particular, that situation had made it difficult to obtain the opinions of staff specializing in the field of water in their countries.

*/ See Conference Room Paper PLEN/2.

198. Two delegations noted that the Caribbean region had certain very special environmental characteristics which required specific treatment, and expressed their concern that the report gave the impression that little attention had been paid to the Caribbean countries. The Secretariat took note of their observations and said that it intended to strengthen its activities in the area of water resource management in the Caribbean in the period 1988-1989.

199. With reference to the document entitled "Formulation of plans for water resource management in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1391), several delegations expressed their satisfaction at the work done and agreed that it should be revised before publication. The Secretariat expressed its appreciation and said that the document would be distributed to governments in order that they might make such comments as they deemed necessary.

200. The delegations made statements regarding the progress made in their countries in the field of water. One delegation presented and distributed a report on its country's follow-up activities in connection with the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. In general, emphasis was placed on the importance of water resources as a factor of development and social benefit in the region.

201. In view of the shortage of financial resources, several delegations stressed the importance of making a massive effort to strengthen existing co-operation mechanisms, such as the ECLAC Committee on Water, in order to promote co-operation among the countries. Such co-operation should be especially concentrated on promoting greater efficiency, both in the use of water and in the institutions devoted to the management of water resources. Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of the efficient use of irrigation and rain water in agriculture and for consumption by the population.

202. One delegation in particular insisted that although the shortage of resources placed constraints on the implementation of large-scale water use projects, that did not mean that the formulation of new projects should be neglected. It specifically suggested that each country should prepare a catalogue of water projects in order to have a sufficient number of alternatives at its disposal.

203. With regard to the achievement of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, several delegations expressed their concern at the difficulty of achieving the goals because of financial problems. At the same time, they stressed the great importance of drinking water and sanitation from the standpoint of the social benefits involved. Two countries stressed the tremendous effect their programmes had had in reducing child mortality and morbidity.

204. Another delegation stressed that programmes relating to drinking water supply should necessarily also include sanitation if they were to attain their objectives.

205. The utmost importance was attached to activities carried out by the countries with regard to control of extreme phenomena and integrated management of watersheds for purposes of development and in order to control erosion and pollution. Attention was called to the need to offset the latter through the application of national conservation programmes.

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206. The delegations emphasized their interest in planning for the orderly management of water resources, and drew attention to the progress achieved in this connection. One participant reported on recent methodological progress achieved in his country --experience which was regarded as highly participative and dynamic.

207. One delegation stated that in its country great importance had been attached to the incorporation in the legislation of points of law which militated in favour of better use of water resources, as reflected in the formulation of water development plans. The delegation suggested that the other countries in the region might take account of this experience.

208. Several delegations said that in their countries, in view of the scarcity of financial resources, the execution of small water projects with community participation was being actively promoted. This in turn made it necessary to develop both training programmes and technologies appropriate for local conditions: a fact which should be borne in mind in the programmes of ECLAC and other international bodies.

209. As regards the implementation of horizontal co-operation, a number of delegations indicated their willingness to participate in such co-operation and asked ECLAC to facilitate the identification of areas of common interest. For that purpose, it was suggested that use should be made of the reports to be drafted by each country concerning the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The idea was not only to identify such areas as accurately as possible but also to arrive at the level of co-operation projects for possible financing by the appropriate bodies.

210. At the request of all the Central American countries participating in the meeting, the representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) referred to the potential abundance of water resources available in the subregion and drew attention to some spectacular results which had already been obtained or which could be anticipated, especially in connection with the substitution of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum by hydroelectric energy through the interconnection of national electric power systems: an activity which was making rapid progress. He went on to suggest that the regional appraisal of water resources which the Secretariat was carrying out should be made more complete and reminded the participants that the similar geographical and socioeconomic conditions of the countries of the subregion warranted special treatment, which could be achieved by allocating the necessary resources to the ECLAC Mexico Office.

211. With regard to the work programme for the period 1986-1987,^{*/} the representative of the Secretariat reported to the Committee concerning the programme adopted for that biennium at the twentieth session of the Commission.

212. The Committee on Water then approved the activities proposed by the Secretariat for 1988-1989,^{**/} stressing that in carrying them out, account should be taken of the topics touched upon in the statements summarized in the present report. The Secretariat noted that no budgetary implications were involved in the inclusion of those topics in the work programme.

^{*/} E/CEPAL/G.1286.

^{**/} LC/G.1393, pages 78-80.

213. The priority areas would be formulation and dissemination of methodologies for integrated water resource management, the development of an information system on the water resource development activities of the international agencies, in order to improve co-ordination at the regional level, and the implementation, in co-operation with and at the request of governments, of a training programme to impart new techniques of water management.

214. As additional activities related to the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in this biennium, work will be concentrated on the preparation of reports to be presented at the Committee on Water at the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1988, on the production of a new edition of "The Water Resources of Latin America and the Caribbean and Their Utilization", and on execution of a study on the progress achieved in the region during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, in order to mark its culmination. In addition, work will be continued in support of the management of water resources in Central America.

215. With regard to horizontal co-operation in the field of water resources it was announced that the major projects undertaken in 1986-1987 were expected to be completed by the end of that biennium. It was also expected, however, that the co-operation networks established as a result of those projects would generate additional activities and studies. In addition, it was anticipated that a new form of co-operation would be developed in relation to software for microcomputers.

216. There was consensus among the delegations in favour of continued support of the activities entrusted to the ECLAC Secretariat in connection with water through active participation in them.

217. The Committee adopted its report,*/ together with the work programme for 1988-1989, to be brought to the attention of Committee II and submitted to the plenary meetings of the Commission. It also approved by consensus a draft resolution on activities in the field of water resources, for submission to the plenary.**/

b) Report of the Committee on Human Settlements

218. The Sessional Committee on Human Settlements, which was set up under ECLAC resolutions 387 (XVII) and 419 (PLEN.14), met on 17 and 18 April 1986 to consider agenda item 8.

219. The delegates had before them the following documents: "Critical areas for the formulation of policies on human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: A synthesis" (LC/G.1379); "Draft Programme of Work of the ECLAC System, 1988-1989" (LC/G.1393); "Impact evaluation methodology for infrastructure projects" (LC/G.1373); "Codes, regulations and standards on water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal, with emphasis on low-income community requirements in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1374); "Middle-rank human settlements in territorial organization strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1375).

*/ Conference Room Paper PLEN/3.

**/ Ibid.

220. In opening the meeting, the Secretariat emphasized the importance attached to the agreement signed with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), under which the Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Human Settlements Unit had been set up. The Secretariat representative also noted that as the human settlements programme of the Commission was being executed by that Joint Unit, the Executive Secretary had invited the Executive Director of UNCHS to send a representative to the meeting of the Committee, and in response to that invitation Mr. Ernesto Winskowski was among those attending the present meeting.

221. The Secretariat presented the document "Critical areas for the formulation of policies on human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: A synthesis" (LC/G.1379), highlighting some of its most important aspects.

222. All the delegations participating in the debates highly praised the document presented by the Secretariat, which highlighted the main problems affecting human settlements and put forward some lines for policy formulation and action in this matter. One representative, however, said that he would have liked the document to have been more concise, so that its important recommendations could have been given broader dissemination.

223. Several delegations agreed on the importance and seriousness of some of the critical areas displayed by the process of human settlements in the region, with special emphasis on the phenomenon of population concentration and metropolitanization, the emergence and proliferation of precarious settlements in both urban and rural areas, and the increase in absolute terms in the number of persons living in conditions where many of the needs in respect of quality of life and the environment were not being met. They also stressed the need to speed up decentralization processes and to support the promotion of middle-rank cities.

224. One delegation referred to the desirability of reducing the negative effects of the concentration of population and of economic activities through solutions promoting the creation of a harmonious and suitably ordered urban system.

225. Another delegation expressed its agreement with the distinction drawn by the Secretariat between policies on population distribution and territorial organization at the national scale and those referring to specific urban centres. It felt that decentralization should not mean only a policy emanating from the centre, but rather a concerted effort at the different levels of government to promote and support the local development potential and growth rate. In the present situation of shortage of resources, decentralization should not involve high economic costs for the State, although it was of fundamental importance to carry out substantial efforts in the fields of industrial reconversion and the relocation of major national and foreign investments.

226. Several delegations stressed the need to strengthen local governments so that they could effectively carry out development plans and projects at the local level.

227. One representative emphasized the importance of analysing specific problems of human settlements in the region within the context of the more global processes which had taken place there. In that respect, he noted that the imbalances in population distribution reflected an imbalance in the development strategy of the region, where

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industrialization had increased at the expense of agriculture and there was also inequality in the distribution of income and resources within the individual countries. The problem of human settlements demanded a reduction in migration to the cities and the improvement of the quality of life of the people already living in them. Decentralization of economic activity was also very necessary: to that end, greater recognition must be given to the importance of the informal sector of the economy and to closer co-operation between the official bureaucracy and that sector. Finally, he noted that the problems in this field should not be tackled only from a technical point of view, but also from a political viewpoint.

228. Another representative said that centralization and the excessive growth of some urban centres seriously affected the development plans of the countries of the region. The solutions to these problems were not easy, nor could they be the same for all countries, but the latter had finally become aware of the dangers involved and had begun a process which would be long, costly and difficult, but which was unavoidable. He agreed with the view of the Secretariat that the crisis was not just of an economic nature, but was also due largely to long-standing structural problems which had characterized the economic, social and political development of the region for a long time past: many of the effects of those problems would be irreversible, at least in the short and medium term, so that it was necessary to take them into account in the future as conditioning factors of the policies to be defined.

229. Another delegation indicated that it attached great importance to the subjects dealt with by the Committee, in particular because its country had initiated a process of far-reaching institutional and political change which in turn required changes in the structure of the national system of human settlements.

230. Another representative stated that human settlements constituted a factor closely linked to the development and improvement of the population's living conditions, particularly in so far as meeting the housing needs of the lowest income sectors was concerned. Another delegation mentioned the difficulties its country was encountering in solving the problems of human settlements as a result of the virtual state of war affecting it, which obliged it to divert a considerable part of its resources to defence.

231. Referring to the activities being carried out by its country in the field of housing and urban development, another delegation stressed the importance of concertation between the various levels of government and the community in meeting the objectives set as regards housing requirements. The delegation placed special emphasis on the dramatic consequences of the natural disasters which had recently affected a number of countries in the region, and underlined the need for the international co-operation bodies to draw up special operational mechanisms for such circumstances.

232. Another delegation pointed out that such special mechanisms would also need to be applied to the situations of violence affecting several countries in the region. It also noted that the high population density of its own country constituted a special case with regard to the features of human settlements in Latin America, and pointed out that this situation deserved special attention and called for the definition and application of a policy on migration designed to offer valid and concrete solutions.

233. At various points in the debate, a number of delegations referred to the negative impact which the crisis and external debt were having on the countries of the region, in that they prevented them from meeting in a timely and efficient manner the needs of their population in the areas of housing, equipment and services.

234. With regard to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, the representative of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements read a message from Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, Executive Director of the Centre. In this, Dr. Ramachandran pointed out that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless constituted the culmination of the first phase of a programme designed to ensure adequate housing for all by the year 2000: a far-reaching goal which could only be achieved through a change in public policies at the world level. He also stated that it was estimated that one billion people, i.e., one quarter of the world's population, at present lived in a state of absolute poverty, without housing, or in extremely inadequate and unhealthy dwellings. He went on to say that in Latin America millions of children were abandoned and homeless and that, in spite of the considerable increase in governmental activity in this area over the past decade, the situation regarding housing for the poor in developing countries continued to deteriorate. The readjustment policies which the countries of Latin America had been obliged to adopt had had a direct negative impact upon the housing sector, through the reduction in public expenditure and subsidies. In turn, the deficiencies of housing and human settlements systems impaired economic activity in general. He emphasized that national economic growth depended to a large extent on the efficient operation of urban centres and that, as cities grew, they became major centres of industry, commerce and trade, attracting large capital investments and offering opportunities for employment. It was therefore obvious that the construction of human settlements had an important contribution to make to the economic growth of the countries of the region.

235. In his message, Dr. Ramachandran went on to say that the International Year did not only represent a year which was intended to focus attention on the most urgent problems of housing for the homeless, but also constituted a programme of action for the period before, during and after 1987, as it was necessary to demonstrate practical and economic solutions to the different problems. He also indicated that the International Year should provide a suitable opportunity for the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean --conscious of the importance of housing from the human and economic angle, and bearing in mind the vast numbers of inhabitants of the region bereft of suitable dwellings-- to concentrate their efforts on seeking and applying viable solutions for that sector of the population.

236. A number of delegations expressed their satisfaction with the presentation made by the representative of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, and with the content and orientation of the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. They expressed their support and backing for the activities which ECLAC and UNCHS would jointly carry out in the region as part of that programme, and stressed the importance of those bodies in the search for solutions to the problems affecting human settlements in the region.

237. The Secretariat then introduced the programme of work of the ECLAC system in the area of human settlements for the period 1988-1989.*/

238. One delegation asked that consideration be given to the possibility of including in the programme of work provision for conducting appraisals of the various decentralization and regionalization programmes that had been put into effect in several countries of the region. It also indicated that it considered it important, in view of the crisis affecting the countries of the region, to study alternative ways of financing activities pertaining to human settlements.

239. Another delegation pointed out that it would be desirable for the programme of work to include the possibility of carrying out activities relating to the situations arising from the natural disasters which so frequently affected the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It indicated that it attached great importance to the training activities included in the programme of work.

240. Another delegation expressed its satisfaction at the fact that the budget for the 1988-1989 programme of work did not represent an increase over the budget for 1986-1987. It expressed its concern, however, at the fact that the implementation of several of the activities included in the programme depended on the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources. Another delegation asked that provision for studies of the migratory processes in the countries of the region be included in the programme of work.

241. One representative expressed his satisfaction with the integral approach taken by the document presented by the Secretariat on critical areas for the formulation of policies on human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean. He said that in his country, development models had been applied which had failed to solve the problems of centralization, by which he meant not only economic and demographic concentration, but also decapitalization of the peripheral areas. The latter phenomenon was responsible, for example, for the age-old stagnation of the agricultural sector, with its consequences of inflation and external account disequilibrium, as well as its heavy social and cultural impact on the migrant populations. One of the central factors of the new development strategy being applied by the present government was development of the interior, and in that context micro-regions --defined as smaller-scale economic areas within which public investment programmes were applied-- had been established as a means of bringing about the participation of the peasant populations designed to benefit from the programmes, as a first step towards the creation, within the short term, of regions possessing political, economic and administrative autonomy within a unified State structure. An example of the integral approach to the development of human settlements was the interlinking of national macroeconomic policies with economic and social policies laid down at the local level in the areas of credit (zero interest rates for certain areas of the country, for example), monetary matters, tariffs, employment, etc.

242. During the Committee's discussions, a draft resolution */ sponsored by several delegations was presented on the activities of the Secretariat in the field of human settlements during the period 1988-1989 and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

243. After consideration of this draft resolution, several delegations requested their positions to be placed on record as follows:

- a) "The Canadian delegation desires to express its reservations regarding the wording of paragraph 7 of the resolution of the Committee on Human Settlements. The paragraph in question refers to the need for an increase in international co-operation, as well as in the volume of external resources granted on 'concessionary terms'."
- b) "The United States reserves on the first preambular paragraph of the resolution on human settlements. We believe the reference to "economic and social crisis" is unduly vague and broad. This reference should be confined and narrowed to human settlements concerns. We hope to work with other delegations in seeking language with which we could agree without reservation.

"We believe that operative paragraph 4 of the resolution is not relevant to the resolution. We reserve on this paragraph. We see no reason to inject political concerns into this resolution.

"We reserve on operative paragraph 7 because of its insistence on an increased flow of external resources on preferential terms earmarked for solving human settlements problems. We agree that the need to mobilize additional domestic resources is crucial and even more important than additional external flows."

- c) "The United Kingdom wishes it to be placed on record that, with respect to introductory paragraph 1, operative paragraph 4, and (new) 7 it will be clarifying its position in plenary."

244. At its last meeting, the Committee approved the draft resolution for submission to the plenary meetings of the Commission. It also approved the present report for the same purpose.**/

- c) Report of the Sessional Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions

245. The Sessional Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions met from 17 to 21 April 1986 to consider agenda item 6.

*/ Conference Room Paper AH/3.

**/ Conference Room Paper PLEN/4.

246. The Secretariat presented the document entitled "Activities of the ECLAC System for promoting co-operation among developing countries and regions" (LC/G.1401), containing a description of the operational activities carried out subsequent to the twentieth session of the Commission, within the framework of resolutions 459 (XX) and 460 (XX). This document expresses the hope that the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and regional bodies can be mobilized more dynamically for the purpose of promoting and supporting technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions; stresses that activities of that nature should extend to all the tasks undertaken by the System, and finally draws attention to the need to incorporate the dimension of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions into medium-term plans of the organizations of the System.

247. The Secretariat representative stressed that to a large extent it had been possible to carry out the activities described thanks to the availability of extrabudgetary financing. Moreover, developing member countries of the Commission had increasingly participated in this type of financing, thus supplementing the contributions which the Secretariat had regularly received from a number of developed countries. He also drew attention to the special role played by the co-operation networks as a mechanism providing for the continuity and consolidation of activities in the field of technical co-operation among developing countries. Finally, he noted the multiplier effect of co-operation, accomplished through the interlinking of a wide variety of contributions from both governmental and non-governmental sources.

248. The Secretariat representative also mentioned the initiatives taken in support of activities relating to co-operation among developing countries which had been carried out in the field of information. In that respect, he drew attention to the quarterly publication of the bulletin "Co-operation and Development", which gave an account of the TCDC/ECDC activities of the ECLAC System, and to other recent publications containing selective information, such as the guide to selected institutions associated with TCDC and the first volume of summaries of documents on horizontal co-operation, which had been distributed during the meeting.

