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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMMIGRATION WORKING COMMITTEE AT THE SECRETARIAT LEVEL

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NOTE BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

As instructed by resolution E/CN.12/191 of the Third Session of the Commission the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the ILO and other specialized agencies concerned set up a working committee at the Secretariat level, dealing with economic development involving immigration.

The Working Committee has held these sessions and its report is presented herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

/PROGRESS REPORT

PROGRESS REPORT OF WORKING COMMITTEE AT THE SECRETARIAT LEVEL ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMMIGRATION

At its third Session held in Montevideo, the Economic Commission for Latin America adopted resolution E/CN.12/191 dealing with the economic aspects of immigration. This resolution stated that immigration could, along with other measures, play an important role in the economic development of Latin America; welcomed the action taken by the International Labour Organisation for having convened a Preliminary Migration Conference of States interested in European migration, and the United Nations the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the World Health Organisation and other Specialised Agencies at Geneva in April-May, 1950; agreed in principle with the Report and Conclusions (document E/CN.12/179) of that Conference dealing with economic development and the financing of economic development projects in relation with migration; recognised the seriousness of the problem created by the existence of surplus populations available for emigration from Europe; and requested the Executive Secretary in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and other Specialised Agencies concerned, to set up a working committee at the secretariat level with the following functions:

(a) to study the relation between the economic development of Latin America and immigration;

(b) to provide the Latin American countries at their request with:

(1) surveys with respect to their economic capacity to receive immigration;

(2) advice and assistance on the manner in which economic development can be promoted by immigration;

(3) advice on the feasibility of adopting specific plans and projects of economic development involving

/immigration

immigration for which financial and technical assistance may be needed from international organisations.

The resolution also requested the Executive Secretary to invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to participate, at the appropriate stage, in the work of the Committee.

The Executive Secretary in September 1950 consulted with the ILO, the FAO, the IRO, the WHO and UNESCO and established the Working Committee. The Executive Secretary also informed the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the establishment of the Committee and drew his attention to the terms of the resolution which requested him to invite the International Bank to participate at the appropriate stage in the work of the Committee. The ILO appointed the Director of the Latin American Manpower Field Office as its representative for the meetings of the Committee, and also appointed as his alternate an economist to work at the ECLA Headquarters in Santiago on the Committee's work. The FAO appointed its permanent representative at ECLA Headquarters and subsequently the Executive Secretary of its Latin American Forestry and Forest Products Commission. The IRO provided the assistance of its regional representatives. The WHO and UNESCO expressed interest in the Committee's work and arrangements were made for those agencies to be kept informed of the Committee's work so that they might participate as required. A representative of the WHO participated in the Third Session. The International Bank designated the Chief of the South American Section of its Economic Department to maintain contact with the Working Committee.

The Working Committee held its first Session between the 16th and 21st October which was attended by representatives of the ECLA Secretariat, the ILO, the FAO and the IRO. As regards the background of its work, the Committee took up the following position:

(a) At recent international conferences many Latin American Governments had reaffirmed their interest in immigration, which had in the past made an important contribution to their economic development.

(b) The great migratory movements of the past aiding economic development had been spontaneous and individual. While

/such movements

such movements remain important, and needing to be developed appropriately, there were not today natural economic opportunities on such a scale.

(c) The present major limitation to a substantial increase in immigration to Latin America was clearly economic and could only be overcome by the creation of greater economic development in Latin America, by the fostering of buoyant economic conditions and by the adoption of specific economic plans and projects involving immigration.

(d) Statements of interest by financial institutions in sound economic projects involving immigration had been made at meetings of ECLA and of the ILO; and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation had issued in September a Report on Overseas Investment which had underlined the desirability of the investment on favourable terms of capital linked with immigration.

(e) The ILO had set up a Latin American Manpower Field Office in Sao Paulo, one of the functions of which was to assist countries to define clearly their present and prospective manpower needs and to improve their arrangements for matching supply and demand for labour, both generally and in respect of migration.

(f) Questions of immigration raised social problems and matters of public policy which make it undesirable that they should be treated purely on an economic basis. The Committee's emphasis would necessarily be mostly on economic factors, but this was not to be taken as implying that the other factors could be overlooked. There were important international standards on the social and labour aspects of migration set out in the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations. Population questions and their relationship with economic and social problems are also the concern of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and its Population Commission.

