

A

SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND HEADS OF  
PLANNING OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Organized jointly by ILPES and the Department  
of Planning and the Budget of the Republic of  
Uruguay.

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SCCOPALC: REPORT OF THE VII CONFERENCE



## A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The Seventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean took place in Montevideo, Uruguay from 8 to 10 May 1989, organized jointly by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Office for Planning and the Budget of the Republic of Uruguay. In accordance with the mandates of the governments, the Eighth Regional Council for Planning was held at the same time.

### Attendance <sup>1/</sup>

2. Participants in the Conference included the Ministers, Heads of Planning or representatives from Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also represented were the Netherlands Antilles and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

3. Observers were also present from Spain, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4. Representatives also attended from the United Nations Secretariat's Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

5. The following organs of the United Nations were also represented: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

6. The following specialized agencies were present: the World Bank (Economic Development Institute), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

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<sup>1/</sup> See list of participants in Annex 1.

Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO).

7. The intergovernmental organizations represented were the following: the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (ICM), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

8. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: the Inter-American and Iberian Budget Association and the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE).

9. Also assisting, with special invitations, were the Hans Seidel Foundation and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

#### Agenda

10. In accordance with a prior intergovernmental decision, the central theme of the Conference was the role of national planning bodies in strategies that ensure for Latin America and the Caribbean a better insertion in the international economy of the future.

#### Election of officers

11. The officers of the Conference were as follows:

Chairman	:	Uruguay
Vice-Chairmen	:	Brazil
		Costa Rica
		Chile
		Trinidad and Tobago
Rapporteur	:	Mexico

#### Documentation

12. The participants in the Seventh Conference had at their disposition the documents listed in Annex 2.

13. The participants in the Seventh Regional Council for Planning had at their disposition the documents listed in Annex 3.

#### Opening ceremony

14. The President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Dr. Julio María Sanguinetti, assisted at the opening session. The speakers at the opening session were the President of the System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC) for the biennium 1987-1988, Mr. Antonio Rodríguez Maurell, the representative from Cuba; the President of the Seventh Conference, Mr. Ariel Davrieux, Director of the Department of Planning and the Budget of the Republic of Uruguay; the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Gert Rosenthal; the General Director of ILPES, Mr. Alfredo Costa-Filho, and President Sanguinetti, who inaugurated the session.

15. The outgoing President of SCCOPALC presented a balance of the actions undertaken during his mandate. He showed that, on the one hand, an attempt was made to strengthen the System institutionally and support its functioning, and on the other hand, to orient the substantive issues which bring together the Ministers and Heads of Planning of the region. With respect to the first point, he highlighted the strengthening of the information system for planning, the participation in a mechanism designed to co-ordinate the tasks of the agencies for technical co-operation for development, and other important aspects. He then referred to the advisory and training tasks accomplished by ILPES. Regarding the substantive orientation, he pointed out that SCCOPALC helped set the agenda for the present Conference, together with the host country and the other officers of the Conference.

16. The speaker thanked all the planning bodies of the region, the United Nations agencies, and other international and regional bodies, and especially ILPES, for its labour as technical secretary of the System.

17. The new President of SCCOPALC and of the Conference, after having expressed his gratitude for being designated to the post, stated that the meeting was a point of communication between national planning bodies and organizations for international co-operation. This forum, he pointed out, would provide a contact with these latter, making it possible to express to them concerns, orientations and expectations concerning their work.

18. He stated that the theme of the meeting--the insertion of the countries of the region into a changing world characterized by protectionism, economic blocks, shifting comparative advantages and other similar circumstances--was of tremendous importance at this time, and that the document prepared by ILPES for the consideration of the countries reflects the concerns of these countries, but also points out aspects which they were not of. Planning is only in crisis, he pointed out, if it is considered in an utopian sense. Conceived as an assessment of the future and as the safeguard of the coherence of policies, it is tremendously important in present circumstances.

19. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC linked this meeting to the positions of the Commission aimed, in the framework of its historical tradition, at formulating proposals founded on the concrete experiences of the countries of the region, placing concepts at the service of action. In this respect, he recalled the attention given to the changes in the world situation which affect the region, the critique made of the development style that excludes people and concentrates wealth, and the need to propose productive transformation and social cohesion at the same time.

20. In this framework, he emphasized the functions of planning, in the sense of an ordered assimilation of changes, with a view to avoiding unnecessary social imbalances, facing new constraints in external financing, creating new comparative advantages, and other tasks that call for a vision of the future. He asserted that the countries of the region are faced with the enormous challenge of preventing the economic crisis of this decade from continuing, making it necessary to determine priorities, become more efficient, mobilize to the maximum scarce available resources and allocate them better, all of which underlines the vital role the regional planning bodies have to play.

21. The General Director of ILPES expressed his gratitude to the host government, to the countries in attendance, to the organizations represented and to the outgoing officers of the System, as well as to the Regional Council for Planning. He observed that, in his opinion, the regional situation has deteriorated considerably with respect to the situations analyzed in previous Conferences, where the concern of the Institute had already been presented. The region has lost impetus and potentialities, decreased investments and production-related imports, and exported more to receive less. All this presents a difficult situation, especially for the hopes of the new generations.

22. He proposed taking a broader approach to the issue of the external insertion. For that purpose, he considered reinsertion as destiny (interdependency), as a necessity (technological transformation) or as a solution, insofar as it brings more

competitiveness, which is key for future development. Referring then to greater causes of concern with respect to the future, he mentioned the growth of the informal sector in the region, which creates a population that lingers in the past. He pointed out that the deliberations of this forum could play a strategic and urgent role: help authorities to increase their capacity to govern and build the future of the nation.

23. The President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Doctor Julio María Sanguinetti, then proceeded to solemnly inaugurate the Conference. After thanking the delegations for their presence in his country, he observed that formulating the issue of the international reinsertion of the region puts the reflection on the level of the broken dreams, dogmas and autarchic myths that were insufficient for modifying the current situation of the relations between countries and blocks of countries, markets and other aspects that influence economic life. He pointed out that recognizing reality, which is necessary today, does not mean either resigning oneself or accepting present circumstances, and that pragmatism is not a prosaic approach. The enterprise cannot be ignored, nor the market, which contributes an indisputable energizing element. Nor can it be denied that social realities exist which the market does not solve, and that this fact always presents new challenges; he referred in this sense to poverty, whose characteristics have changed: before rural, primitive, today it is the product of a marginalization that grows along with development.

24. He called not for a facile optimism, but one conscious of reality and challenges and capable of struggling not only with external limitations, like those imposed by the external debt, but also, and especially, with what limits us from within, such as tendencies towards political instability, social rhetoric and dogmatism.

25. With autarchy no longer possible, he called for thinking about interdependence, pointing out that regional integration and integration into the world market have to be made compatible. He declared that unco-ordinated and isolated countries would constitute a perverse vision of the autarchic utopia, and that, on the other hand, integration cannot be the sum of inefficiencies.

26. He proposed thinking about a flexible framework of integration and competition in the world. This constitutes, he pointed out, an arduous task, which depends on the sophistication with which the reality of the world is perceived. In the case of Latin America, it is difficult to imagine that this attention to reality would mean denying the emotional dimension proper to our culture. It is a question, he observed, of affirming a cultural identity, and of being able to base it on a balanced view of the economy. He called on the countries of the region to occupy a

place in the world by being stronger, and also for that reason more humble, recognizing the function of the enterprise and the market in economic life, and giving the State the capacity to face the negative social results that might be produced. Only in that way, he pointed out, could democracy be based on dignity and the recognition of the rights of all.

#### Places and dates of the next conferences

27. In the closing session, the places and dates were made known of the next Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (Netherlands Antilles, first half of 1990) and the Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Jamaica, 1993). A reminder was also given of the Extraordinary Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, which will take place in Madrid in 1992.

#### Closing session

28. The speakers during the closing session were the Secretary of Planning of Argentina, Mr. Bernardo Grinspun, in the name of the participating delegations; the General Director of ILPES, Mr. Alfredo Costa-Filho, and the President of SCCOPALC and Director of the Department of Planning of the Office of the President of the Republic of Uruguay, Mr. Ariel Davrieux.