249. Referring to specific studies, the Secretariat representative highlighted one which had been formulated by ILPES concerning possible mechanisms for using national currencies for the preparation and implementation of projects in the field of co-operation among developing countries; that study had been submitted to governmental experts for their consideration at the high-level symposium on international technical co-operation held in Mexico City in October 1984. He also reported on the support provided by ECLAC with regard to the formulation and initiation of a UNDP project for examining the viability of a system for making use of unutilized seats in airlines of the member countries of ALADI in order to promote co-operation among countries of the region.

250. To the foregoing considerations, the Secretariat representative added three ideas which might help to guide activities in the field of co-operation among developing countries in the future. Firstly, he referred to the possibility of intensifying the support given to national co-ordinating centres, particularly with regard to the dissemination of information concerning the way in which each country was organized to carry out such activities. Secondly, he mentioned the desirability of promoting the incorporation of all the various organizations and bodies --both

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governmental and non-governmental-- in those activities. Finally, he spoke of the need to strengthen co-operation and consultation among the regional commissions, in support of interregional co-operation.

251. In response to the requests of certain delegations, the Secretariat representative gave more detailed explanations on some of the topics dealt with in the Secretariat report and also provided some additional information.

252. An open-ended working group made up of several delegations was set up to consider a draft resolution on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions */ which took into account the mandates entrusted to the Secretariat and made recommendations to it and to the governments to serve as a guide for such activities in the future. In response to a question by one delegation, the Secretariat representative informed the Committee that the activities called for in the draft resolution corresponded to the implementation of existing mandates, and moreover could be carried out by using existing resources already assigned to ECLAC.

253. In response to requests from some delegations of member countries, the Secretariat representative gave some details of ways in which the activities referred to in the draft resolution approved by the Committee could be put into practice.

254. At its last meeting, after extensive discussion, the Committee approved the draft resolution "Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions", together with its own report, for submission to the plenary.**/

Plenary meetings

Plenary meetings

255. Statements were made in the plenary meetings by numerous delegations and observers. Those statements revealed significant areas of common ground, especially as regards the seriousness of the economic crisis through which most of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have been passing in recent years; the magnitude of the obstacles still to be surmounted in order for those countries to attain rapid and sustained growth, and some of the potential developments that are to be glimpsed in the present economic situation of the world and the region. Thus, there was broad recognition of the fact that the origin of the crisis lies in both internal and external factors, although individual delegations differed in their interpretations of the relative importance of each of those factors. There was also general agreement on the most appropriate set of issues to be dealt with in tackling the subject of the economic development of the countries of the region, and the great majority of the statements made dealt in one way or another with the main items on the agenda of the twenty-first session. A brief summary of the statements is given below.

256. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago said that through all the discussion on the debt problem, hardly any reference had been made to the Caribbean countries. It had become quite clear that neither the Baker Plan nor the programmes sponsored by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other organizations were

*/ Conference Room Paper CPRD/1/Rev.1.

**/ Conference Room Paper PLEN/5.

/basically intended

basically intended for the Caribbean countries. Although the name of the Commission had finally been changed to include the Caribbean, it still seemed as if the Caribbean countries were considered a mere appendage to the region. What was lacking was a full appreciation of the gravity of the problems facing those countries, which were seriously hampered by the lack of resources to build up their infrastructure. The Caribbean countries had made tremendous efforts to provide incentives for prospective investors, but the investments were not forthcoming because of the absence of infrastructure. The problems of the Caribbean countries were different from those of the rest of the region, but no less serious. He therefore appealed to members to pay attention to those special needs and to ensure that ECLAC truly served the needs of the entire region.

257. The delegation of Ecuador congratulated the Secretariat on the documents presented at the meeting on the prospects of the regional economy and on the impact of the debt as a brake on the reactivation of development in the region, noting that the external debt was not only a financial problem but also a political issue with serious social and economic repercussions for the countries of Latin America. In the case of Ecuador, the renegotiations that had taken place had shown that even if conditions improved, the burden of servicing the debt would still be extremely great, in the light of the modest growth rate of the Ecuadorian economy within a structure of technological dependence which accentuated economic dependence. Finally, the delegation noted that in view of the speed at which changes were currently taking place and the magnitude and repercussion of their effects in the short term, it was necessary, on the one hand, to change the concept of what development involved, while on the other hand the international organizations, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, should reform their structures and change their policies in response to the increasingly serious crisis, so that all the countries, working together and in harmony, could apply more appropriate policies to achieve stable, sustained and adequate growth in the region.

258. The Assistant Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development and Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Bolivia and Mexico, after summarizing the main activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, went on to the most burning problem of the region: the external debt. She mentioned the two special missions carried out to Bolivia and Mexico and referred to the devastating impact of the situation and the need to seek new and integral solutions. She said that Bolivia exemplified the terrible dichotomy between indebtedness and development. The failure of the international community to give timely support to the drastic adjustment programme adopted by Bolivia in August 1985 showed the need for greater understanding of the serious implications of such situations for the maintenance of the democratic process and political stability in general, as well as the need to develop machinery for supplying the immediate aid required by countries like Bolivia --which did not receive due attention because although their indebtedness was enormous in relation to their capacity to pay it nevertheless did not amount to a threat to the world monetary system-- until such time as the traditional machinery came into operation. She noted that in the case of Mexico, the United Nations appeal for the provision of US\$ 375 million of aid for rehabilitation and reconstruction projects after the earthquake of September 1985 had not received an adequate response from the international community either, although the amount requested represented less than 10% of the total cost of the damage, which was estimated at US\$ 4 billion. In view of the financial impact of that tragedy on the economy in general, which was further buffeted by the drop in oil

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prices, such contributions were needed not only in order to facilitate the enormous task of reconstruction but also in order to increase the country's capacity to face up to its external financial commitments by freeing resources that would otherwise have to be devoted to repairing the earthquake damage. The great challenge of today, she said in conclusion, was to make the concept of interdependence a reality through practical measures.

259. The Regional Director of UNDP for Latin America and the Caribbean noted the positive interaction that UNDP maintained with ECLAC in formulating and implementing programmes, and he underlined the role that UNDP could play as an instrument at the service of the countries in changing structural situations, in providing high-level international advisory services and in facilitating contacts between national technicians and members of the governments. In that regard, he indicated that there were 41 national programmes to be submitted to the UNDP Governing Council for approval at its forthcoming meetings.

260. The representative of the United States, noting that the past ten years had witnessed the triumph of democracy in Latin America, said that the outline of a new social contract was taking shape in countries throughout the region. It was a contract of freedom, of equity and of justice, and the future looked promising. Yet in the minds of many, the prospects of that future were overshadowed by the realities of the present economic situation. Latin America and the Caribbean might well be going through the most trying economic period in the history of the region. Despite the painful adjustment efforts that had been made, economic growth remained slow, and the external debt of many Latin American countries remained a serious problem.

261. After summarizing his country's views on the debt situation, he pointed out that the programme for sustained growth put forward by Secretary of the Treasury Baker in October 1985 offered a framework for co-operative action to encourage and support debtors' efforts to improve their growth prospects. In the spirit of Latin America's new social contract of democracy, the United States was playing its part through stronger growth, open markets, sounder fiscal policies and recent trends towards lower interest rates. Many Latin American governments had begun to create a more positive climate for private investment, and he believed investors would respond to those improved conditions. Those governments were shifting away from an anti-business attitude, reducing excessive control and regulation, limiting the scope of State-owned enterprises, creating tax incentives for investment and adopting growth strategies that emphasized equity financing rather than debt accumulation. Those policies provided the basis for a partnership of freedom, equity and justice between governments and the private sector and between the United States and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

262. The representative of Colombia pointed out the need for explicit recognition of the phenomenon of world economic interdependence, since the debt concerned both debtors and creditors alike. He emphasized that both parties should carry on a dialogue until a solution was found and that, in his opinion, the statement delivered by the President of Mexico should constitute a base for the analysis of the crisis. The appeal that the President had made to ECLAC to carry out substantive tasks in this field and to hold a special meeting should be viewed as a challenge which the Commission would have an important role in meeting.

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263. The representative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) underscored the importance of the peace initiatives taken by the countries of CMEA, in particular the programme to establish a universal system of international security, even in the economic field. The representative informed participants of the results and prospects of multilateral economic co-operation among the countries of CMEA in the light of the agreements adopted at the summit conference of those countries and explained the significance of the "Integral Programme for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member Countries of CMEA up to the Year 2000", stressing the potential which the programme provided for broadening co-operation with developing countries, including the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The representative expressed the willingness of CMEA to continue to develop co-operation with ECLAC with the aim of broadening the economic and trade relations between the countries of CMEA and those of the region, in the interests of strengthening international co-operation and preserving peace.

264. The representative of UNICEF said that there were broad approaches to adjustment which took into account human well-being and protection of the nutritional levels of the most vulnerable sectors of society. Such approaches entailed the adoption of expansionary policies together with a set of macroeconomic measures and specific social policies based on the principle of compensation for the poorest groups of society. He said that in any effort to bring about adjustment with growth that had a human dimension, it was vital to gather and centralize data for transmission to the decision-makers. As a result of the unfavourable conditions existing both inside and outside the region, Latin America was experiencing the worst economic crisis in its history, and the effort to meet external debt servicing commitments was generally based on the adoption of orthodox policies which had not succeeded in sharing out fairly the cost of the adjustment but did not need either in theory or in practice to be regressive. There was a human dimension to the process of adjustment which was not well understood and was often confused with a welfare programme, whereas in fact the proposed approach was based on a programme of investment and an increase in production. In addition to being a tragedy and an economic error, losing sight of the human dimension left children unprotected at a critical stage in their growth and development, thereby inflicting irreparable damage on future decades in any developing society.

265. The representative of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) said that after having listened to the statements made during the opening meeting, with their emphasis on the great sacrifices made by the peoples of the region, one fundamental conclusion was clear to him: this was the end of the road for such an inequitable form of adjustment in Latin America. The initiative no longer lay with the region, but with its creditors, and the latter should concentrate their efforts on returning to the path of growth from which the region had been diverted in recent years. A renewal of development within the context of the far-reaching changes which had taken place in the world situation would be no easy task. Latin America's response had so far been extremely weak, as the return to a stage of growth was hampered by the problem of the external debt. The region's possibilities for directing its growth were jeopardized by the ignorance of the centres about what was happening in the periphery. The representative expressed his conviction that the present session would have deep repercussions for the region, and concluded by asserting that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should take concerted steps to seek solutions to their problems.

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266. The representative of Chile outlined the most salient features of his country's economy in 1985. He mentioned the serious deterioration in export prices, the high cost of servicing the debt, and the adjustment process, all of which had resulted in a loss of purchasing power of wages, a decline in consumption, an increase in unemployment and difficulties of a financial nature. The government of his country was striving to bring about a recovery of the economy, to increase production and employment, and to consolidate and stabilize the country's finances. The problem of greatest concern to his government was that of the debt, which had made it necessary for Chile to apply drastic measures aimed at internal adjustment. At the Latin American level, that problem should be resolved equitably through a comprehensive dialogue which would provide a point of departure for separate negotiations conducted by each country. Reiterating his government's firm intention of meeting its obligations in respect of the debt, he said that goodwill and understanding must be displayed by the parties concerned and added that in view of the current unfavourable climate as regards international trade, his government had supported the holding of a new round of negotiations within GATT. He took a positive view of the initiative put forward by James Baker, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, since it recognized the co-responsibility of the parties in respect of the debt. Finally, he said that ECLAC was called upon to play a decisive role in seeking solutions for the region.

267. The representative of Egypt said that his country attached great importance to the efforts to deal with their economic problems made by the developing Third World countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. His country was making its contribution to those efforts in the form of an economic strategy designed to support them and to promote the establishment of a new international economic order. He mentioned some of the obstacles which hindered the resumption of growth in the developing countries, such as the deterioration of commodity prices (including oil prices), the decline in export earnings, the deterioration of the terms of trade, the increase in protectionism, the aggravation of the external debt problem and the need to allocate a large share of the gross domestic product and export earnings for debt service. With regard to co-operation among developing countries, he drew attention to the results of the Third Africa-Latin America Seminar held in Cairo in January 1986. He went on to express his concern at the serious impact of the current crisis on the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, expressed his appreciation to the countries of the region for their support of African efforts to overcome the worst economic and social crisis ever experienced by that region, and asked that every effort be made to achieve positive results at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly. Finally, he indicated that his delegation was certain that the achievements of the twenty-first session of ECLAC would not only extend to Latin America and the Caribbean, but would have long-term repercussions in Africa and the Third World countries in general.

268. The representative of Uruguay outlined the recent economic experience of his country, briefly describing the state it had been in when the present government took power: extreme and long-standing deterioration of economic activity, a high rate of unemployment, low income levels and a severe external disequilibrium as a result of the adjustment process. In that setting the Government of Uruguay had been up against the difficult problem of reconciling the growing and legitimate demands of a population whose standards of living had been severely eroded with the

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real possibilities for meeting those demands. Its attempts to solve that problem had two basic components: the establishment of a serious and responsible financial programme and the application of social policies aimed at meeting the basic needs of the population; the consolidation of the country's democratic process depended on whether those two elements could be harmonized. The economic programme adopted by the government of his country was furthering the efforts made in that direction although, obviously, those efforts alone could not offset the severe deterioration in international conditions. In his view, a solution could be reached when the governments of the industrialized countries shouldered their responsibility as regards the external debt problem, and a political dialogue such as had been proposed in the current session was essential for reaching a reasonable understanding.

269. The representative of the Soviet Union said that no solution to the economic problems of the developing countries could possibly be found unless the arms race was checked, and he added that halting the arms race constituted for his country an economic, political and moral good. He said that the problem of the external debt formed part of the relations between the developing countries and the West and could not be solved unless international economic relations were restructured on a fair, equitable and democratic basis. In order to arrive at that solution, it was absolutely necessary to lower the interest rates charged on loans and credits, fix foreign exchange priorities, relinquish protectionism, restructure the international financial and monetary system and democratize the financial institutions. Similarly, an end should be put to the political pressures exercised against States which were facing financial and monetary difficulties. The major Western countries were not only systematically blocking the efforts of the Soviet Union to restructure international economic relations, but also --for their own gain-- proposing the wrong solutions to the developing countries for restoring their economies. The Soviet Union would continue to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation with the developing countries, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits. In view of the considerable importance of ECLAC's activities, his government was prepared to expand its participation in them. He added that the Commission should make a substantial contribution to the objectives of the International Year of Peace (1986) through more energetic activities aimed at developing international co-operation, examining the links between disarmament and development, ensuring international economic security, solving the external debt problem and restoring confidence in international economic relations.

270. The representative of Guatemala, speaking on behalf of the countries of Central America, said that in spite of the current pronounced economic and social deterioration, the subregion had reacted in an exemplary manner in adjusting public and private expenditure to the external payments requirements, if it was borne in mind that the external debt was equivalent to 35% of the region's total sales of goods and services. With regard to carrying out unavoidable structural changes, he stated that a number of actions were under way to improve installed production capacity, export more and improve the domestic capital formation process. He added that this required technical and economic co-operation from international bodies, temporary relief in negotiations with commercial banks, and more generous lines of credit on preferential terms. In that respect he referred to the need to obtain funds to support interregional trade and mentioned the programmes to convert lines of production sponsored by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the Inter-American Development Bank.

271. The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community countries which were members of ECLAC, said that although in general terms there had been a slight improvement in the region's economic growth, this had not been equally shared out among all the countries, most of which continued to encounter serious difficulties in meeting their financial commitments. He added that the problem of the external debt would not be solved in the short term, and underscored the need for close co-operation between debtors and creditors, international financial bodies and private banks. He also said that economic and technical co-operation between developing countries and regions was a vital factor, since it could provide a major complement to co-operation between developed and developing countries.

272. Subsequently, speaking on behalf of the Netherlands, he stated that his country attached great importance to the work carried out by ECLAC in recent years, above all with regard to economic integration and co-operation among the countries of the Caribbean, and expressed his support for the creation of a post of Social Affairs Officer at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in connection with the programme for the integration of women into development, which had been made possible by a redistribution of the Commission's present resources.

273. He then went on to express his country's concern over the financial crisis affecting the United Nations, due partly to the failure of a number of countries to fulfil the financial commitments they had entered into when they joined the system, and he urged member States to take suitable measures to enable the Organization to overcome the crisis. He then stressed the achievements of the United Nations Secretary-General in reducing the Organization's expenditure, and expressed his optimism as to the measures to be proposed in this respect at the next United Nations General Assembly by the High-level Group set up by the Organization.

274. He also expressed his country's concern over the problem of the external debt, the solution of which should be sought by all the parties involved through the continuation of the adjustment efforts of the countries of the region; individual financial analyses in the appropriate forums; measures designed to promote free access for exports to foreign countries; a renewed impetus for commodity agreements aimed at achieving a better balance between supply and demand, and the promotion of net capital flows towards the developing countries in accordance with IMF and World Bank principles. In that respect, he underlined the importance of the developing countries' contribution to the discussions on the international monetary system and the Baker initiative in the appropriate forums.

275. He noted that the imbalances in the countries' balance of payments were partly the result of the increased protectionism affecting international trade and that it was urgent to liberalize trade for the benefit of the developing countries and to increase investments in those countries in coming years.

276. In conclusion, he welcomed the holding of a Special Conference of ECLAC late in 1986, as proposed by the President of Mexico, to lay the bases for the economic growth of the region within a framework of international co-operation.

277. The representative of Portugal, after congratulating ECLAC on the quality of the documents presented at the meeting, said that he supported the proposal made by the President of Mexico in his address the previous day and that he agreed with other delegations on the importance of the external debt. He added that his country, faced with the negative effects of the economic recession, had taken several measures to achieve financial stabilization without damaging free trade. In that respect, Portugal supported the new round of multilateral trade negotiations within GATT, and it was hoped that they would lead to the elimination of various trade restrictions, thus enabling the developing countries to increase their export incomes and ensure the service of the debt. He concluded by saying that Portugal pursued co-operation activities with European and non-European countries in different projects and said that the North-South dialogue was important for finding global solutions in the area of development.