/(g) Information

(g) Information provided by Governments had shown that there were large manpower resources in Europe available for emigration, predominantly in Italy, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Greece, the United States-United Kingdom Zone of the free territory of Trieste, and in Malta; the value of this manpower had been proved by the successful migration which had already taken place from those countries to other European countries, to countries of North and South America and to the British Commonwealth.

(h) The time, therefore, seemed ripe for a study of the relation between the economic development of Latin America and European immigration. Further, the formulation and execution of specific economic plans and projects involving immigration needing financial and technical assistance from international organisations, was a complex matter involving economic, social, financial and transport questions on which it was desirable to make available to interested Latin American Governments the co-ordinated advice of the international organisations concerned through the medium of the Working Committee.

As regards the general study required under a) of its terms of reference the Committee examined the existing literature and documentation bearing on the matter and found that no similar study had yet been undertaken on this particular subject. The Economic Survey of Latin America for 1949 examined certain theoretical implications of the process of economic development in Latin America and studies of long term trends of development for several countries. The Secretariat was continuing these studies. So far as the immigration aspects of economic development in Latin America were concerned, the Committee considered it necessary, as it would be breaking new ground, to plan a report which would take into account as much as possible of the available data and the results of practical experience, and include some study of the history

/of the subject.

of the subject. The study would analyse immigration in Latin America in relation to the broader aspects of economic development, and go on to consider what concrete suggestions might be made to Latin American Governments for fields of practical action linked with their policies of economic development.

It was hoped that by pursuing items a) and b) of the terms of reference concurrently it would be possible to test the findings of the general study against the practical field of the Committee's work on the one hand; and on the other hand to conduct the practical work in the light of the broad considerations emerging from the general study. An outline of the general study has been drawn up and is under discussion by the Committee.

The Working Committee also discussed how it might deal with b) of its terms of reference when requests for assistance were received from Governments. It was noted that the Committee was required under its terms of reference to give assistance on determining the "feasibility" of the adoption of projects for which international technical or financial assistance may be required. It was recognised that the Committee could not in all cases be expected itself to make a detailed technical examination of every aspect of immigration projects, and that recourse might be needed in certain cases to additional expert advice. Members of the Committee were able to seek such advice from experts already on the staffs of the Organisations which they represented. Further, the Committee's advice would be supplemented where necessary by the assistance Governments could obtain through the technical assistance machinery and other sources. It was thought that, where Governments were interested, the Committee might concern itself with the following types of projects:

(a) past projects which were sound but which had not been sufficiently developed owing to lack of necessary technical or financial resources;

(b) current projects which could not be realised by reason of difficulties which were beyond the resources of the countries themselves to overcome;

(c) possible future projects for the examination and adoption of which outside help would be necessary.

/It was noted

It was noted that immigration projects had most chance of success if they were connected with the current growth and the direct possibilities of the economies of interested countries, and that a number of failures had resulted from immigration projects being developed in isolation from the main stream of economic development.

Members of the Committee also collated and exchanged information on the situation and prospects in different Latin American countries, which were discussed with the Economic Research staff of the ECLA Secretariat so that prospective fields of activity could be kept in view. In this connection a working paper was prepared, in co-operation with the FAO, which discussed possibilities of the development of forestry and forest products linked with immigration. This work was later made use of at the Third Session of the FAO Latin American Forestry and Forest Products Commission. The resolution passed on this subject by that Commission is contained in ST/ECLA/C.1/9.