29. In the name of the participating delegations, the representative from Argentina reiterated their gratitude to the people and government of Uruguay. He pointed out basic aspects of the consensus between the presentations of the delegates and the documents presented by ILPES. He stated that the speeches given in the plenary sessions had provided the basis for reaffirming the need for a medium and long-term framework for economic policies, which means that indicative planning continues to be a suitable way of overcoming economic and social risks. He said, in addition, that the importance of the external sector of the economy had been reaffirmed, along with the importance of the active participation of Latin America and the Caribbean in the forums of negotiation, integration and regional co-operation. Regarding this last point, he emphasized the importance of ILPES, the usefulness of its work and the support it should be given by the countries. Finally, he thanked all those who collaborated with the Conference, especially the President, for his smooth chairing of the debates.



30. The General Director of ILPES also expressed his gratitude for the flawless support provided by the Government of Uruguay to the event, as well as for that of other authorities who helped carry it out. He likewise thanked the Spanish delegation for having offered to host the next Extraordinary Conference. He then emphasized the special importance of strengthening the relation between ILPES and the Caribbean countries. He also suggested that the Conference had made it possible to once again experience that SCCOPALC and CRP constitute an important multilateral heritage of the region, and that they allow for the interchange of experiences and technical dialogue in an atmosphere of pluralism characteristic of the tasks of the Institute.

31. The President of SCCOPALC pointed out that the Conference has offered an opportunity to know the current situation, the perspectives and expectations of the countries, and that it allowed for learning about concrete planning. He commented on the concerns expressed by one delegation concerning a possible improvement of the mechanics of the meetings, and synthesized some important aspects mentioned during the plenary sessions by different speakers. Affirming that, when he assumed the presidency, he took on a commitment with ILPES for active participation in its tasks of the period, he formally closed the Seventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean.

## B. SUMMARY OF THE DEBATES

### 1. Beginning of the plenary sessions

32. Mr. Juan Pablo Pérez Castillo opened the first plenary session, addressing the meeting in the name of the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, Mr. Enrique Iglesias. He emphasized that, given the current regional situation--regarding which he largely agreed with the diagnosis made by the documents presented to the meeting--raising the issue of the insertion of Latin America and the Caribbean in the world economy is extremely timely. He pointed out that the sources of the crisis are the external-debt burden, structural imbalances and the unfavourable international context. He likewise stated that this crisis signifies the breakdown of the historical models of growth and a challenge to what has been the traditional insertion of the region in the world economy.

33. He then referred to the challenge of the 1990s in the region, stressing the need for coherent macroeconomic policies and structural changes, stimuli to attract external capital, the

integral reform of the State, the creation of an export "culture," the reduction of the social costs of the adjustment, and regional planning and strategies the insertion in the international economy. With respect to the type of planning the Latin American and Caribbean countries need, he pointed out that new variables whose laws of behaviour are still unknown must be taken into account; that planning cannot be limited to the national sphere and that it will have to incorporate the world situation; and that, given the scarce resources available, it must be very flexible and capable of adapting strategically. An important task for planning in the future, he mentioned, will be to contribute to the improvement of the capacity to govern through participative processes. After calling for perseverance and optimism, he indicated that the Bank expects to place at the disposition of the member countries all of its potential for technical co-operation and loans for financing projects, and that with a view to better fulfill this fundamental function the Bank itself is undergoing internal transformations.

34. The General Director of ILPES then presented the principal documents of the Conference.

35. The General Director of ILPES referred to the two documents elaborated in response to mandates from the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean: ILPES, "External insertion, competitiveness and fiscal crisis," and ILPES, "External insertion, development and planning." The first document addresses the dynamic of Latin America and the Caribbean in the world context; the region in the face of key phenomena of contemporary development; the decisive factors for a better reinsertion and; the mode of insertion and the fiscal crisis.

36. The document examines the role the private and government sectors can play in different reinsertion policies and the functions that national planning bodies can perform to support them.

37. He explained that the policies for external reinsertion will contain a range of instruments and that they will have to affect different spheres in a co-ordinated way: capital formation, scientific and technological research, infrastructure for communications and services, the restructuring of the productive apparatus, knowledge of current markets and their trends, new ways of the organizing production, health-care and education. He emphasized that it will likewise be necessary to co-ordinate monetary and fiscal measures in addition to credits to finance medium and long-term development projects. Finally, he pointed to the need to make external success compatible with domestic results that favour a greater social integration and better living conditions and political harmony. For that reason, a renovated public sector will be indispensable for ordering objectives and means to achieve a more equitable development.

38. He explained that the second document flows from the first. It addresses first the presence of the region in the external context and how contemporary development makes reinsertion difficult. It examines the ways of reinsertion and how they all call for greater productivity; it touches on the problems of insertion and the fiscal crisis of the State, and last, it refers to trends in planning and the role of the national planning bodies (NPBs). In this respect, it explains that the tasks the NPBs can assume with respect to deliberate policies of external reinsertion are oriented in at least five directions: support the formation of intellectual capital; insist on long-term strategic scenarios; stabilize economic policy and control basic equilibria; follow technological trends and provide advisory services at the highest level for direct diplomacy that makes possible a closer relation between governments in achieving goals of mutual co-operation and better insertion in the world economy.

## 2. Remarks of the member countries of SCCOPALC

39. All the delegations of the member countries of the System began their presentations by expressing their gratitude to the government and people of Uruguay for their generous hospitality.

40. The vast majority of the presentations coincided in characterizing the regional situation as very difficult, and in emphasizing the existence of problems such as the external-debt burden, the flow of resources to the exterior, the technology gap, domestic inflation and others as challenges the countries must face with the aid of planning. They also coincided in pointing out the major changes in the world economy and the less room to manoeuvre that the national governments have in an increasingly interdependent international economy.

41. The delegate from Mexico opened the presentations of the countries, outlining the readjustment experiences in his country from 1982 onward, placing it in the context of the economic difficulties that have troubled the region during the current decade and the process of the worldwide redefinition currently taking place. He showed how his country has promoted a series of adjustments that help insert it more efficiently in the world economy. In this respect, he emphasized the importance of a responsible economic policy, aimed at producing lasting positive effects.

42. He stated that from 1982 onward an overall programme of macroeconomic adjustment and structural change had been undertaken, with a view to radically modify monetary and financial disorders and correct the distortions that slow down development. He enumerated some indicators that demonstrate the

advances achieved through this programme in spheres such as the primary balance of the public sector, the disestablishment of organizations and public agencies, the control of inflation without economic recession nor higher unemployment--thanks to the social pact--and the opening of the economy. Despite these advances, he observed that economic activity in Mexico has stagnated, due to the burden of transferring resources abroad because of the external debt. He pointed out that the year 1989 represents a transition, and that in December 1988, the Pacto para la Estabilidad y el Crecimiento Económico (pact for stability and economic growth) was signed with the productive sectors of the country and remains in force till the month of July. With respect to the negotiation of the external debt, he said that the process is being firmly but responsibly carried out, and that the payment of that debt is second to the interests of the nation. He ended his remarks by declaring that international agreement and Latin American integration can generate a process that allows for recovering sustained growth and raising the standard of living of the peoples of the region.

43. The delegate from Uruguay and the President of the Conference then gave a presentation in which he referred to the document given to the meeting, where the situation of Uruguay during the present decade is briefly described. He pointed out that the negative experiences of the early years were due to the incoherence between structural changes on the one hand, and anti-inflationary and exchange-rate policies on the other, and that the lesson they teach is that every advance implies an able management of macroeconomic policies.

44. He stated that the government that came into power in 1985 had the vision of a country integrated with the world and very connected with its neighbors, and was convinced that the inflationary crisis should not be handled through a contractive programme, but rather one capable of stabilizing and reactivating the economy at the same time. This programme, undertaken with the support of the IMF and the World Bank, produced positive effects from the second half of 1985, which led to considerable increases of the product. He likewise observed that this short-term approach must be placed in the context of a longer-term programme, and that the triennial programmes formulated establish overall goals for achieving coherence between public investment and overall policy. With respect to longer-term programmes, which by their very nature are usually less known to public opinion, he mentioned the collaboration with the Universidad de la República in science and technology, supported by the UNDP and AID. He also pointed out that the technical co-operation granted by the Republic of Argentina is very important for agricultural development, and that Uruguay, since the democratic government has come into power, has enjoyed valuable international co-operation.