278. The representative of the United Kingdom noted that there had been some modest resumption of economic growth in the region since 1984 but that formidable economic problems were still faced. Per capita incomes had declined during the 1980s, inflation remained a major problem in some countries, and there had been a steady increase in unemployment. The poorest sectors of the community had suffered most, but the decline in the standard of living had been general. Recent developments in the world economy had had a profound effect on the region, and it was therefore time to review progress. In doing so, it would be important to avoid raising unrealistic expectations but rather to concentrate on what could be achieved in practical terms, bearing in mind the vast human and natural resources enjoyed by the region but also remembering the very real differences between the various Latin American and Caribbean countries in the problems they faced and the ways in which they tackled them.

279. The debt problem remained the region's greatest challenge, and much had been achieved as a result of the responsible way in which individual debtor countries had sought to overcome their difficulties. It was clearly a long-term problem, but without continued short-term adjustment, long-term growth might well prove elusive. The best contribution which governments of industrialized countries could make was to maintain open markets, liberalize trade, pursue policies aimed at increasing growth, reduce exchange rate instability and further lower interest rates. The performance in 1985 had been disappointing in certain respects, but there were now more encouraging signs, including the fall in oil prices, falling inflation rates in developed economies, drops in the interest rates in at least two of the major industrialized countries and the prospect that the new round of multilateral trade negotiations would provide an opportunity to make further inroads on protectionism. His country had played a big part in easing the debt burden of developing countries by participating fully in Paris Club negotiations involving the rescheduling of both principal and interest and consistently supporting the role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Finally, he noted the need for more imaginative ways of increasing investment in debtor countries, with emphasis on the role of capital inflows which did not add to the debt burden, and mentioned that the United Kingdom had recently signed the Convention under which a multilateral investment guarantee agency would be established.

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280. The representative of France said that the relationship between his country and Latin America and the Caribbean was the result of deep and immemorial links of friendship, and France attached great importance to the regional economic commissions as meeting places and centres where regional co-operation was organized, to which it was anxious to make its contribution. In that respect, he stated that in 1984 his country had signed an agreement with the Executive Secretary of ECLAC whereby a trust fund had been set up. That agreement had been renewed in 1986 and had made it possible to contribute to the training of specialists, particularly in ILPES and CELADE. On the problem of indebtedness, he stated that it was a problem which concerned the international community as a whole and that, for a considerable time past, France had been expressing its support for a discussion between debtors and creditors which would cover technical aspects of the consolidation and renegotiation of the debt connected with the need to apply long-term strategies for development. Indebtedness was a matter of responsibility between debtors and creditors, and the adjustment effort should involve structural measures such as stimulating saving, giving priority to productive sectors and diversifying the sources of foreign-currency income. France had therefore put forward the idea of adjustment and development plans based on close collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank, but it was aware that in order to achieve satisfactory results that policy needed to be applied within a favourable international context. The debtor countries could only ensure the recovery of their economies if certain conditions were met, in particular adequate growth of the OECD countries, a fall in interest rates, adequate financing from specialized institutions and an increase in international liquidity. He concluded by stating that France would do all it could to help achieve a lasting solution to the world economic crisis through the goodwill of all concerned.

281. The representative of the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) referred to the impact of the crisis on the region's employment market and underscored such aspects as the creation of fewer jobs, the regression in the structure of employment as a result of the decline in the quality of jobs, and the reduction in workers' pay. He noted that this situation posed three major challenges for the future: the need to reactivate the Latin American economy within a context of structural rather than recessionary adjustment, i.e., the transformation of the economic structure to cope with external restrictions; the translation of long-term aims into short-term fiscal, wages, trade and investment policies; and the incorporation of the social actors into the decision-making process, with the identification of certain minimum consensuses without which no national project could exist.

282. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the presence of his country at ECLAC meetings represented a reaffirmation of its interest in regional and international co-operation in the economic sphere and was evidence of its general policy of supporting the expansion of commercial relations among the developing countries through a determined effort to remove obstacles and open up international trade. He added that his country attached great importance to the improvement of the planning of national, subregional and regional energy resources and said that the approval of a consensus document on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade had represented a milestone in North-South dialogue and co-operation. Reviewing the main aspects of his government's collaboration with ECLAC, he said that in 1986 its efforts would be centered on promoting water resource management, territorial and environmental

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planning and energy. The fundamental issues underlying the economic situation of Latin America and the Caribbean had not changed substantially, and the problem of indebtedness continued to be the matter of primary concern in discussions concerning the future economic development of the region. A strategy of adaptation and financing was required in order to solve those problems and the debtor countries must make their own contribution to that end. That strategy consisted of placing the affected countries in a position where they could meet their obligations. Definite progress could be made in trade policy in the framework of a new round of negotiations in GATT, and the developing countries should strive to gain greater access for their products on the markets of the industrialized countries, in order to improve their trade balance and increase their exports. In order for Latin America and the Caribbean to be able to consolidate their export capacity, new investments would be needed and an impetus would have to be given to industrialization and the diversification of exports so as to increase foreign exchange income. The normalization of credit relations between debtors and creditors was also a fundamental step that had to be taken in order to restore confidence and guarantee the flow of foreign capital to the developing countries.

283. The representative of Cuba said that Latin America was passing through the worst period in its history and the external debt had become impossible to bear, giving rise to economic and social problems which were reflected in unprecedented mass unemployment. Among the external factors involved, he mentioned the ominous international economic relations imposed on the region, which had been the victim of systematic spoliation and had suffered the bleeding-off of resources which had helped the United States Administration to finance a huge budget deficit and an arms race which was a source of serious concern to mankind. Among the domestic factors involved, he referred to the structural problems which led to an unjust distribution of the fruits of development. He said that Latin America's external debt was the biggest obstacle standing in the way of its resumption of growth and had turned it into a net exporter of capital, while the situation had been made worse by the slump in commodity prices, unemployment and the reduction in transfers of technology. In such conditions, it was not possible either to grow or to pay the service on the debt --which, in any case, could not be collected-- so that political solutions were needed, reached through negotiations between creditor and debtor governments. He noted also that the very high cost of the adjustment jeopardized the political and social stability of the region and raised the danger that the process of democratization might not be consolidated or might be interrupted. Since development could not be achieved without peace, his country rejected the concealed war being waged by the White House against the people and the Government of Nicaragua.

284. The representative went on to say that the external debt was fundamentally a political problem, in the face of which it was necessary to co-ordinate positions in order to exert full bargaining power; those who had believed it was only of a temporary nature had been seriously mistaken, and it was encouraging to note that ECLAC gave that problem the importance it really deserved. Its solution would not put an end to the structural shortcomings of the region, however, nor would it change the unjust system of international economic relations, so that it was essential to establish a new international economic order, to strengthen regional co-operation and integration, and to give whole-hearted support to other nations which took the necessary individual decisions vis-à-vis the external debt problem or in response to attempts at economic coercion on the part of some developed country.

285. In exercise of the right of reply to the statement made by the representative of Cuba, the representative of the United States of America said that in his delegation's view the current session was an economic conference sponsored by an organization with the word "economic" in its name, and he hoped that spirit would prevail in it. At the opening of the session, his delegation had expressed concern that some other delegations might not set a proper tone for an economic meeting. He found it incomprehensible that a delegation could use the present session as a political platform, and considered that the remarks made by the representative of Cuba were unacceptable, out of order, composed of malicious lies, and consisted of political rhetoric regarding United States policy towards Latin America. They had amounted to a personalized attack on the United States and on its economic and financial policies. He then reviewed some of the issues raised in the Cuban statement, dealing first of all with the issue of Central America. He reminded the participants that his country had welcomed the Sandinista revolution's early statements in the Organization of American States that it would establish democracy. His country had provided the Sandinista Government with more aid in its first 18 months than it had given to the previous governments of Nicaragua in the preceding ten years. Only after it had become increasingly apparent that the Sandinista Government was attempting to subvert the governments of neighbouring States had the United States ceased to aid the Sandinistas and initiated military aid to nations threatened by the Sandinistas. The United States had continued to implement that policy. He pointed out that 75% of the aid it was providing was for economic development, and only 25% was for military defense. 1600 11

286. He found it strange that the Cuban delegation should make such statements, since Cuba was a country which had supported terrorism and insurgency in various countries of the region. Cuba had about 4 000 troops and 3 000 advisors in Nicaragua. Cuba and Nicaragua claimed that this huge military assistance was for "defensive" reasons, but it had began immediately after the Sandinistas had taken power and included more than 300 tanks and armoured vehicles, plus other military armaments not normally considered to be "defensive". Cuba was a country whose economy had deteriorated steadily throughout two decades despite enormous assistance from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. More than 10% of Cuba's population had voted with its feet and had left since the advent of Marxism.

287. The representative of Cuba had implied that the financial and credit policy of the United States in Latin America had hurt that region. The delegation of the United States rejected that assertion and reminded participants of some aspects of its country's policy with regard to growth and development, the aim of which was to assist Latin American countries in finding solutions to their economic problems. In that connection, the United States representative mentioned, inter alia, bridging loans, export and agricultural credits, the fact that the United States had worked with commercial banks to support the debt reschedulings and had put forward a programme for Sustained Growth providing for greatly increased capital flows if certain domestic policy reforms were undertaken by the debtor nations.

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288. In connection with trade he mentioned the implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences and the fact that the President of the United States had promoted the most liberal trade possible, rejecting the trade barriers proposed by Congress in respect of a number of items, including shoes and copper. He also mentioned his government's efforts to help the poorest nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, through the Central American Initiative and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and its moves to provide increased access to United States markets and to promote investment in Latin America. A major effort was under way to bring those initiatives to fruition.

289. Speaking at the personal level, he said it was his view that possibly in the whole history of mankind there had never been a nation as humanitarian as the United States. He understood that thanks were difficult to formulate, but the United States was tired of unbalanced rhetoric about its efforts, and would not tolerate falsehoods of the type uttered by the Cuban delegation.

290. In exercise of the right of reply, the representative of Cuba said that he did not consider that in his statement he had referred to political questions outside the scope of the conference. It was necessary to call things by their true name, however, and in the history of Latin America it was difficult to avoid mentioning the United States as the cause of its ills. He regretted that the representative of that country had introduced political elements into his first statement in the plenary, which had been full of recipes all too well known in Latin America and the Caribbean, calling for the transnationalization of the economies of the region, but whose results were open to doubt, as they were couched in terms and on conditions which were far from clear to the nations involved. Although the United States delegation had sung siren songs and disguised its wolfish policies in sheep's clothing, the Cuban delegation had nevertheless had to listen to it patiently.

291. The Cuban representative went on to say that the United States policy vis-à-vis Latin America could truly be described as nefarious, since it resorted to blockades, every kind of blackmail and pressures on its allies to hinder the economic and social development of Cuba. He recalled that it was Cuba's lot to be located very close to the United States and to be the first socialist country of Latin America, which was something the United States could never forgive, but his country was prepared to withstand the actions of the United States in the economic, political and even military fields. He said that it was not for Cuba to reply to the United States' references to Nicaragua -- a nation which had written pages of glory and sacrifice in the history of Latin America -- but he could not fail to mention that, according to press reports, President Reagan had recently declared to the Heritage Foundation that Nicaragua was seeking a new Libya on the very doorstep of the United States, and that that was a new and serious threat. Finally, the Cuban representative expressed his country's fullest willingness to work with the countries of Latin America and the developed countries of the West in a frank and sincere debate aimed at securing the success of ECLA's work.

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292. In exercise of the right of reply, the representative of Nicaragua expressed his surprise at the statements made by the representative of the United States, not so much on account of the reference to Nicaragua, since such attacks were of daily occurrence, but because those statements represented a lack of suitable respect for the conference and the delegations attending it.

293. He went on to say that his delegation had originally decided not to make a statement at the session, since it had been agreed that Guatemala would speak on behalf of all the Central American countries, but the words of the United States representative forced him to reply. The United States asserted that democracy meant the right to choose, but the truth was that what the United States was doing at present in its Congress was to choose how to kill Nicaraguans. The economic development of Nicaragua depended necessarily on the cessation of the military aggression of the United States. Moreover, the representative of the latter country was distorting concepts when he spoke of "freedom fighters" when referring to the Contras or of "economic freedom" while at the same time a pitiless blockade was being imposed on Nicaragua. The only strength of Nicaragua --a poor country which had difficulty in feeding its three million inhabitants-- was its determination to defend its sovereignty, to remain free, and not to allow itself to be trampled on by anyone, but that displeased the United States, which claimed to be a humanitarian country. Nicaragua was the victim of a hostile propaganda campaign by the United States. In conclusion, the representative of Nicaragua called for reflection and common sense on the part of those directing United States policy on Nicaragua, in order to avoid possible crazy acts.

294. Speaking in right of reply to the remarks just made by the representatives of Cuba and Nicaragua, the representative of the United States said he wished to make it clear how the present exchange had arisen. His delegation had not raised the issues under discussion. They had been raised by the delegation of Cuba. He understood the Nicaraguan representative's concern that he had been brought into it.

295. He also noted that representative's remarks about the smallness of his country, but its smallness was by no means proportional to the extent and size of its military buildup, as mentioned in his delegation's intervention regarding Cuba. He ended by expressing his delegation's willingness to co-operate with other delegations, and said he hoped the meeting could now return to concentrating on addressing the economic problems of countries.

296. The representative of Bolivia said that his country was suffering from the most serious economic crisis of recent times and had registered considerable falls in its gross domestic product and foreign trade. That situation had drastically reduced the country's import capacity, thus introducing still more factors of rigidity into its economy, since it could not make the external purchases of inputs and capital goods needed to keep the production apparatus going. The growing service of the external debt, the high rate of unemployment and the hyperinflation prevailing in the country had led its government to adopt a number of measures designed to bring the economy back under control, and they had been extremely successful, as was shown by the low rates of inflation registered in the last few months. However, the adjustment policies applied by the government were not an end in themselves but a means for securing an ultimate objective desired by all: development. Once the

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economy had been put on a sound and stable basis that would open the way for a phase in which the productive sectors of the country would begin rapid growth. As Bolivia was gradually entering the reactivation phase, however, it was encountering exogenous factors which hindered its progress, such as the drop in the prices of its main export products, especially tin. In addition, mention should be made of the problems caused by the recent heavy rains, which had led to serious flooding.

297. In order to achieve its objectives of real reactivation of the productive sectors, the representative of Bolivia went on, his country needed external aid. He noted that the United Nations had set up an Emergency Social Fund for Bolivia, in which many countries of the region had undertaken to participate, and he expressed the hope that all those expressions of solidarity would be materialized as soon as possible. He urged the international organizations to grant prompt financing to Bolivia, since further delay in taking decisions in that field could entail grave risks for the political, social and economic stability of the country. An excessive sacrifice by a nation could easily lead to the instability of any political system, and in the case of Bolivia that would mean endangering a democracy which it had not been easy to achieve.

298. The representative of Spain expressed his country's gratitude for ECLAC's efforts in studying, clarifying and helping to improve economic and social conditions in the region and said that he was fully aware of the usefulness of those efforts in giving rise to realistic and viable solutions to the problems encountered there. He noted that Spain was attending a session of ECLAC for the first time since it had joined the European Economic Community. With regard to the external debt, he expressed his concern over that problem and over the stabilization and adjustment policies put forward as quasi-panaceas. In that respect he recalled Spain's position, which had been clearly set out in the statement made last year by the Spanish Prime Minister before the United Nations General Assembly, where he had stated that the problem of the external debt was not an isolated phenomenon but an integral part of economic development in an interdependent world, and that the solution was the responsibility of all countries, creditors and debtors alike.

299. Effective economic co-operation was required to help those debtor countries which followed sound economic policies, and such co-operation could not be restricted to dealing with financial problems case by case. The fact was that the monetary, fiscal and trade policies of the industrialized countries had a direct and serious impact on the developing countries. His delegation could not avoid mentioning the interconnection existing between debt servicing and trade flows, or that between the adjustment policies required by the international financial authorities, the domestic political stability of the countries which adopted them and the conditionality affecting the granting of further loans. His country had adopted a policy of solidarity which took the form of a massive transfer of funds to the region. Furthermore, Spain was seriously concerned over the fact that Latin America continued to be a net exporter of funds to the rest of the world, when it was well known that in order to achieve growth compatible with solving the present levels of unemployment almost US\$ 150 billion would be required in the next ten years. In conclusion, he said that the European Economic Community should intensify its overall co-operation effort in the region and reaffirmed Spain's support for the underlying ideals of ECLAC.

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300. The representative of Canada said that at the meetings of the Interim Development Committee of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, held in Washington earlier in the month, Canadian Finance Minister Michael Wilson had stressed that the challenge facing the international community was how to move to a stage where efforts at maintaining financial stability in the developing countries could take place in an environment which helped restore growth. He had stressed that success would depend on a high level of co-operation between debtor countries, industrial countries, commercial banks and multilateral institutions, and had said that the Baker proposal had laid an important foundation for developing a comprehensive approach to dealing with the problems of severely indebted countries through an adequately financed growth-inducing adjustment process which dealt with both the macro- and micro-economic weaknesses of debtor countries. In his view, the governments of the industrial countries must provide leadership to commercial banks and support the new role assigned to multilateral development banks, in a new spirit of co-operation. His government had dealt with debt problems on a case by case basis because it felt that each situation had to be considered in context. He reaffirmed Canada's commitment to international development and its support for the various instruments of co-operation currently available and expressed the view that the multilateral trade negotiations would also help improve the present situation.