It had recognised early that the value of the Committee's work would depend upon the extent to which it became a useful instrument to Governments and known as such. Accordingly, early in October a letter had been sent to all Governments members of ECLA informing them of the establishment of the Committee. During the first session the Committee received a request for consultation from the Chilean Government and accompanied by the Executive Secretary attended before the President of Chile at the latter's request and valuable exchanges of view took place. The Committee was also received by and discussion took place with the Minister of Lands and Colonisation and the Managing Director (Vice Presidente Ejecutivo) and the Chief Planning Officer of the Chilean Development Corporation. Following the session the members of the Committee stationed in Santiago continued collaboration with officials of the Chilean Government and the Development Corporation. Consultations also took place with the President of the Italian National Credit Institute for Work Abroad who was visiting Chile, and arrangements were made for members of the Committee to maintain contact with the work of an Italian technical mission which was remaining in Chile. This mission bought land for colonisation purposes in the Central Chilean Valley and explored with the Chilean Government possible immigration projects in the areas of Puerto

/Montt and Valdivia,

Montt and Valdivia, connected with forestry and forest products development; it examined sugar beet cultivation and other projects and an interesting proposal for starting a model farm based on Italian methods of working the land which might interest Chilean farmers and estate owners. Similar Italian technical missions have been sent to certain other Latin American countries.

The Committee held its second session in November in Sao Paulo at the Latin American Manpower Field Office on the invitation of the ILO. The Committee continued its studies in Brazil and was received at the Foreign Ministry by the Head of the International Organisations Department and the Head of the Department of Economic Affairs. In addition, contact was established with Brazilian experts in the field of immigration and with representatives of European countries interested in settlement in Brazil. Data was collected as to different types of immigration projects and their relative advantages. These included both projects organised and financed on a private basis and projects arranged for jointly between Governments and colonisation corporations of countries of emigration and countries of immigration; they also included projects in which settlers operated in co-operatives, and those providing for their separate and independent operation as families and individuals. The Committee was impressed by Dutch colonisation projects in operation in Sao Paulo and their economic utility.

The Committee also continued to study the development of forestry and forest products in relation to immigration with the assistance of the Executive Secretary of the Latin American Commission for Forestry and Forest Products, who served as the FAO representative on the Committee. Consultation took place in regard to the preparation of a paper for submission to the third session of that Commission. This paper emphasised the necessity of establishing a close link between wood production and the forest industries in order to secure for a stable population healthy, continuous and well paid work all the year round, either in forestry work, extraction, industry or commerce. It also drew attention to the usefulness of employment offices to enable manpower needs for forestry production to be adequately assessed. On the question

/of the impact

of the impact of immigration upon housing needs and the demand for timber, the Committee had the opportunity of consultation with a representative of the Australian Government who was also concerned with the future Australian demand for timber from Latin America connected with Australia's own immigration programme.

The Committee had at its first session discussed the criteria to be applied in determining the feasibility of economic projects involving immigration. Note was taken of the fact that experience had shown that immigration and settlement projects had failed in Latin America and other parts of the world through having been based on inadequate surveys of their economic and social prospects. The Committee therefore drew up a schedule of basic test questions, expanded in more detail in annexes, which needed consideration when such projects were being examined. This schedule with its annexes forms Appendix II of this Report. It is hoped that the schedule will be of use to interested Governments both of countries of immigration and of emigration, to organisations interested in the promotion of immigration projects, and to persons called on to advise on the feasibility of specific immigration projects.

As a result of consultations between the ILO and the Aide Suisse à l'Europe, the second session was attended by Dr. Vayda and Mr. Bertholet, delegates of Aide Suisse, and in view of the interest of the Committee in the initiative of Aide Suisse à l'Europe in the field of migration an exchange of views took place. Those delegates made a detailed exposition of a plan for immigration and colonisation in Brazil, prepared by Aide Suisse, to settle 100,000 persons of European peasant stock. The delegates of Aide Suisse had an authorisation from the Conselho de Imigraçao e Colonizaçao permitting this immigration to commence immediately with a first group of 2,500 persons (500 families). As Brazil could not participate in the financing of the project, the financing of the settlement of the first group of 500 families was envisaged through the medium of credits to be obtained in Switzerland. The delegates handed the Committee a detailed set of documents concerning the plan, including the Report of a Commission which made a study after staying for some months in zones susceptible of utilisation; a draft budget for the

/first group

first group of 500 families, including the amortisation plan for the credits obtained; and studies on some technical matters discussed with the Committee.