45. The delegate from Brazil, after praising the work done by ILPES and stressing the importance of its role in the region's present situation, pointed out that the transformations in international economic relations seem to be governed by two major trends today. The first is that these relations are worldwide in a new way: this is seen in the formation of large transnational conglomerates, and is tending towards a new world order, which could leave the developing nations even more marginal. Together with that, there is another trend, this one towards a fragmentation of international economic relations, expressed in turn by the formation of regional blocks, organized markets and new forms of protectionism, among them those that block access to the most advanced technologies.

46. He first observed that the recovery of planning is linked to the viability of investment financing, which makes finding a solution to the problem of the external debt indispensable. The contribution of national planning must be to give society a vision of the directions it must follow, to organize investments in strategic sectors, and mainly to support the private sector so that it acts in the more dynamic spheres of the economy. He especially emphasized the need for decentralization, as well as the priority that should be given to social development: paying the social debt, according to his opinion, should be a concrete and priority goal. He also referred to an increase of productivity as an indispensable goal, and together with that to the suitable selection of advanced technologies. He expressed, finally, that national efforts would not be complete without the objective of Latin American integration, and that a more just international order must be fought for in a united fashion, to open spaces for the region and give impetus to its development.

47. The delegate from Venezuela referred first to the complex international economic context in which the region is presently developing. He then characterized the past development of his country's economy, traditionally marked by an international insertion dependent on petroleum, which led to maintaining an overvalued exchange rate in a framework of unrestricted freedom of exchange. During the years of high prices for petroleum, Venezuela was among the economies with a stable post-war growth. In contrast, during the five-year period 1980 to 1984, macroeconomic results were very unfavourable, and the exchange rate was used to soften inflation. From 1984 onwards, the policy aimed at a more representative exchange rate. The plunge in oil prices during 1986 and 1988, and the presence of severe macroeconomic imbalances, produced a situation of collapse which from 1989 onward led to the country's deepest economic crisis in this century.

48. He then referred to the economic strategy currently being followed in the country, saying that the government coming to power in 1989 has committed itself to correct the macroeconomic

imbalances and improve the standard of living of a large part of the population. In the context of the present overall development strategy, the insertion of Venezuela in the world economy must be based on the promotion of non-traditional exports and on changing the anti-export exchange structure. An attempt will also be made to make trade relations with the rest of the world more flexible, by systematically eliminating obstacles and restrictions and establishing a modern tariff structure, with an appropriate level of effective protection for national industry. With respect to the role of planning in global development strategy, he pointed out that it should aid productivity and strengthen productive enterprises; contribute to improving the dialogue between the government and civil society; search for new forms of more self-regulated social organization, and finally, on the political and institutional level, it should join the effort to reform the State.

49. The delegate from Guatemala stated that, according to a recent presidential message in his country, the crisis of 1985 has largely been overcome. He mentioned important advances in the public and private sectors, as well as in reducing inflation.

50. He then outlined the policies undertaken by the Government of Guatemala. First, he spoke of democracy and openness, in relation to external insertion, and highlighted his country's co-operation with the processes of Esquipulas II and its active neutrality. Second, he spoke of domestic reordering, with modifications in exchange rates, tax reform and the payment of the social debt. With the aid of the World Bank, he stated, a programme of social investments in the fields of health and education has been undertaken, as well as in other fields, among which he mentioned municipal equipment, the micro-enterprise programme and other general-welfare programmes. Third, he mentioned the policy to consolidate participative democracy, administrative decentralization, and changes in the role of the State, along with the new process of participative planning. With respect to the external insertion of the country, he informed that an attempt is being made to increase agricultural production and support exports, improve physical infrastructure and promote tourism. He ended his remarks with an exhortation to the participants to find the points in common among the countries, in search of an identity capable of uniting the region to face the future.

51. The delegate from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), speaking in the name of the member countries, stated that in the documentation presented by ILPES there is an understandable deficiency: its aggregate character--recognized in the document itself--does not allow it to faithfully reflect the situation of some States. In the case of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, the situation is different from the Latin American norm in several aspects: in the past decade most of

those States grew economically in real terms and recorded a positive inflow of capital to both the private and the public sector. There was also a certain economic diversification. The negative characteristics of the situation were the persistent technological underdevelopment of the industrial sector, higher unemployment, less governmental development assistance, higher levels of public debt--the structure of which, he pointed out, is different from that of the rest of the region--and budgetary deficits. He said that the positive characteristics of the economic evolution should not make us forget the structural deficiencies inherent to nations so small and insular, whose viability in the long-term has not been sufficiently examined.

52. He observed that the characteristics of those States clearly call for making what the ILPES document calls a diplomacy of negotiation a priority. This is an indispensable condition for maintaining the access of their products to the metropolitan markets, as well as for a suitable level of government assistance. He disagreed with the idea that national self-sufficiency is impossible in these times, saying that it was an abdication of the responsibilities of governments, technicians and national planners. Likewise, he affirmed that higher levels of self-sufficiency can be achieved through an integrating action on the part of the States, which would allow for a greater rationalization and modernization of productive structures, and also make it possible to overcome the limits imposed by the small scale. Finally, he said that planning activity is characterized fundamentally by being done in a climate of uncertainty, to which all States are subjected.

53. The delegate from Trinidad and Tobago first expressed his gratitude to ILPES for the attention given to the situations proper to the Caribbean. He then outlined some of the main aspects of the social and economic reconstruction in which the new government of his country was working on, one of the first measures of which was to create the Ministry of Planning and Mobilization. Among those aspects, he mentioned a critical attitude with respect to the offer of technological exchange coming from the nations of the north, in order to ensure that the technology offered be the most efficient; the reform of the public sector, to improve entrepreneurial spirit and stimulate the diversification of the economy; relief from the problem of the external debt, to be able to dedicate more resources to investment programmes, and the creation of social programmes to alleviate the effects of economic adjustment. Regarding the problem of the debt, he criticized the lack of flexibility of the international framework created in Bretton Woods, and stated that he was well disposed towards the proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He also pointed out that the relief initiatives had been limited to the large debtors, without taking into account situations like that of his country.

54. He insisted on the need to strengthen regional unity through economic and technical co-operation, in order to improve the situation of the region with respect to trade and development. To that end, he promised that his country would collaborate with the Regional Council for Planning and with SCCOPALC. He ended his remarks by calling for confidence in the future and saying that flexibility is indispensable in planning.

55. The delegate from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), after mentioning that few countries of that grouping have carried out explicit planning in a continuous and coherent manner, observed that the intentions to elaborate a multisectoral plan that they had at the end of the 1970s proved to be impractical, and that the countries have made sectoral plans instead. In 1984 and 1986, the heads of State of the countries of the Community, after being informed about the studies done, concluded that their economies should deliberately and actively take advantage of all the opportunities offered them by world trends. Their reflection on the question, he added, is contained in a document placed at the disposition of ILPES and the member governments of SCCOPALC.

56. He briefly outlined the sectoral plans for agriculture, industry and technology, and then analyzed the role which the national planning bodies should play. In his judgment, they should set goals and objectives that can lead to the participation of all the sectors of their societies in the process of formulating the plan.

57. The delegate from Argentina said the development of the region continues to be subjected to an age-old external bottleneck, more severe and complex today than in the past. It persists as a critical determinant of development, and therefore a prime task of the national planning bodies is to search for ways to overcome it. He observed that this crisis cannot be overcome spontaneously or by chance, or with short-term measures lacking a medium and long-term framework. For this reason, he stressed the importance of the national agencies and their coordination of a regional and subregional level.

58. He then outlined the three main areas of action of the Presidential Secretariat for Planning in his country. The first is to solve the problem of necessary resources, making it vital to find a suitable solution to the problem of the external debt, by reducing it and seeking elements common to all the debtors of the region, in order to prevent the "case-by-case" treatment from reinforcing the imposed conditionality. The second is to broaden the opportunities of access for Argentinean exports to the markets of the developed countries; with respect to this, he stressed the importance of an active participation in the negotiations of the Uruguay Round, taking into account in each of the groups and section of the negotiations the effective implementation of the principle of differentiated and more



favourable treatment for the developing countries. The third area is to seek more links and economic interdependence among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, advancing towards physical integration and the promotion of subregional poles of integration.