301. The representative of Brazil analysed the origins of the present crisis and noted that a number of the loan conditions initially agreed upon between debtor and creditor countries, such as floating interest rates, had become unfair for the borrower countries as a result of the subsequent evolution of the world economy, while later attempts at correcting this distortion had not met with a favourable response from creditor countries. He added that although inflows of external funds had aided the economies of the debtor countries during the 1970s, the latter had also helped to put the economies of the creditor countries on a sound footing. He emphasized that this trend was continuing, since no measures had been adopted to lighten the burden of the debtor countries, while banks in the developed countries continued to receive interest payments equal to the whole of the principal, as a result of which the debtor countries were practically unable to pay off any of their debt.

302. With regard to the social and political consequences of the crisis, he indicated that a persistent recessionary climate, preventing the countries' economies from creating the necessary jobs to absorb the increase in the labour force, would inevitably lead to social tensions which could have serious political consequences. In his view it was unacceptable for the governments of the creditor countries to set aside these considerations as being mere attempts at blackmail by the debtor countries and to belittle the seriousness of the efforts which the latter were undertaking in the field of co-operation and co-ordination with a view to establishing a dialogue with the former.

303. He postulated that the conditions imposed on the debtor countries from a position of strength could well be erroneous. In that respect he said that in the case of Brazil --in view of the possibility of fulfilling the Letter of Intent signed with the IMF-- the new government had decided to draw up readjustment measures which were politically and economically viable, and these had led to a burgeoning of the

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economy with an annual growth rate of 8.5%, while in February 1986 a daring economic and financial reorganization plan had been introduced which had brought down inflation from 400% a year to 1.4% in March. Finally he stated that a solution to the problems called for two types of measures: some of a purely financial nature, involving a substantial reduction in interest rates, and others of an economic nature, aimed at permitting the debtor countries to raise the growth rate of their economies by adopting suitable monetary and fiscal policies, applying social policies, controlling inflation, promoting investments and bringing down the fiscal deficit.

304. The representative of Venezuela said that in spite of the difficult economic and financial situation through which the region was passing, his country's government had managed to halt the fall in the gross domestic product observed in the period 1981-1984 by applying structural measures designed to foster a favourable setting for long-term self-sustaining growth. He noted, however, that the drops in the prices of petroleum and other raw materials were exogenous factors that limited that process, so that there was an urgent need to make significant changes in the prevailing economic agreements in order to share the costs of the adjustment more equitably between creditors and debtors, especially as regards interest rates, as noted in the Cartagena Consensus of February 1985. In that connection, he said that --like other delegations-- Venezuela welcomed the recent reductions in interest rates but was opposed to the high commissions and spreads that the international banks applied to the countries of the region.

305. He stated that his delegation shared the views expressed in the ECLAC documentation regarding the need for an expansionary and efficient adjustment in order to export more and replace imports, but he felt that it would be impossible to achieve that adjustment if the region continued to be a net exporter of capital. In that connection, he supported the draft resolution prepared in Committee I of the session, which requested ECLAC to provide the countries of the region with the necessary support in the proposed multilateral negotiations, in the hope that the latter would have favourable repercussions on world trade.

306. He went on to say that in view of the intolerable levels of poverty observed in the region, his government had taken action to relieve that problem in its own country. In that connection, he highlighted the importance of the resolution prepared by the Sessional Committee on Human Settlements regarding support for programmes to improve the quality of life in rural settlements.

307. In conclusion, he expressed his delegation's support for the proposal made by the President of Mexico to convene a special conference of ECLAC to study such fundamental problems as stabilization schemes, the external debt, structural changes and interregional co-operation.

308. Dr. Raúl Prebisch began his address */ by referring to the speech delivered by the President of Mexico, who had called upon ECLAC to review its ideas and resume its historic legacy and tradition of independent thinking. He expressed his full agreement with the President's proposal, which the present crisis made more appropriate than ever.

*/ In tribute to the distinguished career of Dr. Prebisch, who passed away a few days after the twenty-first session of the Commission, it has been decided to give the verbatim text of the present address in annex 2 of this report.

309. From the domestic point of view, he stressed the need to renovate the ideas underlying the conventional policies of stabilization and capital accumulation, since those policies did not take account of the changes which had occurred in the structure of society and power relations. Those policies caused the burden of the effort to fall on the weakest strata, which was not only profoundly inequitable but also --to the extent that those strata were able to defend themselves under the prompting of democratization-- militated against the very aims pursued. Monetary stability and higher rates of domestic saving and productive investment would not be achieved through ineffective policies corresponding to a phase in the development of Latin America which was now past, but could only be secured through other policies --necessarily innovative-- which took account of the social and political changes that had occurred in our societies and were guided by the principle of the equitable sharing of both the sacrifices and the fruits of development.

310. He noted that something similar was happening at the external level. The conventional adjustment policies caused the whole weight of the adjustment process to fall on the developing countries, which, since they were the weakest elements in the international system, were forced to accept economic contraction in order to balance their external accounts. That fact was evident once again in relation to the external debt, since the external bottleneck of the debtor countries existed side by side with the enormous profits of the international commercial banks. Those countries had borne the burden of the adjustment so far, but that situation could not continue because it brought with it grave tensions that must be tackled through innovative proposals which took into account the political aspects of the matter. It was essential to take that approach, because the decisions of the great countries which had given rise to the problem --such as the creation of the Eurodollar market and its lack of regulation-- had been political, as was the way in which monetary and fiscal decisions were taken in the United States.

311. It was likewise necessary, he said, to review ideas on external trade, import substitution and export promotion. In those fields, the 1930s crisis and the Second World War had obliged most of the countries of the region to throw overboard the conventional ideas on international trade and come up with solutions appropriate to a situation of profound crisis in the international economic structure. In that case, as in other fields, the conventional ideas put into practice had been imposed by circumstances and did not represent a doctrinal preference. That was how it was necessary to act now, by pragmatically combining exports with import substitution, and the same was true of the international monetary system, which sorely needed reforms that would impose order where the dollar standard had been unable to do so.

312. Dr. Prebisch ended his statement by calling for a joint search for new solutions by both the developed and developing countries.

313. The representative of Peru said that the orthodox adjustment policies applied by his country's previous governments had caused grave social unrest and heightened violence but that from 28 July 1985, the present government had adopted a new economic policy, based on demand growth and cost restructuring.

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314. Previously, continued rising costs had created inflation and recession. In order to combat the recession it was necessary to increase demand by means of higher wages and this entailed changing the income distribution structure and expanding the country's domestic market, because it was no longer acceptable that out of a population of 20 million inhabitants only 5 million should have access to that market. In order to forestall expectations of higher inflation, the new government had decided to establish a price freeze which would gradually be replaced by a mechanism that would ensure gradual price adjustments consistent with any changes in costs. That process of restructuring costs and achieving stronger demand should guarantee progressively higher production and greater price stability as weak effective demand disappeared. At the external level, without prejudice to the possible expansion of its exports, Peru would try to modify its import structure by concentrating on importing those final consumer goods which it was not in a position to produce efficiently itself. In view of the situation of the international financial market, Peru would have to rely for development financing primarily on its own resources, since the chances of receiving any new loans were slim. That situation, combined with the need to free resources for national development, pointed to the desirability of negotiating, without any intermediaries, a position on the external debt which would envisage its servicing in terms of the country's real ability to pay, namely, in terms of its export volume and net trade balance.

315. Among the aspects of the new social policy being pursued by the government of his country, he highlighted income redistribution, the generation of massive employment opportunities, the reorientation of health services towards primary care, and the establishment of the Peasant Development Fund, the Microregional Development Fund, and the Agricultural Reactivation and Food Security Fund. He also referred to the new policies as regards administration of the State and moralization, and made special mention of the fight against drug trafficking, the reorganization of the police and the elimination of bureaucracy. All of those new policies had begun to bear fruit and already in 1986 the inflation rate had dropped, the national economy had been revived, the level of insecurity had been reduced and significant progress had been made in establishing peace in the country.

316. In conclusion, the representative of Peru said that to continue speaking of adjustment, even with the current description of it as expansive and structural, could be dangerous for a country like Peru, which had suffered all the rigours of recessive adjustment. There was no doubt that more adjustment would bring in its train social problems, outbursts of violence and a loss of faith in the democratic system. What was needed was to seek growth with structural changes, more equitable income distribution and the radical transformation of the productive structure which Latin American society required. ECLAC could co-operate in that effort, since the region needed a new development theory on the basis of which it could formulate realistic policies to improve the quality of life of the population.

317. The representative of the European Economic Community (EEC) said that the EEC's interest in Latin America had increased in the past decade and that the recent entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community would undoubtedly strengthen that interest. In that connection, he said that in 1976 the EEC had opened a representational office for Latin America in Caracas, with branch offices in Santiago,

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Brasilia and San José. He then reviewed the different EEC activities in Latin America and stressed the fact that the financial assistance to the region for development projects and aid programmes stood at over 700 million European Currency Units. He further stated that the EEC had supported the activities of the Contadora Group from the beginning and that the establishment of peace in Central America was a matter of the highest priority. As proof of that, he noted that the President of the EEC Council of Ministers had attended the last meeting of that Group recently held in Panama, as an observer, and in 1984 had sponsored a meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, the Contadora Group, the member countries of the EEC and the Commission of the European Communities.

318. In 1985, a second meeting had been held in Luxembourg, and for 1986 a third meeting was scheduled in Guatemala. There had also been contacts between the EEC and the Andean Group through a comprehensive political dialogue during which the debt problem had been analysed. In the course of those talks, the representatives of the Andean Group had said that they were prepared to assume their responsibilities despite the difficulties caused by the debt and that they wished to hold bilateral and multilateral talks to renegotiate the debt. Among the measures proposed were the opening up of the markets of the industrialized countries in order to increase the debtors' capacity to repay, increasing the investments from those countries and from institutions such as the World Bank and the IDB, promoting trade and reducing interest rates. Furthermore, the EEC had signed a co-operation agreement with the countries of the Andean Group in 1983. The EEC projects included food aid to the countries with the lowest income, small agricultural projects and regional projects. The EEC had provided emergency aid to Chile and Mexico in 1985 after the earthquakes that had struck those countries and, more recently, to Colombia, after the devastating volcanic eruption there. He stressed the fact that Europe had a grave unemployment problem whilst Latin America and the Caribbean had an external debt problem but that the solution to both was the same: sustained economic growth. Finally, he reiterated the EEC's willingness to continue collaborating with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in solving their problems.

319. The representative of Panama said that the present moment called for a stronger determination to act and to establish strategies to resolve the crisis and to move towards new development plans. A new international economic order would have to be found in which the dignity of peoples was respected, fair prices for raw materials and exports were recognized, protectionism by the industrial countries was eliminated, and the financial system was not used to thwart the creative capacity of countries. In respect of the external debt, he said that this should not be converted into a siphon of monetary resources to the developed countries and that the great losses of real income caused by the high debt interest payments had their severest impact on the lower income strata of society. He felt that immediate solutions should be sought to alleviate the lot of the poorest people, for example by lowering the debt interest rates to 2% since the problem did not stem from the debt itself but from the way it was being recovered. The international financial organizations should understand that the problem had gone beyond the economic sphere to the political and social and that it was necessary to make joint efforts to resolve it, each according to his capabilities, at the national, regional and world levels. Production should be promoted by using domestic inputs and appropriate

/technologies and

technologies and making the fullest use of the labour force and higher credit, as well as by means of better tax administration and the establishment of poles of development in rural areas. For this, revision of the economic, political and social structures was necessary in order to strengthen the ability of the States to formulate and implement public policies which would further regional and subregional economic integration.

320. After outlining his government's views on the economic deterioration of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the last four years and the measures taken by the Caribbean region in general and his country in particular, the representative of Jamaica said that his delegation had listened with interest to the incisive analysis of the situation given by the President of Mexico and that he shared the latter's view regarding the right approach to be used in dealing with the debt problem. He felt that the solution to the debt servicing problem should be growth-oriented and therefore, his delegation agreed with President de la Madrid that the quest for solutions should be a process of participation in negotiations and agreements and he endorsed the President's call for a renovation of ECLAC. The studies prepared by ECLAC should constitute the basic working documents of the special conference proposed by the President. His delegation trusted that the preparations for that meeting would have no financial implications that could not be absorbed by the regular budget.

321. The representative of Jamaica went on to say that his delegation supported the view of the representative of Trinidad and Tobago that more attention should be given to the experience of the Caribbean. He wished to place on record his appreciation for the increase in resources to the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and his satisfaction that in the 1988-1989 biennium ECLAC would give more importance to the Caribbean in those aspects of its programme dealing with water. The CDCC provided a forum where the special interests of the Caribbean subregion could be dealt with, and like ECLAC --the organ on which it depended-- it could only achieve its objectives if member countries were prepared to respect political differences and work together for subregional co-operation. Jamaica was sure that, on that basis, the CDCC, as the multilateral framework for subregional co-operation, would be allowed to continue its work in a constructive spirit.

322. The representative of Haiti said that his country had suffered the economic and social consequences of the crisis that affected the region. Despite the big investments made during the previous decade, the situation continued to be precarious and had reached critical proportions, because at the present time the economy of Haiti was in deep recession with an unemployment rate of 12%, a decline in the standard of living, a reduction in the prices of export products, and an acceleration of the inflationary process, while at the same time the adjustment policies and the production structures adopted had been totally unsuitable. Furthermore, the country had been hit by natural disasters such as hurricanes and drought and there had been a systematic deterioration of the tourist industry. However, the government that had assumed the power in February 1986 had given a new direction to national policy and proposed to establish a democratic structure, correctly administer the national economy, promote national and foreign investments and strengthen international co-operation.

/323. Although

323. Although the work of reconstruction was the responsibility of the Haitian people themselves, the magnitude of the problem exceeded the country's own capabilities and so it was hoped that international solidarity would help to ensure the establishment of genuine democracy, and that such solidarity would be given concrete expression in keeping with the spirit of resolution 147 of SELA. As the ECLAC Executive Secretary had said, the most developed countries of Latin America had more leeway than the least developed ones for coping with the crisis. During the present session, the ECLAC countries should focus their efforts on trying to find new ways of resolving the problems posed by the crisis. Among those ways were the strengthening of co-operation, concertation and solidarity among the countries of the region and a candid dialogue with the more developed members. That dialogue should be constructive and effective, based on good faith, and should help all peoples to gain the benefit of the fundamental rights for which they were fighting.
324. The representative of Argentina said that ECLAC was meeting in circumstances in which the crisis and its effects were projected over the region in the context of an uncertain economic situation shaken by variations in commodity prices, fluctuations in exchange parities, high real interest rates and the steady advance of protectionist practices in the developed countries. Recently, events had been acquiring disturbing negative aspects: the new conditions therefore made it essential to formulate a development model suitable for resuming the path of growth and establishing the ways in which the countries of the region should fit into the world economy. He noted that in the present crisis it was possible to identify certain basic common factors, among which the external debt occupied the central place, and he said that the high real interest rates were an obstacle to the reasonable and equitable evolution of a productive economy. He added that the profound changes taking place in the industrialized countries had given rise to a rapid and complex evolution of international relations, and noted that the barriers standing in the way of access to technical know-how were generating a new international division of labour. If the causes which had given rise to that unfavourable state of affairs did not disappear, the serious social tensions in the nations affected by them would continue to increase.
325. With regard to the particular case of Argentina, he said that the economic adjustment applied had caused a drop of 4.4% in the gross domestic product and a 10.5% contraction in the industrial gross domestic product: figures which bore witness to the government's intention to shoulder its responsibilities in these matters. Those efforts would serve little purpose, however, if the conditions of exportable supply did not help to find a way out of the crisis, or if the production and export subsidies of the industrialized countries interfered with competition and artificially reduced the prices of international sales. He said that it was not reasonable to suppose that it should only be the developing countries which should submit to fiscal and monetary discipline in order to overcome the crisis, and he insisted that administrative order and economic discipline were not the only requisites for achieving development with democracy.
326. The Argentine representative went on to say that his government felt that ECLAC should adjust its work of analysis and its proposals in the light of the changes in the world economy and the present needs of the region. Among the latter

/were technical

were technical assistance and the formulation of proposals for consolidating the regional integration process, the identification of formulas for stimulating the reorganization of productive activity, the preparation of proposals for gaining selective access to technological know-how, and the contribution of ideas to enrich the debate on mechanisms of understanding and multilateral co-operation. In conclusion, he expressed his support for the proposal by the President of Mexico, which summed up the constructive spirit inspiring all the delegations, and said that it was necessary to arrange a more realistic dialogue which would lead to changes in practices which currently generated instability, stagnation and tensions. In that respect, the dialogue already undertaken and the mandates which would be given to ECLAC could open up broader horizons.

Consideration and adoption by the Commission of the reports and draft resolutions submitted by the Committees */

a) Committee I

327. The Commission considered the report of Committee I, which takes note of the position paper of Latin America and the Caribbean entitled "Crisis, debt and development",**/ together with three draft resolutions submitted by that Committee.***/

328. After adopting by consensus the report of Committee I,****/ the Commission proceeded to adopt, also by consensus, resolution 476 (XXI) on technical support by ECLAC to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for the proposed multilateral trade negotiations and resolution 477 (XXI) on policies for reactivation and for medium- and long-term development.

329. The third draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted, by 21 votes in favour and six against, as resolution 478 (XXI) on the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean: implications and prospects.

330. With regard to this draft resolution, the delegation of the Netherlands requested that the following declaration should be placed on record in the report:

"The delegation of the Netherlands, on behalf of the delegations of the European Economic Community countries which are members of ECLAC, regrets very much that it has not been possible to reach a consensus on the amended text, about which there were long discussions in Committee I. The lack of consensus has led the Latin American Group to withdraw the amended text and return to the text of the resolution approved by CEGAN at its session in Bogotá last March. As all the delegations present here are aware, we cannot accept this text.

*/ See the resolutions adopted by the Commission in section D below and the report on the financial implications in annex 4.