The delegates of Aide Suisse à l'Europe stated that they were considering making a thorough study of other possibilities of colonisation and development including immigration in various regions, with reference to both their pilot project and their total plan. They wished to be sure of its economic success. They asked if the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies could participate in a joint technical study for this purpose. They also enquired whether the ILO would be prepared to help in finding a source for financing the transport of the immigrants. The representative of the ILO said this was a possibility which would be considered given a suitable project and the express approval of the Government of Brazil. The Committee made it clear that it could take no action without the agreement of the Brazilian Government.

The Committee held its Third Session in February at ECLA Headquarters in Santiago, Chile. As regards the project of Aide Suisse, it was reported that a trade agreement had been signed between the Brazilian and Swiss Governments covering the amount necessary for the settlement of the first group of 500 families, but details of the arrangements for the provision of the finance were not known, and further information was not available regarding the proposed study of other possibilities of colonisation and development as part of the total project. The Committee awaited further consultation with the Brazilian Government.

During the course of the Third Session the Chilean Development Corporation laid before the Committee a detailed project involving Italian immigration for the cultivation of sugar beet for both agricultural and sugar production purposes. The formulation of this project had been the subject of informal consultations during the intervals between the sessions of the Committee between the representatives of the Committee stationed in Santiago and officials of the Development Corporation. The Committee made a study of the project as set forth in detailed memoranda and statistics drawn up by the Chilean Development Corporation, and useful exchanges of view took place between members of the Committee and officials of the Development Corporation. Subsequently the Committee undertook consultation with representatives of the Italian Technical

/Mission

Mission in Chile which had made an independent study of the project and had come to similar conclusions to those of the Chilean Development Corporation, though with a number of differences relating to methods of carrying out the project rather than to its feasibility. Certain further information was requested and after careful consideration the Committee felt that the project was well thought out from the economic, social and agricultural standpoints; and that the time had been reached at which, in accordance with the Committee's terms of reference, the participation of the International Bank could usefully be invited in the further necessary technical and financial studies. Contact in this sense was therefore initiated with the representative of the Bank designated for liaison with the Committee, and the necessary documentation transmitted. Informal consultations followed with the representative of the International Bank who indicated that the Bank was willing to consider agricultural projects in Chile including those involving immigration, and would examine any such projects within the framework of Chilean agricultural development, upon receiving an appropriate indication from the Government concerned that it sponsored the proposals.

During the Third Session of the Committee the question of co-ordination of the programme of the Working Committee with those of the other interested Agencies was discussed and it was agreed as follows:

(a) When, in the course of pursuing its own programme, an Organisation represented on the Committee approaches or is approached by Governments on questions of economic development involving immigration falling within the terms of reference of the Working Committee it should draw the Governments' attention to the Committee's existence, and should also forthwith inform and consult with the Working Committee on these questions.

(b) Where an Organisation gives advice to a Government in the course of its own programme on technical aspects of economic projects involving immigration the Organisation would draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of an integrated approach to such projects through the medium of the Working Committee.

/The Executive

The Executive Secretary took the opportunity of the presence of the President of the International Bank in Santiago for the 12th Session of the Economic and Social Council to consult with him regarding the attitude of the International Bank to immigration projects, and received favourable assurances of the Bank's interest in financing sound development projects involving immigration. It was arranged that the International Bank would maintain close liaison with the Committee and, at an appropriate stage, study specific projects. Consultations also took place between the Executive Secretary and the Assistant Secretary General, Technical Assistance Administration, as a result of which it was decided to appoint a technical assistance liaison officer to work with the Committee.

The Committee has endeavoured to give equal attention, with the limited resources available to it, to its practical and to its theoretical task of making its general study. Inevitably this has slowed down the pace of the writing of the general study, and while the Committee has already collected data and formed views, its general study cannot be ready for the 1951 Session, but will be presented the following year. The Committee considered presenting some of its interim conclusions both in the general field and on questions of the assistance migration might give to problems of the geographical and occupational distribution of industry and production in Latin American countries, but decided to await the time when it could provide the necessary full documentation. The present report is not extensive both for this reason and because the work of considering individual projects, to the extent to which this has been undertaken, is necessarily largely of a confidential character in its preliminary stages. In addition to the interest in the Committee's work displayed by the Governments of Brazil and Chile, indications of interest were also received from Ecuador and Bolivia which have not as yet become concrete.