59. The Cuban delegate began by explaining in broad terms the crisis of the Latin American and Caribbean economy, which became particularly dramatic in 1988. After referring to several significant indicators, he affirmed that most of the countries of the region moved further away from the objective of reviving sustained economic growth. He then outlined the economic difficulties of the last five years in his own country, saying that they were not as severe as those of the rest of the region owing to the economic relations with the member countries of CMEA, which had made it possible to guarantee social programmes and the continuation of important economic-development programmes. He reiterated that the main factor of the present crisis is the external debt, with the consequent net transfer of resources to the exterior.

60. He pointed out, however, that solving the debt problem would not make it possible to return to self-sustained growth without the elimination of unequal exchange, protectionism and the burdensome conditions imposed on access to technologies and the financial market. He observed that, at present, the potential for production achieved by the region makes it really possible to accelerate the process of regional economic integration, both in traditional and new branches, and with an equitable participation of all the countries. This would, among other advantages, improve the negotiating position of the region on the world level. He insisted that a good part of the markets the region needs could be found within the countries themselves if there were a better distribution of income. Last, he advocated recognizing the leadership function of the State in the orientation and impetus of development and integration strategies, which, in his judgment makes the historical role of the planning bodies of the continent evident.

61. The delegate from Nicaragua declared first that his nation is living an exceptionally difficult situation, insofar as it has been affected for eight years by an aggression financed by a foreign power, as well as by tremendous natural disasters. These facts have conditioned the economic life of the country. He stated that the efforts of the government from 1979 onwards have been fruitful in the field of education and health, as well as in recovering producer goods for the State. Nevertheless, the blockades and discriminations imposed on the country have brought serious consequences, expressed in the deficits recorded from 1981 onward and in the seriousness of later situations, which culminated in the hyperinflation of 1988.

62. Referring to current policies, he pointed out that their main thrust is to fight against inflation; a drastic reduction in public expenditure is projected for this purpose. The government has made a serious effort to work out agreements with business sectors and has begun to handle the economy in a transparent manner. The results were favourable during the first quarter of the year, although certain recessive symptoms are visible, together with a decline in tax revenues and real wages. The Ministry of Planning has fulfilled the function of co-ordinating activities. Since one of the factors of the weakness of the country is the scarcity of freely available resources, and since Nicaragua's access to international financing bodies has been limited, a Round-Table of co-operating countries was organized in Stockholm. Finally, he said that the trend towards subregional integration continues in Central America, despite political differences. He called for thinking of new guidelines for regional insertion and for supporting the integration process, and for returning to the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action as an instrument of this process.

63. The delegate from the Netherlands Antilles affirmed that the reduction of growth and development during the last decade, mainly due to external indebtedness and the transfer of resources to the exterior, has weakened the region's participation in the world economy. He wondered if the region has not lost the creativity of its ancestors, who, when they liberated their countries, were perhaps the first long-term planners, and pointed out the suitability of returning to the values they originally proposed.

64. He observed, that in the judgment of his country, regional integration will be the key to economic success in international trade. From this perspective, he stressed the importance of the trade and transport centre established on the island of Curaçao, giving examples of the collaboration presently being given to Bolivia, and which is also projected for the Andean Pact countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. He emphasized that the Netherlands Antilles aspire to become a veritable cultural and economic bridge between Latin America and Europe.

65. The delegate from Colombia began by agreeing with the positions taken in the ILPES documents with respect to the development crisis presently affecting the region. He pointed out that it is an advance to recognize that the crisis is structural and that overcoming it calls for profound changes in the nations' economic and political management. In this sense, he referred to the crisis in State administration, saying that it has to recover the confidence of the citizenry; for this purpose, it should redefine its fields of competency and achieve more efficiency in them than it presently has. In turn, the productive sector should also change obsolete structures; if not, it will be impossible to re-enter external markets. Lastly, he observed that the crisis

also extends to the relation between the public and the private sector. The national planning systems in most of the countries, in his opinion, have been incapable of setting feasible development objectives and establish the processes and responsibilities needed to guide public and private management towards socially desirable goals. For a new relationship between the public sector and society, it is indispensable to restructure planning processes and create a new co-ordination between planning and economic management.

66. He then referred to the situation of Colombia, affirming that despite favourable indicators, the country faces structural conditioning analogous to those of the rest of the countries of the region. The first stage of the changes anticipated by the Plan for a Social Economy, in effect in the country since 1987, has produced a modernization of the State by reorienting public expenditure in such a way that the share of social investment in total investment was substantially raised. This first stage also achieved full co-ordination between planning, allocation of resources and medium-term financial management, through a new budget system formed by a medium-term financial plan, an annual operative investment plan, and an annual budget. Profound changes have also been made in the organization of the public sector, in response to the need to decentralize. An attempt was made to strengthen the productive apparatus, seeking through diverse actions to bring together the positive effects from the increase in investments and employment with an efficient and competitive productive structure, based on high levels of productivity.

67. The delegate from Costa Rica stated that the economic crisis at the beginning of the 1980s was of such a magnitude that it even threatened to question the traditional democratic regime of the country. The government that came into power in 1982 put into effect a stabilization programme along with measures to lessen the social cost of the adjustment, succeeding in reversing the negative trends in less than a year. Nevertheless, the process laid bare the collapse of the import-substitution process in the context of the Central American Common Market, and the need to promote a new form of insertion in the world economy. This conviction gives form to the development strategy followed by the government that came to power in 1986. However, this strategy is accompanied by the no less firm conviction that this objective will not be achieved at the expense of the social programmes of the government nor of the income of wage earners.

68. The government's strategy has three distinct and closely related levels. The first is that of economic stabilization, with results this past year, except for inflation, surpassing expectations; inflation made it necessary to apply a programme with certain heterodox elements, with IMF support. The second level is that of structural adjustment, understood as the modification of the system of prices and incentives to make the

productive apparatus more efficient and more integrated in the world economy. The third level is that of economic development properly speaking, in which direct State intervention is joined to the private sector through forms that stimulate efficiency and productivity. In this respect, he referred to programmes that include external trade and international negotiations; science and technology; industrial reconversion; agricultural development; natural resources and the training of human resources. He stated, finally, that the results are still not completely satisfactory with respect to the rationalization of the public sector, economic democracy and Central American integration.

69. The delegate from Bolivia touched first on the present situation of the country, stating that, although serious difficulties persist in unemployment, drug traffic, infant mortality and morbidity, illiteracy, etc., in recent years a political stability has been achieved that allowed for overcoming a catastrophic inflationary situation, carry out a successful renegotiation of the external debt, achieve growth and increase reserves. Along with that, a savings policy has been implemented, access to international credit was recovered, and the economy has reactivated, affecting both the public and the private sector. All that was possible in spite of the drop in the price of tin, the social repercussions of which were faced with political and social prudence.

70. The country maintains its goals of regional integration to alleviate the its imposed land-locked position. Along these lines, he mentioned the current co-operation with the Netherlands Antilles regarding trade, which increases the possibility of insertion in the world economy by sea and air, and also the co-operation of Uruguay in access to the River Plate Basin. He then referred to the role of the State in the Bolivian economy: the State has tended in recent years to reduce its large size in order to adopt a policy aimed at decentralizing the economy and making it less concentrated. Finally, he terminated his remarks by calling for solidarity in the region.

71. The delegate of the Dominican Republic pointed out that the preceding presentations had explained the basic characteristics of a crisis that also affected his country, for which reason he did not intend to refer to it, but rather to the possibilities of overcoming the existing difficulties with each country using its own capabilities. He announced that he would distribute a document on the most successful experiences in the Dominican Republic.

72. He then stated that the documents presented to the meeting clearly revealed the need for a radical change with respect to the role of planning in regional development, insofar as this development has not been able to produce the transformations

needed in the region. He also said that the way this type of conference is developed should be questioned, seeking to make them more apt for producing conclusions and mechanisms for solving problems.

73. The delegate from Jamaica highlighted the community of interests between his country and the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the need to make concerted efforts to overcome the current situation of the present decade. He expressed the opinion that the countries of the region should learn from other areas of the world that have taken measures to defend their interests in a hostile environment.

74. He pointed out the considerable social cost of the stabilization and structural-adjustment programmes in his country, as well as the achievements with respect to the rate of exchange, slow-down of inflation and the opening to the exterior. The government just coming into power, he indicated, is firmly determined to overcome current difficulties, but the large external debt leaves little room for manoeuvring. He proposed that the other countries support ILPES, as an institution belonging to the region, by providing the resources needed to continue its work and by allocating a percentage of their gross domestic product for this purpose. Lastly, he offered Jamaica as the host country of the Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean.