**/ See annex 3.

***/ See Conference Room Paper PLEN/11.

****/ See paragraphs 51 to 95 above.

/"The delegations

"The delegations of the European Economic Community countries which are members of ECLAC wish to recall in this respect that we consider that the problem of the external debt must be dealt with in the appropriate forums, case by case, on the basis of financial and economic discussions.

"In conclusion, we wish to emphasize the role played by various delegations in trying to reach an acceptable and constructive consensus, and we repeat our appreciation of the work carried out by the Officers of Committee I."

331. The delegation of the United States requested that the following text be reproduced in the report:

"Mr. Chairman: This resolution on the external debt situation in Latin America and the Caribbean runs counter to the approach and policies of my government on the debt situation, which have met with broad international acceptance, in many respects. Thus, the United States delegation cannot support this resolution nor do we believe that we could easily and effectively inject into it sufficient balance to allow us to support it. I note that yesterday, in a constructive spirit, we presented a compromise that we thought would resolve these problems and lead to a consensus on this resolution as well. This did not prove feasible.

"There is an on-going constructive exchange of views on the debt situation and other economic issues taking place in responsible and technically competent international financial and development fora and my government supports, encourages and participates actively in this process. We stand ready to continue supporting our friends and neighbours in the hemisphere who are committed to helping themselves. As you know, the international community has recently endorsed the programme for sustained growth at the Interim and Development Committee meeting held just two weeks ago. We believe that this effort represents the best manner of proceeding to mutually address the financial and economic problems of the middle-income debtor nations in Latin America and the Caribbean and elsewhere.

"Mr. Chairman, our major complaints on the resolution are with the preambular portion of the resolution as it now stands. Yesterday we were in a position to accept the entire operative portion of the resolution if the unbalanced and prejudicial preambular sections were to be eliminated. This proposed compromise did not meet with approval and the unacceptable preambular paragraphs remained. These paragraphs inevitably and, in our opinion, fatally colour the context within which the operative paragraphs will be implemented. These preambular paragraphs are unbalanced and fail to reflect recent progress on a range of international economic issues. Hence, we cannot now support either the preambular or the operative paragraphs.

"Thus, Mr. Chairman, my delegation must, in good conscience, vote no on this resolutions. I ask that our statement be made part of the written record of this Committee."

332. The delegation of Colombia, for its part, requested that the following text should be included in the report:

/"The delegation

"The delegation of Colombia regrets that it has not been possible to reach consensus on the resolution on the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean: implications and prospects.

"The Colombian delegation wishes to bring it to the Plenary's attention that there was no disagreement within Committee I on the operative part of the resolution.

"It is worth noting the unanimity of views displayed, in the opinion of the delegation, in the plenary discussions on the topic of the debt, especially on the following aspects: i) the debt weighs particularly heavily on the debtor countries of the region, which are incapable of servicing it without seriously affecting their possibilities of economic growth in the short term and their social and political stability; ii) the problem of the debt affects both debtors and creditors because it is a problem which is the responsibility of both of them: both sides must participate in its solution just as they participated in the contracting of the debt; iii) consequently, it is necessary to promote dialogues between debtors and creditors which will make it possible to find formulas to solve a problem which is the responsibility of both sides."

333. The representative of the United States said that he was obliged to take issue with some of the assertions just made by the representative of Colombia. In the statement which the United States delegation had asked to be included in the records of the plenary it was noted that the unbalanced and prejudicial nature of the preambular paragraphs would inevitably and, in the opinion of the United States delegation, fatally colour the context within which the operative paragraphs would be implemented. Consequently, the United States delegation had finally voted against both the preambular and the operative paragraphs of the resolution because they constituted a "seamless whole". The United States delegation disputed the view that the operative paragraphs of the resolution alone had gained consensus.

334. The representative of Canada said that there were differences between the attitude and orientation of the draft resolution in question and those of his government. He agreed with the delegation of Colombia, however, regarding the similarity of the criteria adopted by the various delegations on the topic, and his country would support the studies to be carried out on the subject by the ECLAC Secretariat.

335. The delegation of Ecuador requested that the report should place on record its regret that it had not been possible to agree in Committee I on a sufficiently acceptable text for the preambular part of a draft resolution of such crucial importance for the countries of the region, particularly since, as the delegation of Colombia had noted, there had been consensus on the operative part of that same resolution. Although words had their own content and significance, actions were much more important, and the delegations had come very close to achieving action, in spite of the differences of words.

336. The representative of Argentina, in his capacity as spokesman for the Latin American Group, expressed the permanent striving of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to reach consensus on the draft resolution calling for a study to be made on the external debt. He noted that to that end the delegations of the

/countries of

countries of the region had approached the dialogue with a broad and flexible attitude in search of that consensus, which they had been very close to achieving. Finally, he wished to place on record his firm desire that a topic of such vital importance for the economic and social development of the region and international equilibrium should be the subject of further analysis in future discussions leading to a consensus.

337. The delegation of Chile gave the following explanation of its vote in favour of the draft resolution:

"The delegation of Chile regrets that it has not been possible to approve by consensus the resolution on the subject of the external debt. Chile took part in the debates which gave rise to the text put to the vote and voted in favour of it; in line with that attitude, the delegation of Chile has also voted in favour of the resolution now. However, the delegation of Chile wishes to place on record its strong desire that in the near future it will be possible to reach full agreement on a topic which, because of its importance, cannot remain a matter of controversy."

338. The representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community countries which were members of ECLAC, said that the delegations had come very close to reaching consensus and he hoped that on the basis of the resolution as it stood the ECLAC Secretariat could carry out a study of great interest on the topic of the debt.

339. The delegation of France requested that the statement made on behalf of the EEC member countries which were also members of ECLAC by the Netherlands delegation should be placed on record.

340. The delegation of Uruguay requested the inclusion of the following text:

"The delegation of Uruguay placed on record its view that it would have been desirable to reach consensus on the resolution on the external debt.

"The position of Latin America and the Caribbean on this topic, as reflected in the CEGAN document and in the draft resolution originally presented in Committee I, was made as flexible as possible during the negotiations with the representatives of the developed countries.

"In spite of all the efforts made, however, it was not possible to reach the sought-for consensus, mainly because of the inflexible insistence of the industrialized countries on the introduction of unacceptable changes which would critically affect the basic principles supported by the region in all the competent forums.

"The delegation of Uruguay reiterates its unfailing will to advance in the search for solutions to the debt problem based on an ongoing dialogue among all the parties involved."

b) Committee II

341. The Commission considered the report of Committee II and five draft resolutions submitted by that Committee.

/342. The

342. The Commission proceeded to adopt the report of Committee II */ and resolutions 479 (XXI) on the calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1986-1988; 480 (XXI) on Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of ECLAC; 481 (XXI) on the programme of work of ECLAC; 482 (XXI) on support for the New Institutional Project and the programme of work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), and 483 (XXI) on effective mobilization and integration of women in development.

c) Sessional committees

i) Committee on Water

343. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Water **/ and considered the draft resolution submitted by that Committee, which was adopted as resolution 484 (XXI) on activities in the field of water resources.

ii) Committee on Human Settlements

344. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Human Settlements ***/ and then considered a draft resolution submitted by that Committee.****/

345. In this connection, several delegations requested that their views on operative paragraph 4 of the resolution should be placed on record.

346. The delegation of the United States requested that the following statement be placed on record:

"My delegation finds the wording of operative paragraph 4 vague and, therefore, possibly subject to misinterpretation. For this reason, and because we consider it extraneous, we had earlier sought the elimination of this paragraph.

"Let me briefly explain our understanding of the situation which is alluded to in paragraph 4.

"We understand the phrases 'special situation' and 'special circumstances' used in this paragraph to refer specifically and directly to the serious problem in Central America caused by Nicaraguan aggression and Nicaraguan support for insurgency in neighbouring countries. As a result of this aggression and support for insurgency, people have been forced from their homes and have had to seek refuge elsewhere in their own countries, or in other countries.

"For example, large numbers of Nicaraguan citizens, most notably the Miskito Indians, have been forced by the repressive policies of the current régime to flee from Nicaragua and seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Another illustration is the movement of people in El Salvador under the threat of the Nicaraguan-backed insurgency there.

*/ See paragraphs 96 to 194 above.

**/ See paragraphs 195 to 217 above.

***/ See paragraphs 218 to 244 above.

****/ See Conference Room Paper PLEN/4, pages 9 to 12.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, Nicaraguan aggression and support for insurgencies has led to human settlements problems in all its democratic neighbours.

"Without the outside interference in their internal affairs, these countries could address their individual human settlements situations with more hope of finding prompt and effective solutions.

"To repeat, Mr. Chairman, we find paragraph 4 to be extraneous and possibly subject to misinterpretation. We therefore request a recorded vote."

347. The representative of Mexico said that in his view some of the interpretations of the content of operative paragraph 4 went beyond the scope and the spirit which had prevailed in the discussions in the Committee regarding the text of that paragraph. Some countries had set forth special circumstances which made the treatment of the problems of housing and human settlements more difficult, and he recalled in particular the effects of natural disasters, such as the earthquakes registered in his own country in September 1985. He stressed that it was in that context that the paragraph in question should be discussed.

348. The delegation of the Netherlands asked that it be placed on record that the delegations of the European Economic Community countries which were also members of ECLAC were not convinced that it was appropriate to express general economic proposals in a technical resolution.

349. The representative of Nicaragua said that earlier the United States delegation had claimed that operative paragraph 4 was confused and could give rise to misinterpretations. However, that confusion seemed to have disappeared, to judge from what the United States representative had just said. Nicaragua energetically rejected the interpretation and assertions of the United States, which was the real aggressor in Central America, and said that if the Miskito Indians had been moved by force, then that was the work of elements from outside the region. In conclusion, he expressed Nicaragua's support for the draft resolution.

350. Finally, operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted by 24 votes in favour and 2 against. The rest of the draft resolution was adopted by consensus, so that the complete text, with some amendments proposed by the Committee itself,*/ was adopted as resolution 485 (XXI) on activities of the Secretariat in the field of human settlements during the period 1988-1989 and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

*/ Conference Room Paper PLEN/9.

iii) Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions

351. The Commission considered the report of the Committee and a draft resolution submitted by it.*/ After adopting the report of the Committee,**/ the Commission also adopted resolution 486 (XXI) on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions.

Consideration of draft resolutions submitted directly to the plenary of the Commission

a) Special Conference of ECLAC

352. In response to the invitation made by the President of Mexico at the opening meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution on the holding of a special conference of ECLAC in Mexico City late in 1986.***/

353. In keeping with the financial regulations of the United Nations, the Secretariat informed participants that i) the estimated additional cost of holding the conference would be US\$ 62 100,****/ and ii) in a letter dated 25 April 1986 the Director of Multilateral Affairs of Mexico had indicated that his government would provide the additional resources needed.

354. The Commission adopted resolution 487 (XXI), Special Conference of ECLAC, by 27 votes in favour, none against and one abstention.

355. The representative of the United States made the following statement in this respect:

"My delegation has held intense consultations since yesterday, but it is with sadness that my delegation feels compelled to abstain on this resolution. There should be no doubt that my delegation shares the concern expressed in the preambular paragraph of the resolution about the serious economic and social problems affecting the region. Our participation in this session of ECLAC is concrete testimony of our sincere interest in working with the other distinguished members of this Organization in the co-operative search for ways to confront effectively these problems. I am pleased to note that we have been able to reach consensus on as many as six resolutions.

"My delegation was honoured to receive the initiative of His Excellency President de la Madrid of the United Mexican States, in deciding to appear before us to inaugurate this ministerial-level conference and share with us his wisdom about the transcendental issues affecting all our countries. It is clearly obvious that his proposal for an extraordinary session of this body was sincere and expressed with the most genuine intention. We trust

*/ Conference Room Papers PLEN/5 and PLEN/7.

**/ See paragraphs 245 to 254 above.

***/ See Conference Room Paper PLEN/10.

****/ See annex 4, "Financial implications of the resolutions adopted by the Commission".

/that he

that he will not withdraw his kind offer, his challenge to all of us to develop a meeting that offers the real promise of a forum to promote further understanding as we search for solutions together.

"The rationale for our abstention is procedural. As my fellow delegates are aware, the Government of the United States is large and diverse and complex. Given the short time elapsed between President de la Madrid's important invitation and up until about one hour ago, my delegation, despite its best and sustained efforts, has not been able to develop the required inter-agency consensus in Washington that would allow a fully positive response. There remain unanswered questions in Washington about the timing and agenda of the proposed extraordinary conference, about the availability of an appropriately high-level United States delegation, and about other issues. Budget questions, for example, must be resolved before our delegation can provide a full and complete position. Note also that the Secretariat of the Organization of American States is planning that Organization's long-delayed special general assembly on co-operation for development for about the same time frame.

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that an analogous situation exists. Last July, African Heads of State and Government called for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to address the serious economic situation of that continent. The call was made at the Economic and Social Council during its consideration of Africa's problems. The Council took note of this important proposal made jointly by each and every African Head of State and Government.

"During a period of several months, this proposal was considered by member States. It was finally approved unanimously by the General Assembly, and we are now preparing intensively for this special session.

"We share the goal of a carefully prepared and implemented extraordinary conference.

"I regret to have to call for a recorded vote on this resolution.

"I would ask the Secretariat to ensure that my statement is made part of the written record of this plenary."

356. After voting in favour of the resolution on a special conference of ECLAC, the United Kingdom delegation made the following observations:

"a) Looking ahead to the possible discussion at the special conference, the United Kingdom considers that the external debt problem is to be approached on a case by case basis;

"b) The international financial institutions, including in particular the IBRD and the IMF, should continue to play the leading role among intergovernmental organizations in handling the debt problem;

"c) The special conference should aim to work by consensus, in the same way as the present ECLAC meeting has attempted to do, and

"d) The United Kingdom cannot at this date commit itself to the level and nature of its representation at the special conference."

/b) Place

b) Place and date of the next session

357. The Commission adopted by consensus resolution 488 (XXI) on the place and date of the next session.

358. Subsequently, the delegation of Venezuela said that it regretted it had not been present during the vote on the draft resolution on a special conference of ECLAC, since if it had been in the hall it would have voted in favour. It praised the initiative of the Mexican Government and thanked it for its offer to host the proposed meeting.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

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- 476 (XXI) Technical support by ECLAC to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for the proposed multilateral trade negotiations
- 477 (XXI) Policies for reactivation and for medium- and long-term development
- 478 (XXI) The external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean: implications and prospects
- 479 (XXI) Calendar of Conferences of ECLAC for the period 1986-1988
- 480 (XXI) Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of ECLAC
- 481 (XXI) Programme of work of ECLAC
- 482 (XXI) Support for the new institutional project and the programme of work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- 483 (XXI) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development
- 484 (XXI) Activities in the field of water resources
- 485 (XXI) Activities of the Secretariat in the field of human settlements during the period 1988-1989 and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
- 486 (XXI) Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions
- 487 (XXI) Special Conference of ECLAC
- 488 (XXI) Place and date of next session

476 (XXI) TECHNICAL SUPPORT BY ECLAC TO THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE PROPOSED MULTILATERAL
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that at the forty-first session of the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade a Preparatory Committee was set up to establish the objectives, subject matter and modalities of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the participation in the same, bearing in mind the elements of the 1982 Ministerial Programme of Work and the opinions expressed within the Group of High-level Officials,

Bearing in mind, moreover, that the Preparatory Committee will prepare by mid-July 1986 recommendations relating to the programme of negotiations, for adoption by a Ministerial Meeting to be held in September 1986,

Recognizing the importance of promoting confidence in the multilateral trade system, strengthening it, and combating protectionist pressures,

Considering the urgent need to improve the conditions under which the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participate in the multilateral trade system,

Taking note of resolution 326 (XV), adopted at the fifteenth session of the Commission,

Also taking note of Decision 224, on multilateral trade negotiations, adopted by the eleventh ordinary session of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System,

Noting ECLAC's participation in the project "Support for the External Sector",*/ which is being carried out in conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme and with the co-operation of SELA, and which provides for preliminary technical support for the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean and regional and subregional bodies with regard to their preparation for an eventual round of multilateral negotiations,

Recognizing the desirability that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should be provided with additional technical elements to enable them to tackle more effectively negotiations in multilateral trade forums,

1. Requests the Secretariat of ECLAC, in consultation with the governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the collaboration of regional bodies such as the Latin American Economic System, subregional bodies such as the Permanent Secretariat of the Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Caribbean Community and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, and international bodies such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate, to prepare a regional project to support the effective participation of those countries

*/ RLA/82/012/F/01/40.

in the implementation of any relevant decisions taken at the Ministerial Meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Punta del Este in September 1986;

2. Urges the governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to promote and support a request to the United Nations Development Programme to assist in funding such a project, within the available regional allocations;

3. Requests the ECLAC Secretariat, in implementation of the above project, to provide the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean with the necessary assistance to identify options and modalities of negotiation in those areas of interest for the region;

4. Also requests the ECLAC Secretariat to provide, at the request of interested governments, statistical data and analyses relating to products of high export potential and interest; and

5. Recommends the ECLAC Secretariat, in implementing this resolution, to ensure proper co-ordination with regional bodies, especially the Latin American Economic System and other regional or subregional institutions, as well as with international organizations.