/APPENDIX I

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE OF QUESTIONS NEEDING CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING THE FEASIBILITY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMMIGRATION PROJECTS

(Each of these questions is expanded into a number of detailed questions which are set out in Annexes which have the same numbers as the questions in the Schedule)

The purpose of this schedule is to assist those concerned with the formulation and examination of economic projects involving immigration. Many settlement and immigration projects have failed through insufficient prior investigation, and the intention of setting these questions out fully is to prevent relevant factors being overlooked and to enable the utility and necessity of detailed investigation to be considered in each case. Naturally not all of the questions need answering for every project, and the answers to the questions should be of a practical nature primarily related to the specific project rather than of a research character. The projects covered are by definition economic projects involving immigration, i.e., projects which the competent authorities have already decided to combine with immigration.

1. Nature of production and employment envisaged.
2. Existing state of development of the surrounding area; proposed contribution of the project to the economic development of the area and of the country as a whole.
3. Suitability of the area for the production or activity.
4. Marketing of the products and cost of production.
5. Suitability of the immigrants for the production or activity.
6. Availability of sufficient and satisfactory sources of finance; method of management of the project.
7. Any legal or social impediments of the proposed project.
8. Effect of projects on living standards and welfare of immigrants, and present population of the area, and prospects of assimilation.
9. Broad assessment of the economic and social value of the project.

/ANNEXE I

ANNEXE I

Nature of production and employment envisaged

(1) Exact character and size of the project, and whether it depends upon a single product, crop or services or is a diversified project.

(2) Have there been similar plans or projects previously. If so, why did they fail, or why were they not carried out?

(3) If the area is not yet settled why has there been no settlement up to now?

(4) Proposed employment of (a) immigrants and (b) labour from within the country by age, sex and job classifications and degrees of skill required; show anticipated return to those engaged at different stages of the enterprise in terms of real wages or profits and conditions and hours of work envisaged. In the case of agricultural projects state whether owner occupiers, tenants or wage earners.

ANNEXE II

Existing state of development of the surrounding area; proposed contribution of the project to the economic development of the area and of the country as a whole

(1) Role of the project in the economic development of the area and the country as a whole. Is it in the main stream of the country's development or on the periphery? Consider the effect of the project on the country's internal economy and its foreign exchange position. Its priority within the country's economic needs.

(2) Economic situation and state of development of the particular locality. Is the population and production of the area and its environment increasing and at what rate? Other development projects already being undertaken there in progress or planned?

(3) (a) Government and public utility services and obligations prevailing in the area, taxes payable, cost of light, water, etc. (b) Health services : hospitals, etc. (c) Any social security services, and the position of immigrants in relation to them. (d) Schools: opportunities

/for general

for general and technical education and facilities for learning trades. (e) Churches and cultural services, communal centres. (f) Public security, postal communications, etc. (g) Shopping facilities. (h) Plans made or in progress for improving the foregoing utilities and services.

ANNEXE III

Suitability of the area for the production or activity

(1) General conditions

(a) Latitude. Altitude. Topography of the area. Distance from centres of population, ports, etc. Natural water supply. (b) Climatic conditions. Temperature (temperature and humidity, average daily and annual variations). Rainfall and snow (annual average rainfall and distribution). Winds (force, direction and regularity). (c) Availability at suitable prices, locally or from a distance, of raw materials and supplies, machinery, tools, etc., for the activity proposed. (d) Power and fuel possibilities. What forms exist locally or could be developed? Mineral resources and prospects. (e) Are building materials and labour available? (f) Health factors other than climatic: means for excreta disposal; sanitary conditions of the area; dry or swampy, proper drainage exposure to sunlight, extent of infestation of pathological parasites and other micro-organisms; breeding places of insects or animals carrying diseases to human beings and livestock; proper distribution of night soil. Prevalence of communicable and endemic diseases among the local inhabitants in or around the area. General preventative and curative measures available. Will special medical services be necessary?