75. The delegate from Honduras pointed out that the economic crisis that affected his country, as in the rest of the region, has made medium and long-term planning difficult, since immediate problems have predominated over more development-related aspects. The policy applied is mainly monetary, and the principal tasks of the economic authorities have been to try to put order into the public sector, strengthen the external sector and promote international trade, and rationalize the financial system. Likewise, attempts were made to stimulate investment.

76. Regarding investments, he stressed the efforts his country has made to strengthen its institutions and democratic processes, and collaborate in the solution of conflicts affecting neighbouring countries. He assured that the efforts realized made it possible to begin to see solutions, and that it is necessary to allocate and use resources with the aid of participative and dynamic planning.

77. The delegate from Chile observed that the term "insertion" used in the documents of the Conference should also refer to the insertion in a new age, that of the next century. It will be characterized by three relevant variables: the speed of change, the importance of knowledge (and therefore the importance of the creativity of human capital, as the main input of economies) and social complexity, which make attempts at social engineering

illusory. He recalled that planning is not a science, and that each country represents a different challenge; it is not possible to hand out prescriptions, but only to anticipate some of the elements that have to be taken into account, and offer a new deployment of techniques. In his judgment, the future offers three great challenges: information (the density of which, in a country, is the basic variable); communications (between governments and citizens, at the service of development and not propaganda), and the needs imposed by the multiplication of actors and planning variables.

78. With respect to the case of Chile, he pointed out that growth rates were satisfactory for eight years during the present decade and that the point was even reached where the macroeconomic problem of stopping growth by adjusting the rate of interest was considered. He indicated that employment is being generated, despite the reduction of the public sector, and that the figure of total population employed is very high. He stated, moreover, that the external debt has been reduced to a significant extent, that exports have been diversified and that inflation has been stabilized around figures that are low in the regional context. Extreme poverty has been diminished and social indicators are at high levels. As keys to the successes attained, he mentioned overall policies like the debureaucratization of the State apparatus and the reduction of its size, administrative and geographic decentralization, the stimulus to the private sector, fiscal and monetary discipline, the conversion of the debt into capital, the focusing of social benefits on the most poor, scientific and technological dynamism--with high priority in the allocation of resources--and an active policy of making the educational system more flexible. With respect to specific measures, he referred to the rationalization of ports and transportation, the revision of labour legislature, public investment with integrated project banks, the trebling of the domestic rate of return on public investment, the privatization of public enterprises and social insurance, an efficient rate structure for public services, the internationalization of capital markets, the consolidation of the rights of property and the opening to international trade by lowering tariffs.

### 3. Remarks of the observer countries

79. The delegation from Spain extended to the member countries of SCCOPALC an invitation to hold in Madrid in 1992 an Extraordinary Conference on the economic and trade relations of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with the countries of the ECC, within the framework of the creation of one overall European market.

80. In this respect, he pointed out that the ECC and the Latin American and Caribbean countries need a new relationship in order to achieve a greater integration of their economies. With this in mind, he pointed out that the Community should adopt specific policies towards these countries: first, re-establish credit flows to the area, and second, give more consideration to the countries of the region in the instruments at the disposal of the ECC for improving trade flows and development aid.

#### 4. Presentations of agencies

81. The specialized bodies and agencies of the United Nations, as well as the intergovernmental agencies present, addressed the plenary session to make known their respective goals and work programmes, especially as related to the theme of the Conference.

82. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations Secretariat referred to the structural adjustments in the countries, pointing out that they should be compatible with the reality of each nation and not a mere application of pre-established models. Moreover, and coinciding with the concerns of UNICEF, he observed that acceptable levels of health, education and housing indicators need to be maintained. Regarding external insertion, he made it clear that at present the region has no priority in international forums, in spite of the notorious deterioration of its indicators and the exportation of its financial resources to the exterior. He likewise referred to the need to reach a high degree of competitiveness for external trade, and to the relation which necessarily should be established between the short and medium-term, and to the present and future international environment.

83. The delegate from UNICEF stressed the existence of a facet of the regional economic crisis that remains unseen, related to the permanent physical and psychic damage that children can suffer owing to temporary privations affecting their families. He called on the governments to join together around a worldwide ethic in favour of the poorest children, and detailed the programmes that the Fund is developing to aid them.

84. The delegate from UNFPA insisted that the population variable is fundamental to development planning, and that it is important for the countries to take it into account, in all of its complexity, when planning. He indicated that the Fund is willing to offer technical co-operation, financing and equipment to create population units within the national planning bodies, as well as to enhance the co-operation that can be given through the ECLAC and CELADE system.

85. The Director of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), for his part, emphasized the need to have a good knowledge of the demographic structure and the economic and social behaviour of the population. After detailing the activities that the Centre carried out, he pointed out that, at present, the Centre has emphasized demographic analysis and the dissemination of instrumental knowledge about that analysis to global, sectoral and regional planners. He gave some examples of the work done by applying methods elaborated by the Centre.

86. The representative of the ILO and PREALC praised the documents presented by ILPES to the meeting, stressing that they are brief documents, with substantive truths, a dynamic focus, and a consideration of the diversity of countries and situations. He referred to the effects of the crisis of the 1980s on the labour market, emphasizing that underemployment more than open unemployment resulted, and that the adjustment is seen in a different quality of employment: low-productivity employment is growing and wage indexes are dropping. He pointed in this sense to the existence of a short-term social debt with workers. He made it clear, in addition, that poverty and underemployment are concentrated among informal and rural workers, making them marginal to the urban economy.

87. The representative from UNESCO spoke of the need to explicitly recognize that the technological problem consists of a form of concentration of capital. To this effect, UNESCO has renovated its programmes and concepts. In the sphere of science and technology, it wants to concentrate its efforts on moving beyond the sphere of mere teaching and integrate them into more interdisciplinary contexts; it wants to value not only more sophisticated but also endogenous technologies, and attend to the incremental innovation of technology. Among the efforts being made, he pointed to the responsibility of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to obtain resources needed to improve the situation of the region in this respect.

88. The delegate from the World Bank said that the present international context and the profound crisis that the region is going through combine to stress that the training of high-level human resources and the interchange of knowledge and experience have a key role in the apt insertion of the region into the world concert and in the solution of its problems. The World Bank's Economic Development Institute Programme, he indicated, is inspired in this pair of variables: the interchange of ideas and high-level training as a contribution to the solution of the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. Finally, he referred to the joint programme of the Institute and the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI).



89. The Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), after pointing out that the present critical situation of the region displays, despite its seriousness, certain reasons for optimism, reiterated the Latin American vocation that characterizes his country and offered co-operation in some key aspects. The first consists of improving the co-ordination of the resources from domestic savings in the developing countries, by potentializing and capitalizing that saving; the second touches on trade, and refers to diversifying supply for export; and the third refers to stimulating private-sector activities, as well as the efficiency and efficacy of different public administrations. He stated his intention to continue collaborating with ILPES, and also with the World Bank's Economic Development Institute.

90. The FAO representative expressed at the beginning of his remarks that the central issue of the meeting is by its nature, complexity and breath highly relevant for the present and future of the region. He then stated that the FAO stressed the same point in its Study on Potentials for Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, elaborated at the petition of the Ministers of Agriculture of the region, in a meeting in Barbados in August 1986. He indicated that its preparation implied two years of intense work, carried out in close consultation and co-operation with high-level specialists in agricultural development from the countries and numerous regional and international organizations, among which he mentioned ECLAC.

91. He informed the meeting that the Ministers of Agriculture, meeting once again in Recife, Brazil, in October 1988, expressed their satisfaction with the high technical quality and the new analytical and propositional advances contained in the Study, and requested the General Director of FAO to distribute it widely. He then expressed that in response to this petition and with the agreement of ILPES, the delegates would receive from the Secretariat the different components of the Study, which are: the Main Report and its five annexes, which treat the principal analytical and policy aspects that condition the structure and functioning of the overall economies and agriculture and contain a detailed examination of the processes that have given rise to productive and social transformations in the urban and rural spheres throughout the last three decades and particularly during the 1980s.

92. He stated that the Regional Plan of Action, approved in Recife and produced by the Study, contains in essence an integral formulation of the economic development and transformation of the Latin American and Caribbean societies, using an advanced analytical framework for examining agricultural problems, in the context of an increasing sectoral interdependence and its multiple repercussions.