230th meeting
25 April 1986

477 (XXI) POLICIES FOR REACTIVATION AND FOR MEDIUM- AND
LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that one of the fundamental tasks of the ECLAC Secretariat has been to analyse the process of economic and social evolution and to study development policies,

Recalling also ECLAC resolution 457 (XX) of 6 April 1984, which instructs ECLAC to examine all those aspects of long-term economic and social development policy which could serve as inspiring ideas for meeting the challenges posed to the countries of the region by the changes in the international economy,

Bearing in mind that five years after the adoption of the International Development Strategy and the Regional Programme of Action, most of their goals and objectives have not been fulfilled, and that the present economic conditions make the realization of those goals and objectives increasingly difficult,

Bearing in mind the critical international situation and the fact that, if it is to be overcome, efforts must be intensified to ensure the adaptation of the international economic régime to the needs and interests of the developing countries,

Recognizing the need to examine the effects of the economic policies of the developed countries on the economic and social development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries,

Bearing in mind the potential importance, in the present circumstances, of the co-operation and integration processes among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the effects of their own economic policies on the region,

Taking into account the economic and social circumstances currently affecting the region and the need to examine innovative macroeconomic approaches being applied in some countries of the region whose experience in that connection can be useful to our economies,

1. Reiterates the fundamental importance of ECLAC's contribution to the planning and orientation of the medium- and long-term economic and social development policies of Latin America and the Caribbean;
2. Decides that the study of short-term reactivation should be carried out within a perspective of medium- and long-term development and that this topic should be included on the agenda of the twelfth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts to be held in 1987;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC --taking account of the special features of the various subregions making up the region-- to submit to that session of CEGAN a document covering the following questions:

a) An appraisal of the development policy options of the region, in the light of the critical situation of the international economy, which is mainly reflected in the changes registered in financial, monetary and trade policies;

b) The consequences for the economies of the region of the economic measures adopted by the developed countries individually and in their own fora;

c) Comprehensive development policies for the region and ways of improving its position in the international economy, with a view to overcoming its fragility vis-à-vis factors external to the region, with special reference to the following:

i) Alternative ways of restructuring production aimed not only at bringing about the growth of the economies with domestic and external equilibrium but also at meeting the basic needs of the population more effectively;

ii) A framework for an in-depth approach to the external sector of the countries of the region in order to be able to address the interactive relation among monetary, financial, and trade aspects;

iii) A development financing strategy that will optimize and rationalize the contributions made by domestic and external financing in the achievement of the overall objectives of growth and development;

iv) The various forms of expanded capital ownership in the means of production production, in keeping with the legislation and development policies of the countries;

d) Innovative stabilization strategies appropriate to the social and political environment of the countries of the region and their incorporation in medium- and long-term programmes aimed at a more effective mobilization of domestic resources;

e) Mechanisms for strengthening regional economic integration, in coordination with efforts on behalf of subregional integration, with a view to achieving the global economic integration of the developing countries of the region.

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478 (XXI) THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:
IMPLICATIONS AND PROSPECTS */

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that at its eighteenth session the Committee of the Whole, in resolution 475 (PLEN.18), decided that the subject of the Latin American and Caribbean external debt should be included on the agendas of both the eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts and the twenty-first session of ECLAC,

Also bearing in mind that one of the objectives of the aforementioned resolution is to permit an exchange of views among the member countries of the Commission in order to further the search for ways of overcoming the important and pressing problem posed by the region's external debt,

Deeply concerned at the exacerbation of the economic and social situation of the region and at its overwhelming external debt burden, which is becoming increasingly difficult to bear and which is aggravated by the drastic decrease in the prices of the export products of the countries of the region, by the increase in the protectionist measures of the countries that constitute its principal markets and by the absence of the financial flows necessary for the sustained economic and social development to which it aspires,

Convinced of the imperative need to carry forward the dialogue begun within ECLAC in order to help resolve the serious problem of the Latin American and Caribbean external debt, which continues to be the main obstacle to the economic recovery of the countries of the region, especially as it causes them to become net exporters of capital,

Taking into account the initiatives of the Latin American and Caribbean countries aimed at tackling the problem posed by the region's external debt, the essentially political nature of this issue, the necessity of addressing it on the basis of a comprehensive approach, and the urgent need to respond to the demand for an appropriate forum for a dialogue between debtor and creditor countries in order to solve the problem of the region's external debt on a joint basis,

1. Decides that:

- a) The subject of the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean should continue to be examined by ECLAC and that the Commission should give this issue priority attention, in keeping with its importance to the countries of the region; and

*/ This resolution was adopted by 21 votes in favour and 6 against.

b) This subject should be a major focus of meetings to be held in 1987 and should be included as a main item on the agenda of the twelfth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) in preparation for the session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC and on the agenda of the session of the Committee of the Whole itself, so that the member States of the Commission may continue to advance in their search for the necessary solutions to this pressing problem of the region;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to:

- a) Submit to these meetings the corresponding study on the implications of the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the prospects in this regard and proposed solutions; and
- b) Keep the member countries of the Commission informed about the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean on a regular and systematic basis so that the governments of the region may be in possession of full and up-to-date information on how this important issue is evolving.

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479 (XXI) CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF ECLAC
FOR THE PERIOD 1986-1988

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419 (PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, in which it was determined that the Commission should decide at each of its sessions on the new calendar of conferences and meetings of ECLAC,

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of ECLAC laying down and governing the frequency of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission, as given in annex 1 of document LC/G.1399,

Having considered the Calendar of Intergovernmental Conferences of ECLAC for the period 1986-1988 proposed in annex 4 of document LC/G.1399,

Taking account of the objectives and priorities established in the various regional programmes of work and action approved by the member governments at the twenty-first session,

1. Approves the Calendar of Conferences of ECLAC as given in the annex to this resolution, with the observations and suggestions reflected in the report of the twenty-first session of ECLAC;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the Calendar of Conferences thus approved to be carried out;
3. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-second session of ECLAC on the fulfilment of this resolution.

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CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1986-1988

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1986	Eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	Bogotá 3-6 March	ECLAC resolutions 419 (PLEN.14); 422 (XIX); 425 (XIX); 432 (XIX) and 449 (PLEN.16)	ECLAC regular budget
1986	Tenth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	Havana ^a	ECLAC resolutions 358 (XVI); 432 (XIX) and 449 (PLEN.16)	ECLAC regular budget
1986	Twenty-first session of ECLAC	Mexico City, 17-25 April	ECLAC resolution 471 (XX)	ECLAC regular budget
1986	Central American Economic Co-operation Committee	^b	ECLAC resolution 9 (IV)	ECLAC regular budget
1986	Special Conference of ECLAC	Mexico City, December	ECLAC resolution 487 (XXI)	Host government
1987	Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	^b	The Conference was set up as a permanent subsidiary organ of ECLAC, by decision of the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole (E/CEPAL/AC.71/4)	ECLAC regular budget
1987	Eleventh session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	^b	ECLAC resolution 358 (XV)	ECLAC regular budget
1987	Twelfth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May	ECLAC resolutions 310 (XIV); 419 (PLEN.14); 422 (XIX), para. 204; 425 (XIX)	ECLAC regular budget
1987	Nineteenth session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May	ECLAC resolution 419 (PLEN.14)	ECLAC regular budget
1988	Thirteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	^b	ECLAC resolutions 310 (XIV); 419 (PLEN.14); 422 (XIX), para. 204; 425 (XIX)	ECLAC regular budget
1988	Twelfth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	^b	ECLAC resolution 358 (XVI)	ECLAC regular budget
1988	Twenty-second session of ECLAC	^b	ECLAC resolution 449 (PLEN.16)	ECLAC regular budget

^aDate to be decided.

^bPlace and date to be decided.

480 (XXI) RULE 2 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind Decision 1985/190 of the Economic and Social Council, which requests ECLAC to analyse Rule 2 of its Rules of Procedure at its twenty-first session and to report thereon to the Council at its Second Regular Session of 1986,

Having considered the Note by the Secretariat entitled "An analysis of the practice followed in the application of Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1400),

Taking into account the reasons underlying the decision to include in the Rules of Procedure of ECLAC the principle of rotating the venue of the regular sessions of the Commission among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Conscious of the benefit represented for the member countries of ECLAC by the fact of having this direct periodic contact with the work of the regional economic body of the United Nations,

Conscious, likewise, of the financial implications for the regular United Nations budget of the practice followed as regards the cost of rotating the venue of the sessions,

1. Takes note of the Secretariat document LC/G.1400 and Add.1 on Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of ECLAC;
2. Reaffirms the principle of rotating the venue of the regular sessions of ECLAC, as laid down in Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission;
3. Reaffirms the practice of having the host country provide the necessary facilities and local transport, as well as document reproduction equipment, materials and supplies for the conference and local support staff;
4. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council and to the United Nations General Assembly that the regular budget of the United Nations for each biennium should include the resources needed for holding the regular sessions of ECLAC in the city in which the Commission's Headquarters is located;
5. Recommends to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC that additional expenditures for the session, should there be any, should be financed from the regular budget of ECLAC through a reallocation of funds.

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481 (XXI) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 8 and rule 24 of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLAC, together with the relevant mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system,

Having considered the draft programme of work for the different areas of activity of the ECLAC system for the period 1988-1989, which covers also the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre,

Taking full account of the views expressed, including the adjustments to the programme proposed by representatives of member governments, as recorded in the final report of the twenty-first session, and the changes deriving from the resolutions adopted at that session,

1. Approves the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the period 1988-1989 */ (including the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre), with the adjustments arising from the resolutions and decisions adopted at the twenty-first session of the Commission and reflected in the final report thereof, and adopts it as the legislative base of the Commission for the execution of the programmes and projects included in it;

2. Takes note that the allocation of resources necessary for carrying out the activities described in this programme will require the prior approval of the pertinent bodies of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the programme of work thus approved to be carried out;

4. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-second session of ECLAC on the fulfilment of this resolution.

*/ LC/G.1393 and Corr.1,

482 (XXI) SUPPORT FOR THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL PROJECT AND THE PROGRAMME OF WORK
OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that under the terms of resolution 340 (AC.66) of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was made a permanent institution of the United Nations with its own identity within the ECLAC system,

Likewise recalling that under the terms of resolution 474 (PLEN.18), adopted at the eighteenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC in 1985, the Institute changed its name to the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, while maintaining the acronym ILPES in all languages,

Bearing in mind the valuable results of the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES and the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (the highest-level forum of the System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean), which were held in Mexico City between 15 and 17 April 1985,

Recognizing that the Institute is rendering valuable services to the countries of the region and has become the main body of its type in the field of the planning and co-ordination of public policies, with its dual character as a permanent multilateral body of the United Nations and as an intergovernmental service agency,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report on the activities of ILPES in the period 1984-1985 and its Programme of Work for 1988-1989 and, in that connection:

a) Expresses its satisfaction at the Institute's efforts to modernize its administration;

b) Thanks bodies in member and non-member countries which made contributions to the New Institutional Project of ILPES and recommends their continuing support in order to stabilize the technical capacity of the Institute;

c) Supports the minimum technical staff proposed in the New Institutional Project of ILPES;

2. Expresses once again its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the financial backing given to ILPES for 1986 and the permanent support extended through the network of Resident Representatives, and asks that continued support should be given to ILPES in the new programming phase of UNDP (1987-1991), especially so that it can work in priority areas of the planning and co-ordination of public policies;

3. Recommends the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to provide ILPES with stable resources and greater freedom of action as a multilateral agency for the provision of services;

4. Approves the suggestion that the proceedings of the Sixth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean should concentrate on the topic of the role of national planning bodies in regional co-operation, within the framework of a strategy for reactivation and development;

5. Reiterates the need to intensify ILPES' action in the Central American countries and for it to give support to the mechanisms for bringing together the planners of that subregion;

6. Expresses its satisfaction at the important tasks already undertaken by the recently established ECLAC/ILPES Joint Planning Unit for the Caribbean and supports its programme of work and new lines of operation;

7. Acknowledges the efforts made by ILPES to articulate its activities with those of various international and bilateral bodies of non-member countries and expresses its satisfaction at the support given to the Institute by the Inter-American Development Bank, the new activities undertaken with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, and the closer collaboration established with the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Latin American Centre for Development Administration;

8. Emphasizes the important capacity of mobilization of ILPES, which, despite its limited resources, has markedly increased its advisory assistance, training and research activities;

9. Recommends to member governments that, to the extent of their possibilities and within the framework of their national priorities, they should contemplate the use of multilateral, bilateral, public or private sources of co-operation for supporting specific activities which ILPES may be requested to carry out, and

10. Reiterates its gratitude to the governments of France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Spain for the support given to ILPES and invites them and the other countries outside the region to give their support to the execution of the future programme of work of the Institute.

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483 (XXI) EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN
IN DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming the importance attached to the need to improve the status of women and to ensure their full participation in the development process as architects, agents and beneficiaries of development by the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Convinced that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the General Assembly have made important and positive contributions to the attainment of global equality for women through the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the world survey on the role of women in development and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/204, which invited the Commission on the Status of Women to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the world survey, as a part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies,

Mindful of the need for the regional commissions to take the necessary measures to ensure a concerted and sustained effort for the implementation of the provisions of the Forward-Looking Strategies with a view to achieving a substantial improvement in the status of women by the year 2000 and to ensure that all projects and programmes take into account the need for the full integration of women in both economic and social development,

1. Takes note of the reports of the regional meetings for Latin America and the Caribbean in preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Mexico City in August 1983 and in Havana in November 1984;
2. Endorses the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
3. Calls upon governments to give high priority to the allocation of adequate resources and the adoption of effective appropriate measures to implement the Forward-Looking Strategies, including the establishment or reinforcement, as appropriate, of national machinery to promote the advancement of women, and to monitor the implementation of these Strategies with a view to ensuring the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries;
4. Invites governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give high priority to the implementation of the Forward-Looking Strategies and,

in particular, to ensure that sectoral policies and programmes for development include strategies to promote the participation of women in development as architects, agents and beneficiaries on an equal basis with men;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to review all the programmes of the ECLAC system for the biennium 1988-1989, in order to ensure the implementation of the Forward-Looking Strategies;

6. Also requests the Executive Secretary to consider, in relation with operative paragraph 5 of this resolution, the sectoral and intersectoral problems identified in the world survey on the role of women in development, within the regional economic context;

7. Welcomes the decision to convene the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean in 1987 for the purpose of updating the regional programme of action on the integration of women in development.

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484 (XXI) ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF WATER RESOURCES

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking account of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Water Conference which make up the Mar del Plata Action Plan, together with subsequent resolutions adopted in this respect by the United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council, especially those relating to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Recognizing that the present economic crisis is one of the factors affecting the countries of the region which makes it necessary for them to reorientate their water development strategies by endeavouring to balance the efforts undertaken to increase the supply with those aimed at rationalizing consumption in accordance with the varying conditions of the countries in the region and which also makes it desirable to review and increase the efforts of Latin America and the Caribbean to improve and expand their co-operation in this field,

Considering the progress made since 1981 in the promotion of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially as regards support for the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

1. Recommends the countries of the region to follow the lines given below in water development matters:

- a) To give priority to those activities which, with the least financial effort, benefit the broadest sectors of the population,
- b) To promote more rational and efficient use of natural resources, the existing infrastructure and water, in their various applications,
- c) To support the decentralization process and seek increasing participation by users in the planning, conservation and financing of water resource programmes;

2. Recommends the Secretariat of the Commission to continue its support for activities by governments related with the implementation of the objectives of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, with particular emphasis on the strengthening of its activities to promote and support horizontal co-operation in the field of water resources and the identification of specific areas of common interest and complementarity to this end, at the regional and subregional levels;

3. Also recommends the Secretariat of the Commission to collaborate with the region in the identification of means of enriching national portfolios of water development projects, to promote programmes of research, training and technological development, in co-ordination with the competent national and regional bodies, with a view to using water more efficiently and taking full advantage of existing

water installations, and to promote technical co-operation to identify and develop small water-use projects with community participation;

4. Urges governments to send regular annual reports to the Secretariat on the progress made in implementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan in their respective countries, with the report for the present year preferably reaching the Secretariat no later than 30 September 1986;

5. Likewise urges governments to participate in the Regional Workshop on Appropriate Technology for Environmental Sanitation in Rural Areas, to be held late in 1987;

6. Recommends the Secretariat of the Commission to:

- a) Continue its efforts aimed at promoting the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, with due attention to the needs of each subregion;
- b) Keep up its participation in co-operation efforts between United Nations specialized agencies and other international bodies active in the field of water at the regional level;
- c) Continue its activities aimed at helping to achieve better development and management of water resources and stimulate the application of advanced technologies and microcomputers in water resource management;
- d) Report to the twenty-second session of ECLAC on the progress made with regard to the matters referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this resolution and those raised at the request of the delegations participating in the Committee on Water, which are contained in the report of that Committee;
- e) Give particular consideration in all its activities to those problems which are characteristic of subregions such as Central America and the Caribbean islands.