(2) Suitability, in particular, for food and agricultural production

(a) Character, analysis and depth of soils (use standard classification). (b) General conditions of erosion and soil conservation. Are there any projects to control erosion? (c) Water table and possibilities for irrigation. (d) Natural vegetation in the area. Type and composition of steppes, savannahs of forest formations. Effects on climate and

/water supply.

water supply. Possibilities of direct use of this vegetation for agricultural productions. (e) Land ownership. Possibility of purchase of agricultural land. (f) Existing agricultural activities (agriculture crops, cattle raising, poultry and dairy farming forest exploitation). Nature, yields, characteristics and requirements of the production. Agricultural plagues, pests and diseases. Possibilities and conditions of utilisation of farm machinery. (g) Details of previous surveys and experiments in the area concerning the particular production envisaged (see Annexe I (2)); their validity and the results. (h) Any organisations in the area for selling the agricultural produce and for providing agricultural supplies, treatment, conditioning, processing and storage of agricultural production?
(i) Forestry resources. Nature, density and composition of the forest. Ownership (State or private). Stability of the forest formation. Conditions and possibilities of natural or artificial regeneration and management. Possibilities of local utilisation of the primary forest products, particularly in agricultural and cattle raising activities. Suitability of timber for industrial utilisation, locally or for export; (lumber, paper, cellulose, wood products). Possibilities of a forest combine. (j) Nature and extent of fishery resources, and extent and possibilities of exploitation.

ANNEXE IV

Marketing of the Products and Costs of Production

(1) Location and nature of markets: (a) in the region itself, (b) in nearby cities, (c) other countries. Export possibilities.

(2) State of transport. (a) If rail transport, is the track and the railway equipment satisfactory, and has the railroad the capacity to transport the goods produced in the requisite quantities and in the time required? (b) Availability of trucks for purchase or hire. (c) Freight weights of public carriers. (d) Are there storage facilities at the railroad? Are the roads satisfactory all or part of the year, and free from tolls, and the supply and cost of motor fuel reasonable? (f) Is water transport a possibility and if rivers are used are they open all the year? (g) Are important transport services being planned or executed?

/(3) What is the

(3) What is the current and recent supply and demand position of the products in the proposed markets; recent fluctuations of supply and demand?

(4) Detailed estimate of cost of production per unit of produce at the site, including labour costs, raw materials, upkeep of machinery, taxes, costs of processing or conditioning produce before transport and marketing, cost of repayment of loans or interest on capital invested, insurance, etc. In the case of agricultural production include cost of the land per hectare; preparation of the land; also establish cost at site of cattle, animal farming, seeds, fertilisers, agricultural machinery and its maintenance, and agricultural supplies. Establish cost of transportation of products to proposed markets. Establish total cost of production and marketing, showing separately domestic and foreign currency costs.

(5) Compare the cost of production (a) at site and (b) in the estimated markets with the average price of the produce both currently and over the past two years at the site and in estimated markets. Examine price fluctuations of the produce over recent years.

(6) Assess marketing prospects in the light of (1) to (5) above.

ANNEXE V

Suitability of the immigrants for the production or activity

(a) If particular immigrants are not already in view state reasons for believing suitable immigrants are available and the source and means for the selection of individuals with the requisite experience and skills and adaptability; (b) when particular immigrants are in view (1) consider their prospective productivity and assess their economic value to the project and to the country of immigration; (2) are they capable of adapting themselves to the conditions of the region, climatic, health, economic and social, and settling down and becoming assimilated as useful citizens of the country, either as they are or with available vocational training; (3) are they likely to satisfy the appropriate international health conventions and the requirements of the recipient countries, and will the medical

/examination

examination be designed to ensure that they are without bodily functional or mental defects which would limit or incapacitate their work, and free from parasites or other micro-organisms which would endanger their own health or that of others in the community where they would live and work; (4) will the requisite medical tests and immunisation be effected in the country of emigration before their departure (physical and mental, x-ray, laboratory examinations, immunisation against smallpox typhoid fever, cholera, yellow fever, etc.)?

ANNEXE VI

Availability of sufficient and satisfactory sources of finance and proposed management of the project

(1) State financial outlay required to establish the project and make it viable, excluding (a) cost of transport of the immigrants from the country of emigration to the site, and (b) costs of a public development character necessary for the realisation of the project which affect other plans and projects and existing enterprises in the area as well as the particular project. Show (a) and (b) separately. Show domestic currency and foreign currency costs separately.