93. He recalled that development is a much broader and more complex process than simple economic growth, since it implies substantial transformations in structures of production and in the degree of effective participation of the social actors. Because of that, the strategic orientation of the Regional Plan of Action tends to conciliate growth with equity, both on the conceptual and practical levels, since they are complementary objectives, within a dynamic evolution of mutual stimulation. He stressed that the conceptual scheme that the FAO developed to conciliate short-term reactivation with long-term growth, was presented in the Study in the simplest way possible for clarity's sake, but at the same time, care was taken to incorporate in that presentation the essential features of national and subregional realities.

94. He emphasized that on the level of the basic concepts of the Regional Plan of Action, the FAO presented two fundamental formulations: the unavoidable need to introduce important changes in overall development policy, in order to explicitly favour rural areas; and the urgent need to exhaustively revise how priorities are made within agriculture and rural life, in order to benefit decisively and concretely small producers and landless rural workers, instead of discriminating against them, as has been happening implicitly.

95. He outlined the seven main areas of the Regional Plan of Action and its specific and concomitant objectives to systematically ensure that agriculture and rural life reach their development potential. He ended his presentation by referring to the function of FAO in that task.

96. In his presentation, the delegate from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) emphasized some of the fundamental requisites, to his way of thinking, for re-establishing the dynamic of the Latin American and Caribbean economies. After referring to some of the causes of the crisis of external indebtedness, he outlined the strategy applied from 1982 onward, which had to be re-evaluated due to new circumstances. At present, he pointed out, there is a growing acceptance of the need for programmes to reduce the debt that take advantage of the discount of the secondary market, and the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States opens new possibilities in this sense. He indicated that the Fund is now disposed to support these programmes with its own resources or by catalyzing resources from other sources. He stressed the importance that these efforts be made in the framework of co-operative approaches. Lastly, he pointed out that the national planning bodies have a most important function to fill for

consolidating stabilization efforts and deepening the processes of structural adjustment. They should design suitable strategies, make a critical analysis of public investment programmes, and back the need to improve education and health systems, to protect the poorer sectors of the population.

97. The representative of SELA criticized the concept of international insertion, which alludes to a world whose rules of the games are established by the dominant powers. He proposed the term participation as being more suitable, insofar as it implies dialogue and negotiation of those rules. He reiterated the importance of multilateral mechanisms, which at present are ignored. He considered that the phenomenon of the remittance of resources to the exterior, owing to the external debt, contributed decisively to reducing or eliminating capacity for growth, and to compromising the future of the region. The integral and coherent solution to this problem cannot wait, he stated, and suggested that the region adopt a regional proposal, which would serve as the basis for negotiations. He then analyzed the effects of the crisis on science and technology, aspects indispensable for the advance of the region, and warned against the failure of the enclaves of modernization, which often worsen the imbalances within countries. Finally, he referred to the relation between integration, planning and external relations, pointing out that regional integration should be above all else a political project directed to strengthening the capacity for international negotiations and reinforcing the mechanisms of domestic economic co-ordination.

98. The representative from the Organization of American States (OAS) referred first to the aspects of the present problematic that should be considered in any realistic strategy for economic and social recovery of the region, coinciding for the most part with the diagnostic analyses proposed by other speakers. He reiterated that the possible solution of the problem of indebtedness is only a first step, which would make it possible to discuss other obstacles that block the integral development of the countries, like international actions and events that escape the control of the region. In a next stage, he indicated, it will be necessary to continue the multilateral dialogue, centring on the need to open a commercial, financial and technological space for the region. He pointed out that, in harmony with the democratic vocation of the countries, the evaluation of current development strategies should reflect a broad spectrum of opinion of the societies.

99. The representative of the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA) reported on the fulfillment of the mandate of the leaders of the agricultural sector of the hemisphere, conferred on IICA by the Ninth International Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, held in Canada in 1987. This mandate gave birth to a strategic plan of joint action to

support the revitalization of agriculture and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. He also presented a synthesis of ideas for a new role for agriculture in the region, with a view to giving the agricultural sector a new role over the long-term in development strategies. For this reason, he indicated three key aspects: productive modernization, the incorporation of backward sectors into the benefits of modernization and the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and the institutional adaptation of the public agricultural sector.

100. The Secretary General of ALADI underlined the importance of this Conference, given the tremendous changes being produced at this time in the international economic context. He stated that at present planning is very important, since it must respond in a balanced way to both immediate needs and the challenges of the future. From a long-term perspective, he also stated, an integration that promotes important technological changes, achieves a more vigorous international presence and a power of joint negotiation is valued. He called on the countries to use ALADI as a forum to make integration the grand Latin American political project. He then reported on the evolution and present state of the Association, stressing especially bilateral agreements, regional tariff preference and open-market agreements in favour of countries relatively less economically developed. He also referred to the Regional Round of Negotiations, indicating that important results have been attained in that framework, and also to the functioning of the Payments and Reciprocal Credit Agreement.

A N N E X 1

10 de mayo de 1989

VII CONFERENCIA DE MINISTROS Y JEFES DE PLANIFICACION  
DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

SEVENTH MEETING OF MINISTERS AND HEADS OF PLANNING OF  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Montevideo, Uruguay, 8 al 10 de Mayo de 1989

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Gobiernos Miembros del SCOOPALC  
Member Governments of SCOOPALC

ARGENTINA

Representante: Bernardo Grinspun, Secretario de Estado, Secretaría de Planificación

Representante alternativo: René Ortuño, Subsecretario General de Planificación

Miembros de la delegación: Héctor Amadeo García, Eduardo José Michel, Roberto Antonio Mori, Emilio Ramón Pardo

BARBADOS

Representante: Andrew F. Cox, Senior Economist, Office of the Prime Minister, Division of Economic Affairs

BELICE

Representante: José Orlando Puga, Senior Economist, Ministry of Economic Development

## BOLIVIA

Representante: Jorge Siles-Salinas, Embajador de Bolivia en Uruguay

Representante alternativo: Fernando Ruiz, Subsecretario de Inversión Pública y Cooperación Internacional

Miembros de la delegación: Víctor Manuel Rico

## BRASIL

Representante: Joao Batista Abreu, Ministro de Planificación y Coordinación

Miembros de la delegación: Livio de Carvalho, Clodoaldo Huguene, Eduardo Moreira Hosannah, Carlos Roberto Penna, Rubens Yonamine

## COLOMBIA

Representante: Jorge Enrique Vargas González, Subjefe, Departamento Nacional de Planeación

Representante alternativo: Luis Bernardo Florez, Viceministro de Hacienda

Miembros de la delegación: José Augusto Zuluaga

## COSTA RICA

Representante: Fernando Herrero, Viceministro de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica

Miembros de la delegación: Ana Ramos de Pijuan

## CUBA

Representante: Antonio Rodríguez Maurell, Ministro, Presidente de la Junta Central de Planificación y Vicepresidente del Consejo de Ministros

Representante alternativo: José Fernández Santana, Vicepresidente de la Junta Central de Planificación

Miembros de la delegación: René Alfonso, Abelardo Curbelo, Plácido Hernández, Waldo O'Farrill

## CHILE

Representante: Sergio Melnick, Ministro/Director, Oficina de Planificación Nacional

Miembros de la delegación: Jorge Patricio Cifuentes, Horacio Del Valle, Rodrigo Moncada, Manuel Valencia

## ECUADOR

Representante: Fernando Ribadeneira, Embajador de Ecuador en el Uruguay

Miembros de la delegación: Iván Fernández

## EL SALVADOR

Representante: Manuel Calderón, Embajador de El Salvador en el Uruguay

## GUATEMALA

Representante: Salvador Del Valle, Subsecretario de Planificación

Miembros de la delegación: Víctor Gálvez, Tito Ordóñez

## HONDURAS

Representante: Jorge Navarro, Director de Planificación Global, Secretaría de Planificación

Miembros de la delegación: Hernán Bermúdez

## JAMAICA

Representante: Lincoln McIntosh, Deputy Director, Planning Institute of Jamaica



## MEXICO

Representante: Rogelio Gasca Neri, Subsecretario de Programación y Presupuesto

Representante alternativo: Flavio Avilés, Director General de Programación y Presupuesto de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Pesquero y Abasto