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485 (XXI) ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
DURING THE PERIOD 1988-1989 AND DURING THE INTERNATIONAL
YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS */

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind the economic crisis currently affecting the countries of the region, its social effects, and structural difficulties, which have reduced the real level of the population's income and brought about a significant decline in the levels of well-being of some social sectors as regards infrastructure, services and housing,

Likewise bearing in mind the various activities which the countries of the region are pursuing in order to formulate and carry out policies and projects in the field of human settlements, particularly as regards satisfying the needs for housing, services and community facilities for the lowest income groups and as regards the processes of population distribution and urban development,

Taking account of the fact that most of the governments of the region have been obliged to considerably reduce the budget for social programmes --especially in the area of human settlements-- in view of the deterioration of the economic situation and the lack of available resources in the region,

Considering that the crisis through which the region is passing, together with the negative effects of some structural conditions, have heightened the awareness of society regarding the distortions which exist in human settlements development models, as reflected in centralism in most of the countries of the region, and that the present situation provides an opportunity for change and for improving the territorial distribution of the population and of economic activities,

Also considering that the population of Latin America and the Caribbean has on occasions been the victim of disasters which have made necessary the mobilization of large human and financial resources for the work of reconstruction,

1. Reaffirms the need for the governments of the region to promote new mechanisms and standards which recognize the progressive nature of the solution of the population's needs as regards land, infrastructure, urban facilities and housing, in order to raise levels of well-being in the region in a context of scarce resources;
2. Recognizes that the policies pursued by governments must take account of the fundamental importance of local authorities and the participation of public and private middle-level bodies in the definition of projects, their development, control over their execution, and the operation and maintenance of the infrastructural, services and housing components of human settlements;

*/ Operative paragraph 4 of this resolution was adopted by 24 votes in favour and 2 against. The rest of the resolution was adopted by consensus,

3. Reaffirms that, in order to achieve a considerable reduction in the cost of urban development for the sectors most seriously affected by the economic crisis, measures must be taken to facilitate the access of the entire population, and especially the most under-privileged sectors, to the infrastructural, services and housing components, and in particular steps must be taken to ensure the timely availability of urban building land at a cost within the reach of the population;

4. Recognizes with concern the special situation in which some member countries find themselves because of special circumstances which hamper the efforts made by their governments to deal with the problems of housing and human settlements and, at the same time, expresses its hope that such circumstances will disappear as soon as possible;

5. Reaffirms that it is imperative that, in the decentralization policies adopted by some governments, special importance should be attached to urban and rural development planning processes, as a mechanism for taking into account the interests of the entire population;

6. Emphasizes the need to increase support for programmes aimed at helping to improve the quality of life in rural settlements, and especially such support as can be given to the efforts of governmental and non-governmental bodies which are seeking solutions in this high-priority area;

7. Stresses that, given the impact of the crisis on human settlements, as reflected in serious financial constraints which affect the social well-being of the population, in spite of the efforts which the countries have been making in the area of resource allocation, international co-operation must be increased and ways must be sought of increasing the flow of concessionary external resources earmarked for solving the human settlements problems of the region, as well as of mobilizing additional domestic resources;

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the activities carried out by the ECLAC Secretariat in the area of human settlements, and especially of the agreement between ECLAC and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, under which the Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Human Settlements Unit was created;

9. Reaffirms the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and gives its support to the activities to be carried out in the region in the context of that Year;

10. Takes note of the content and orientation of the programme of work to be carried out by the ECLAC system during the period 1988-1989 in the area of human settlements;

11. Instructs the Secretariat to assign adequate priority in the ECLAC work programme to activities in the area of human settlements, to support national efforts through the preparation of studies and programmes of regional co-operation consistent with the needs of each country, and to carry out work in the following areas:

- a) Decentralization and strengthening of the management capacity of local governments,
- b) Forms of organization which will guarantee community participation,
- c) Alternative ways of financing housing and the development of urban and rural settlements,
- d) Technology that will make it possible gradually to solve the needs of the population in terms of infrastructure, services and housing;
- e) Urban reconstruction work made necessary by natural disasters.

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486 (XXI) TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan for Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, which, in various recommendations, entrusts the regional commissions with specific tasks with the objective of supporting the activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries carried out by governments at the subregional, regional and interregional levels,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/216 of 18 December 1984, in which bodies and organizations of the United Nations system are urged to provide and to intensify support and assistance in accordance to their mandates to economic co-operation among developing countries, giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action adopted at the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981,

Also bearing in mind the appraisals of the progress made under the Caracas Programme of Action, carried out at the third and fourth meetings of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee of the Group of 77 for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias from 3 to 8 September 1984 and at Jakarta from 19 to 22 August 1985,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the fourth meeting of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, convened by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in New York from 28 to 31 May 1985, in which inter alia, an appeal was made to organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to define more clearly the dimension of technical co-operation among developing countries in their projects and activities,

Recalling its resolutions 459 (XX) on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and 460 (XX) on technical and economic co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries in the region, both adopted on 6 April 1984,

Recalling also that there exist several initiatives and studies that permit the financing of activities in the field of technical co-operation among developing countries with the use of local currencies in respect of subjects of priority interest for the countries of the region, such as the proposal included in Decision 226 of the Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System and a study on the matter recently concluded by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning,

Taking note of the agreements reached by ECLAC, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, to establish schemes for ongoing consultation and co-ordination with the Latin American Economic System and the Latin American Integration Association in respect of common projects carried out by these organizations in matters of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling Decisions 154, 155, 156, 196, 197, 226 and 227 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System, which deal with technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and which represent an advance in organization at the regional level,

Concerned at the duration and intensity of the international economic crisis, which has led to a deterioration of the economic, social and financial situation of the countries of the region,

1. Reaffirms that the intensification of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries is a viable means of strengthening national efforts to surmount the crisis and to take care of the development needs of the countries of the region;

2. Reaffirms also the importance of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the promotion and support of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, within the framework of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action and the Quito Plan of Action;

3. Further reaffirms the need to pursue and intensify the efforts deployed by the Secretariat, in accordance with its mandates, to promote and support co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in sectors of interest to them and to support the co-operation networks which already exist in the region to that end;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the relevant mandates:

a) to continue to strengthen the links maintained by the ECLAC system with national focal points designated by the respective governments to co-ordinate co-operation among developing countries, so that the activities of the Secretariat designed to promote and support co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels continue to respond directly to the needs of the developing countries in sectors which they consider to be of priority;

b) to facilitate the implementation of initiatives and activities which help to strengthen the links among national focal points for co-ordinating co-operation among developing countries, for the purpose of improving the dissemination of information on the capabilities and requirements of the countries to carry out such co-operation and, in particular, concerning the operational arrangements which exist in them in respect of the preparation and execution of activities relating to co-operation among developing countries, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

c) to support the participation of all agents with a relevant role to play in co-operation among developing countries in activities which the Secretariat undertakes to promote such co-operation in sectors of interest to the countries, including non-governmental organizations and entities which, in the opinion of the governments concerned, might help to initiate effective exchanges within the framework of co-operation among developing countries;

d) to propose mechanisms to increase the use of local currencies in the financing and implementation of technical and economic co-operation projects among countries of the region, taking into account, on the one hand, existing national regulations on the use of their currencies and, on the other, the operational instruments available and the studies already carried out at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

e) to explore the possibility of promoting, among the national development finance institutions of the countries of the region, mechanisms and financial agreements for economic and technical co-operation, similar to those existing among central banks, with a view to opening additional lines of credit;

f) to collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme in supplying up-to-date information to countries concerning the availability of funds from the Special Programme Resources and the way in which these resources can be utilized, to help the countries draw up proposals for the use of such resources, and to seek that, whenever necessary, such resources can be used as supplementary financing of the hard currency components of the economic and technical co-operation projects of the countries of the region;

g) to promote exchange and co-operation programmes in the area of export credit guarantees and insurance, under the auspices of national export credit finance institutions, and to recommend the establishment of new regional mechanisms in this field and the setting-up of this type of institution in interested countries;

h) to intensify the activities carried out in conjunction with the other regional commissions, in consultation and co-ordination with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations, relating to the initiation of projects to promote technical and economic co-operation among developing countries of different regions, within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, and, in particular, to continue to support the initiatives taken in respect of co-operation among developing countries, giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action;

5. Urges the governments of the member countries of the Commission to examine ways and means to sustain and, if possible, increase the support provided by the ECLAC system to Latin American and Caribbean countries in the identification and promotion of actions to expand technical and economic co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

6. Likewise urges the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and other sources of financing to support the Secretariat's programmes and projects to promote and support co-operation among developing countries and regions, in compliance with the mandates issued in this respect;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit reports, at the next session of the Committee of the Whole, concerning the progress made in the tasks entrusted to him in this resolution.

230th meeting
25 April 1986

487 (XXI) SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF ECLAC */

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Conscious of the serious economic and social problems affecting the region, which must be faced with decision, realism and far-sightedness,

Convinced that in-depth analyses must be made of alternative stabilization and reactivation schemes and that the experiences of the various countries of the region must be taken into consideration, as the basis for realistic action,

Likewise convinced of the need to promote structural changes in the production processes of the countries of the region on the basis of emerging and appropriate patterns of technology, with a view to achieving a more favourable form of insertion in the world economy,

Sharing the concern expressed by delegations on the subjects in question and the call to give them urgent consideration made by the President of Mexico, H.E. Mr. Miguel de la Madrid,

1. Decides to convene a special conference of ECLAC, to be held late in 1986;
2. Expresses its gratitude for the offer made by the Government of Mexico to host the meeting, and agrees with pleasure to hold it in Mexico City;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to prepare the analyses and documentation required for the special conference in consultation with governments, and without incurring any additional expenditure chargeable to the regular budget;
4. Urges the member countries of ECLAC to participate fully in this conference, both at the technical and the ministerial level, so that it may contribute to the formulation of national and international policies conducive to growth and development.

*/ This resolution was adopted by 27 votes in favour, none against, and one abstention.

230th meeting
25 April 1986

488 (XXI) PLACE AND DATE OF NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 15 of its Terms of Reference and Rules 1 and 2 of its Rules of Procedure,

Considering that at its twenty-first session the Commission has not taken a decision on the venue for its next biennial meeting, since conversations are still in progress with some member governments to this end,

Recalling its resolution 480 (XXI) on Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission,

Decides to authorize the Executive Secretary to hold the necessary consultations with member States in order to fix the place of the twenty-second session, which will be held at the most convenient date in 1988, subject to the agreement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

230th meeting
25 April 1986

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Beating in mind article 15 of its Terms of Reference and Rules I and X of its Rules of Procedure,

Considering that at its twenty-first session the Commission has not taken a decision on the venue for its next biennial meeting, since conversations are still in progress with some member governments to this end,

Recalling its resolution 480 (XXI) on Rule X of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission,

Decides to authorize the Executive Secretary to hold the necessary consultations with member States in order to fix the place of the twenty-second session, which will be held at the most convenient date in 1988, subject to the agreement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ANNEXES

Annex 1

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- LC/G.1376(SES.21/1) - Provisional agenda
- LC/G.1410(SES.21/2) - Annotated provisional agenda and organization of work of the twenty-first session
- LC/G.1399(SES.21/3) - Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC, for the period 1986-1988. Note by the Secretariat
- LC/G.1400(SES.21/4) - An analysis of the practice followed in the application of Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the Secretariat
- LC/G.1397(SES.21/5) - Report of the work of the Commission since April 1984
- LC/G.1393(SES.21/6) - Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1988-1989
- LC/G.1408(SES.21/7) - The economic crisis: policies for adjustment, stabilization and growth
- LC/G.1413(SES.21/8) - Economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1984. Advance summary
- LC/G.1407(SES.21/9) - Economic development: an appraisal, and projections 1985-1995
- LC/G.1406(SES.21/10) - The problem of external debt: gestation, development, crisis and prospects
- LC/G.1412(SES.21/11) - Documents presented at the twenty-first session
- LC/G.1402(SES.21/12) - Annotated provisional agenda (CPRD)
- LC/G.1409(SES.21/13) - List of main resolutions adopted with regard to the International Development Strategy and the Regional Programme of Action by the General Assembly, United Nations Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
- LC/G.1416(SES.21/14) - Provisional Agenda (Committee I)

- LC/G.1369(SES.21/15) - Report on the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), 1984-1985
- LC/G.1405(SES.21/16) - ILPES: Bases of its programme of work for 1986 and summary of activities during 1984-1985
- LC/G.1381(SES.21/17) - Provisional agenda (Committee on Water)
- LC/G.1382(SES.21/18) - Annotated provisional agenda (Committee on Water)
- LC/G.1384(SES.21/19) - Water resource development: progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the Secretariat
- LC/G.1391(SES.21/20) - The formulation of water resource management plans in Latin America and the Caribbean
- LC/G.1394(SES.21/21) - Provisional agenda (CPRD)
- LC/G.1401(SES.21/22) - Activities of the ECLAC system to promote co-operation among developing countries and regions. Note by the Secretariat
- LC/G.1389(SES.21/23) / Rev.2 - Provisional agenda (Committee on Human Settlements)
- LC/G.1379(SES.21/24) - Critical areas for the formulation of policies on human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a synthesis
- LC/G.1373(SES.21/25) - Impact evaluation methodology for infrastructure projects
- LC/G.1374(SES.21/26) - Codes, regulations and standards on water supply, sanitation and solid-waste disposal with emphasis on low-income community requirements in Latin America and the Caribbean
- LC/G.1375(SES.21/27) - Middle-rank human settlements in territorial organization strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean
- LC/G.1395(SES.21/28) - Annotated provisional agenda (Committee on Human Settlements)
- LC/G.1417(SES.21/29) - Provisional Agenda (Committee II)
- LC/IP/G.26 - Report of the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean
- LC/IP/L.17 - Report submitted by the Rapporteur Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES

- LC/G.1403 - Terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- LC/G.1411(CEG.11/6) - Report of the eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)
- LC/G.1415 - (Catálogo de publicaciones) "Publicaciones CEPAL-ILPES-CELADE, 1986"
- LC/G.1364(CEG.10/3) - Report of the tenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. RAUL PREBISCH AT THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
OF ECLAC

(Mexico, 24 April 1986)

Mr. President, Mr. Executive Secretary, officers of the Session and participants in this Conference: Yesterday we listened to a memorable speech by the President of Mexico in which he referred in unequivocal terms to the need for a renovation of ECLAC's thinking: a suggestion which is of course stimulating to those of us within ECLAC who are of the same mind.

In face of the tremendous problems, all of them highly complex, which Latin America and the Caribbean are having to face today, an overhauling of ideas becomes an inescapable necessity. Nor has it been a matter of concern only in recent years, but has long been claiming attention. The dramatic character of current events, however, demands that the task recommended to ECLAC by the President of Mexico should be embarked upon with special vigour. What are the reasons for this? There are many. From the internal standpoint, the most important relates to the implications of the radical changes that have taken place in the structure of society and in the power relations that so strongly influence income distribution and, in the last analysis, capital accumulation.

To put it briefly, since this is not the occasion for academic disquisitions, I would say that the form of accumulation of reproductive capital, or, in other words, of capital that multiplies income, employment and productivity, is out of step with the structural changes that have occurred in our societies. The fruits of the considerable technical progress that has been achieved in recent decades have been largely concentrated in privileged strata whose dynamic mission should be, as it has been in the history of capitalism in the centres, capital accumulation. The primary source of capital accumulation ought to lie, according to the system, in those privileged strata.

But what has happened in our countries in these decades of which I am speaking? There has been frenzied imitation of the patterns of consumption of the centres. With a much lower level of productivity, we are attempting to copy in a hurry the consumption patterns of the centres where capital accumulation and productivity have been developing for a very long time indeed. In other words, the mission of the privileged strata has been fulfilled only in part, because another part of the fruits of technical progress has been allotted to the privileged consumer society. I think we must recognize this fundamental fact: in some countries to a greater, in others to a lesser degree, the imitative consumption of the upper strata has militated against capital accumulation and, in consequence, has limited productive absorption of manpower, which has largely been left to drag along at the bottom of the social structure. Unemployment and underemployment are present to testify to these facts.

The time has gone by, however, when the labour force of Latin America and the Caribbean submitted unconditionally to market laws, and when the State maintained a

laissez-faire attitude in respect of income distribution. This is manifest everywhere, although in different degrees. What is happening, then? As these new situations are brought about, new forms of private and social consumption on the part of the labour force emerge, not at the expense of the privileged consumption of the well-to-do strata, but superimposed upon it. Just as the sometimes hypertrophic development of the State, which increases public spending, generally does so over and above privileged consumption rather than to its detriment. I refer both to civil expenditure and to military expenditure, which in some instances has soared to impressive figures.

Accordingly, forms of expenditure have piled up in which the aggregate increase tends to outstrip the growth rate of productivity; and inflationary phenomena then supervene that are different from those we have seen in the past and that cannot be dealt with by what were once effective methods. A restrictive monetary policy was efficacious in former times, under our countries, bygone type of capitalism, in controlling or correcting inflation; today it is so no longer. I am not criticizing central banks and governments which have had to resort to that instrument, for the simple reason that they have hitherto had no other at their disposal. The system as it operates affords no other way of combating the trend towards dynamic imbalance between expenditure and reproductive capital accumulation. But this does not mean that the effects of monetarism are not serious. They are in fact grave to the extreme, since in essence the philosophy of monetarism, not always clearly expressed, is that of bringing about a contraction of the economy, with the consequent disemployment of labour, until trade union power resigns itself to accepting lower real wages and to the impossibility of recouping itself for other burdens laid upon it.

Perhaps this sacrifice would be excusable if it permitted the fundamental resolution of the problem, but that is not so; this decisive fact must be recognized. An adjustment deriving from disemployment and a fall in real wages cannot be kept up as a permanent situation, for increasingly powerful economic and social forces exist that are fighting on behalf of the recovery of employment and wages. It is inconceivable that the labour force should renounce its claims; on the contrary, it will reassert them, and a new inflationary spiral will be triggered off. What does all this mean? That as the system operates the brunt of an adjustment to control inflation has to be borne by the weakest elements of that system, who are compelled to retrace the forward steps they had taken, so as to provide means of covering the State expenditure that has proved impossible to curtail, and the privileged consumption of the well-to-do strata. Herein lies the element of social inequality, of inequity, which is due, in the last analysis, to the modus operandi of the system. I make these observations because I am convinced that stabilization and capital accumulation policies are among the most important of the issues on which a regeneration of ideas is required.

The manifest crises we are witnessing fully justify such a regeneration process in the aforesaid fields. But not only there, Mr. President. In ECLAC from the very outset we have dissented strongly from certain opinions of the International Monetary Fund. The Fund has always counselled our countries to adopt external adjustment policies which also fall most heavily upon the weakest elements in the system. If there is a balance-of-payments deficit, what is recommended is to cope with it by means

of a contraction of the economy, until the relation between exports and imports recovers its balance. In ECLAC we have systematically attacked this aberrant method of restoring external equilibrium. It seems to have reared its head again, however, over the problem of the debt. What does this mean? Once again the burden of adjustment is laid on the weakest elements of the international system, namely, our countries. These have to adjust their balance of payments, compress their economy, restrict their imports, in order to generate a surplus for the purpose of servicing the debt. Herein there is an unacceptable asymmetry. While the international commercial bankers have continued to enjoy enormous profits, the adjustment has to be borne by the weakest links in the chain.