(2) Show separately in respect of cost as in (1) (a) cost of land, fixed capital goods (buildings, etc.) and movable capital goods (machinery, cattle, etc.) involving foreign exchange difficulties, and the nature of the difficulties; (b) cost of management and of technical aid; (c) extent to which project is to be financed privately; (d) costs to be borne by the Government of the country of immigration or by Governmental or private or semi-public organisations of that country; (e) costs to be borne by the country of emigration from sources as in (d) above; (f) extent of contribution of immigrants, if any, in money or in kind and position in respect of import or tax exemptions; (g) costs to be borne by other parties including international sources.

(3) Description of the financial basis of the project: (a) private or public capital, (b) whether by loans to a co-operative formed by the immigrants, (c) loans to a private or public corporation, (d) loans to individual immigrants; (e) arrangements for re-payment of the loans,

/rate of interest,

rate of interest, period of amortisation; (f) how are the loans guaranteed; (g) are free grants possible, e.g. of Government owned land.

(4) Any additional credit sources available to the immigrants, e.g. Land Banks, National Agrarian Credit Institutions?

(5) How is management of the project planned?

(6) Statutes of co-operative (if envisaged) and are they legally applicable in the land?

(7) Estimated period before the project is self-supporting and arrangements for carrying it until then (including the maintenance of immigrants, if necessary, in the early stages).

(8) Have all the requisite technical enquiries been made for the formulation of the project or is there need for additional enquiry? How will the cost of this be borne and would any part of it be chargeable to the project?

ANNEXE VII

Any legal or social impediments of the proposed project

(a) Legal restrictions on the entrance of immigrants of the nationality envisaged. May the settlers establish a whole economic unit formed by persons of a single nationality? (b) Are there any racial or social considerations affecting the nationality or social characteristics of the prospective immigrants? (c) Any other restrictions or impediments? (d) Rights and facilities for immigration of members of families. (e) Admission to occupations. (f) Land ownership (including title to land). (g) Inward and outward movement of savings and remittances; provision for maintenance of migrants concerned in case of need. (h) Naturalisation. (i) Compare other legal and social rights of immigrants (including refugees) with those of the rest of the population. (j) In the case of immigrants without consular protection (refugees) will they have the same rights as other immigrants. Will they be authorised to travel to other countries, and with what documents?

/ANNEXE VIII

ANNEXE VIII

Effect of the project on living standards and welfare of immigrants, and present population of the area, and prospects of assimilation

(1) Present population of the area and of the recipient country. (a) Effect of the project on their wages and employment and standards of life. (b) Consider extent of employment provided by the project (see Annexe I (4)). (c) Will improved methods of work be introduced and transmitted by example to the existing population resulting in increased productivity? (d) Will the project create shortages of consumer goods due to the introduction of new demand, or shortages of other kinds?

(2) The immigrants. (a) Are the conditions of work and of living envisaged under the project, and is the prospect of real income of the immigrants better than they are obtaining in their country of origin? (b) Basis on which wages are paid: weekly or daily and comparison with average rates of the area of the project and the country of origin. (c) Are consumer goods available locally at reasonable prices? (d) Do the conditions of employment comply with the ILO Migration for Employment Convention of 1949? (e) Are minimum wages enforceable? (f) Are there Trade Unions to join and what is their attitude to immigrants? (g) What are the housing facilities and how do they compare with housing conditions in the country of origin? (h) Is there a housing shortage? (i) What is the supply position as regards houses and building materials?

(3) Are there colonies already settled in the region and capable of facilitating the assimilation of the new immigrants?

(4) (a) Is there sufficient food available for a balanced diet? (b) Suitable sites for living and working quarters, with particular reference to the suitability for building purposes, elevation and possibility of expansion. Health conditions of houses.

ANNEXE IX

Broad assessment of the economic and social value of the project

(a) Prospective monetary returns of the project. (b) Prospective general economic and social returns to the countries of immigration and emigration. (c) Is the project the best choice, considering other possible sites, or other types of production, in relation to the development needs of the country concerned, and the welfare of the immigrants.