Miembros de la delegación: Jaime Cordero-Rossell

## NICARAGUA

Representante: Orlando Solórzano, Viceministro, Secretaría de Planificación

## PANAMA

Representante: Alexis R. Cabrera, Embajador-Planificador, Embajada de Panamá en Uruguay

Miembros de la Delegación: Euclides E. Tapia

## PERU

Representante: Jorge del Campo, Embajador del Perú en Uruguay

## REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Representante: Jorge M. Herrera, Director, Oficina Nacional de Planificación, Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencia

## SURINAME

Representante: Christine de Rooy, Coordinator Macro Planning, National Planning Office of Suriname

## TRINIDAD Y TABAGO

Representante: John V. Prince, Senior Planning Officer, Minister of Planning and Mobilization

## URUGUAY

Representante: Ariel Davrieux, Director, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto

Representante alternativo: Juan Alberto Moreira, Subdirector, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto

Miembros de la delegación: Carlos Balsa, Aldo Beri, Mercedes Bertalmio, Angel Bertolotti, Ana Cazzadori, Inés Cibils, Elbio Chertok, Alberto Chiodi, Alba De Avila, Olga Falco, Suely González, Sara Justo, Gerardo Kramer, Julio Legris, Celina Leis, Rosario Medero, María Angélica Peña, Jorge Pelufo, Graciela Pérez, Zulma Puig, Cecilia Ramos-Mañé, Graciela Reybaud, Jorge Roldós, Pedro Silva, María del Rosario Soares, Carlos Sténeri, Eberth Urrutia, Ana María Verga, Glenda Vilela

## VENEZUELA

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Miembros de la delegación: Félix Soubllette

B. Estados Miembros Asociados  
Associated Member States

## ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS

Representante: Franklyn Crestian, Minister, Ministry for Development and Cooperation

Miembros de la delegación: Enrique García Ayaviri, Lucita Moenir, Carlos Rovelet, Ernest Voges

## ORGANIZACION DE ESTADOS DEL CARIBE ORIENTAL (OECO)

George Goodwin, Chief, Sector Policy and Planning

C. Países Observadores  
Observing Countries

## ESPAÑA

Representante: Fernando Valenzuela, Presidente, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional

Representante alternativo: José Alberto Zaragoza Rameau, Director General de Planificación, Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda

Miembros de la delegación: Julio Gómez, Elena Salgado

## ESTADOS UNIDOS

Representante: Michael Chang, Embajada de Estados Unidos en Uruguay

## UNION DE REPUBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIETICAS

Representante: Andrei Veklenko, Embajada en Uruguay

D. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations Secretariat

Departamento de Cooperación Técnica y Desarrollo (DCTD)

Augusto Silvany, Senior Economic Affairs Officer

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)

Gert Rosenthal, Secretario Ejecutivo  
Clyde Applewhite, Director, ECLAC Port-of-Spain Office  
Germán Rama, Director Oficina CEPAL Montevideo  
Horacio Santamaría, Director, Oficina de Planificación y Coordinación  
de Programas  
Reynaldo Bajraj, Director, CELADE  
Armando Di Filippo  
Julio Barañano

E. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations Bodies

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)

Haydée Martínez de Osorio, Representante para Argentina, Chile y  
Uruguay

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

Alberto Sojit, Representante Residente en Uruguay  
Pierre Den Baas, Representante Residente en Chile  
Agustín Canessa, PNUD, Montevideo

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para Actividades de la Población (FNUAP)

Hugo Corvalán, Director de la División para América Latina y el  
Caribe

F. Organismos Especializados  
Specialized Agencies

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)

Jaime Mezzera, Consejero Regional de PREALC

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)

Luis López Cordovez, Director División Agrícola Conjunta CEPAL/FAO

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)

Gustavo Malek, Director, Oficina Regional Ciencia y Tecnología para América Latina y el Caribe  
Eduardo Martínez, Especialista Regional, Planificación de Ciencia y Tecnología

Organización Mundial de la Salud/Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OMS/OPS)

Eduardo Carrillo, Licenciado en Administración de Empresas

Banco Mundial

José Domínguez-Urosa, Coordinador Regional para América Latina, el Caribe y Europa

Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI)

Joaquín Ferrán, Subdirector, Departamento del Hemisferio Occidental

G. Organizaciones Intergubernamentales  
Intergovernmental Organizations

Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)

Ana María Solares Gaite, Dirección de Programación

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

Juan Pablo Pérez Castillo, Subgerente, Cooperación Técnica  
Martín Arocena, Jefe, Sector Esquemas de Integración, BID/INTAL

Comité Intergubernamental para las Migraciones (CIM)

Klaus Hermann Kratochwil, Jefe de Misión en Uruguay

Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM)

Fay Housty, Senior Economist

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)

Alvaro Flores, Vicepresidente de Operaciones

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)

Arnaldo Veras, Representante en Uruguay

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)

Julia Cortés-Conde de Gabel, Director Oficina en Uruguay

Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE)

José Bozzo, Ingeniero

Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)

Ramiro Núñez, Asesor Especial

G. Organismos No Gubernamentales  
Non-Governmental Organizations

Asociación Interamericana e Ibérica de Presupuesto

• Isaac Umansky, Segundo Vicepresidente

• Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo  
(ALIDE)