On this problem of the debt, the most burning question at the present Session, I am only going to make the following remark. One of the reasons, very laudable, no doubt, that governments adduce for not taking unilateral measures is that they would have long-term effects on the foreign investment which our countries need, above all during periods of very low capital accumulation. It is understandable, therefore, that this far-sighted caution, combined with other well-known considerations, should prompt them to make a sustained effort to continue negotiations. For how long? That is unpredictable. But implicit in this situation there is an enormous risk, for if negotiations of this type continue while the reanimation of the economy has to be deferred in order to generate resources wherewith to cover service payments, no foreign capital will come to hand; it will not come to economies that are not growing or are declining and that are subject to increasing social pressures.

This is a dilemma which must be clearly envisaged; no solution for it will be reached in the absence of a political decision on the part of the governments of the creditor countries. Why a political decision? Because the origin of this problem is political. The Eurodollar market was born of a political position on the part of the larger countries, especially the United States. Leaving the Eurodollar market unregulated, despite the warning voices that were raised at the time, was a political decision. Covering the fiscal deficit of the United States, not in the traditional and orthodox fashion, through an increase in taxes and a reduction of expenditure, but by absorbing domestic saving and gigantic quantities of saving from the rest of the world through astronomically high interest rates, is a political decision. How then can we do other than maintain that the debt problem is essentially political? Because of the nature and origin of this situation, and because of the serious consequences that its persistence will imply for all the countries affected and, in the last resort, for the industrial centres, it calls for a forward-looking approach and for understanding of the dangerous threat to the world economy that it involves, since it is not only the problem of the debt that is at issue, but also, as has been said over and over again at the present Session, other problems which are superimposed upon it.

I should also like to comment, since we are talking of the renovation of ideas, upon ideas that lag behind events, with respect to the foreign trade policy of the Latin American countries. When did import substitution begin in Latin America? During the great world depression, when the monetary policy of the United States and the enormous rise in customs duties shattered the whole system of bilateral trade and payments that had been working very well. The slump in our countries' exports was formidable. And import substitution was the only way out. I had an active part

to play at that time, and I do not remember that in the existing situation there was anyone crazy enough to say "The thing is not to substitute domestic production for imports but to export manufactures". Export manufactures where? To a world that was out of joint and where protectionism was a normal way of safeguarding economies? Import substitution was the only solution possible. It was not a doctrinaire imposition. It was imposed by force of circumstances. Then came the difficulties of the postwar period, until at last, with Europe reconstructed and the world economy set on its feet again, the opportunity and the need to export manufactures did arise.

Some Latin American countries seized the opportunity and very intelligently turned it to account. Others, through inertia, continued to pursue import substitution policy alone, came late to exporting manufactures and generally did so intermittently, with no firmness of purpose. However, when the countries in the former group had gained considerable competitive capacity through the acquisition of new technologies, they found themselves faced with increasing protectionist measures. A vast contradiction between expectations and reality. An additional handicap was the slow growth rate of the centres. All this, too, confronted us with the need to reconsider ideas. Not to engage exclusively either in import substitution or in exports, but to combine the two. It is somewhat encouraging that the World Bank is at last recognizing this need to combine import substitution and exports of manufactures. It has been reluctant to see things in this light, but it is doing so today.

Incidentally, I should like to recall that a quarter of a century ago, in 1961, ECLAC, in the studies it presented to the governments, said that industrialization policy in Latin America had been asymmetrical, since it had encouraged import substitution, that is, industrial production for the domestic market, and had not provided equivalent incentives for the export of manufactures; and it recommended combining the two measures. That is what we said then, and what has been reiterated in the latest issue of the CEPAL Review, which has just come out; but it is still often alleged that ECLAC is responsible for the continuance of a unilateral policy in this respect.

Once again, this is not a question of doctrinaire preferences. The extent to which our countries will have to go on combining import substitution with exports depends upon the receptive capacity of the centres. If the growth rate of the centres remains far below what it was in the past and protectionist measures continue to proliferate, the need for import substitution will be much greater than if thriving developed economies throw open their doors to exports not only of manufactures, but of primary products from the developing countries. That need ultimately depends on the receptive capacity of the centres; it is not a whim of the developing countries, but a requirement of their growth. And if some day, as I hope, we manage to attain growth rates which allow at least the increment of the labour force to be absorbed, a much greater foreign trade effort than any that is being made at present will be indispensable. Furthermore, import substitution, which will have to be continued, although to the extent that I have indicated, in accordance with international circumstances, will provide a very broad field for the transfer of technology and for competition on the part of foreign firms, either alone or in combination with national enterprise, whether public or private. That would open up a vast area for

international co-operation. It is the centres, therefore, that will determine the intensity of substitution policy, which has to be concerted between two or more countries, for well-known reasons.

Even supposing these phenomena did not provide sufficient matter for deep concern on the part of the Latin American countries and were not among the problems that call for new ideas, in accordance with the initiative of the President of Mexico, there are others that cannot but be mentioned in passing, in the course of this rapid review of all that takes up our thoughts. I should like to refer to international monetary reform, a topic which comes to the fore from time to time and which now ought to engage our attention much more closely, if we are not to find ourselves in the position that Keynes described in a confidential note to his government during the deliberations at Bretton Woods, in which he complained that the presence of the developing countries might turn the meetings into a "cage of monkeys". In reality, I think a cage of monkeys there will have to be, if in the future the reform of the international monetary system is mooted.

Gentlemen, I have seen at first hand and in my own country have suffered the effects of the gold standard, the extreme vulnerability that the gold standard signified for our economies. But the gold standard, which did have elements of containment of the arbitrary creation of international currency, was abandoned, and its place was taken by the dollar standard, with the result that the creation of money no longer depends upon world requirements, but upon the internal needs of the country in which this privilege of creating currency is invested. I greatly fear that many of the phenomena we have seen in the last fifteen or twenty years are imputable to this switch from the gold standard to the dollar standard. There have been two phases in the monetary policy of the United States: one of euphoria, in which the creation of money overflowed the bounds of that country and generated worldwide prosperity, until that very prosperity began to have increasingly inflationary effects; and another, in which inflation finally compelled the United States to control it, but this was done by means of monetary restriction and by raising interest rates. First, worldwide monetary expansion, then the siphoning-off of resources from the rest of the world. A serious state of affairs for our countries, and one with respect to which also ideas must be overhauled.

Nobody is in possession of revealed truth today, gentlemen, neither in the North nor in the South. We all catch glimpses of truth, we have carried out analyses, some of which are promising, but we cannot accept what the North thinks as revealed truth. I have every respect for the ideas of the North, but they must not be taken at their face value. It is essential that some day all of us, those of the North and those of the South together, set ourselves to explore the nature of our problems, bypassing dogmas, preconceived ideas, until we reach a measure of common ground. For I am convinced that, their industrialization once achieved, the developing countries could play a meaningful dynamic role in the development of the economies of the northern hemisphere. We are wasting this opportunity. Formulas must be arrived at which will not be those of the past, formulas of understanding on the questions to which I have referred and on many other matters, such as capital accumulation and foreign investment policy. That is all gentlemen, Thank you.

Annex 3

CRISIS, DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

Latin American and Caribbean position paper */

1. The crisis which has affected Latin America and the Caribbean since the beginning of the 1980s is the severest, longest and most widespread in the last 50 years. The regression seen in the development processes of the countries of the region has resulted in a decline in the per capita gross domestic product, the intensification of social problems, and serious internal and external structural imbalances. The length, intensity and scope of the crisis make it a structural phenomenon. It basically has its origin in external factors which have given rise to severe balance-of-payments problems as a result of the steep rise in real interest rates; the steady and increasingly marked deterioration in the terms of trade, caused essentially by the continuous decrease in the prices of the region's commodity exports, including the recent collapse of oil prices; and the proliferation of protectionist barriers in the developed countries.
2. In analysing the progress made with respect to the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and of the Regional Programme of Action, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean feel it is incumbent upon them to point out that the achievement of these goals and objectives has been seriously jeopardized by the setbacks which have occurred as regards multilateral co-operation for development and by sectoral policies of the developed countries which have helped to exacerbate the regional economic crisis.
3. The net flow of real resources into the region has been reversed, and Latin America and the Caribbean have become net exporters of capital. This transfer of resources has amounted to over US\$ 100 billion over the past four years. The Latin American countries transfer nearly 4% of their gross national product to the industrialized countries in debt service payments alone. This situation is flagrantly at variance with the goal of the International Development Strategy (IDS) of transferring 1% of the industrialized countries' gross national product to the developing countries.
4. Latin America and the Caribbean are faced with an external debt which totalled US\$ 368 billion in 1985. This is the most serious manifestation of the regional economic crisis: it severely trammels the region's development efforts and has a decisive impact on the prospects for its recovery. It is no longer solely a question of servicing the debt but has become an eminently political issue and a question of the allocation of resources for development. The solution to the debt problem should therefore be sought through a political dialogue --which should be begun immediately-- between the governments of debtor and creditor countries. Based on an integral approach and with due respect for the principle of shared

*/ Adopted at the eleventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts, held in Bogotá from 3 to 6 March 1986 (document LC/G.1411, pages 12 to 17).

responsibility, this dialogue should establish an equitable distribution of the costs of the adjustment process and ensure that these do not affect the aspirations for economic development of the countries of the region.

5. Latin America and the Caribbean have made an enormous effort on the internal front to adjust their economies, and the cost has been high in both political and social terms. Nonetheless, this sacrifice has not enabled them to service the debt while, at the same time, achieving their development objectives. This is an intolerable situation, for if it continues, the current recessionary conditions will persist and the outlook for economic recovery in the region will remain dim. Hence, the external debt cannot be paid under the present terms and conditions, in the absence of sustained economic development. Adjustment processes, which were regarded as temporary measures while the international economy was being reactivated and progress was being made in bringing about internal structural change, have been prolonged over time. They have thus come to represent an unbearable burden for our societies and threaten to become a regular part of the operation of the economy, thereby endangering the region's stability and the consolidation of democratic processes in it. In this connection, it should also be borne in mind that a very close link exists between development and peace, for without peace, the development to which our peoples so fervently aspire cannot be achieved, and without development, peace will always be precarious.

6. In order to compensate for the reduced availability of resources, the countries have in some cases had to endure (as a consequence of renegotiation agreements and the policies of international financial agencies) severe internal economic adjustment programmes which have proved to be unsuitable and have led to recession and unemployment.

7. Latin America and the Caribbean thus face the challenge of re-creating conditions which will foster the development of their economies on the basis of equity and justice as regards their economic links with nations outside the region. To this end, it is deemed necessary to set forth guidelines for concerted action by the countries of the region aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the regional economy vis-à-vis the international setting and, especially, reversing the outflow of real resources from the region, making progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order and strengthening the processes of regional co-operation and integration. These guidelines are as follows:

- a) A comprehensive and organic approach to the problems of the international economy which provides for simultaneous and energetic action on priority fronts directed towards increasing the region's participation in the world economy by bringing about the structural changes needed to modify the existing commercial and financial order. This would create a situation conducive to the internal economic and social transformations of a structural nature required in order to achieve a more just and equitable form of economic and social development.
- b) New forms of international insertion to reduce the vulnerability of the regional economy and eliminate the constraints affecting the external sector, expand co-operation within the region and among developing countries, and shape policies for revising the structure and role of domestic markets.

8. A comprehensive and organic approach to the problems of the international economy and the search for new forms of international insertion for the region require action to be taken in the following priority areas; the external debt, the international monetary and financial system, international trade and intra-regional economic co-operation.

9. With regard to the external debt, political action must be focused on the following areas in order to lessen the constraints imposed by the burden of the debt service and to bring about a prompt reversal in the direction of net transfers of resources;

- a) adjustment of the debt service so that it is in line with the debtor countries' actual payment capacity;
- b) the establishment, in some instances, of ceilings on debt service based on export earnings which will be compatible with the development needs and the economic and social requirements of each individual country;
- c) the return of real interest rates to their historical levels and the reduction of bank spreads; and
- d) an increase in the flow of funds, an improvement in the terms on which loans are granted and differential treatment of present and future debts with a view to the furtherance of development.

10. In this regard, the Committee of High-Level Government Experts noted with satisfaction the high level of Latin American solidarity, which was reaffirmed at the meeting of the Cartagena Consensus Follow-up Committee, in connection with the need for certain countries to take concrete measures to protect their economies, particularly in respect of the debt.

11. Although the proposal made by the United States Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the principle of co-responsibility for solving the problem of the debt and the need to foster the growth of the debtor countries through the restoration of financial flows to them, it does not go far enough, inasmuch as the financing targets announced are much too low to cover the service of the debt, much less promote sustained economic development. The proposal includes additional elements of conditionality which would make the adjustment process more difficult. It has become evident that the problem of the debt is not merely one of a need for flows of financial resources, since it is unlikely that they would be sufficient to enable the debtor countries to meet their commitments with their creditors and still ensure sustained economic development.

12. With regard to international monetary and financial matters, action should be taken in connection with:

- a) the implementation, on the part of the main developed countries, of macroeconomic policies designed to avoid having a negative impact on the international economy;

- b) the control, by means of the corresponding mechanisms, of fluctuations in exchange rates and of their effects on international trade;
 - c) the reversal of the current transfer of resources from the developing to the developed countries;
 - d) the review of the forms of conditionality applied by international financial agencies which are detrimental to the economies of the region;
 - e) the expansion of the capital base of the international financial agencies to levels that will enable them to meet the development needs of the countries of the region;
 - f) the expansion of the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility in order to take into account the impact on the balance of payments of other factors, such as the deterioration of the terms of trade, the high level of real interest rates and natural disasters;
 - g) a far-reaching review of the present international monetary and financial system through multilateral negotiations, which should run parallel to any multilateral trade negotiations that may be held.
13. With regard to international trade, special emphasis should be placed on:
- a) the fulfilment of the Declaration and programme of work adopted at the ministerial meeting of the contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1982;
 - b) the early negotiation of new firm, specific and verifiable commitments to preserve the status quo and, further, to dismantle protectionist barriers on the part of the developed countries;
 - c) stable and more remunerative prices for the export commodities of the countries of the region, with a view to improving their terms of trade;
 - d) the strengthening of international commodity agreements and the negotiation of new agreements as a means of achieving the objectives set forth in subparagraph c) above;
 - e) the preservation and improvement of the principles of the multilateral system of trade and particularly the unconditional application of the most-favoured-nation clause and the special, more favourable treatment of developing countries, as well as the full application of these principles in trade negotiations between developed and developing countries;
 - f) the opening up of markets to exports of agricultural and tropical products from the region and the elimination of subsidy policies applied by the developed countries in the agricultural sector;

- g) the substantial liberalization of access for textiles to the markets of the industrialized countries;
- h) the elimination of practices of discrimination and graduation in trade relations between developed and developing countries;
- i) the establishment of a concerted position on the part of Latin America and the Caribbean with regard to the objectives, characteristics and possible modalities of a proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

14. With regard to trade within the region and trade with other developing countries, the proposals set forth in the Quito Plan of Action are still valid; among these, priority should be given to the following:

- a) the substitution of imports from third countries and the diversion of demand for them to suppliers within the region;
- b) the elimination of non-tariff barriers to imports from the region;
- c) the improvement and expansion of the credit and payment mechanisms envisaged in the 1980 Montevideo Treaty;
- d) real and effective support for the regional round of trade negotiations within ALADI, particularly as regards the renegotiation of a broader and more effective regional tariff preference which could be extended to include the Central American and Caribbean countries.

15. The severe crisis being experienced by the Central American subregion is a matter of special concern to the Latin American and Caribbean countries. In order for it to be possible to devise a strategy for the development of the region, the more developed countries must undertake to pay greater attention to the economic and social problems of the Central American countries. In view of this fact, the Latin American countries reiterate their support for the Central American integration process and for the efforts of the individual countries of the subregion to move forward with their economic and social development. They recognize that the necessary financial and technical resources must be made available for these development programmes, that they must be further strengthened through direct regional co-operation programmes oriented towards the priorities identified by the Central American countries, and that active support must be given to any proposals the subregion may present to international forums and agencies.

16. In view of the growing deterioration of multilateral relations brought about by the policies applied by the main developed countries aimed at channelling co-operation along bilateral lines, it is urgent that such policies be changed with a view to revitalizing multilateral international co-operation and strengthening international development co-operation institutions. The strengthening of these institutions will require active participation in them and the granting of the financial resources required for their activities.

Annex 4

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

Resolutions 476 (XXI) to 486 (XXI), and resolution 488 (XXI)

These resolutions have no financial implications for the United Nations.

Resolution 487 (XXI): Special Conference of ECLAC

This resolution has no financial implications for the United Nations.

The Secretariat reported to participants that: i) the estimated additional cost of holding this conference in Mexico City late in 1986 would be US\$ 62 100, as detailed below, and ii) in a letter dated 25 April 1986 the Director of Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mexico had indicated that his government would provide the additional resources needed.

	<u>Estimated cost</u> <u>(thousands of US\$)</u>	
<u>Temporary assistance</u>		
- Pre-session		
Translation	6.8	
Typing	1.5	
- In-session		
Translation and revision	3.8	
Typing	<u>1.0</u>	13.1
<u>Overtime</u>		
- Pre- and in-session		5.8
<u>Staff travel and subsistence</u>		
- Travel of 18 staff members Santiago-Mexico City-Santiago <u>a/</u>	19.8	
- Subsistence for 7 days	<u>11.6</u>	31.4
<u>Operating expenses</u>		4.7
<u>Communications</u>		5.1
<u>Supplies and materials</u>		2.0
TOTAL <u>b/</u>		<u>62.1</u>

a/ Comprising substantive staff and minimum support team, with maximum use being made of the resources of the ECLAC Mexico Office.

b/ Not including conference rooms, sound and other equipment, interpretation, transport of delegates, local support personnel and documents reproduction.