César Loaces, Coordinador Nacional en Uruguay

H. Invitados Especiales  
Special Guests

Fundación Hauns Seidel

Reinhard Slejfir, Representante

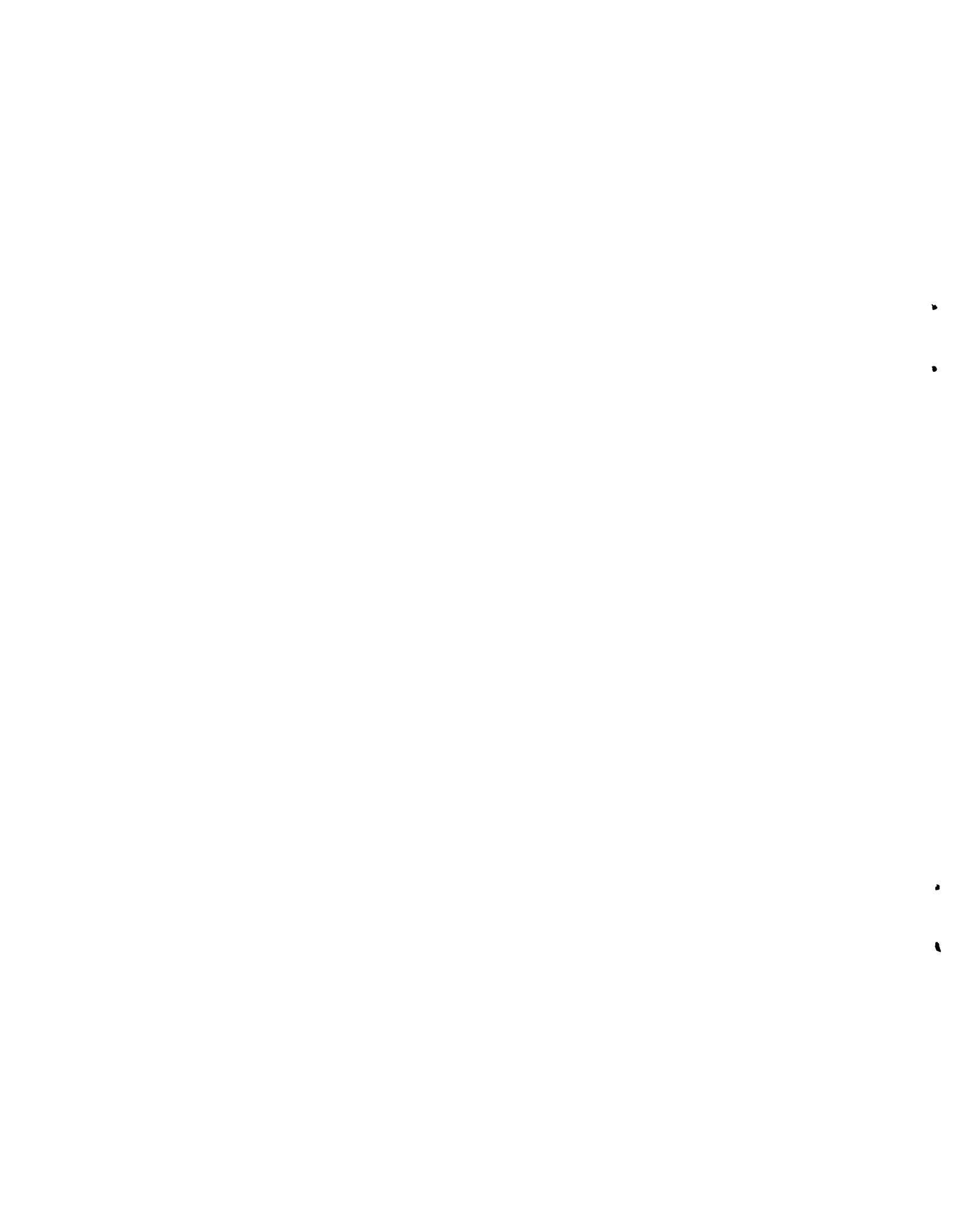
Fundación Konrad Adenauer

Gunther Spaett, Representante en Uruguay

H. Secretaría  
Secretariat

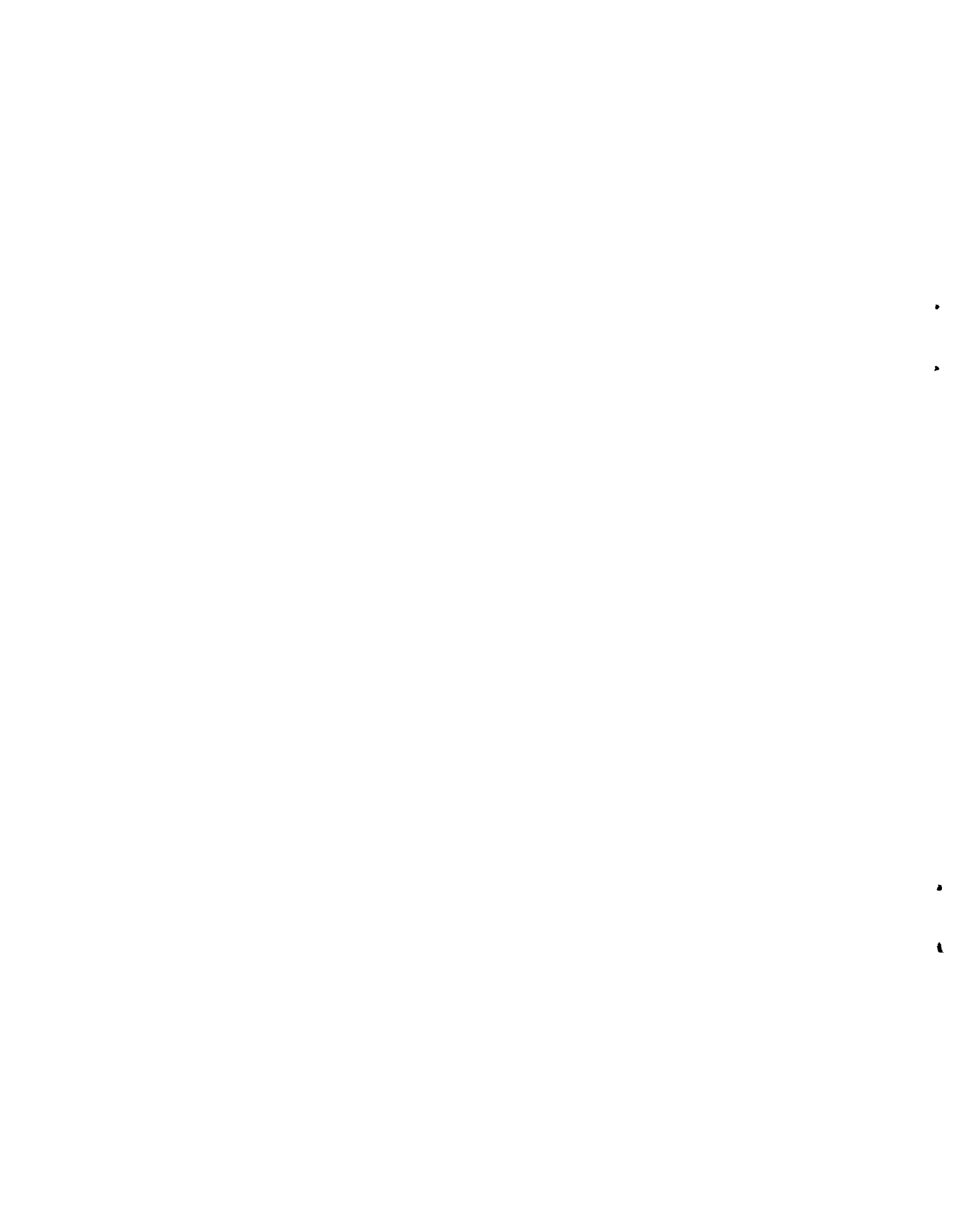
Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y  
Social (ILPES)

Alfredo Costa-Filho, Director General  
Arturo Núñez del Prado, Director Adjunto  
Carlos De Mattos  
Rolando Franco  
Jorge Israel  
Juan Martín  
Edgar Ortegón  
Percy Rodríguez-Noboa





A N N E X 2



## SCCOPALC

VII CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND HEADS OF PLANNING  
OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(Montevideo, Uruguay, 8 to 10 May 1989)

Doc. NTI/G.VII.1/Rev.2 - List of Documents

<u>Ref. SCCOPALC</u>		<u>ILPES document No.</u>
NTI/G.VII.1/Rev.2	- LIST OF DOCUMENTS	LC/IP/G.47
NTI/G.VII.2/Rev.1	- SCCOPALC; ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND PROPOSED AGENDA	LC/IP/G.48
NTI/G.VII.3	- ILPES: "EXTERNAL INSERTION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING"	LC/IP/G.49
NTI/G.VII.4	- ILPES: "EXTERNAL INSERTION, COMPETITIVENESS AND FISCAL CRISIS"	LC/IP/G.50
NTI/G/VII.5	- SCCOPALC: REPORT OF THE VII CONFERENCE <u>a/</u>	LC/IP/G.51

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a/ To be distributed after the closing of the VII Conference.

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**A N N E X    3**

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**SEVENTH CONFERENCE AND EIGHTH REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR PLANNING: PROPOSED AGENDA a/**  
(Montevideo, Uruguay, 8 to 10 May 1989)

MONDAY, 8 May	TUESDAY, 9 May	WEDNESDAY, 10 May
<u>Morning</u>	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Morning</u>
<b>OPENING SESSION</b>	<b>MEETING OF THE EIGHTH REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>	<b>PLENARY III (9:00 AM/1 PM)</b>
<u>Election of Officers and Approval of the Agenda (8:30 hrs.)</u>	(Heads of National Delegations) Start: 8:30 AM Closing: 2:10 PM	
<u>Opening Speeches (9:00 AM)</u>	<b>SPECIAL SESSION (9:00 AM/1 PM)</b>	
SCOPALC: Two-year president 1987-1988 Incumbent president VII Conference ECLAC: Executive Secretary ILPES: General Director	- Participation of International organizations, non-member governments especially invited organizations, and member governments present	- Speeches of Ministers and Heads of national delegations (cont.)
<u>Opening conference (9:40 AM)</u>		- General debate
IDB: President		
<u>Inauguration ceremony (10:10 AM)</u> Uruguay: President of the Republic		
<b>PLENARY I (10:45 AM/1 PM)</b>		
<u>Theme: "EXTERNAL INSERTION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING"</u>		
- Presentation - SELA: Permanent Secretary - Speeches: Ministers or Heads of National Delegations (Start: 10:55 AM)		
<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>
<b>PLENARY I (3 PM/7 PM)</b>	<b>PLENARY II (3 PM/7 PM)</b>	<b>PLENARY III (3 PM/4:40 PM)</b>
(Continued)	- Summary of the <u>Special session</u>	(continued)
	- Speeches of Ministers and Heads of national delegations (Cont.)	<b>PLENARY IV (5 PM/5:40 PM)</b>
		- To decide the date of the Eighth Conference (Special)
		- Place and date IX Conference (ordinary)
		<b>CLOSING CEREMONY (6 PM/6:30 PM)</b>
		- <u>Closing ceremony</u>

a/ See paragraph 7, note 1/, on timetable and paragraph 11 on activities Sunday 7.

